



# MAPLE LEAVES

JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF G.T. BRITAIN

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Whole No. 13

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# MAPLE LEAVES

JOURNAL OF THE  
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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## Notes and Comments

### Devaluation of the £

The devaluation of the £ will affect members on this side. We shall have to pay more for our new issues and other stamps. As for members on the other side, they will have a number of advantages—among them subscriptions to magazines published here will usually be cheaper. Your office-bearers have considered the question and have agreed that the subscription to this Society should remain at one dollar fifty. They hope that members in America will consider that they are still getting good value!

### Subscriptions

The subscription of 7s. 6d. for the year commencing 1st October, 1949, is now due and should be remitted direct to Treasurer H. B. Davie, as soon as possible. The few members who have not yet paid the 1948-49 subscription should include the arrears due.

### Convention Fund

As some stamp gifts are still unsold, a complete statement of the result of the scheme cannot yet be given. The combined efforts of J. C. Cartwright and Leo Baresh accounted for approximately £40 and cash donations and stamp gifts dealt with by the Exchange Secretary brought another £20. In a number of instances the identity of the giver is not known, the initials being indecipherable, or that old friend—Mr Anon. A number of members made repeated gifts. We express our thanks to those whose membership number is given below and we offer an apology to any member whose gift is not hereby acknowledged:

1, 5, 6, 7, 12, 28, 32, 38, 40, 42, 43, 50, 70, 84, 85, 87, 90, 99,  
105, 106, 110, 113, 117, 128, 139, 151, 155, 164, 167, 174,  
184, 231, 240, 241, 242, 244, 245, 247, 253, 255, 261, 263, 264,  
266, 268, 297, 303, 321, 322, 324, 325, 326, 330, 331,  
363, 366, 370, 377, 378, 379, 408, 411, 433.

### Articles in this Issue, etc.

It will be noticed that we keep "rubbing it in"—we still require notes, news, and articles to enable us to continue publishing this journal. Don't all "leave it to the other fella'." One member expressed himself thus: "The editor's choice is severely restricted by the unusual

modestly shown by knowledgeable members. Those talks and displays some of you give to your Study Groups or to other Societies, are surely of general interest and worthy of reproduction in our own Journal. When members are preparing talks, why not add another carbon and send a copy to the Editor? "

We do our best with the material available and always hope that perhaps the next number will be better!

Publication of the next article about Pre-cancels has had to be postponed as member R. B. Hetherington finds a gap in his information. Can any member help him by sending information about the pre-cancelling of the 15c. large head: dates of issue of the various types, numbers used and where used?

### **Books**

Member Ramsay Stewart marked the opening of his commodious new premises at 61 Frederick Street, Edinburgh, by entertaining more than a hundred collectors and friends to cocktails and dinner. Several members of the C.P.S. of G.B. were among the guests, but they did not take time to examine any of his large stock of books that evening, even those on B.N.A.

### **Articles on B.N.A.**

Messrs David Field, Ltd., have an article running in their West End Philatelist dealing in great detail with the 2c. Newfoundland "Guy" issue.

We have received "An Introduction to Canadian Postage Stamps and the Threepenny Beaver 1851," "Stamps of Canada, Sixpenny 1851," "Stamps of Canada, Twelvepenny 1851," all three by Wilfred M. Sprung of Ottawa. The donor was not indicated. Were they from the author?

From the author we get "Prince Edward Island Cancellations 1871-1873," by Leslie G. Tomlinson, F.R.P.S.L., a reprint from the "London Philatelist."

### **Corrections**

An observant member points out that in Brig. Studd's article in the July issue, the year "1925" was inserted in error for 1935 as the date of the Royal Philatelic Society Jubilee Exhibition, also our late member's name should have been spelt "Lichtenstein."

### **News of Members**

We are glad to learn that Mr Ralph K. Knight of Leicester, who had to undergo a spell in hospital has reached the convalescent stage. Even when in hospital he was able to maintain his interest in his hobby.

Many of us are aware that Miss B. Lyndhurst Ogden has been left with a serious disability after her long illness. You cannot keep a good man down, much less a good woman, and "Belinda's" letters to her correspondents would lift any depression. From what we hear, her correspondence is voluminous and widespread. Perhaps she is working right through the membership list. The Glasgow Group forgot about stamps for part of their meeting on 19th September. They discussed "Belinda," who may now regard herself as an Honorary Member of that Group. As she has been corresponding with a member in Dublin, we wonder whether she writes in English. We already know she understands broad Scots and has command also of the Manx language.

George R. C. Searles has now removed from Belper, Derbyshire, and has gone to reside in the area within the jurisdiction of the King of Kent. We expect J.C.C. has already provided another armchair at 53 Madeira Park.

### Society Library

A number of correspondents have intimated that they have experienced difficulty in obtaining books of reference from the Librarian. This arises mainly from the fact that there is only one copy of each book. There is therefore a waiting list for popular books.

### The Canadian Philatelic Society Handbook

The remainder of the stock of this handbook has been acquired by the Executive Committee and additional copies may be obtained from the Secretary. Price 1/-.

### Group Programmes and News

Glasgow Group discussed Canadian Air Mails at their September meeting, with members McLean, Bates and McGuigan providing the display which included a number of unusual items. The October meeting dealt with the Map stamp. Member J. Walker produced a stamp with fine re-entry showing all the bottom frame and lettering doubled—a stamp picked up in a club packet for a few pence. On 21st November the  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. of 1882, on 19th December the Newfoundland Cabot set, and on 16th January booklets and coils will be the subjects.

The Newcastle Group have arranged their programme. A report of their September meeting has not been received. We note that the next meeting, which will be held on 22nd November, will deal with some of the shades of the 3c. 1870, and the following one on 24th January will deal with Newfoundland.

The Kent and Sussex Group have been very busy in the past season and are preparing very methodically for their studies in the current season. Their first meeting of the season was held on 7th September. They decided to study more deeply the individual issues of Canada and sections of Newfoundland. Members are being asked to study certain stamps with a view to making some definite advancement in study. Help will be given to the individual member by lending sections from the "Canadian Philatelic Notebook" of informative cuttings that is being compiled by the Group. (Other groups may wish to start similar collections of information).

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## JOTTINGS

Why are members so shy about letting others know their views and about their discoveries in their own particular field of research? We are all more or less novices: there is still so much to learn. I am sure we are all willing to read and learn the views of others. One idea brings forth another and new lines of thought may be suggested to us by reading what others think. We may be impelled to go to our own collections to check up the particular facts referred to. When a theory is propounded, let members examine their own collections for evidence in support or otherwise. Then let them write to the Editor giving their findings. Members should not expect a few students to write articles for them to read and criticise and do nothing further. Mutual help is needed. Let them put their criticisms in writing. Again—what problems have the various Groups discussed and left unsolved? Let them write up notes of the problem and their suggested solutions. Perhaps outside help will be forthcoming. An old adage comes to mind: "We are here to help others; what the others are here for we don't know"—but we shall know if they take up pens and write to the Editor.

(Contributed).

# Wings Over Canada

By FRED L. WELLMAN.

Conclusion of Reprint from the "Jack Knight Air Log,"  
Journal of the Jack Knight Air Mail Society, U.S.A.

**General Airways, Ltd.**—The headquarters of this company were located in Toronto, Ontario. They had bases at Rouyn, Amos, Oskelaneo River, Noranda, and Hudson. They did freighting and general charter work. Mr A. Roy Brown was the President and they used radio equipped aircraft in passenger service.

**Klondike Airways, Ltd.**—This company began operations on October 12, 1928, in the Yukon. They carried mail between Whitehorse, Keno Hill, Mayo Landing, Dawson, and Wernecke. The first flight pilot was T. G. Stevens and 650 pounds of mail, practically all parcel post, were carried. First flight covers appear to be unknown and it is very likely that just a few exist. Commencing in December, 1928, the company stopped using their semi-official stamps, and only carried government mail at the regular rates.

**Laurentian Air Services, Ltd.**—This company operates out of Ottawa. They do freighting and air charter work in the Laurentians.

**Laurentide Air Service, Ltd.**—The history of this line will be found in Mr Everett Erle's article on this line, elsewhere in the Log.

**Leavens Brothers Air Services, Ltd.**—This is a charter service which has its main operating base at Barker Field, outside of Toronto. Other bases are located at Larder Lake, Windsor, Leamington and London, all in the province of Ontario. They do service work on aircraft and have an extensive stock of aircraft supplies. Crop dusting, D.D.T. spraying, and flying instruction are also a source of income for this organization.

**Mackenzie Air Service, Ltd.**—This company began operations during 1937 from Edmonton north to the mining areas around Coppermine and Yellowknife. They became a part of Canadian Pacific in 1942.

**M. & C. Air Express and Aviation Company, Ltd.**—M. and C. claims to be the oldest operating company in Canada, having been in continuous business under the same name since 1926. However, during the last summer they have been absorbed into the government-sponsored air service of the Province of Saskatchewan. They did a cargo and charter business.

**Maritime Central Airways, Ltd.**—The history of this line will be found elsewhere in the Log, in the special article by George Myall.

**The Maritime and Newfoundland Airways Company.**—An unofficial flight not sanctioned by the Department was made with stamps of this company. The semi-official stamps also were never authorised by the Canadian government. They inaugurated air mail and passenger traffic in 1930 between Newfoundland, St. Pierre, Miquelon and the Maritime Provinces by way of Sydney. It is believed that about 1000 of these covers were carried unofficially for collectors. The planes were of the Fokker type and traffic was suspended in 1931.

**Northern Air Service, Ltd.**—This airline began operations on May 18, 1925, with an experimental flight between the bases at Rouyn Lake and Haileybury in the Province of Ontario. Regular service went into effect on June 27, 1925, between these points. Mr B. W. Broatch was the pilot, carrying about 400 covers.

**Northern Airways, Ltd.**—This company operated in the Yukon territory around Atlin, Carcross, Whitehorse and Telegraph Creek. They ran a charter and freight service. Mr R. C. Randall was the operator.

**Patricia Airways, Ltd.**—This company existed only about two months: February and March of 1928, when it was taken over by Western Canada Airways Ltd. Pilot Charles Sutton flew all trips. The number of covers carried on first flights are those with company stamps only. They operated between Sioux Lookout, Gold Pines, Red Lake, Jackson Manion and Narrow Lake.

**Patricia Airways and Exploration, Ltd.**—This airline succeeded the Elliot business. They were awarded the air mail contract by the Post Office Department for the Red Lake District and started service on July 7, 1926. They carried besides the airmail, freight and passengers. As this company did not have their own semi-official stamps ready when mail was first carried, they were authorised to use stamps of other companies. For carrying the mail between June 27th and July 6th, 1926, the company was paid 25c. per letter by the government, believed to be the only occasion this has ever been done in Canada. They operated between Sioux Lookout, Red Lake, Woman Lake, Pine Ridge, Birch Lake, Cryderman Mine, Haileybury, Rouyn, Collins, Fort Hope, and Lac du Bonnet.

**Prairie Airways, Ltd.** — This company operated throughout the Province of Saskatchewan and was one of the successful services. In 1942 they became a part of the Canadian Pacific Airlines System. They operated between North Battleford, Regina, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, and Saskatoon.

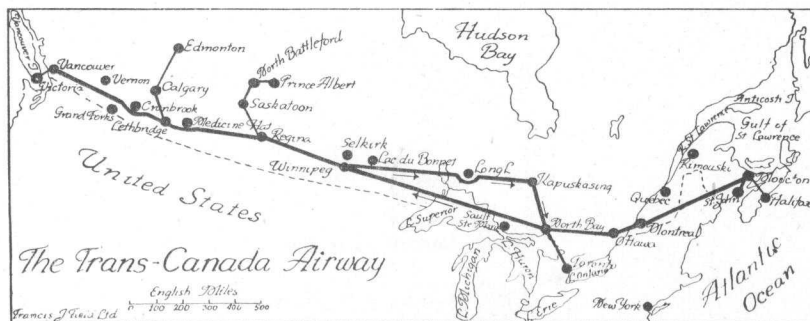
**Quebec Airways, Ltd.**—This company was formed in 1938 to operate along the St. Lawrence River area north of the city of Quebec. They also ran a charter business besides carrying passengers, express and freight. They are now a part of the Canadian Pacific Airlines System.

**Staratt Airways and Transportation, Ltd.**—Staratt Airways operated in the mining regions around Red Lake and Sioux Lookout in the late 20's. Their main bases were at Hudson, Kenora, Red Lake, and Savant Lake. They moved freight, passengers and express by plane, boat and tractor, so one of their labels says.

**Queen Charlotte Airlines, Ltd.**—This airline operates out of Vancouver Airport, Vancouver. They are a new airline doing scheduled and charter work. They carry air freight.

**Lome Airways.**—This airline runs charter flights out of the Island airport in Toronto.

**Trans-Canada Air Lines.**—This is Canada's national air service which was formed in April, 1937. They now fly to England.





**United Air Transport, Ltd.**—This company began operations in 1931 with a used Fokker plane and one pilot, Grant McConachie. The enterprise grew and became a part of the Canadian Pacific Air Lines system. They operated in the Western Canada area and took over parts of Canadian Airways and MacKenzie Air Services.

**Western Canada Airways, Ltd.**—This company commenced operations in the Red Lake District on December 25, 1926, having only two planes. It eventually became Canadian Airways, operating all over Canada. It is now a part of Canadian Pacific. Their contract to carry mail became effective on May 1, 1927.

**Wheeler Airlines.**—This airline is one which originated in 1921. It enjoys the distinction of being the oldest commercial airline in Canada. Wheeler operates daily scheduled flights between St. Jovite and Montreal. Hunting and fishing charter flights, crop dusting, D.D.T. spraying, fire patrol, fish planting, mercy flights, freight and cargo flights, and nation-wide charter flights are all services performed by Wheeler. The line is owned by F. H. Wheeler.

**White Pass and Yukon Route.**—This airline was a part of the White Pass and Yukon Route System until it became a part of Canadian Pacific. Their air service operated between Whitehorse, Mayo, Dawson, and other Yukon points carrying passengers and freight. They also did charter work.

**Wings Limited.**—This company operated in the area between Winnipeg, Manitoba, and the mining fields in Ontario. Operations began in 1936 and in 1942 they were absorbed into Canadian Pacific. They did extensive advertising to promote the use of their air services.

**Yukon Airways and Exploration Company, Ltd.** — This company operated in the Yukon territory of Canada between Whitehorse, Mayo Landing, Dawson, Werneke, and Keno Hill. They began on October 24, 1927. On April 13, 1928, first flights were made to Carcross and Atlin. On December 8, 1928, Telegraph Creek was given service.

**Yukon Southern Air Transport, Ltd.**—This company flies an inverted "Y" type route between the cities of Edmonton and Vancouver in the south and Whitehorse and Dawson in the north. In 1935 Grant McConachie, the Canadian pioneer, made charter flights into the vast northern wilderness. Later, on the basis of these flights, a regular scheduled air mail service was started to Fort St. John and Fort Nelson and later completed to Dawson. This company grew in size and equipment until at the outbreak of the war it was the most important factor in the northern Canadian air picture. They are now a part of the Canadian Pacific Air Lines System.





## Early Newfoundland Air Mail Flights

By JAMES A. R. DRYDEN, F.S.P.S.

A glimmering of the full extent of the transport revolution wrought by the coming of the aeroplane reached world consciousness as the result of the astonishing flights by British pilots which etch the year 1919 deep in aviation history. A single decade separated the men who dared trans-ocean journeys of thousands of miles from the pioneers who first staggered with no certainty of arrival across the twenty-one miles of the English Channel. In that brief space of time the flimsy and inefficient small craft flown by men like Hucks, Graham-White and Hamel became real flying machines fitted to undertake without too great a margin of risk even the crossing of the dreaded North Atlantic Ocean.

The first air mail flights in Newfoundland were those, in 1919 in connection with the attempts to win the "Daily Mail" prize for the first aeroplane to fly the Atlantic.

The two machines ready in April were the Sopwith piloted by Mr Harry Hawker and navigated by Commander Mackenzie Grieve, and the Martinsyde piloted by Capt. Raynham. Mails for each of those planes were made up by arrangement with the Postmaster-General of Newfoundland. 200 of the 3c. Caribou issue were specially overprinted for use on the mail to be carried by the first machine away. 18 of these were faulty and 95 were used to frank letters. The Sopwith was first to get away on May 18th. After flying 1100 miles the machine came down in the sea alongside a small Danish fishing vessel, the s/s "Mary." The little ship did not carry wireless, and for nearly a week the airmen were mourned as lost. Their arrival ashore was the signal for an outburst of national thanksgiving which indicated sufficiently how the attacks on the ocean crossing had stirred public imagination. The aeroplane and the mail-bag were afterwards salvaged by the s/s "Lake Charlotteville" and taken to Falmouth. Nearly all the covers are sea-stained and it is generally found that the stamp has moved from its original position on the letter owing to the immersion of the mail-bag in the sea. A magnificent failure.

Although Hawker got away first, Raynham started off on the same day carrying a mail of about 60 letters, mostly franked with the 3c. Caribou stamps without overprint or surcharge, though a few were overprinted in manuscript "Aerial Atlantic Mail—J.A.R.," the latter being the initials of the P.M.G. of Newfoundland. The Martinsyde crashed soon after the start.

On Saturday, June 14th, 1919, two British officers, Captain John Alcock, pilot, and Lieut. Arthur Whitten Brown, navigator, left St. John's in a Vickers "Vimy" biplane powered by two Rolls-Royce 375 h.p. engines. They landed 15 hours 57 minutes later in boggy land at Clifden, Galway, the big plane upending gently on to its-nose in the soft soil, where a few minutes afterwards it was the cynosure of a small crowd of peasants and girls from a school nearby. The mail was delivered in London on June 17th.

The crossing of 1890 miles was completed at an average speed of 118 miles an hour, thanks to a following wind, and remained on record for nearly thirteen years as the fastest ocean crossing. The aircraft employed was a war-time bomber, slightly modified to meet the special demands of the great venture and carrying extra fuel tanks. No other airman succeeded in crossing the ocean by aeroplane till eight years later, a fact which enhances the splendour of the exploit and indicates the high quality of British war-time aircraft and aero engines.

# Canadian Postal History

By HERBERT BUCKLAND, Toronto.

The postal system in Canada is based on that of Great Britain. When in 1760 Canada became a British possession, a postal system connecting the older British colonies in North America and linking them with Great Britain was in operation, under the control of the British Postmaster General, but administered by deputies of his own choosing. One of the earliest of these deputies was Benjamin Franklin, whose headquarters were at Philadelphia, and immediately on receiving word of the signing of the treaty giving Canada to Great Britain, he came up to Canada for the purpose of extending the British postal service to this country. He opened a post office at Quebec and subordinate offices at Montreal and Three Rivers and placed them in charge of a young Scot named Hugh Finlay who had been a few years in the country. Finlay thus became our first resident Deputy Postmaster General under British rule, and as a matter of fact, a few years later he succeeded to Franklin's own position on his leaving office.

Owing to Franklin's prompt action, the postal service was the first of the institutions of government which was placed on a settled footing after Canada became a British province.

The postal system in Canada as established by Franklin was connected with that of the other British colonies in North America by a courier service between Montreal and New York, the trips taking nine or ten days and being performed by way of Lake Champlain and the portage to the Hudson, and down that river to New York where connection was made with the packet sailing monthly for Great Britain.

At this time it cost two shillings to send a single letter (one sheet) from New York to Montreal, and three shillings from New York to Quebec. A few years later these rates were reduced to one shilling and a shilling and fourpence respectively, the charge being fourpence a letter up to sixty miles and sixpence up to one hundred miles, with an additional twopence per hundred miles thereafter. It cost eightpence to send a letter from Montreal to Quebec.

Halifax had had a post office since 1755, but owing to the excessive charges had had but little benefit from it. The reductions provided for in 1765 allowed a rate of fourpence between any two seaports in America, and this put Halifax in comparatively easy communication with Boston and New York.

It is stated that prior to the commencement of the American Revolution in 1775, the courier service in the British colonies was quite equal, if not superior, to the service in England. The immediate effect of the Revolution, however, so far as Canada was concerned, was to disrupt the service to New York (by that time a twice-a-week service) and it became necessary to provide otherwise for the maintenance of communication with Great Britain. While navigation was open on the St. Lawrence, occasional visits were made to Quebec by war vessels and merchantmen, and advantage was taken of all opportunities to send mail to England. When navigation was closed on the St. Lawrence, the only possible means of establishing winter communication with Great Britain was to send couriers by the inland route to Halifax, which presented many difficulties. The trip was a very long one (over six hundred miles by the route the couriers took) and at certain seasons the natural obstacles in the way of travel were almost insuperable. Only occasional trips were possible; they could not be made in less than a month, and they cost at least £100 each, a not unimportant consideration in those days.

With the conclusion of peace in 1783 and the recognition of the independence of the United States, the question of re-establishing communication with Great Britain via the New York boat service was urged by Canadian merchants, but owing to rancour remaining from the war, there was considerable difficulty in effecting any satisfactory arrangement, and finally efforts were made to provide instead an improved service overland to Halifax, with a view to mails being forwarded by that route during the winter season when navigation in the St. Lawrence was impossible. Canada undertook the portion of the route lying between Quebec and Frédérickton, and the governments of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were to be responsible for their respective portions of the remainder. The British Government approved the action taken and agreed to endeavour to spare enough boats to make the mail service to and from this country of substantial benefit to the colonies, even though it must be irregular. In 1788 it was arranged that the packet boats running between Falmouth and New York should call at Halifax monthly between March and October, on both inward and outward voyages, but the winter mails had to go via New York to Boston, and a steamer provided by the Government of Nova Scotia took them to Halifax from this point.

Subsequent to the American Revolution, considerable numbers of United Empire Loyalists settled in Canada, especially in the district between Niagara and the head of Lake Ontario at Hamilton.

Niagara had a post office in 1789, and offices were opened at Cornwall, Elizabethtown (Brockville) and Kingston also in that year. Except for a single trip made annually from Montreal to Niagara, there was no mail service beyond Kingston. A courier set out from Montreal in January, travelling on foot or snowshoes, with his mail bag over his shoulder, and this journey to Niagara and back to Montreal was not accomplished until Spring was approaching. He did very well when he covered eighteen miles a day. In Summer, mail was sent forward from Montreal by occasional trips of boats on the river and lake. Until 1794, when the lines of the present city were laid out under the direction of Governor Simcoe, York (Toronto) was almost completely isolated. An official sent to Kingston to accompany immigrants to York, found very few desirous of going so great a distance from all settlements. The records do not show definitely when the post office at York was established, but it is fairly certain that it was either in 1799 or 1800.

In 1782 the first postal convention to which Canada was a party was concluded with the United States, under the terms of which the United States Post Office engaged to act as intermediary for the conveyance of mails between Canada and Great Britain. When a mail for Canada reached New York by a British packet, it was taken in charge by the British Packet agent, who after sorting it, placed it in a sealed bag which he delivered by messenger to Burlington, Vermont, and it was taken from there to Montreal by a Canadian courier who made the trip every two weeks. (A few years later, trips were made weekly). Mails for Great Britain during the winter months when the packets did not call at Halifax, were thus provided transportation via New York.

This convention provided also for the interchange of correspondence between Canada and the United States, the postage charge being the combined domestic charges of the two countries, and for the conveyance of periodical magazines between Canada and Great Britain at the unusually low figure of eight cents a magazine for such conveyance.

The relations between the Post Office and the Governor and Legislatures in those early days were very peculiar. The Deputy Postmaster General as an official of the General Post Office in London was subject to the orders of the British Postmaster General and to no other authority whatever. Thus, although an efficient postal service was of prime importance to the colony, the colonial authorities had no power to do more than submit their views and wishes to the Postmaster General in England or his Deputy in Canada. Had the Post Office been pursuing a progressive policy adequate to the need of the time, all might have been well, but as a matter of fact the Deputy Postmaster General was under strict injunctions not to enter upon any scheme for extension or improvement of the Postal Service unless fully satisfied that the expenses resulting would be covered by the increased revenue. He was not permitted to apply the surplus earning from one portion of the service to meet the needs of some less prosperous place or district. Finally, in view of the urgent need for improved means of postal communication in Upper Canada, the Lieutenant-Governor, on finding out how matters stood, undertook that the Province should make up any deficiency arising from carrying out the postal improvements and extensions proposed by him.

In 1810, fortnightly mail couriers were put on between Montreal and Kingston, and with improvement in the roads beyond Kingston the following year, similar service was given to York (Toronto), and Niagara. About five years later this service was made weekly. The mails were carried between Montreal and Kingston by coach, between Kingston and Niagara on horseback or by sleigh, and fortnightly to the settlements at the western end of Lake Erie on foot.

The postal service in Lower Canada and Eastward remained unchanged for some years prior to the war of 1812. The couriers between Montreal and Quebec left each place on Monday and Thursday mornings, and, meeting at Three Rivers, exchanged mails and returned, reaching their points of departure two days later. The mails between Quebec and Fredericton, N.B., were exchanged fortnightly in summer and monthly in winter, and between Fredericton and St. John, and St. John and Halifax there were weekly exchanges.

Lower Canada found its principal outlet to Great Britain in the weekly mail carried between Montreal and one of the towns of the United States near the Canadian Boundary. In 1810 the exchange of mails between Lower Canada and Boston and New York was effected at Swanton, a small town in Vermont.

There was more or less complaint, however, regarding the slowness of communication with the United States and the Maritime Provinces. Letters from New York seldom reached Quebec in less than fifteen days, and it usually took a month for the courier to travel from Halifax to Quebec. It was claimed that it ought to be possible to have mails make better speed than this between the points in question. As a matter of fact, the Deputy Postmaster General had made efforts to secure an improved courier service connection with New York, but his proposals did not meet with any success at Washington, nor was he able to arrange for the landing of British mails at Boston during the winter instead of at New York, which would have considerably facilitated delivery in Canada.

The war of 1812 had noticeable effects on the postal service. The mails passing between Quebec and Halifax had to be safeguarded against attack of parties from across the border and against privateers who

infested the lower waters of the St. John River and the Bay of Fundy. From the time the courier on his way eastward left the shores of the St. Lawrence, he was in danger of surprise. The portage between the St. Lawrence and Lake Temiscouata was wild and uninhabited, and it would have been an easy matter for the enemy to waylay the courier if he travelled unprotected, and after he reached the St. John River a considerable part of his route lay in territory which was afterwards adjudged by the Ashburton Treaty to belong to the United States. Special measures had therefore to be taken to provide for the security of the mails, involving a certain amount of military protection and a change in the route travelled.

As more frequent communication between Montreal was necessary during the war, the mails began to be carried daily instead of twice a week. At the conclusion of the war the frequency was reduced to five trips a week and remained so for many years.

As previously mentioned, there was much agitation in Upper Canada for improved postal facilities, and during the year 1815 the Governor General (located at Quebec) began insisting on improved means of communication between his headquarters there and the portion of his command which was in Upper Canada. The Deputy Postmaster General, Heriot, in view of his very definite instructions from the General Post Office in London regarding expenditures and extensions, was not in a position to give what was demanded of him. After a long period of altercation and complaints on the part of the Governor, and after repeated requests from Heriot to the General Post Office to be relieved of his position, he was finally allowed to resign, and on the recommendation of a number of London merchants who traded with Canada, Daniel Sutherland, the Postmaster at Montreal, was appointed as his successor in April, 1816.

An effort was made at this time to move the headquarters of the Department from Quebec to Montreal, but no change was made. While there was no direct official relation between the Governor General and the postal service, it was considered by the Postmaster General to be desirable for reasons of policy to continue the headquarters at Quebec and endeavour to improve the strained relations then existing between the post office and the chief executive and establish a more cordial feeling which removal to Montreal at that time might render impossible.

At the time that Daniel Sutherland became Deputy Postmaster General in 1816, there were only 10 post offices in Lower Canada and 9 in Upper Canada, but when he retired about ten years later there were 49 in Lower Canada and 65 in Upper Canada.

A notable feature of his administration was the extension of the postal service into settlements which lay off the beaten lines.

The first of the settlements to which postal facilities were given in this way was that at Perth, Ont. This district had been opened up in the spring of 1816 by a party of Scottish artisans and peasants, who were very shortly joined by a large number of disbanded troops set free at the conclusion of peace with the United States. By October, 1816, there were 1600 settlers in this district. As it happened, the then Governor General interested himself in this settlement and secured the establishment of a post office, a road broken through to Brockville, and fortnightly trips from that point with the mails. A settlement opened up a couple of years later at Richmond (about twenty miles from Ottawa) also was linked up with Perth by a blazed trail in order that it might be provided with mail service.



A number of families from Massachusetts, led by Philemon Wright, settled about 1800 on the location of what is now the city of Hull, Que. These settlers were thrifty and intelligent and during the next fifteen years attained a fair degree of prosperity. The settlement was so far from Montreal that it was at first impracticable to give it the benefit of the postal service. However, little groups of people were taking up land both above and below the Long Sault rapids, and in 1819 a steamer was put on the Upper Ottawa running between the head of these rapids and Hull—there had already been for some time a steamer running between the foot of the rapids and Lachine. An effort was made to have post offices opened on the river route and while this was at first refused on the ground of the expense, the Deputy Postmaster General withdrew his objection when a guarantee was given by a number of gentlemen interested in the district that the Post Office would be protected against any loss that might ensue. Several post offices, including one at Hull, were then set up.

During the early part of the nineteenth century, postal service was extended to the eastern townships in Lower Canada. At the close of the war of the American Revolution, the settlement of this district (lying along the northern border of the states of New York, Vermont and New Hampshire) was a matter of considerable concern to the British Government. Lord North favoured settling it with old soldiers, but the then Governor General, Lord Haldimand, was of the opinion that the best interests of peace would be served by keeping it in an entirely uncultivated condition so as to form a barrier between Lower Canada and these border states. However, succeeding Governors gave grants freely in this district, and in 1812 there were about 17,000 people settled there. The Colonial Secretary in 1816, on learning the state of affairs, was highly displeased and directed the Governor to do everything possible to discourage further settlement and to restore the cultivated country to a state of nature. This policy was continued for five years, at the end of which time the Governor General reported that the district was becoming a resort for all the felons escaping from Justice within the Canadian provinces and from the United States, that all sorts of crimes were committed there with impunity, and that American lumbermen were everywhere cutting down the best timber. This report resulted in a reversal of policy and the opening up of the borderlands for cultivation.

The first post office opened in the Eastern townships of Lower Canada was in 1817 at Stanstead, the centre of a settled population of about 2500 on the main stage route from Quebec into the state of Vermont. This office and three others opened at the same time were given a weekly exchange of mails with Quebec, by way of Three Rivers. The post office at Sherbrooke was opened in 1819, replacing an office established in Aston township a couple of years earlier.

In Upper Canada, the Belleville post office was opened in 1816 under the name Bay of Quinte, and in 1825 Hamilton, London, Brantford and St. Thomas were provided with post offices.

A curious fact is learned from post office lists of this period. While Toronto was still called York, and Hamilton had no post office at all, a post office called Toronto appeared on the list of 1819 as having been opened in 1817, and another called Hamilton as having been opened in 1819, and there is nothing in the lists to indicate where they were located until at a later date the names were changed to Port Hope and Cobourg respectively.

(To be concluded)

## RANDOM NOTES BY THE EXCHANGE SECRETARY

Member C. L. Jolley is doing a spot of research work on inks used by members on club sheets. He has observed that certain ink used has, in fact, penetrated stamps above and below, but that this marking can be observed only by using a quartz lamp. We trust that he will let "Maple Leaves" have his conclusions in due course.

A brief letter from J. P. Monson: "I enclose my usual monthly contribution to the Exchange Section." How the Exchange Secretary appreciates such a member! To maintain his reputation, K. C. Anderson also sends regular contributions — for the purpose of preventing the Exchange Secretary from going grey! The Secretary takes comfort in the thought that he still has enough hair to make such a change noticeable.

Stamps can overcome the cigarette shortage! The Exchange Secretary spent an enjoyable holiday in Aberdeen. On his first stroll he observed a tobacconist shop with stamps also on display. He got his cigarettes; the C.P.S. gets a new member. He also spent a delightful evening with members J. Anderson, O. A. Fraser and Albert Smith. The discussion was on stamps, Aberdeen Football Club, and stamps. Incidentally Ossi Fraser showed a number of George V. Canadian cancelled at Kobi and Tokyo. Perhaps some member would contribute an article on these interesting cancellations.

Are our members' powers of observation growing less? In a recent packet the 13th recipient picked up several copies of a rare re-entry on a high-value Canadian stamp, and at 9d. a time too. This reminds us that a "burr on shoulder" variety of the 1859 17 cent stamp, clearly marked as such, passed round a complete circuit, and at under 30s. too!

Some unusual Newfoundland varieties, including a Mint block of S.G.94 and a perforation variety of S.G.164, were circulated recently.

In the latter case the perforations at the top and bottom of the stamp were at two levels and the vertical perforation cut diagonally through the stamp. A further variety of the stamp is in circulation. The perforation is such that although the piece is normal size, a quarter of each of four adjoining stamps are included.

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## *Letters to the Editor*

### **Proofs of Early Canadian Stamps**

Mr Clarence W. Brazer, Journal Editor of the Essay Proof Society, New York, writes:—

"Through the courtesy of Robert J. Duncan, of Armstrong, B.C., Canada, I have received "Maple Leaves" for October, 1947, which contains an article on 'Proofs of Early Canada Stamps,' by M. A. Studd, reprinted after publication in the Essay Proof Journal No. 5, January, 1945, of the biography of Henry G. Mandel and a following article wrongly called 'Mandel' Die Proofs. I am mailing you a copy of our Journal No. 5 so that you may note the discrepancies, especially your 'Editor's Note.' We have been unable to find any evidence that Mandel made any 'Reprints.' Can you supply any? On page 11, 'Mandel Reprints' are mentioned, but in 1877 Mandel was only 20 years old and we have no evidence that he was then connected with the A.B.N. Co. prior to about 1886. Have you, or Brig. Studd? Nor can I find any evidence that he had in his collection any Canada proofs

larger than blocks of four. Have you? It is possible that he may have had the full panes of India paper plate proofs of Canada early issues, but I have not been able to find any evidence here. Nor can I find evidence that plate proofs were reprinted after the stamps were contemporaneous, except for those printed in orange at the time of the Confederation of 1867, up to which time the cents issue was contemporaneous. All Canada plate proofs, other than those in orange, were no doubt contemporaneous with the stamps of issue.

“ Even if evidence can be produced that Mandel had panes of plate proofs in his collection, I see no reason to attach his name to them any more than the names of other collectors who also had them.”

Brigadier M. A. Studd replies:—

“ This is an old controversy which I thought had been settled to everyone's satisfaction about 3 years ago. I think I had better give all the facts as known to me and perhaps you would like to publish a copy of Brazer's letter in 'Maple Leaves,' and also a copy of this reply.

“(1) My article on Proofs and Essays of Canada was reprinted from Godden's Gazette of 1933-34, where it first appeared. The article was based on a collection of proofs which I had formed mostly between 1925 and 1929, i.e., over 20 years ago. At that time certain Canadian die proofs and plate proofs were known universally in this country as Mandel proofs or Mandel reprints. Equally, I think that they were so named in the U.S.A. and Canada at that time. Anyhow, my article in Godden's Gazette, which had a circulation in U.S.A., brought no protests from that country at the time.

“ I think that you will agree that it was natural for me to refer to them in my article by the name by which they were recognised, in this country at least, at the time.

“(2) In 1945 or 1946 the late Mr P. L. Pemberton drew my attention to the Essay Proof Journal of January, 1945, in which it was made clear that Mandel could not have had anything to do with the production of the proofs associated with his name.

“ The question then arose as to how Mandel's name could have become connected with them.

“ Pemberton and I agreed that the probable reason was because Mandel had been an employee of the American Bank Note Co., and up to his death had a very fine collection of Proofs and Essays produced by that firm. Pemberton may have written to Brazer explaining this, or he may also have put a notification in his journal (the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain)—I cannot remember.

“(3) When you reprinted my article in 'Maple Leaves' I do not know if you referred to me. If you did, I am afraid that I forgot to tell you the gist of my para. 2 above.

“(4) In my article referred to, you will note that I stated that the **plate** proofs in orange perplexed me, and that I thought that they were probably intermediate plate proofs.

“ Mr Brazer now states that these were printed at the time of the Canadian Federation in 1867.

“ If this is correct—and I presume that it is—then I think it gives a clue to the **plate** proofs which I assigned in my article to Mandel.



“ Plate proofs in ultramarine, chocolate and other lurid colours do exist of the 17 cent 1859 issue, and the flaw over Cartier's shoulder can be found on these. This flaw came only on the last two printings of the 17 cent in 1866-67, and show the last 'state' of the flaw. It was not unnatural, I think, for me to call them post-contemporary, in view of the fact that they showed the last known 'state' of this particular flaw, and hence the last state of the plate. It seems probable to me now that they also were issued in 1867 at the time of Confederation—when the last printing from the 17 cent plate had been taken. Plate proofs of the 12½ cent in blue-green showing the renovated state of the plate are also in existence—the renovation took place **about** 1865-66, quoting from memory.

“ These also may have been issued at Confederation in 1867.

“ (5) The so-called Mandel **Die** Proofs were—we are agreed—'cut-outs' from advertisement sheets of stamps issued between 1864 and 1870 by the American Bank Co.

“ I hope that this letter will clear up the whole matter.”

### NOTES BY THE PUBLICITY AND ADVERTISING MANAGER

With the exception of the select few who from their earliest days were reared by knowledgeable uncles on philately, we have all started with our hobby in the same way: First, a mixed collection with one or two pages of Canadians, then gradually eliminating country after country and expanding the B.N.A. Section until, as is the case with our southern Vice-President, it reaches the proportions not only of many albums, but a whole room full!

As the collection grows, so our knowledge increases. We gradually learn to distinguish between shades and papers; we detect varieties (real and imaginary)—until one day we have reached the acme of proficiency: we are able to recognise without hesitation the 1870 3 cents Indian Red!

The case of most of your office-bearers is very similar. Being fired with enthusiasm for the hobby, we are anxious to further the interests of philately beyond the limits of our modest collections, but most of us start on our careers of officers with little more than enthusiasm and an elementary knowledge of the job. We have our shortcomings—and I personally am very much aware of mine—but we hope to improve and continue improving, as we gain experience.

In the same way our organisation continues to improve until one day we hope the C.P.S. of G.B. will be one of the strongest and best in the world. However, much more is needed than a few enthusiastic and hard-working office-bearers to build up the society of our dreams. Only the whole-hearted co-operation of all the members will enable us to achieve this aim. A little additional effort on the part of each member will have a cumulative effect out of all proportion to the individual's contribution.

I feel sure that many of you are willing and even anxious to help, but so far have been unable to do so for lack of knowing how to do it. There are, of course, many ways: strengthening the group activities, contributing to the packet, sending our editor B.N.A. studies and interesting information, etc., etc. As your Publicity Member, however, I am particularly concerned in the progress of my own department and I personally appeal for your help in this sphere.

The main objects of our publicity are directed towards strengthening the Society by increasing the number, size and activities of our study groups until it is recognised as the foremost authority on B.N.A. stamps. You can help by improving our knowledge and increasing our membership. Report to us the results of your studies, tell us of any new finds and get your friends to join the C.P.S., even if they profess only a mild interest in B.N.A. stamps. Members of your Executive Committee will give you any help you may need; if you are not sure of your new find, your more experienced colleagues will gladly vet it before publication; if you require an extra copy of "Maple Leaves" for a prospective member, let us know and we will post one to him.

There is another matter on which I need your help. Our Society journal is a costly publication and the only way in which we can prevent it from being too heavy a drain on the Society funds is by securing a reasonable number of advertisers. Many of you have a favourite dealer from whom you obtain your B.N.A. material, and a few words at the right time—possibly when you buy that Beaver which he has been keeping for you until your stamp funds improved—will secure his advertisement for at least a quarter-page.

"Maple Leaves" is a society organ with a limited circulation and we cannot claim for it the vast circle of readers such as professional stamp journals may do. Every copy of it, however, is read from cover to cover by a B.N.A. enthusiast, and any dealer having B.N.A. material will find advertising in "Maple Leaves" by far the best means of disposing of anything connected with B.N.A. philately. (Advertising rates are given on Page 4).

I sincerely hope that I shall have your active support in my task and I would welcome any criticisms and suggestions also.

Let us all pull together and make the C.P.S. of G.B. a specialist society without equal throughout the world.

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### LARGE CENTS PERF. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 12

In the large cents issue of 1868 certain values had a long life and between the years 1873 and 1878 some are found perforated 11 $\frac{3}{4}$  × 12. Those values are the  $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 5c. and 15c. I have in my volume one stamp, value 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., identical from the perforated measurements with these other values. I have only the one copy. It is dated 1877. I wonder if this variety can be corroborated and the fact established that the 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. should be given catalogue status, with a place in the 1873-78 group. Will members report to the Editor any confirming facts?

R. W. T. L.-J.

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### THE 3c. 1870 PERF. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$

In Vol. 2, Number 7, it was suggested that all known copies of the 3c. 1870 perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  should be registered. Only two members have written about it. Member V. Carnan states that he has three copies, two of them cancelled with the two-ring 7 of St. Johns, N.B., and one with bars only. The other member writes that in an auction some time back a copy came up for sale. It was dated and part of the postmark showed the letters "ORE." This may be GORE, but the position of the letters seems to indicate a word of six letters. The town must be either in New Brunswick or in Nova Scotia. Will members offer their suggestions?

## REPORT ON THE EXCHANGE SECTION

In 1948 there were 19 packets circulated, valued at £1698 and sales amounted to £729. In 1949 so far 17 packets have been sent out, valued at £1966, of which nine are still in circulation. Our Exchange Secretary aims at quick returns and prompt payment—circulation is completed within six months. The proceeds from all packets issued up to 31st May, 1949, have already been paid to contributors. The Exchange Secretary acknowledges receipt of all contributions and keeps a members' wants list. The quality of the packet is steadily improving—the September, 1949, one is valued at £260. The last packet broken up specialised in Newfoundland and sold £60 out of £84 value. Packet sales average 50%.

There are over 300 prospective buyers of good material. If material is right and prices are reasonable, sales will be good. Contributors see packets first. There is a constant demand for varieties of all kinds, pre-stamp covers, scarce cancellations, pre-cancels, semi-official air stamps, slogan postmarks and scarce fiscals.

Club books (3d. each) and club covers (1d. each)—plus postage—are obtainable from the Honorary Exchange Secretary:—

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### AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP LIST

(Period August—October, 1949)

#### NEW MEMBERS.

Mem. No.	Name	Address
442.	Windsor, L. E.	16 Clifton Street, Reading, Berks.
443	Banfather, E. H. B.	69 Craven Gardens, Wimbledon, S.W.19.
444	Highton, T. R.	127a Lord Street, Southport, Lancs.
445	Middlemas, R. J.	Roseworth, Kelso, Roxburghshire.
446	Greenhill, R. S. B.	7 Eskdale Gardens, Porley, Surrey.
447	Hunter, S. C.	"Fairlight," 25 Framfield Road, Uckfield, Surrey.
448	Cox, T.	289 Broad Street, Salford 6, Lancs.
449	Piper, H. J.	12 Church Road, Willesborough, Ashford, Kent.

The Committee acknowledges with thanks Captain Bink's gift to the Library of a copy of Boggs' "Canada."

**Resignation.**—Mr A. C. Crew, of 30 Ashburnham Road, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, Member No. 322, has intimated his resignation due to pressure of business.

## Office-Bearers

President—A. E. STEPHENSON, Ellislea, Kinross.

Vice-Presidents—J. C. CARTWRIGHT, 53 Madeira Park, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

—R. W. T. LEES-JONES, Merridale, Bank Hall Lane, Hale, Cheshire.

Vice-President and Exchange Secretary—D. GARDNER, 20 Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie.

Acting Secretary—Major G. B. HARPER, 41 Scotland St., Edinburgh, 3.

Treasurer—H. B. DAVIE, 23 Lenzie Road, Stepps, Glasgow.

Librarian—F. H. FAIRWEATHER, 4 Struan Place, Newport, Fife.

Publicity and Advertising Manager—L. BARESH, 82 Baker Street, Weybridge, Surrey.

Editor—A. B. AUCKLAND, Ythancraig, Currie, Midlothian.

**STOP PRESS.**—Major G. B. Harper has accepted an appointment in the South and moves to London on December 5th. He will retain the Secretaryship and requests correspondents to bear with any slight delays which may arise during the transition period. His new address will be notified as soon as possible. Edinburgh's loss is London's gain. We wish him every success in his new post.

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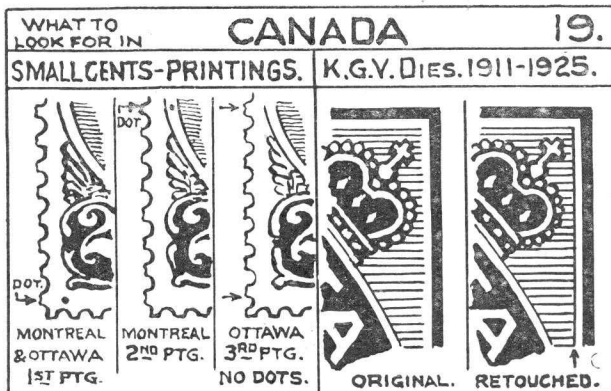
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# MAPLE LEAVES

JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF G.T. BRITAIN

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Vol. 3, No. 2

JANUARY, 1950

Whole No. 14

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## Notes and Comments

### Annual General Meeting, etc.

Vice-President Cartwright and his sub-committee are now well ahead with their plans for our next "Get-together." The A.G.M. will be held during the period of the Stamp Exhibition. All members who can possibly do so should attend. The following time-table has been arranged:—

**Thursday, 11th May, at the Piccadilly Hotel, London, W.1.**

9.15 a.m.-11 a.m. Meeting of the Executive Committee.

11.15 a.m.-12.15 p.m. A.G.M.

12.30 p.m.-2 p.m. Society Lunch.

and in the afternoon from 3 to 5, a "Canadian Collectors' Rally" will be held in a room kindly provided by the Exhibition Committee.

Tickets for the lunch at 17/6 each should be obtained as soon as possible from Mr K. C. Anderson, 23 Christchurch Avenue, London, N.W.6.

Under our amended Constitution, new resolutions and nominations for office-bearers must be put forward soon to the Secretary. Those members unable to attend the A.G.M. at London can nominate their proxies, through the Secretary, to record their votes.

Our President, Mr A. E. Stephenson, will not seek re-election. It is his opinion that the time has come for a change and that new blood should carry on the good work.

### Group News—

**Kent and Sussex** open the paragraph this time, for our genial Vice-President Cartwright has sent us the October copy of the group newsletter—an informative and entertaining issue. It contains reports of the October meeting of the group at the Vice-President's house, when displays were given by member Bowman of many interesting postmarks and of stamps by member Anderson of the London group. What a pity we are so far North and can't drop in at these meetings!

**Yorkshire, West Riding.** We are pleased to learn that contact member Macaskie of Huddersfield is having very interesting meetings in the West Riding, Lancashire, Tyneside, and now the West Riding! At last the North of England is coming into its own.

Member Poulter has been showing the flag at Preston and Chester with a display of pre-stamp covers and ship postmarks of Canada to large attendances of members.

The **Glasgow** group continues its successful meetings. They are getting down to detailed studies. The November meeting was devoted to the  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent of 1882. The re-entries show up nicely on this stamp. The December meeting dealt with the Newfoundland Cabot set and the January one with Coils and Booklets. They found the cracked plate lines on copies of the 1922 1 cent green Imperf. by 8.

#### **Our President on Tour**

Two heads were very close together over dinner in the Queen's Hotel, Manchester, lately—those of President Stephenson and Vice-President Lees-Jones. What plots were being hatched? Is it a case of coming events casting their shadows before?

During his visit to the South, President Stephenson had the opportunity of meeting a number of members and he gives news of a very fine Canadian collection shown him by member Lea of Stretford. He comments that there must be many other Canadian gems hidden away in Lancashire. It is up to the Group now to see that they are produced for examination and discussion.

#### **Prince Edward Island Study Circle**

Member Tomlinson, whose article on Prince Edward Island is published in this issue, tells us that a P.E.I. study circle has been organised by the B.N.A. Philatelic Society. So far he is the only member on this side. He will be glad to hear from any members of the Society in the U.K. who are students of P.E.I. postal history and stamps.

#### **Blocks for the last two issues**

We are very much indebted to our good friend, member Francis J. Field for the loan of blocks to illustrate the covers of the July and October numbers and the article on "Wings over Canada." The state of our funds limits the amount we can spend on blocks and it is good to be able to call on our member for the help he gives so freely.

#### **Issues of Volume I.**

During our President's clearing up before his removal to 44 Saughtonhall Drive, Edinburgh, a few copies of the stencilled Volume I. numbers came to light. If any member wants those he should apply to the Editor sending 1/6 per copy required.

#### **Congress of Great Britain**

Cartwright, the indefatigable, has again to be mentioned here. He is to preside at this year's Philatelic Congress of Great Britain (the 2nd) to be held at Tunbridge Wells, at the invitation of the local Society, from 16th to 19th May, 1950. A Canadian study group has been arranged and all members who can attend are sure of a good welcome and a happy and instructive visit.

#### **Paragraphs for this Column**

We are always pleased to have jottings that will be suitable for inclusion in this column. For some of the following paragraphs we have to thank our Vice-President Exchange Secretary.

#### **Correspondence**

Much correspondence is still being directed to the President instead of to the office-bearers concerned, and as a result he has been overwhelmed with letters which he has not yet had time to answer. He promises to reply in due course after he has settled down in his new home.

# Yukon Airways and Exploration Co., Ltd.

By D. J. BREWER.

In the early part of 1927, the vast possibilities of a commercial air service in the Yukon Territory was first envisaged, and a Company was formed to put this progressive step into operation, in order to reduce the length of journeys from days into a matter of hours. The dangers of flying in the very severe climatic conditions of the Far North were to adventurous spirits such as ex-Air Force personnel more a challenge than a deterrent. The Yukon Airways and Exploration Co. Ltd. was formed, a Company that played a big part in the later development of this area.

The plane used was a high-winged Ryan Monoplane, made by the B. F. Mahoney Corporation of San Diego, California, and was appropriately named "Queen of the Yukon." She was a sister plane to Lindberg's world-famous "Spirit of St. Louis," depicted on the 1927 Commemorative 10c Air Stamp of the United States of America. The "Queen," piloted by former R.A.F. Lieutenant Andrew D. Cruickshanks, was flown up to Vancouver straight from the factory at San Diego in easy stages during the summer and early fall of 1927. No mail was carried, but there were four passengers.

Arriving at Vancouver, the plane was shipped aboard the Canadian Pacific Steamship "Princess Alice," and landed at Skagway. Here, in preparation for the winter ahead, she was fitted with runners in place of wheels, and again took to the air, crossing the Rockies and landing at Whitehorse Airfield on 25th October, 1927. An article in the "Whitehorse Star" of 13th April, 1928, mentions this date as the date of arrival of the plane.

The Company obtained official sanction for the issue of their own private stamp to defray the special air fee and this appeared on 7th November. Of a 25c denomination, it depicted the "Queen" in flight, suitably inscribed with the Company's full title, value, and the words "AIR MAIL." There were 25,000 issued in booklets of 100, made up of 10 vertical strips of 10, rouletted between. The booklet cover was of plain manilla card without any inscription, the stamps were stapled in by the top margin of the strip. Trials with holes punched in them are known, and there are also a very few known Doubly Printed. Shades abound from deep blue to a chalky blue, strips of various shades being found bound up in the same booklet. Each strip shows various minor flaws which prove that the sheet had been made up from a series of five impressions, two of which, one placed below the other, constitute the "sheet" of ten. The lower set of five impressions, although usually showing flaws identical with those of the set above, also have some additional ones, so that the complete strip can be reconstructed by left:—

## STAMP

1. Broken frame line above "N" of "Yukon."
2. Raised lump in solid background of tablet above "A" of "Airways."
3. Small nick below "5" at right.
4. Narrow Right Leg to "R" in "Exploration," and grave accent to "E" in "Exploration."
5. None, but rouletted at both top and bottom.
6. As 1, but with "AIRWAYS."
7. As 2—small white spot at left of "Y" of "Yukon."
8. As 3, but with small dot over "O" of "Yukon."

g. As 4, **without** accent to "E."

h. As 5, but imperf. at bottom.

The Company issued also an adhesive strip, found across the face of all covers, in red, white and blue, reading "AIR MAIL — Care of YUKON AIRWAYS & EXPLORATION CO. LTD., WHITE HORSE." The semi-official stamps, contrary to regulations laid down by the Canadian Post Office authorities, are very often found on the front of the cover next to the normal 2c postage stamp, and thus receive the same postmark. The Company used no special cachets of their own.

Although the date of arrival of the plane is, from the evidence, 25th October, 1927, a mail carrying flight to Dawson is listed in some publications as having taken place on 24th October. The writer has not seen any covers, and would welcome any information throwing light on the subject. These could not possibly have borne the semi-official stamp, however, as this was not released until 7th November, when the "Queen" made a trip to Dawson, via Wernecke, Mayo Landing and Keno Hill. This hazardous 500 miles journey was accomplished by Cruickshanks in only 4½ hours in shocking weather 40 degrees below zero. The return flight took place on 11th November. What a contrast it was to the more gruelling, and even more risky, dog sled journeys taking two full weeks. But the dogs still had the advantage when weather became too bad for flying, and several dog stations were still maintained along the air route.

On 24th November, 1927, a further trip was attempted over the same route, but this time the cold weather proved too much for the plane, congealing the oil and forcing her down twice near Mayo Landing. The plane suffered little damage and a dog team kept for such emergencies was called out and towed the plane to Mayo. The mail continued its journey by dog team.

The engine of the plane was given a good overhaul early in 1928 by T. G. Stephens, who later flew the plane back to the base at Whitehorse. On the next return flight from Dawson, she again had to land to escape the full force of a storm on Lake Lebarge.

The mail service was only one aspect of the Company's activities. Besides being a great mining district, the Yukon and particularly picturesque Northern British Columbia received an annual influx of summer visitors and big game hunters, and services offered are shown in the following advertisement: "Yukon Airways and Exploration Co. Ltd. — Mail, Express, Freight and Passenger business expeditiously handled by the Popular Airship 'Queen of the Yukon.' Hunting and prospecting parties will like our service. Tourists should view this great northern landscape from the air."

Until April, 1928, all services had been in the northerly direction from Whitehorse, but on the 13th of that month, an inaugural flight was made to Carcross and Atlin, British Columbia, by T. G. Stephens, who later piloted the Klondyke Airways plane. To mark the occasion that week's edition of the White Horse Star was delivered by air, and it can be found bearing the semi-official stamp. The return flight was made on 15th April from Atlin.

Later both Telegraph Creek, British Columbia, and Champagne, Yukon Territory, also were given an aerial service, but by this time official services were spreading, and in the summer of 1929 the use of the semi-official air stamp was discontinued. Contracts were made to incorporate the Yukon and Exploration Co. Ltd.'s air mail service into the national network, and henceforth the Company carried all mail bearing the regular air stamps.

Thus ended a very fine pioneering chapter in Canadian air services which did much to open up the Far North.



## THE 3c. 1870 PERF. 12½

We have had further correspondence about the recording of copies of the 3c. 1870 perf. 12½—only one from a fortunate possessor of a copy—but several possible solutions to the puzzle of the origin of the postmark . . . ORE.” have reached us. Member Allard F. Brophy of Montreal writes: “Being curious, I got out my covers and find I have a cover dated March 21st, 1870, bearing a St. John, New Brunswick, cancellation about the middle of the cover, and the stamp is cancelled with a two-ring cancellation bearing the figure 7, and the perforation is definitely 12½ x 12½.”

About the puzzle—Member F. L. R. Brown of Canterbury writes: “There is SHORE in New Brunswick in the District of Charlotte, a small town in the south-west corner, right on the U.S. border of Washington, Maine, and on a branch line of the C.P.R. At the time of the postmark, the population was about 1000.”

Member R. S. B. Greenhill of Purley forwards for inspection a motoring map of the Maritime Provinces and suggests that the name may be Antore, N.B., or Lismore, W. Gore or N. Shore, Nova Scotia.

Finally we are much indebted to member A. K. Grimmer of Temiscamingue, Quebec, for the following:

“Your reference on page 16 of the November issue to the 3c. Small Queen perf. 12½ was of especial interest to me.

It is generally agreed that the points of issue for this variety were limited to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. At least no other province has so far been reported.

On checking the Postal Guide I find that the following are the only Post Offices listed that offer the letter combination “ORE” which you report:—

Florenceville, Carleton Co., N.B.  
 Foreston, Carleton Co., N.B.  
 Forest City, York Co., N.B.  
 Forest Station, Northumberland Co., N.B.  
 Kentore, Victoria Co., N.B.  
 Gore, Hants Co., N.S.  
 West Gore, Hants Co., N.S.

L. D. Shoemaker, 1612 Blossom Park, Lakewood, Ohio, is a recognised specialist on the 3c. Small Queen, and for some time past has been trying to complete an inventory of all known copies of this stamp. Recently he reported through an article in “Stamps” that he had recorded 61 copies, 18 of which were on cover, and Boggs records in his book that “there are probably 60 copies, of which 10 are on cover.” Since these were reported a few more copies have turned up, so that the total known copies in the U.S.A. and Canada are probably around 70.

Using Mr Shoemaker’s data and other available information, it appears that the known points of origin are as follows:—

Victoria, N.B. ....	2 copies	Sydney, N.S. ....	2 copies
Halifax, N.S. ....	2 copies	Antigonish, N.S. ....	2 copies
Ry. P.O. ....	3 copies	Truro, N.S. ....	4 copies
St. Stephen, N.B. ....	4 copies	Saint John, N.B. ....	25 copies
Enfield, N.S. ....	1 copy		

It may be well to point out that “Foreston” and “Kentore,” mentioned earlier, are in the same general area as Victoria, N.B., and it is most probable that all drew stamps from the same depot as Victoria. Therefore one or the other of these places may be the answer to your query.

It is suggested that owners of this variety of 3c. Small Queens should report their holdings to Mr Shoemaker, describing their copies, so that he can include them in the inventory he has prepared.”

# Canadian Postal History

By HERBERT BUCKLAND, Toronto.

Commencing in the spring of 1817, steamboats were employed to carry the mails between New York and Albany twice a week, and with other improvements on the route the time between New York and Montreal was shortened to three days in summer and five days in winter.

From New York to York (Toronto) took from nine to eleven days by way of Montreal, and a day less if the mails were carried from New York along the Mohawk Valley route to Queenstown on the Niagara River, and thence to York.

On the other hand, it took mails a month, on the average, to go between Halifax and Quebec, and an additional two days to Montreal and eight days to York.

When Lord Dalhousie became Governor General in 1819, he made bitter complaint of the length of time taken in delivery of his despatches from England. Since the commencement of the war of 1812, winter mails for Canada had been put off at Bermuda, instead of being landed at New York, and had to be conveyed thence to Halifax for transmission by the slow overland route to other portions of British colonies. Despatches leaving England in November, 1821 and 1822, did not reach Lord Dalhousie until the following February, and February despatches arrived at Quebec only in May. He asked that the mails containing his correspondence be not put off at Bermuda, but be taken on to New York, where he would have a messenger meet them. As his outgoing despatches were in a similar manner conveyed by messenger to the British packet agent at New York, whose special duty it was to attend to correspondence of this kind, this seemed only a reasonable request. It was strongly supported by the packet agent at New York, who declared that the United States Government had shown the utmost courtesy to the Governor's messengers. He suggested that his office be used for the transmission not only of official but ordinary correspondence in this way. However, the British Office on various grounds refused to sanction the request in spite of the time gained in transmission by this route.

In 1825 the Treasury instituted enquiries in regard to the arrangements for the conveyance of correspondence across the Atlantic. It was found that such transmission was being secured in three ways. The first was by the official sailing packet, but the service was limited to the conveyance of official despatches and was in any case very slow (take, for instance, Dalhousie's complaint that despatches took upwards of seventy days to reach him at Quebec. Moreover, the charges were high. The postage on a single sheet of paper weighing less than one ounce, posted in London and sent by packet to Halifax and thence to destination in Canada, was:— To Quebec, 92c.; to Montreal, 96c.; to Kingston, \$1.04; and to York (Toronto), \$1.12. If more than one sheet were enclosed, the cost increased in proportion. The second agency for conveying letters from England to Canada was by private ship, but through the medium of the post office. The sender of the letter would mark it to go by a certain ship, and the post office would charge half the usual packet postage on it, but the high charges between the port of arrival in British North America and the office of address inland in Canada, prevented the excessive use of this means of conveyance. The third means of transmission was irregular, but was most frequently employed. Letters were sent by sailing vessels running between Liverpool and New York, which would carry letters from England to the United States for two-pence a letter, without regard to weight or number of enclosures. The



agents of the lines kept bags in their London and Liverpool offices and when the vessels were due to sail, the bags were sealed and placed on board. On arrival of these American packets at New York the letters for Canada were deposited in the New York Post Office and forwarded to the Canadian border offices in the United States mails, and thence to destination. The postage on a single letter by this route from London or Liverpool to Montreal, 31c.; to Kingston, 47c.; to York, 41c.—very much less than by either of the other methods.

At the beginning of the winter of 1826 a change was made in the British packet service, whereby, instead of the packets leaving Canadian mails off at Bermuda (for transport thence to Halifax) and proceeding to New York, the United States mails were put off at Bermuda (and conveyed from there to Annapolis, Maryland) and the packets proceeded to Halifax, omitting New York. However, this scheme did not improve matters, and moreover it cut off all direct connection between the British Minister at Washington and the Governors of the British Colonies. But the British Post Office disclaimed responsibility for the arrangement, stating that it originated with the Admiralty and was sanctioned by the Foreign and Colonial Secretaries as a practicable measure.

In face of the rapid opening up of the country and the urgent necessity for the establishment of new post offices and mail routes to facilitate communication, the General Post Office in London, while claiming the sole power to carry on the postal service, maintained an uncompromising attitude towards all proposals for the extension of postal service in Canada, refusing to provide service except where it could be operated profitably or where guarantees were given that there would be no loss.

It was frequently expensive to open new routes, and while the Provincial Government in Upper Canada was anxious for improved services, it was disinclined to give a guarantee against loss on such routes although it had evidence that considerable profits were being drawn from the older routes and sent to the General Post Office in London. The feeling against the withholding of badly needed postal facilities grew stronger year by year.

The total population of Upper Canada in 1824 was about 150,000 of whom 63,000 were in the district west of York (Toronto), and there were less than a dozen post offices to serve this district. Between the eastern boundary of the Province and York there were 26 post offices of which four (Perth, Lanark, Richmond and Hawksbury) served inland settlements comprising about 12,000 people scattered over a large territory. The other 22 offices were practically all situated on the shores of the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, and were comparatively fortunate, being provided with mails twice a week by the service between Montreal and York (as compared with a daily service between New York and Buffalo).

Daniel Sutherland retired from the position of Deputy Postmaster-General of the Canadas in 1827, and was succeeded by his son-in-law, Thomas Allen Stayner, destined to be the last of the Deputies of the Postmaster-General of England.

The system of communication at the time he was placed in charge of the postal service of the Canadas may be described briefly as follows: There was a trunk line of mail service between Halifax, N.S., Niagara (1356 miles) and Amherstburg (1516 miles) on the western boundaries of Upper Canada. The frequency of the trips made by the mail couriers over the several stretches of this long route varied considerably. Between Halifax and Quebec a courier travelled each way weekly. The section between Quebec and Montreal, the most populous in the country, was

covered by couriers who travelled five times weekly each way. From Montreal westward along the shore of the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario to Niagara and Amherstburg there were two trips per week.

Running out from this trunk line were six cross routes, four in Lower Canada, and two in Upper Canada. Two of these left the trunk line at Three Rivers, one running to Sorai by way of Nicolet, and other places in the eastern townships, this being a weekly service. Mails were carried weekly up the Ottawa River from Montreal as far as Hull, and southward to St. Johns.

In Upper Canada the only cross routes were one from Cornwall to Hawkesbury, with weekly mails, and another from Brockville to Perth, with mails twice a week. From Perth there was a weekly courier to Richmond.

The two principal points of connection with the United States were at St. Johns, south of Montreal, and Queenston on the Niagara River. As early as 1828, the United States Post Office had a daily service by steamer on Lake Champlain which ran as far northward as St. Johns.

Stayner, the new Deputy Postmaster-General, was a man of unusual ability, who had the confidence of his superiors in England, and who at the same time managed to keep on good terms with the Governors of the two Provinces. At the outset of his administration he was restricted as closely as his predecessors in so far as the provision of any improved service was concerned. Conditions in the country, however, soon made a continuance of this repressive course impossible. Settlements were springing up too rapidly, and the demands for postal facilities were becoming too insistent to permit of further delay in satisfying demands for improved services. Stayner's representations to the Postmaster-General at last made some impression. Possibly also the Postmaster-General's growing sense of the insecurity of the legal foundations of the Post Office in the Colonies had its effect. At any rate, Stayner, in August, 1830, much to his gratification, was authorised by letter from the Postmaster-General to make it his duty to extend the system of communication in all directions where the increase of population and the formation of new towns and settlements seemed to justify that course.

A notable improvement in the mail service from Montreal to Niagara was put into effect in 1831, when the frequency of the trips was increased to five a week, and the time of conveyance between the two points reduced to six days.

The agitation for the redress of grievances in connection with the postal system continued both in Upper and Lower Canada in spite of Stayner's efforts to effect improvements in the service, and a grievance in connection with the postage on newspapers served to bring very actively into the matter various publishers with their effective means of propaganda. At last, in 1832, the Postmaster General (the Duke of Richmond), in view of the repeated representations made by the Colonial Assemblies and the general situation of unrest in Upper and Lower Canada, submitted to the law officers of the Crown the views expressed by the Assemblies in regard to the legality of the existing postal system in Canada, and of the disposition of the revenue therefrom. He raised also the question whether under the existing law the British Parliament could fix a new set of postage rates for the Colonies, or whether it was essential that the authority for such rates should be given by the respective Colonial Legislatures.

The findings of the law officers supported the contentions of the Colonial Assemblies. After very careful consideration of the whole matter by the Postmaster General and other officials concerned, an Act was passed in the Imperial Parliament in 1834 making certain changes

but it was only to become effective conditional upon legislation being passed by the Provincial Legislatures. The draft legislation submitted to the Provincial Assemblies by the Imperial authorities in this connection for their approval was, however, rejected by them, and the only changes actually effected at this time were the establishment of an accountant's office, with headquarters at Quebec, to have general charge of the financial transactions of all the Provinces, and the appointment of two travelling inspectors, one located at Quebec for Lower Canada and one at Toronto for Upper Canada.

Hitherto we have been dealing almost entirely with the history of the post office in Upper and Lower Canada, and it is desirable now to review the course of events in the meantime in the Maritime Provinces.

During the period between the surrender of Nova Scotia to the British under the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 and 1749, the seat of British authority in Nova Scotia was at Annapolis, and the country was under military rule. Halifax was founded in 1749 for the purpose of providing a military and naval station, some 2500 British emigrants, including a large number of discharged soldiers and seamen, being brought out by Governor Cornwallis with promises of grants of land and other Government assistance for the first few years.

In 1751 a party of Germans, attracted by the advertising of the British Government for settlers, came to Nova Scotia and founded the town of Lunenburg. In 1755 there was a total population of about 5000 who could be regarded as British subjects, and in this year the post office at Halifax was established, the first in the province now in the Dominion of Canada. The following year the capital of the province was moved from Annapolis to Halifax.

The first British settlement in what is now the province of New Brunswick was made in 1762, about where the City of St. John was later built. Prince Edward Island—at that time bearing the name of St. John—was annexed to Nova Scotia in 1763.

By 1767 Nova Scotia had a population of over 41,000 people, while there were about 4200 in what is now New Brunswick, and 500 in Prince Edward Island. Charlottetown, P.E.I., was founded in 1768, and the following year Prince Edward Island was created a separate province. In 1783 and 1784 thousands of United Empire Loyalists settled in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the cities of St. John and Fredericton, among other places, sprang into existence as a result of this influx of population. The settlements were to a great extent along the various bays and rivers of the provinces, and communication was largely carried on by water. In 1784 New Brunswick was created a separate province. The St. John post office was established in that year, and the office of postmaster was combined with that of King's Printer.

Much the same difficulties were encountered by Howe, the Deputy Postmaster General in Nova Scotia, as by Heriot, Deputy Postmaster General in Canada (Ontario and Quebec), in respect to the provision of adequate postal facilities, the necessity for which was strongly urged upon him, especially in the period just prior to, and during the war of 1812. The population of the province was rapidly increasing, but his instructions from his superiors in Great Britain were as definite as those given to Heriot that no new routes that could not pay expenses should be established.

However, he made known to the Provincial Legislature the situation in which he was placed and obtained their assistance in maintaining routes that did not provide sufficient postage to cover the expenditure involved.

## A Message to our Overseas Members

Together with my task of hunting for advertisements for "Maple Leaves," it appears that I have also acquired the duty of Liaison Officer with our overseas members. I must apologise to all our friends in Canada and the United States for my masterly exposition of inactivity, but I hope that the International Stamp Exhibition which will be held in London from the 6th to the 13th May will provide me with an opportunity of making amends.

I have already been told that we shall welcome on this occasion two of our most distinguished Canadian specialists—Messrs Jarrett and Boggs—but we all hope that many more of you will join us on this outstanding occasion. As you will have read on another page, we are also holding our yearly Convention during Exhibition Week, so that now you have two important reasons for coming.

To all those of you that intend to join us, I offer my help; if you need information of any kind; if you want your hotel accommodation arranged; in fact, if you require assistance of any kind, please write to me and I will do my best to satisfy you. This offer extends also to those of you who are unable to join us. You may want an Exhibition catalogue or some information, and, if so, do not hesitate to let me know.

I am ready and anxious to help you; give me an opportunity to prove it.

N.B.—You may have mislaid my address, but to stop any excuses here it is again:—

L. BARESH, 82 BAKER STREET, WEYBRIDGE, SURREY.

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### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### VARIETIES IN PAPER

Member E. H. Sullivan, of Victoria, B.C., writes:—

"I was very interested to read Brigadier M. T. Studd's address on the early stamps of Canada.

"As a man who has been able to distinguish hand-made from machine-made paper for more than 50 years, may I venture to correct the statement that the early pence stamps were on hand-made paper? The laid paper is machine-made, and the difficulty in seeing the laid lines is due either to the pulp being too wet on the machine, or to faulty adjustment of the dandy roll. Had the paper been hand-made, the lines would have been brilliantly clear.

"The thin wove 6d. is on hand-made paper. There was no more hand-made paper until 1855."

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#### 2-RING POSTMARKS

Member J. Millar Allen, of Northern Ireland, writes:—

"I have a 3c. 'Large Head' that bears two postmarks—one the 2-Ring with numeral 14 and the other the Town postmark of Galt.

"Galt is not listed in the 2-Rings (except that your correspondent Reg. Barraclough states its proper numeral is 22), whereas Guelph is listed as 14.

"Would one of the postmarks on my 3c. be a receiving office? Perhaps some of the experts in this line can solve this mystery for me."

## PASSED FOR EXPORT

By J. J. BONAR.

One day recently the writer received a letter sent by registered Air Mail from Canada to Edinburgh and bearing the cachet "Passed for Export." This recalled similar markings on a number of covers acquired in 1948 which made him speculate whether the marking was a postal one or one applied for Customs purposes

Examination of the older covers produced eight examples, of which two bore the marking in manuscript. These covers agreed in two respects only. All were registered and all went to destinations outside Canada — some to Britain, some to U.S.A., and two to the Falkland Islands. The dates ranged from November, 1940, to 1948. Two only were sent by Air Mail, others bore T.P.O. marks. Two covers only in 1940 and 1941 showed signs of being opened by the Censor.

That more than one hand-stamp was in use appeared from the different sizes of the marks and varying types of letters employed.

A further complication is introduced by five other covers, all registered, bearing dates from February, 1944, to October, 1947, and addressed to Britain, which do not bear this marking.

Perhaps some of our Canadian members can give some information as to the use of this marking and its postal status.

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## NEW BRUNSWICK, 17c.

The 17 cent New Brunswick is an intriguing stamp. We still have much to learn about it. I do not believe that this value was included in the first shipment to St. John by the American Bank Note Co. Intended for the purpose of prepaying the single rate on letters from New Brunswick to Great Britain via New York, naturally most covers bearing this stamp would turn up on your side of the Atlantic, therefore I would like to hear of any dates of postmarks between the years 1860-63, with the idea of establishing the earliest known date.

I would be interested also in learning of the combination of values used when other stamps made up the 17 cent rate.

I might add that an American firm lists the 17 cent in their price list under the date 1863.

Another stamp on which we need more light is the 2 cent Orange. Has anyone a copy on a soldier's letter?

New Jersey.

G. E. FOSTER.

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## QUERIES

1. Prince Edward Island. Can any member give Member Tomlinson information about the postage rates from the Island to the U.K. after decimal currency was introduced and before Confederation, i.e., 1872/73. Has any member a cover from the Island to the U.K. bearing cents stamps of this period?



2. Canadian postmark. Member Hewison of Glasgow would like information about a postmark on a George V stamp of the 1912 issue. It is a black circle of about 15mm, quartered and with the figures 1, 5, 21 and 2 in the quarters.
3. Coil stamps. From the Glasgow group comes a query about coils: How are the 2c, 3c, and 4c coil stamps issued? Are they from machines or are they sold over the counter? If from machines, how are they operated?

**Delayed Printing.**—Blame the Election for the delay in issuing this number. Our printers had so much Election printing work that they could not get this number out before the Election.

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## A COLLECTION FOR SALE

At the date of writing, I have on hand for disposal on behalf of a member a Canadian collection of 1200 items contained in two S.G. Exhibition Albums. One album contains mint stamps and the other used. Condition throughout is well above the average and 90% of the used stamps, including the earlies, have light postmarks, mainly town and dated.

The mint collection is from the 1897 Jubilee issue to the end of George V. It includes such items as Imprint Blocks of some Jubilees, 1897 Queens Maple Leaves in superb mint blocks of four, a full set of proofs of this issue on white card in the issued colours and two proofs on sunk card. Edwards are to the 50 cent with shades. The George V sets are complete mint with all shades. The coils include singles and a pair of S.G.263, and varieties include the elongated moustache in a block of four and the retouched eye in coil strips.

The used collection starts with 25 pence issues, mainly four wide-margined copies and those alone catalogue to about £550. The papers include the 3d. and 6d. on laid and there is a ½d. and 3d. perforated. The latter has fine four ring 47 cancellation. The ½d. imperf is a superb copy on piece.

Large cents include perforation varieties and watermarked and laid papers. All are town cancelled copies.

Jubilees used are complete to 5 dollars, with at least two copies of each value and three copies of the 5 dollar. All are town cancelled and one of the high values bears cancellation dated 17th May, 1897. Queens, Edwards and George V are in equally fine condition and there are several copies of the 8 cent registration.

The collection catalogues up to over £1200.

Disposal will be by sale intact, by sections, or by sets, but failing a satisfactory sale by those methods, the stamps will be priced up individually, or by sets and circulated in packets.

Members seriously interested in the collection as a whole, or in sections, should communicate with the Exchange Secretary for details, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply. Inspection will be permissible to members whose obligations to the Society and the Exchange Section are clear to date. Inspecting members will be responsible for payment of insurance and carriage charges both ways.



## RE-ENTRIES — A THEORY ABOUT ONE OF THEIR CAUSES

By H. J. PRICE

The discussion by Brig. Studd on the occurrence of the "5c. Re-entry" on the 6c. Small Cents issue has induced me to put these notes together, since the reason given by Brig. Studd and by other writers on this subject—that it is caused by scratches being left in the old plate after burnishing the old impressions — seems to me a debatable point.

Firstly, the etching and taking the impression on the plates called for skilled and careful work, and the scarcity of errors generally shows that this care had been exercised. Further, it would be realised that any scratch that might be on the new plate would show when the stamp was printed. This being the case, it seems highly improbable that the transfer to the plate would take place unless the surface of the plate was in perfect condition. Consequently, I should like an opinion on the following suggestion as to one of the causes of re-entries.

When it has been necessary to burnish an old plate for re-use, or remove a poor or misplaced impression, a number of the old recesses have burred over because of excess pressure being applied during the burnishing process, and the surface has appeared perfectly smooth. In reality there are a number of grooves covered by a thin film of surface metal.

When the new impression is made, three causes of re-entries can occur :

- (a) The metal that has burred over the old recess may have a fresh recess made close enough to cause it to break off, thus causing two lines or one wide one to appear in the printing.
- (b) During the hardening process this thin film of metal over an old recess may crack and come away, thus leaving the old recess.
- (c) During the inking, wiping and printing, other pieces of the burred metal may break away.

The last reason may cause the metal covering of the old recess to come away in small sections as the process of printing continued, and this would account for some of the same lines of a re-entry being longer on some stamps than on others.

Secondly, in making the plate, an impression is sometimes badly taken, and it is necessary to burnish this off and take a new one. It follows therefore, that the new face for this impression must be as low as, or slightly lower than, the deepest recess of the adjacent impressions. If nothing were done to rectify this, then the printing of this stamp would surely show itself in some way, probably as a lighter shade or by narrower lines. So far as I can see, the only way to raise the surface of the plate after burnishing would be to hammer it out from the back. This process would tend to flatten or cover the recess on the near edges of the adjacent stamps and they would need to be re-sharpened or retouched. One might, therefore, expect to find the left adjacent stamps with a retouched right edge, or the right adjacent with a retouched left edge. Similarly, the top and bottom stamps might have a retouched bottom or top.

Unfortunately, I have not been in the position of having enough copies of one stamp with a re-entry to make a detailed study. My conclusions are simply based on my experiences as an engineer of what can happen when removing scratches from a piece of metal. I should be very glad to have the views of other members on this theory.

\* \* \*

Brig. Studd's comments on Member Price's theory are:—

“ Only a firm of line engravers, such as Messrs De la Rue, can say whether or not his theory is borne out in fact. All that I can say as a philatelist (as opposed to one who has actually produced stamps by the line engraved process) is : (i) Most re-entries that I have seen are clearly defined; (ii) Imperfect burnishing of the plate has always been held to be the chief cause of their being visible on the stamps of issue; (iii) I have never heard of Member Price's theory being advanced before. All the same, he may be right, but only a technical expert can say whether he is or not.”

## Exchange Secretary's Notes

Part of the Exchange Secretary's job is to try to keep in touch with current trends in regard to both supply and demand. So far as supply is concerned, contributions from members are coming in in a satisfactory way as, in addition to an increase in quantity, the quality of the material being offered shows consistent improvement.

In a "One-Group" Society such as our own there are limitations that do not exist in a general Exchange Club dealing with all countries. It does not take a member very long to reach the stage where he has acquired all the normal stamps of the issues he is collecting; after that the question of expanding in a particular direction arises. One of the advantages of collecting B.N.A. is the scope that exists for specialisation and sideline collecting. The more prominent sidelines are:—

Blocks, Postmarks, Slogans, Pre-Cancelled, Watermark or Perforation Varieties, Pre-Stamp Covers, Re-entries and Re-touches, Shades, Dies, and oddities or curiosities.

While each packet circulated includes a proportion of fairly common stamps, it includes also sufficient material to make a search for varieties worth while, as it is unlikely that the owner has made a minute examination of each stamp he offers. One member has just informed me that in recent packets he has picked up as normals the 1859 17 cent major re-entry and two watermarked copies of the large cents. It seems obvious, therefore, that the varieties that many members seek are in the packets, possibly inadvertently, but the identification of those varieties is a matter for the observent buyer.

I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that for some time packet sales have been falling rather badly. I don't think the average member has reached the point where he has acquired all the normals he wants. There is every evidence of continued keenness, but almost every letter I get says in one way or another: "There are a number of stamps in this packet I would like to buy, but I have to live too." That, I think, is the real explanation for the drop. Cripps has crippled the collector, and as a result of more pressing demands on our purses, we have to some extent to sacrifice our hobby.

## JOTTINGS

We had a postcard from Belinda a few days ago and this is her message:—

“ Bannightyn as yeeareeyh mie as maynrys son dy bragh.”

(Will Welsh philatelic magazines please copy!)

We were asked recently whether Philately is a relative of the Prime Minister. We must look into this, but at the moment we have a fixed impression that Philately has no friends in the Cabinet.

Thanks to all those members who sent Christmas greetings. Our sideboard was decorated as never before. We have no space to mention them all, but they came from points as far apart as Vancouver (Capt. B. C. Binks), Edinburgh (Ramsay Stewart), Winnipeg (W. Marshall), Penzance (Belinda), Stevenage (Capt. Hearn), and Sheffield (A. Gabbitas). The motif in many cases was, of course, representative of Canada or Canadian Philately, and included were a nice pair of Queens Numerals with flag cancellation, complete with two genuine Maple Leaves from Miss B. Lindhurst Ogden.

The Exchange Secretary spent Christmas Day breaking up three packets. He hoped that the cheques, while too late for the Christmas turkey, would arrive in time to provide the necessary liquid refreshments for New Year celebrations. Are we wrong in believing that this Scottish custom is now observed everywhere?

Member Searles' Christmas Day was spent in examining several thousand 3 cent small heads for perforation varieties. We have not yet heard whether he found an Indian Red Special Printing Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ . Just to show their popularity Leo Baresh has been examining several thousand copies of these small cents for special postmarks. As he ignored differences in papers and perforations, a swap-over with George Searles suggests itself. But don't do it! The Exchange Section commission is only 5% and 14,000 will a good choice to other members!

Member Marshall of Winnipeg has a most sensible way of stamping parcels to the old country. He puts on a full pane of one of the recent commemorative issues instead of using high-value stamps. Admittedly the casualties are heavy, but even one perfect panel commercially used is a most desirable piece for any collection.

### Subscriptions

Members are reminded that the current year's subscription was due on 1st October last, and, incidentally, a number of members are still due to pay for the previous year.

### Member's Advert.

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JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF G.T. BRITAIN

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Vol. 3, No. 3

APRIL, 1950

Whole No. 15

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### Notes and Comments

#### The April Number

The problem this month was whether to publish this number before the A.G.M. or not. The "befores" were in the majority, so we hope that members will have their copies before the meeting. Our printers are not so busy at present, and have promised to get the number out quickly. Let us hope no General Election printing will disturb this expectation.

#### The International Exhibition

Before we pass to A.G.M. matters, let us again remind members —if they need a reminder—that the date of the A.G.M. was fixed so that members making one visit to London would be sure to see what will probably go down on record as the greatest Philatelic Exhibition of all time. At the Exhibition the C.P.S. exhibit, staged by our Exhibition Convener, Stanley Godden, will be in six frames. The selection of items to be displayed has been left in Stanley's hands, and we may be sure that the exhibit will reflect credit on the Society and the organisers.

#### Congress Honours our Vice-President

We hope that many of our members will be able to attend Congress also, and will see our worthy vice-president, R. W. T. Lees-Jones, F.C.P.S., sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists to which his name is to be added for outstanding study and research on the stamps of Canada, in collaboration with Alfred Lichtenstein and Senator Calder. The results of his work have been published regularly in the "London Philatelist," and in Canada, and he has read papers and exhibited to many societies in London, Manchester, Scotland, and elsewhere. Congress is to be held at Tunbridge Wells from 16th to 19th May.

#### The A.G.M. and Society Get-Together

Our president suggests that members of the Executive Committee should meet informally at the Exhibition at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, 10th May, for preliminary discussions in a room kindly placed at the Society's disposal by the Exhibition organisers. This may save time at the Executive Committee meeting and at the A.G.M. on Thursday, 11th (9.15 a.m. Committee, and 11.15 a.m. A.G.M.).

The big event, so far as the C.P.S. members and visitors are concerned, will be the Society lunch following the Annual General Meeting. We assume that, in view of his silence, member K. G. Anderson of 23 Christchurch Avenue, London, N.W.6., is satisfied with the way tickets are going. Members who have not already done so should contact him urgently enclosing cheque for 17/6 for ticket.

Among the welcome guests at the lunch will be Mr and Mrs Winthrop Boggs from Canada and Mrs Dale from U.S.A.

The least list will be limited, as time will be short, but present arrangements are as follows; "The King"—member J. C. Cartwright; "The Society"—Major Adrian E. Hopkins, and reply by President A. E. Stephenson; "The Guests"—Vice-President D. Gardner, reply by Mr Winthrop Boggs. During the course of the lunch the new president—to be elected at the Annual General Meeting immediately preceding—will take over. With recollections of previous Society dinners in Edinburgh, we feel completely confident that this function will be a credit to the organisers who, on this occasion, are from the London, Kent and Sussex Groups.

**Some of Those to be Present**

The President, having recently broken his 25 years' record as a Gold Medal driver, is coming by bus. A front seat immediately behind the driver seems appropriate for this occasion, but we will leave him to tell you the story himself. The Editor has cheerfully accepted the responsibility of ensuring his appearance, and will travel with him.

Vice-President D. Gardner, whose last visit, complete with "tartan tammie and muffler," was at Wembley last year, has decided to adopt a more sombre outfit on this occasion in view of Scotland's defeat by the Sassenachs at Hampden on the 15th of April.

Northern Ireland will be represented by Mr J. Millar Allen.

News items from the South and from England generally are, as usual, rather scrappy. So far we learn that those likely to be present will include: J. F. Bird of Newcastle-on-Tyne; Fred Aitchison, also of Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. A. Lee and R. W. T. Lees-Jones from the North-West; Mrs Edith Guylee from Sheffield; Major Adrian E. Hopkins from Bath; and J. Macaskie from Huddersfield. From further afield, the following have intimated their intention to be present: Member and Mrs Charles Hornal, Aberdeen; Member and Mrs C. W. Meredith, Dundee; J. Carstairs, St. Andrews; Mrs C. Ashworth; A. E. Stephenson; A. B. Auckland; Mrs Stewart and Ramsay Stewart from Edinburgh; D. Gardner, Airdrie; W. L. Morton and W. Dick, Glasgow.

**Lady Member Contributors**

In this issue we have contributions by two of our lady members who thus show a good example to all other members who have not yet contributed. Our congratulations to both. "Belinda's" contribution was part of a paper accompanying a display set to the Glasgow group for one of their meetings. If we give "Belinda" a special mention in view of her long illness and physical handicap, we feel we do so with Mrs Guylee's wholehearted approval.

**Miscellaneous Notes**

In the last issue's "Jottings," we referred to the procedure followed by Mr W. Marshall of Winnipeg in franking parcels with complete panes of Canadian 4 cent Commemorative stamps. Mr Marshall has written: "I note that Maple Leaves thinks my effort on those lines is worthwhile and I intend to continue it." We can assure Mr Marshall that one nice panel of the Cabot stamp is being returned to him shortly for inclusion in his own collection.

Member J. Davidson of Fort Garry, Winnipeg, has sent an interesting letter to the Exchange Secretary arising from the latter's remarks in the last issue. The suggestion is that, as the old country is anxious for dollars, stamp exchange packets might be sent to Canada for circulation. Unfortunately, although the war ended five years ago, we are still existing in this country under a mass of rules and regulations

laid down by His Majesty's Treasury. A detailed reply will be sent by the Exchange Secretary before this issue of Maple Leaves reaches you.

A letter received by the Exchange Secretary from a member starts off: "More work for you. How you manage it all, I don't know. If your hard work and initiative were all directed into private gain, you would be a millionaire by this time. More power to your elbow. Pity I don't live nearer you; I'd help willingly." Those remarks prompt us to comment on the fact that the Society is growing, and as it grows and the members come to know the officers better, either by meeting them or by correspondence, the work involved increases. The Exchange Secretary assures members that he does this work willingly. It takes every minute of his spare time and frequently much of the time he might be devoting to earning his living! It is on occasions a costly effort, both in time and money, but he has the satisfaction of having seen the C.P.S. of G.B. take its proud and proper place in the Philatelic world.

**Our Advertisers**

Some of our advertisers will have a stall at the Exhibition. They invite members to introduce themselves as members of the C.P.S. of G.B. They give us their support, and getting to know them personally will bring mutual benefits.

**Despatch of Copies of Maple Leaves**

Although the last despatch of copies of Maple Leaves was checked against the index, one recently-joined member has intimated that he did not receive his copy. The index is maintained and despatch arranged by the Exchange Secretary, and he will be grateful if any member who did not receive his copy of the January issue will send him a postcard.

**Overdue Subscriptions**

Sorry! —but we must refer to this subject again. Our Treasurer has sent out a number of reminders, but subscriptions are not coming in quickly. It costs a lot to publish this magazine, and we don't want this issue to be the last for lack of funds. Will members who receive this copy please ask themselves if they have paid their subscriptions? if they have not, they know the Treasurer's address and can remedy their omission at once.

**Group News**

News from the groups is scarce. We start at **Aberdeen** this month where successful monthly meetings are held. They manage to do themselves well in a most comfortable, almost palatial, meeting room, where tea and cakes help to make the tongues wag at the discussion after the displays.

The **Edinburgh** group gave a most interesting display to the Edinburgh Philatelic Society in March, in addition to having their monthly meeting for enthusiastic study of small heads, Postal History and post-marks, under discussion leader member Bonar. At **Glasgow** on 20th March, the subject was Canadian Queens Pre-cancels. Vice-President Gardner seems to have many collections—his production of pre-cancels and those of member McLean formed the backbone of the display. We are pleased to learn that **London** is again getting together for serious study. What has happened to the other English groups?

**Stamp News from a Member in Canada**

The latest from Ottawa is that the One Dollar overprinted O.H.M.S. is off at Ottawa. The guess is now whether there is going to be a further printing. H.M. Government at Ottawa are probably not going to miss a chance to get easy dollars. The revised 2c. and 4c. have appeared overprinted O.H.M.S. Unconfirmed reports say that the 1c. and 3c. unrevised coils are sold out at the Philatelic Section. The 50c. Alberta Oil stamp is well received in Canada.

# The Alaska-Canadian Highway <sup>36</sup>

By Miss BELINDA L. OGDEN.

The world now looks at Alaska on a new kind of map, the unfamiliar angle that shows the roof of the world which draws a line connecting Moscow with San Francisco, Tokyo with New York, and dramatically pinpoints the fact that at another angle ONLY 54 miles separates the mainland of Russia from the mainland of America.

The Alaska-Canada Highway along the ground and the Alaska Airway through the sky became vital necessities as a protection against the Japs. There was no secure route for supplying food, weapons and reinforcements to the soldiers and airmen defending Alaska from seizure by our enemies.

The Highway was built by the U.S. Government under agreement with the Canadian Government.

The men employed numbered 18,659 on the project, seven U.S. Regiments totalling 11,159 troops, and 7,500 civilians.

It involved building 233 bridges at a cost of \$4,000,000—a suspension bridge over Peace River, near Dawson Creek, is 2,130 feet in length. It was constructed through a veritable wilderness, through muskeg and forests, and climbs over the passes and runs through the valleys of the Rocky Mountains. Its highest level, near Fort Nelson, is 4,275 feet above sea level.

It ranks as one of the greatest engineering feats attempted by man and was built in the extraordinarily short time of nine months, and completed in November 1942.

Partnered with the Highway is an Airway which was constructed entirely by Canadians. Seven airfields cover the distance between EDMONTON and FAIRBANKS as well as several landing strips. There is an airfield about every 200 miles. Most of them are carved from the virgin bush, yet each is a model modern airfield, with the runways 5,000 feet long. As this seemed likely to become one of the greatest air routes in the world, it was essential for it to be constructed on a worthy scale.

From DAWSON CREEK to FAIRBANKS is 1,523 miles. The real Gateway to the Highway is at EDMONTON. As there was already a road as far as Dawson Creek the complete total of mileage is over 1,600 miles. The Highway is 36 ft. in width with gravel surfacing 28 ft. wide for the entire route.

It takes five hours to fly and five days to motor.

Within Canadian Territory lie 1221 miles of the route and so the Highway was transferred to the Canadian Government and it is now maintained by the Canadian Army Northwest System with H.Q.s at Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

The Highway is now open to the public and in the summer of 1948 thousands of cars passed over the road. There is a rigid inspection at Edmonton for such travellers as to their reasons for travelling, their spare parts and the sturdiness of their vehicles, and their stores of food. For no one is going to look after them once they start north from Dawson Creek. It is possible to maintain an average of 300 miles per day.

This great feat of engineering is, of course, being kept open for strategic reasons.

During construction, mail was cancelled at Military Post Offices on the Highway, but these are now extinct.

At the present time (1949) mail is delivered by lorry from Edmonton and collected from various points called Post Office Exchange Points. Cancellation is done only at Dawson Creek and Whitehorse. The Canadian Army now maintaining the Highway have certain Military Post Offices of their own, as has the Royal Canadian Air Force at important stations along the Route.

## An Introduction to Prince Edward Island

By LESLIE G. TOMLINSON



Some twelve or thirteen years ago I decided to fulfil an old ambition: the specialisation of the study of the postal history of one country. I had graduated by means of the usual general schoolboy collection to concentration on British Colonial and Dominion stamps. For some time I considered various alternatives. My inclination was to take a country whose issues were reasonably limited, and I had a lurking fancy for an island (Islands have always appealed to me), preferably a country whose stamps were now obsolete. I considered Ionian Islands, Malta, Gibraltar, Prince Edward Island, Niue, Falkland Islands, etc. Then two lucky things happened. I read an article in a stamp magazine which said that only two or three countries remained unexplored, among them Prince Edward Island, and I chanced to meet the late P. L. Pemberton, with whom I discussed the question, and not only did he urge me to take up the study of Prince Edward Island, but he whetted my appetite by giving me reprints of some of his articles on the subject and other miscellaneous papers, which finally made up my mind.

Now, after some years of intensive study, I am still surprised that so many collectors have neglected to study the stamps and postal history of this small island in our Empire. The issued values of stamps in simplified form amount to thirteen only. I think the reasons for their neglect are varied. Admittedly, they were produced very cheaply and are not so artistic as those of some of the other Canadian Provinces or other parts of the Empire (except the magnificent Chalon 4½d cy. 3d stg.).

Two other reasons for their past unpopularity are the large number of remainders which flooded the market many years ago, and the apparent complexity of the perforations.

Finally, until studies of the varieties had been made by Pemberton, Goodtellow, etc., much misleading and inaccurate information had been published by many self-styled experts dealing with the various issues, papers, perforations and plate flaws, which suggested that the issues were extremely complex.



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Now, the various issues are in the main quite simple. The first issue in 1861 comprised three values only, 2d., 3d. and 6d., all perforated 9. In common with all the issues, there was no watermark. The stamps were electrotyped and printed by the well-known London house of Chas. Whiting (as were all succeeding issues, except the 4½d. cy.). The authorities realised at once that certain requirements for 1d. and 1½d. rates were not met by the supply and they authorised diagonal bisecting of the 2d. and 3d. stamps for these rates. The custom once established, most of the later issues are found bisected, not only diagonally, but vertically and horizontally, and although strictly unauthorised, the practice was accepted and the stamps were usually passed by the Post Office. But such splits are rarities, and their genuineness should be questioned closely, as many clever forgeries exist. The large perforations proved the difficulty of separating the stamps in the sheets, and later issues were provided with more efficient perforations.

The second issue of 1862 remedied the shortage of the 1d. stamp (though curiously the requirement of a 1½d. stamp was never met) and added the 9d. value, both perforated 11.

Reprints of all five values were issued as required during the next five years in perforations which later seemed to cause much difficulty in analysis, the reason being that a new perforating machine gauging an irregular 11½-12 was used, and where an occasional line of perforations was missed, the old perforating 11 machine was used to remedy the defect. Thus we find the great bulk of these stamps were perforated by one machine, and a small minority passed through two machines.

Now comes the mystery of the last remaining pence value, the 4d. A reduction in postage to the U.S.A. to 4d. was made in November, 1868, and a stamp was prepared and issued for this value, but no records remain as to date of printing or issue, since not only were the Island Post Office records destroyed by a disastrous fire, but the printer's records also were destroyed. However, apparently the value was put on sale at the Post Office in the spring of 1869, and as it appears to have been prepared at the same time as the reprints, it is found in the same combination of perforations.

The fifth issue was again one of reprints—of the 2d., 3d. and 4d. values only this time in a different, cheaper type of paper, which shows a distinct mesh against a light. The stamps were put on sale at some Post Offices about 1867 onwards as the earlier issues became exhausted. Used specimens are scarce and the bulk of the remainders were in this paper.

In June, 1870, a new stamp appeared, value 4½d. cy., 3d. stg. This beautiful stamp was engraved and printed by the British American Bank Note Co. of Canada and was perforated 12. Nothing appeared in the Island accounts, and the quantity printed is unknown. The value was occasioned by a reduction in postage to the United Kingdom.

Eighteen months later the Island's currency was changed to decimal and a new series of stamps appeared in six values: 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 6c. and 12c.

There is some reason to think that the first supply of this seventh issue was in the 1c. and 3c. values only and that some of them were immersed in the sea during their conveyance to the Island and in part so damaged. In any case these two values are found in two perforations, some with the old irregular 11½-12½ perforation, others with a new machine giving smaller holes gauging 12½-15, and a few compound the two. The four remaining values had yet another perforation giving large holes of about 12½.



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While the perforations from Whiting appear to give some little trouble, they are really quite simple if it is remembered that Whiting had at various times five machines. The first and second issues were perforated uniformly on the first two, A and B. The third, fourth and fifth issues were mainly perforated on Machine C and any missing rows or perforations were made up with Machine B, and in the seventh issue, values 1c. and 3c. were perforated by Machines C and E, or a combination of them, and other values by Machine D. A few sheets in most of the values are found with an occasional row of perforations missing. Certain variations of paper and minor plate flaws can be disregarded by the beginner, as they come more naturally within the province of the specialist.

The cents issues were in use only for eighteen months, until Canadian stamps were used in the Island after confederation with Canada.

In the 12½ years of the Island's own issue of stamps, some four million were printed, of which about a million and a half were unsold on confederation.

In conclusion, it would seem that, even 75 years or so after the stamps were withdrawn from sale, pleasure is still to be gained by the beginner who decides to collect Prince Edward Island stamps. Few of us these days can afford the luxury of commencing to collect, for example, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, unless we are prepared to leave gaps for the very costly items, but for £3 or £4 we can still acquire thirteen Prince Edward Island values and can make fuller studies of the varieties as time and finances allow.

### THE 3c. 1870 PERF. 12½

The burning question these days seems to be about the 3c. 1870 perf 12½. So far I have had records as follows:

#### F. Tomlinson, Whitstable—

R.P.S. Cert 34248. Copy with "H" cancellation of Nova Scotia.

R.P.S. Cert 34250. Copy with "H" cancellation of Nova Scotia.

R.P.S. Cert 34249. Pen-cancelled.

#### In Robson Lowe's Sale, 8th February, 1950—

Lot 17. Copy showing New Brunswick Grid Cancellation (sold for £23).

Lot 18. Copy with 2 Ring Cancellation (damaged) (sold for £10).

#### In H. R. Harmer's Sale, 27th June, 1949—

Lot 150. Copy with town cancellation "ORE" (sold for £28).

#### C. Jonas, St. Anne's-on-Sea—

Copy with 2 Ring Cancellation, faint 7, St. John, New Brunswick.

#### B. Stewart, Wellington, N.Z.—

Copy reported, but with no details.

#### H. A. Isnardo-Bruno, Nice—

Copy with circular postmark, only "New Brunswick" shows, but is likely to be Jarrett's type 244 for St. John. Dated FE. 17. 1870.

Copy with circular postmark, only "DE" of a town name legible. Dated AP. 6. '70.

Copy with "H" in bars for Halifax N.S.

Copy with clear New Brunswick grid number 9 of Grand P.

**N. Carnan, Westcliff-on-Sea—**

Copy with 2 Ring cancellation number 7 of St. John, N.B.

Another similar copy.

Copy with bar cancellation.

**R. W. T. Lees-Jones—**

Copy on cover postmarked Truro, 20th April, 1870, and Halifax, FE. 2, 1870. (Earliest date recorded).

Pair off cover, with 2 Ring cancellation, 7 of St. John, N.B.

(Compiled by R. W. T. Lees-Jones).

\* \* \*

Member Isnardo-Bruno, of Nice, writes:

“The very interesting article on the 3 cents 1870 perf 12½ in the Jan., 1950, issue of Maple Leaves was very welcome.

“The figures given by Mr Shoemaker should be about right. As the small cents issue was specialised in America, it is quite reasonable to suppose that the 70 copies known of the perf 12½ represent the greater part of those in existence. If we suppose an equal number to exist in Britain and the rest of the world, we would have a total of only 140 copies. Even this number I believe to be too high.

“My principal reason for writing this is the fact that your article failed to mention the letter from Mr R. W. T. L.-J. in the May, 1949, issue of Maple Leaves, part of which says: ‘Since his (Boggs’) book appeared, the B.N.A. journals have been able to record that over two thousand copies have been located.’

“This calls for an explanation. I cannot give it, but submit that the answer may be in the use of an inaccurate perforation gauge or a mistake in taking some of the later printings which measure about 12¼ for that measuring a full 12½ and which must be definitely on the indian red of the first printing and on A paper.

“There are, of course, sure to be some still unrecorded copies, such as my own, details of which I give.

“Unfortunately, all mine are off cover, but come from a large lot acquired more than 25 years ago, containing a fair percentage of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia postmarks.”

## The 2c. Carmine Numerals Issue

By H. T. HUMBY and GERALD E. WELLBURN.

Reprinted from "Popular Stamps Magazine," Canada.

How many plates were used for the 2c. Carmine? How many used for Die I and Die II? Were there two master dies? Why the changes from Die I to Die II? . . . and so on and so on.

Wherever enthusiasts of this stamp gather, some of the above questions are asked, and so the Hamilton Philatelic Society decided to run down the answers.

A review of the published information on this stamp shows several omissions and discrepancies.

Dr Holmes lists Plates 1 to 12 as being used. Winthrop Boggs says Plates 1 and 2 were not used, and lists Plates 3 to 10, 13 and 14 for Die I, Plates 11 and 12 for Die II retouched plates, and Plates 15 to 20 for recut die, new plates.

Dr W. R. Jeffrey, Arthur and Percy Rankin of the Hamilton Philatelic Society had studied the material available, and up until last April had come up with the following:

Die I. Plates 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10, 12-13-14. No Plate 11 has been seen. 41

Die II. Plates 11-12, 15-16-17-18-20. No Plate 19 has been seen.

In April, however, Gerald E. Wellburn, of Duncan, B.C. sent for study his collection of the plate numbers of the 2c. Carmine, and what a revelation this collection was!

Dr J. A. Pearce started the study of the different plates some years ago, and Gerald Wellburn and the Doctor had collaborated in forming the most complete collection seen around these parts.

Here are all the plate numbers from 1 to 20 without exception. Here are Plates 11 and 12 in both Die I and Die II, and best of all are Plates 11 and 12 showing experimental retouching of the frame lines, stamps showing the worn frame lines of Die I, others showing the first retouching and finally the finished Die II.

From this magnificent study the story of the 2c. Carmine emerges, and the following conclusions are reached:

Only one die was used; this is confirmed by a constant flaw, a dash of colour between "S" and "T" of "Postage," which is noted on all plates.

From this die, Plates 1 to 14 were made. Plates 1 to 12 were used for the 2c. Purple, and when the colour was changed in August, 1898, the same plates were used for the 2c. Carmine.

The frame lines had become so badly worn that Plates 13 and 14 were placed into service and Plates 11 and 12 were used for experimental retouching.

The original die was then recut from four thin frame lines to three frame lines: the centre line thick and the other two thin.

Plates 15 to 20 were made from this recut die, and it is the recut die that has become known as Die II.

A complete list of the plate numbers follows:

Die I. Plates 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14.

Die I. Retouched Plates 11-12 frame lines resemble Die II.

Die II. Plates 15-16-17-18-19-20.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. I have been told, writes a member, that the \$5 stamp of the 1897 Jubilee issue was not used postally, yet all catalogues list it used. What is correct?

**Ans.** There was a use for the high value stamps. I have a cover, of 1860, writes our expert, with \$9.50 paid for postage and registration.

2. In many of the 5c. 1859 (S.G. 31-32) Beavers there is a dot of colour in the "C" of "Cents" and yet it seems just as common without it. Is this a variety, or a guide dot in certain positions of the sheet?

**Ans.** This is a guide dot.

3. Why does the gum on some stamps of a series have a flat appearance, and on others of the same series have a ridged look?

**Ans.** From time to time much experimenting was done on gums. their texture and application. The reason for this was that in the variable climate from very hot to very cold, stamps after being affixed to mail, fell off in the post, and the experiments from 1850 onwards were designed to find the most suitable gum.

4. What is the best method of comparing the papers of the early issues? Does ability come only with experience?

**Ans.** Yes, only with experience.

5. What exactly is that face over the beaver's tail supposed to represent?

**Ans.** I think it is the sun, emblematic of a rising country.

# Edward 1c. and 2c. Varieties 42

By G. B. HARPER.

A short time ago I examined about three hundred each of the 1c. and 2c. values of the Edward 1903 issue. These consisted almost entirely of single copies, and there were few pairs and strips. It was not, therefore, possible to correlate the findings detailed with any particular state or position.

I list the varieties: (1) Guide Lines and Guide Dots; (2) Hair Lines and (3) Re-entries, for each value in turn. In regard to re-entries, only well-printed specimens were considered. Heavily entered copies, or those with blurred impression, such as were prevalent in this issue, were disregarded.



ONE CENT VALUE

## 1. Guide Lines and Guide Dots

- (a) Vertical lines running almost against the left hand border of the design. Broken in parts, appearing strongest at the bottom of the stamp and faint at the top, with a Guide Dot on the line at the extreme top (in perforation).
- (b) Vertical line running approx.  $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. from the left hand border. Strongest at the top of the stamp with a guide dot on the line at the centre of the design.
- (c) Vertical line running approx.  $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the right hand border, full extent of the stamp.
- (d) Vertical line running into right hand border showing at top and bottom of the stamp.
- (e) Broken vertical line running inside right hand border, i.e., between border and main design. This copy shows also faint traces of a further vertical line running just clear of the right hand border (in margin) at the top of the stamp opposite crown.
- (f) Vertical line appearing between left hand border and design at the top of the stamp and also in corresponding section of the oval at centre. No trace of line in corresponding lower part of the design or at the top and bottom margins of the stamp.
- (g) Vertical line appearing between left hand border and design in the lower section of the stamp. No trace of line in oval or at the top, but a possible guide dot in the oval and also in the extreme lower part of the design (between lower line of numeral tablet and bottom border).
- (h) Vertical line running slightly to the right of centre through P of POSTAGE and carrying through to king's head; appearing again very faintly from C in CENTS and continuing to bottom of the stamp.

## 2. Hair Lines

Two copies were found showing hair lines, in each instance appearing strongest in the lower left hand margin, but also showing faintly at the top of the stamp and in the right hand margin.

It is of interest to note that the development of these hair lines can be traced as irregular markings appearing in the margins on five of the specimens examined. These traces correspond to the definite hair lines noted in the two copies described, and are not due to surplus ink on plates during printing.

Two copies of the specimens mentioned in the previous paragraph show what may be horizontal guide lines passing through the centre of the design. This assumption is made as they appear as definite straight lines, whereas the hair lines have an irregular appearance.

### 3. Possible Re-entries

- (a) Thickening of top border, with doubling at centre. Doubling of background lines leading to crowns in upper corners, also affecting tip of right hand crown and cross-hatching at upper centre.
- (b) Similar to (a), except that tip of crown is not affected.
- (c) Doubling at the bottom of the outside line of the right hand numeral tablet.

## TWO CENT VALUE

### 1. Guide Lines and Guide Dots

In general, no apparent guide lines were found. One vertical strip of four stamps was found to have guide dots to the left of the left hand border as follows:

- 1st Stamp—Upper left hand corner and at centre of the stamp.
- 2nd Stamp—No dot observed, but this specimen was heavily post-marked where a central dot might have been expected to appear.
- 3rd Stamp—Guide dot at centre of the stamp.
- 4th Stamp—Guide dot at centre and the trace of a line showing broken in the lower part of the stamp tending to run into left hand border.

This last stamp was very similar to a single copy observed to have a guide dot at the centre of the design with, again, traces of a broken line running into the left hand border above and below the central oval.

Some guide dots are hidden in the colour of the numeral of value. Dr Holmes states that in rare instances these fall to the left of the numeral. Two specimens were found to show traces of these dots, one to the left and one to the right.

### 2. Hair Lines

No traces of hair lines were found on specimens examined.

### 3. Possible Re-entries

- (a) Affecting top border and background lines leading to crowns. Doubling of lower border, lower line of left hand numeral tablet. Thickening of lower line of left hand numeral tablet and adjoining background lines to left numeral tablet.
- (b) Thickening of bottom border, lower line of each numeral tablet and adjoining background lines, also affecting cross-hatching surrounding TWO CENTS.
- (c) Thickening of upper border and background lines, also affecting cross-hatching in the region of DA and POS of CANADA POSTAGE.
- (d) Thickening of upper border to slight doubling at centre, also affecting cross-hatching near P of POSTAGE.

\* \* \*

Whilst it is appreciated that the points listed are in themselves of no great value, it is thought that these notes may prove of use to other members interested in the particular issue, and help in some measure to form a more definite basis for study.

# Fascinating Canadian Maritime Postmarks

By J. H. TIERNEY, Sen. and Jun.

Reprinted from "Stamp News."

The name of Clarke is an honoured one along the north and south shores of the St. Lawrence and beyond.

The ships of the Clarke S.S. Co., Ltd., are a blessing to the people of the towns, townships, villages, settlements and trading posts dotted along both banks of that mighty River. The very existence of many a remote community depends almost entirely upon the ships of the Clarke Company.

The Clarke Shipping Company evolved from a famous publishing firm belonging to an earlier Clarke generation.

A paper mill was established to meet publishing requirements around which has grown the modern and industrious town of Clarke City on the north shore of the St. Lawrence.

In turn, the progressive necessity of transport of passengers and freight to and from Quebec ultimately brought about the conversion of a family of publishers into a family of shipowners.

The Clarke Line has steadily developed since 1921 and its services now extend to Newfoundland, Labrador, The Maritimes and the Islands of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Seapost Services are performed aboard two of the Clarke vessels: S.S. "North Shore" and S.S. "North Voyageur," which navigate the north bank of the St. Lawrence during the open season between Quebec and Havre S. Pierre, and Quebec and Blanc Sablon respectively.

The postmarks are the ordinary Canadian single circle type, inscribed as follows:

"Que. Hve. St. Pierre, Sea Port."

"Que. & Lour. Du B. Sab. Sea Post."

It will be noted that the inscription on the first postmark reads, "Sea Port" instead of "Sea Post."

The writers are deeply grateful to Mr Robert Lagarde, Purser of S.S. "North Shore" for an interesting and fascinating history of the Company, and historical and descriptive notes regarding the regions and ports of call of the Clarke ships.

The Compagnie de Transport Du Bas St. Laurent Ltd. also provide collectors with interesting maritime postmarks, which may appeal to those that specialise in Canadian issues, and postal history and postal markings of the Dominion.

River postal services on the St. Lawrence are performed on board two vessels of that company: M.V. "Jean Brillant" and M.V. "Matane," between Rimouski and Sept Iles, and Matane and Sept Iles respectively. These services link both banks of the River.

The postmarks are single circles, and are inscribed in French thus:

"Rimouski & Sept Iles, Poste Fluviale."

"Matane & Sept Iles, Poste Fluviale."



By Mrs E. W. GUYLEE.

Much has been written of the history of British Columbia, especially of that part which before Consolidation with British Columbia in 1866 was known as Vancouver Island, so named after Captain George Vancouver, who in 1792 was captain of the "Discovery" sloop of war, and the "Chatham" armed tender. His lieutenants were Puget, Mudge, and Baker. The "Chatham" was under Lieutenants Broughton, Hanson, and Johnstone, names which are immortalised on the map of Canada, although no stamp has yet commemorated these famous men.

Vancouver was instructed by the Lords of the Admiralty "to examine the supposed Strait of Juan-de-Fuca and to discover a near communication between any such sea or strait and any river running into or from the 'Lake of the Woods.'"

Proceeding up the Strait of Juan-de-Fuca, Vancouver, going north, entered the interior sea, and on 4th June, 1792, went ashore. With dignity and ceremony, under the discharge of a royal salute from the vessels, he took possession of the coast, naming the "Gulf of Georgia" after His Majesty the King, and "Burrard's Canal" after Sir Harry Burrard of the Navy.

It is known that with two boatloads of men, Vancouver sailed up Burrard Inlet, but did not proceed as far as "Indian Arm." Nevertheless—keenly observant—he recorded many of the "Islands" of the Arm in his journals, and adds with much pleasure that the beauty and grandeur of these parts "called to our remembrance certain delightful and beloved situations in old England."

"Burrard Inlet"—the harbour of Vancouver—is one of the finest harbours in the world, with just over 98 miles of shoreline.

Looking across the inlet, one gets a fine view of the famous "Lions," two mountain peaks, symbolic guardians of the harbour entrance. All along the inlet are great docks with berths for 56 deep-sea vessels, and here ships gather from all the seven seas. The wonderful Ballantyne Pier, reputed to be the finest dock in North America, embodies every modern facility for cargo handling. Here also can be seen innumerable fishing vessels, which cruise the coast for salmon, halibut, etc., supplying the markets of North America and the canning industry.

In no other part of the world has Nature been more bountiful, for here are all the riches of earth and sea. A temperate climate, delightful scenery, enchanting views of mountains, lakes and islands, with carpets of variegated flowers and ferns, make this part of British Columbia at all times, and more especially in the springtime, a veritable paradise.

The first road to Burrard Inlet was completed in 1869; the first townsite was named "Hastings" after Admiral Hastings of the Royal Navy, and in that year a Post Office was established. Today the "Burrard Travelling Post Office" serves the various resorts and settlements of the "Indian Arm." It is not only a mail delivery boat but a properly listed Post Office, the mail being cancelled on the boat. For many of the remote settlements this boat is the only contact with the outside world. At some of the settlements an empty kerosene tin is hoisted to the top of a pole to indicate that a passenger is waiting.

The first pioneer air flight from Vancouver to Seattle took place on the 17th of February, 1919. Covers bear a Cachet in three lines:—

"Via Airplane Mail, First Flight, Vancouver, B.C., to Seattle."

The second flight, "Vancouver—Vernon—Lethbridge—Calgary" was made on 15th August, 1919—pilot, Captain Hoy. Very few letters were carried. The Cachet, in red, was "1st B.C.—Alberta Aerial Mail." These are very rare.

On 16th August, 1919, a number of letters were carried by air mail from "Victoria to Nanaimo," bearing the Post Office cancellation only. The time taken on this journey was three hours. 46

Regular official flights were flown by British Columbia Airways Ltd. whose bases were at Vancouver, Victoria, and Seattle.

Many of these islands and bays in the Powell River, Alert Bay, and Sullivan Bay areas are reached today by the Queen Charlotte Airlines Ltd. Two covers in my possession posted from Minstrell Island to Alert Bay have 4 cent stamps but no cancellation, and in the left hand bottom corner a Cachet in blue:—

" Courtesy Queen Charlotte Airlines Ltd., Vancouver, Canada."

Another cover from Zeballos to Quallicam Beach bears a 4 cent cancelled stamp with the same "Courtesy" Cachet. So it appears there are a few Postal Depots dotted about at strategic points.

The Queen Charlotte Airline is British Columbia's own air service, and it has flying boats, seaplanes, and landplanes. It has opened up a vast area, bringing wonder and delight not only to those whose lives are spent in these quiet and remote places, but also to vacationists and tourists who seek an opportunity to "escape" from the humdrum things of life.

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## B.N.A. PHILATELIC PERIODICALS

By R. J. DUNCAN.

(Reprinted from our duplicated Volume One).

Eighty-three years ago, the first Philatelic Journal to be published in North America was published in Montreal, Que. It was the Stamp Collector's Record, published by S. Allan Taylor. He later moved to the United States, where he continued to publish for many years after. Much has been written about this man, who was one of the most interesting characters in the early days of stamp collecting in North America.

After this, St. John, N.B., became for some years the most important philatelic centre in Canada. During a period of eight years, four philatelic journals were published here. The Stamp Collectors' Monthly Gazette, 1865-1866, was the second Canadian stamp publication and the third on the continent. Then came Stamp Argus, 1865; Postman's Knock, 1836-1870; and Stamp Collector's Chronicle, 1872-1873. These journals are all very rare now. For a couple of years, 1872-1873, there was published in Quebec, P.Q., the Canadian Philatelist. This changed owners a couple of times and finally ceased publication.

Although there had been some Journals published previously in Ontario which were partly philatelic, the first strictly stamp journal published was the Stamp Advocate, which appeared from Toronto in 1875. However, it had a very short life, as did the two or three that followed it.

Therefore, the first journal of any real importance was the Canadian Philatelist, published by Mr L. T. Baker at Whitby, Ont. This journal ran from eight to sixteen pages for seven numbers, when it was bought by the Toronto Philatelic Journal. This journal, which was published for over two years, is mainly notable for the fine listing of Canadian Tobacco stamps which ran through some numbers. In 1888 another

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Canadian Philatelist appeared from Niagara Falls, but it only lasted a short time and then, in 1889, the Dominion Philatelist started publication. It was published by H. F. Ketcheson, a leading light in Canadian philately in those days, and it ran for 77 numbers. In fact, it is only recently that its length of life has been surpassed by an independent publication. Every Canadian collector was sorry when this paper ceased publication. Another good publication appearing about this time was the Canadian Philatelist of London, Ont., which ran for 38 numbers from 1891 and was published by L. M. Staebler. He also published a weekly, but it only lasted for eight numbers. Another weekly later appeared from Toronto, but it had a very short life also.

In 1893 two numbers of the Canadian Journal of Philately appeared from Toronto. It was the de-luxe publication of its time, and it was published by Henry Ades Fowler, who is now a resident of Chicago.

The most important journal published in Ontario after this, up to the turn of the century, was the Philatelic Advocate, published at Berlin, Ont., by Staraman Bros. It started in 1896, and ran for 61 numbers.

Returning again to Eastern Canada, some half-dozen philatelic journals appeared during this time, the most important of which was the Halifax Philatelist. This was one of the best of Canadian stamp journals, and was published from 1887-1889, and ran for 31 numbers. Donald A. King was the chief contributor to this journal and he was the greatest of Canadian philatelic writers of the last century. In fact, his writings are still quoted in the philatelic press. This magazine contained many fine articles on Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The Canada Stamp Sheet, published by W. G. L. Paxman, appeared in 1900 from Quebec and continued for six volumes, later being published in Toronto and London, Ont. It contained a fine series of articles on Canadian stamps.

The Montreal Philatelist ran for 48 numbers and was published in Montreal at the turn of the century. Of the 20th century publications of Canada the best were Canadian Stamp Collector, published by H. M. McLean at Brockville, Ont., during the years 1920-23. It contained many fine articles by Fred Jarrett and others. Two other publications appeared during the early thirties from Montreal and Quebec respectively. They were both called Collector's Magazine, and carried many interesting articles on B.N.A. There have been very few publications on stamps from Western Canada. The first I know of was "Canadiana" published at Grenfell, Sask., in 1902. Hobbyist, perhaps the best of the Western publications, ran for 50 numbers and was published at Winnipeg, Man., 1909-13. It was followed by the Western Collector, also of Winnipeg, which was published for some years by James Mewhort.

The Stamp Herald, of Indianapolis, Ind., moved to Kitchener, Ont., in February, 1922, and continued publication there until May, 1928. This was one of the best of the Canadian philatelic publications and contained a great wealth of information for B.N.A. collectors, as also did Philatelia, a fine bi-lingual magazine published in Montreal 1935-1938. The only independent stamp journal published in Canada at the present time is Popular Stamps, published by A. L. McCreedy, at Cobden, Ont. This journal is now starting its tenth year of publication, and is the official organ of the Canadian Philatelic Society. Marks Stamp Co. of Toronto, Ont., publish a house organ, Emco Monthly Journal, which has been in continuous publication since 1919.

\* \* \*

The Exchange Secretary thanks all members who made enquiries regarding the collection mentioned in the last issue. This collection was disposed of within a matter of 3 or 4 weeks of its being received by the Exchange Secretary. It was purchased in two parts and to the complete satisfaction of all concerned.

\* \* \*

With the approach of the summer months it is expected that, as usual, members' interests will be engaged on matters other than their collections, the hobby being one which receives most attention between the months of September and May. Sales fall off and the circulation of packets slows down, the latter due mainly to the fact that some members make no provision for the disposal of packets which arrive during their absence on holiday. Members can help considerably by sending a post card to the Exchange Secretary intimating any probable period of absence in excess of one week.

\* \* \*

The records of the Exchange Secretary prove very conclusively that condition counts far more than the average member realises. The quick sale of the collection mentioned above was further proof of this contention and, if I might be excused for quoting the remarks of one of the buyers referring to the condition of the stamps, he said: "I don't think I can afford to miss this."

\* \* \*

I receive many letters from members asking when they are likely to receive a packet, and how many packets are sent out. The following brief explanation should enable any member to arrive at the approximate answer. I have to provide for roughly 320 prospective buyers. These are divided into eight circuits of 40 members each. The number of contributing members is about one-tenth of the total, and although several contribute monthly, the contributions of others are from one to four books in a year. Taking an average, I receive sixteen books each month, and a packet contains anything from seven to twelve books, valued from £80 to £120. The rules provide that contributors to a packet see the packet first, so that each packet goes to from seven to twelve contributing members and thereafter to the other members in the appropriate circuit. If you are a non-contributor, you cannot expect more than two to three packets in the year. If you are a contributing member, you get all packets in your own circuit, plus any packet in which you have a book, but which goes out to a circuit other than your own. Twelve books a year means you get at least twelve packets, with the prospect of fifteen. The advantage therefore lies with the member who is a regular contributor and, as he puts in the extra work, the rule appears to be a fair and just one. If, therefore, you are dissatisfied with the small number of packets coming your way, the remedy is in your own hands.

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# MAPLE LEAVES

JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF G.T. BRITAIN

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Vol. 3, No. 4

JULY, 1950

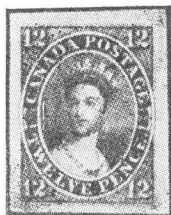
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## Notes and Comments

### This issue of "Maple Leaves"

This issue takes the form of a Year Book and we hope members will not be disappointed because of the absence of "stamp" articles. In addition to the Year Book features, there are included, whilst they are still topical, some notes on the Exhibition and the meetings of Society members. Congratulations to Fred Walker on the fine job he made of his description of B.N.A. exhibits! There were so many good things on show that a description of them could quite well have become a monotonous list of hyperboles. Now how many more have unexpected talent for writing? If we are to get out "Maple Leaves" regularly on the first day of each quarter it is up to members to contribute.

### Our new Fellows

At times the executive committee are accused of being niggardly in adding new names to our Roll of Fellows. But it is the deliberate policy of the committee to make the award a real honour to a few members each year for their outstanding work in research or in service to the Society.

This year we have honoured two of our members for their work in the advancement of the Society. The one is David Gardner, vice-President, a Civil Servant—at times not very civil to us—a member of the original band of members before the war. During the war the enemy dropped a bomb where "our David" should have been but wasn't. Was it his luck or ours? After the war he became our first vice-President and busied himself in getting together an active Glasgow study group. No person knows just how much work he puts in on the job of superintendent of the Society's Sales Department. The other is J. C. Cartwright, vice-President, who managed to get into this country from Winnipeg, Canada, before our immigration laws became very strict! He was once accused by the Philatelic Press of "always starting something." "J.C.," or "King of Kent" to us, has worked wonders for the Society in the South. He started the Sussex and Kent Group, which expanded to such an extent that it had to divide into two. His work on the Executive Committee has been invaluable in the expansion of the Society. This year he was Chairman of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain.

### **Our retiring President**

After eleven years' service to the Society as founder and President, Alf Stevenson vacates the chair. He started the Society in 1937 as a small group of less than a dozen collectors in the Glasgow district. The group was broken up by the war and it was not till after the war that it was revived. Then "Stevie" had visions of a wider scope, but even in his visions I doubt whether he had a glimpse of the immense growth his "baby" would make. In the words of our new President at the Society's lunch: "The Founder did not know what he was starting when he hied across the Border to make converts in England and even further afield. How pleased he must be to have the leading specialists of Canada and the United States beside him today!"

"Stevie" has been an indefatigable President, not only in getting about the country encouraging his office-bearers, but in keeping in touch with members far and wide by correspondence. His own collection has suffered to a great extent, I am sure. Now perhaps he will have more time to devote to it—a well-earned rest. But will he avail himself of it? I doubt it. Good luck, Stevie.

### **Our new President**

When R. W. T. Lees-Jones started his collection of Canada he will not confess, but as a hint he tells us that it was when 3d. Beavers were a shilling each. Now we know of no other collection in Britain to surpass it and we doubt whether there are three in the world to equal it. Inability to blow his own trumpet is a characteristic of the "new boss" and we feel we must take in hand to do the shouting for him.

For years he has had an unsurpassed knowledge of the stamps of Canada and his research work has covered many fields. He collaborated in the study of the 1859 issues with the late Alfred Lichtenstein and Senator Calder. It was he who, working with Roberts of the Royal, discovered the origin of the "Bothwell" watermark. His many little sorties into Canadian studies with Brigadier Studd brought many problems to solution.

He was honoured by the Royal Philatelic Society with their Fellowship. In 1948 we made him a fellow of this Society. This year, by being called to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, he has gained the highest honour in the Philatelic world.

We digress to mention that on that occasion it was our own good member Nugent Clougher who, in well-chosen words, delivered the oration in his praise, an oration which was probably the most cultured and charming tribute that has ever been paid to a Distinguished Philatelist.

R.W.T. has always been ready to pass on his knowledge to others and we are sure we have made a grand choice in electing him to the chair. We wish him every success in his new office in the Society he has done so much to build.

### **Group News**

We referred to the **Kent and Sussex** Group's decision to split into two sections: East Kent and Sussex, and West Kent and Sussex. G. R. C. Searles, of 191 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, is the new Contact Member for the East group, and L. D. Carn, of 138 Whitley Road, Eastbourne, will remain Contact Member for the West. Although the group has split, the members hope to have occasional joint meetings in future. Good luck to them. This information is culled from No. 11 of "Canadian Comments," the bright little organ of the two groups. We see from it that at the March meeting of the combined group, the Large Cents Issue of 1868 was the subject for study, and many questions regarding shades, papers, etc., were discussed and answered.

The **Aberdeen** group met monthly during the past season under the able leadership of A. L. Bruce. They report that, while no outstanding material was on view, the meetings were most enjoyable and generally of an informal character. Now they make a very good suggestion—as they have seen and discussed most of the material held by their own group, they ask for volunteers from groups or individuals to send along displays. There may be similar dearth of fresh material in other groups. Any volunteers to send displays? Aberdeen will no doubt be glad to reciprocate. Before leaving Aberdeen we must mention its only lady member, Mrs Orkins, who is a Canadian settled in a very strange land who finds solace in collecting her own country's stamps. Space is limited in this number, so perhaps Albert and our other Aberdeen members will forgive the editor for making only a brief reference to the presentation in April of a set of six Godden albums with hand illuminated frontispiece to Albert Smith in appreciation of his services as the first post-war secretary of the Society.

**Edinburgh** group met monthly during the season, but apparently some of the evenings were not very suitable. Make a good resolution, Edinburgh members! Support the group meetings; don't leave our enthusiastic leader, J. J. Bonar, and a few regulars to carry on alone. You are missing a lot.

New ground is being broken in **Ireland** where member Allan (whom we were glad to meet with Mrs Allan at Grosvenor House) has taken on the job of getting Ireland put on the C.P.S. map. Now what about the West Country.

### **Congress Comments**

J. C. Cartright filled with great success the difficult position of Chairman of Congress at its 32nd meeting. R. W. T. Lees-Jones was admitted to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists. Canadian study circles led by G. R. C. Searles on Wednesday, May 17th, and by Nugent Clougher on Thursday, 18th, were a great attraction. A large number of C.P.S. members attended and enjoyed their further meetings with kindred spirits. Canada holds the lead in popularity. Local dealers report they were swamped with requests for B.N.A. One of Kent's Congress Comments: "That's not an Indian Red, that's an orange gin."

### **C.P.S. Members successful at the Exhibition**

Congratulations to our fifteen members who carried off awards, including the Grand Prix!

**Grand Prix**—H. C. V. Adams (also silver medal).

**Gold Award of Honour**—G. E. Wellburn.

**Gold Medal**—F. Aitchison.

**Silver Gilt Medal**—W. S. Boggs.

**Silver Medal**—L. G. Tomlinson, C. W. Meredith (also bronze medal), E. R. Gill, C. Hornal, Major A. Hopkins (two), J. H. E. Gilbert.

**Bronze Medal**—E. A. Richardson, Mrs M. R. G. Barratt, C. G. Kemp, Major-Gen. A. C. Shortt.

**Junior Section: Silver Gilt Medal**—J. G. Gilbert (also silver medal).

### **Capex 1951**

It was a great pleasure to meet our Canadian colleagues at the Society's lunch and to learn from them the progress already being made in their preparations for the Centenary International Philatelic Exhibition to be held at Toronto in September, 1951. Their first prospectus is obtainable from Capex, 70 Bloor Street West, Toronto 5, Canada.

## Jack Canuk Goes to Town

All roads led to London for the International Exhibition and the C.P.S.G.B. track was indeed heavily worn. Having light-heartedly breezed into Grosvenor House and procured a catalogue, we gaily proceed first to the B.N.A. exhibits, there to be immediately stunned by their quality and wealth in both value and philatelic knowledge. The description we will leave to others. In our "punch-drunk" state we now try to catch fleeting glances of the C.P.S. at work, study and play. The first person we run into is C. W. Meredith, carrying out his duties most diligently as an Exhibition Steward. Then a fleeting glance of Leslie Tomlinson discussing Prince Edward Islands. In another corner of the hall, J. C. Cartwright, Leo Baresh and R. Knight, the last we are delighted to see back on his feet again after his illness.

Part of our Scottish Division, comprising Bill Morton, Bill Dick, John Bisset (Glasgow), Albert Spence (Dundee), Charles Hornal (Aberdeen), Ramsay Stewart (Edinburgh), in confab., refusing to leave the Exhibition a day before its close, even on the offer of two free first-class reservations back to Scotland. We meet irrepressible David Gardner, complete with hat. David still thinks the best hatstand he can find is his head. Again we see a much harrassed Stanley Godden—congratulations, Stanley, on the very fine layout of the Society's Composite Display and to Member Bowman and others who had contributed to it.

We catch a glimpse of our ex-President in the midst of our overseas members C. W. Jephcot, Walter Bailey, James Sissons, Vincent Green and Les Davenport. Seeing Walter Bayley's Rubber Dollars, A. E. S.—having taken over the Society finances—wonders if Stafford Cripps will not allow our pounds to be made the same way and thus stretch a bit further.

Over the inevitable cup of tea, we find John Lea, Fred Walker, Francis Field and Editor Auckland in deep discussion about Air Mails and Twelvepenny Blacks, or was it "Hoppy's" collection of Afghanistan? Why "Hoppy" won't collect Canada we can't understand.

The North Country are well represented by R. W. T. Lees-Jones, Frank Jackson, W. C. Hinde, Dr Willans, J. Macaskie, and our inseparable pair of Tynesiders, John Bird and Fred Aitchison.

Our lady members are also well to the fore during the week—Mrs Stanley Barratt, of Newfoundland fame, Mrs Ashworth, Mrs Clougher and Mrs Guylee. The trouble about our ladies is that when they take to philately they take it so seriously that they make the poor males' efforts look so paltry.

Our southern contingent on their own stamping ground are there in force and it is grand to see Kenneth Anderson, Nugent Clougher, C. W. Stokes and John Vigo, also Captain Gemmell Smith: when will that lad stop growing? Then John Stevenson doing his level best to lay on a Gowf game. Let's hope we can make it next year, John; what about it at Harrogate?

The Aitkens Trophy goes south this year, and the surprised look on W. H. Cheavin's face when he is called to receive it from the hands of Mrs Wintrop Boggs is certainly one of the best tit-bits of the week.

Brigadier Studd is certainly a very busy man all week with his official duties at the Exhibition.

At the Capex dinner, so efficiently laid on by the Postal History Society and Robbie Lowe to meet the Directors of the Canadian Centenary Exhibition next year, we see C.P.S.G.B. members A. E. Stephenson, C. W. Meredith, Major Adrian E. Hopkins and Nugent M. Clougher.

"O.K., Capex, the C.P.S.G.B. will be in Toronto next year."

Thursday, May 11th, proves to be Canada Day, and the attendance at the A.G.M. proves the Society truly international. We have Scots, English, Irish, Welsh, Canadians, and U.S.A. represented.

Every local group in the Society is represented at the meeting for the first time in the history of the club. What a wonderful link a One Cent Green Canadian stamp can be!

The Society Luncheon held at the Piccadilly Hotel proves again one of the highlights of our year. "Hoppy's" quips are as good as ever and his amazement at a Society running successfully on a minus quantity of seven shillings and sixpence a year are greatly enjoyed by those who attended the A.G.M. We appreciate our retiring President's banter on the virtue of the Scots and the English, his quips at Hoppy's "One Afghanistan Stamp" and his study of Roman history; all leading to the more serious appeal to keep the Society on an international footing and avoid a break-up into self-contained sections.

Then David Gardner's welcome to our guests, though the previous speakers had already stolen his thunder, very ably amuses the company Winthrop Boggs' reply shakes our Past President by his very profound knowledge of British railways in the days when our railways were railways. Incidentally, thank you, Mr Boggs, for the very handsome addition to our Library of the two volumes of your book.

The adding to the Roll of Fellows of our members Gardner and Cartwright proves very popular. Both have worked like niggers to help make the Society what it is. Our regret is that we cannot so honour others who have worked hard—but their time will come.

The introduction of our new President, R. W. T. Lees-Jones, follows. Where could we have a more popular choice? Who has done more for the cause of B.N.A. Philately and who has given his services more willingly in the work of the Society?

We are delighted to have among our guests such a charming personality as Mrs John Dale and we look forward to her joining our Society. We would certainly like to see more of her.

In the afternoon the B.P.A. sets aside their Meeting Room for the use of the Society for our "Get-Together." Many who have corresponded but had not met made good use of the chance, and 'the crack was guid.'

We meet so many C.P.S. members that we almost think the entire Society has come to town.

\* \* \*

**Aberdeen Philatelic Society** are to hold another Exhibition this year for ten days, from 6th September. Canadian stamps will be specially featured. The Aberdeen group will be well to the fore, but offers of sheets for display from other groups will be welcomed by the convener, Dr V. M. M. Watson, 3 Albyn Terrace, Aberdeen.

## Secretary's Report of the Annual Committee and General Meeting

The Annual Committee and General Meetings were held in the precincts of the Piccadilly Hotel, London, on 11th May, 1950, the committee meeting from 9.15 to 11. and the annual general meeting following directly afterwards. As all the main business was common to both meetings, I propose to cover the proceedings in one report.

The meetings being held during the period of the International Stamp Exhibition afforded a unique opportunity for a representative attendance of members, both from the U.K. and North America. More than 50 members were present.

The President, Mr A. E. Stephenson, opened the proceedings by welcoming attending members. He went on to state that owing to the limitations of time available he proposed to review the work of the year and gave a précis report instead of calling on individual officers. He then reported the continued well-being of the Society and its steady growth; membership at the date of the meeting standing at 447.

Groups in general were working extremely well, although exceptions were noted in the cases of Dundee, Lancashire and Birmingham. The group formed last year in the West Riding under Mr Macaskie had made rapid progress and the formation of a new group in Northern Ireland by Mr J. M. Allen was anticipated. From the Kent and Sussex Group, two groups are to be formed in the East and West, the West continuing under Mr L. D. Carn, and Mr Searles undertaking the formation of the new section in the East.

An interim Financial Statement was presented by the President in the absence of the Treasurer.

A report was made on "Maple Leaves" and satisfactory explanation given for delays in publication. The Editor was congratulated on his work and comment was made on the difficulties in producing a magazine for the Society when so few members contributed. Ensuing discussion brought forth helpful suggestions for improvement.

The steady progress of the Exchange Section was reported and special mention made of Mr David Gardner's excellent work.

The general report was approved by the meeting and the President expressed thanks to all concerned.

The officers and members of the Executive Committee as listed elsewhere in this issue were recommended by the Committee and duly elected at the general meeting.

Mr A. E. Stephenson did not seek re-election as President and resignations were received from Messrs Davie and Fairweather.

The question of the next convention was discussed at length and general suggestions for a venue in the North of England were made. Further investigations are to be made and details settled at a later date.

Two members, Messrs Gardner and Cartwright, were honoured with awards of Fellowship, the awards in both instances being made for outstanding services to the Society.

The meeting closed at 12.30 with the presentation by Mrs W. S. Boggs of the Aitken Trophy to Mr W. H. S. Cheavin, F.R.P.S.(L.), for his paper published in "Maple Leaves" and in recognition of his outstanding work in philatelic photography.



## Canadian Exhibits at the International

By FREDERICK WALKER

The Great London International Stamp Exhibition of 1950 has closed, but it must have given infinite pleasure and great educational opportunities to thousands of visitors. The Editor has asked me to write my impressions of the Canada and B.N.A. exhibits for the benefit of those of our members who were not able to see the Exhibition. I do it with some diffidence, for although I spent several hours examining these displays, and made many notes, I was literally overwhelmed with the wealth of material. However, I will do my best. When I write of the invited exhibits of Mrs John Denny Dale of U.S.A., I want you to think of the late A. F. Lichtenstein, who was her father, and by whom the collections were made. Of the Twelvepenny Black there were five unused and eight lovely used copies (two on covers, including the only known example on wove, used). There was the only recorded used block of the 7½d. Green and a used block of the 10d. Blue, but Mr Lees-Jones also showed a similar block of the 10d. It was, however, when one saw the strips, pairs and singles (mint and used) of this 10d. that one gasped with pleasure. Then again, Mrs Dale's pages of mint blocks of many of the Large Heads Issues were a sheer delight. My only criticism was that there was too much on a page. Every block deserved a page to itself.

Mr Lees-Jones' display was not for competition, or he must have gained a high award. It didn't attempt to compare in richness with Mrs Dale's earlies, but it was overwhelming in other directions, and amply proved the assertion that there was no undue overlapping and duplication of exhibits. Outstanding were large used blocks. There was the block of twelve 6d. Slate on wove, hitherto supposed only to exist on laid, and a used block of 18 of the imperf. ½d. Rose. Re-entries on the 6d. and 12d. were very clearly noted, and the method of mounting each stamp on a slightly larger piece of album paper, on which the details were written before the actual mounting on the page, seemed to draw one's attention more than usual to the salient points. I was particularly struck with the display of the Prince Consort 10c. Purples, showing the standard shades of all the different printing orders, but later on, when I saw the way in which Mr Wellburn treated these shades, two of each and less crowded, I had to award him the palm, though it did not detract from the study and care each had put into this very interesting stamp.

I was never the fortunate owner of many of the early Canadians, and had to be contented with starting on the Large Head Queens, so that when I came to Frame 185 I could feast on Mr Lees-Jones marvellous range of shades in blocks, and the clear treatment of the paper-maker's "name" watermarks. One large block, mounted face downwards, showed it up most clearly, and entirely changed my attitude towards the portions of letters watermarking these very interesting stamps. Of the Small Heads, I think I need only mention the proofs of the unissued 12½c. and 15c. of this type, but what gems they were, and it gave me a feeling of real disappointment that these designs were not issued. They would have enriched the series 1870-1893.

Mrs Dale had one frame, Mr Lees-Jones three frames. Now we come to Mr Gerald Wellburn with four frames. Except for the first Cents Issue of 1859, of which a frame of specialised study was a glorious second to the Pence Issues, Mr Wellburn's display was selected principally to show Essays, Die and Plate Proofs, and Colour Trials of nearly all issues. Mr Wellburn is an artist in his own right, and the beautiful writing up and exquisite drawings to illustrate every page made one go back time and again to examine and enjoy these four wonderful

frames. For the benefit of those who have never seen Mr Wellburn's stamps, I would like to tell them that he uses smallish oblong album leaves, usually one stamp or cover to a page, though if the story needs it, I believe he goes up to about six copies. Each page is thoroughly written up, but not a word too many, and the added sketch to illustrate the history of the item, or the method of the postal service, makes the collection the most fascinating I have ever seen.

Just to show that Mr Wellburn hadn't got them all, the next frame by D. W. Partridge, of Canada, also featured Essays and Proofs, including some very fine unadopted and hitherto unrecorded Essays. Designs, I think, still well worthy of going on to finished stamps, and ideas worthy of adapting to future issues.

Then followed a frame of Patriotic and Propaganda Covers, and soldiers' letters to show the postal history of Canada's part in the South African War of 1899-1902. Richardson (U.S.A.) showed a most interesting range of postal markings ranging through enlistment camps, transport liners, base camps, active service, and to demobilisation centres and welcome-homes.

The composite display of our own Society, so discriminatingly chosen and mounted by Stanley Godden, who had selected material not duplicated in the big shows, was contained in the next three frames. Cancellations were some of the highlights, and a block of 32 of the 15c. Grey Large Head with fine Ottawa Crown cancellations was a piece to wonder at, when we think of the thrill we get in the occasional single copy! There was a wide range of the curious cancellations to be found on early Canadian stamps before the machine era. The quaint conceit of postmasters using their initials worked into a design, including the square-and-compasses of a postmaster named Mason. I don't think any of the Brethren would miss that one. Then, to make one's mouth water, there were the 1897 Jubilee Dollar Values in blocks of four mint, and a block of 25 of the 1898 Map Stamp mint. I make no apology for mentioning this, as it was the first Colonial stamp I ever possessed, posted to me at Christmas, 1898, and it never fails to thrill me, for it started me on the road which, at the moment, culminates in my effort to write this

Newfoundland, the famous tenth province, went to eight frames. I cannot imagine Britain's oldest colony ever becoming a dead philatelic country. We shall surely never have a flood of remainders. The wealth and variety of designs is so great that the interest cannot fail to be maintained. I found it most difficult to get near enough to the frames long enough to be able to take notes of what there was to see. Newfoundland seemed to be one of the most popular exhibits of all. Mrs Dale started off with a frame of 1857, mint and used, the latter mostly on covers, with bisects of several values. Used copies of these earlies, off cover, are often disappointing, but on covers with fine cancellations as shown by Mrs Dale, are perfect.

Mr Harold Pattinson had two frames with some very fine earlies, and Essays and Proofs, but I think what everybody wanted to see here were the Hawker, Columbia and De Pinedo Air Covers and stamps. It was worth the 2s. 6d. entrance to the exhibition for ordinary Air Stamp collectors to be able to get a real good look at these great rarities.

Delightful as these rarities, old and new, are to look at, the frames of Mr Thompson, of Oldham, were particularly instructive to the ordinary collector showing what can be done with Mint Singles, Essays, Proofs and Colour Trials, through all issues. I might mention here, however, that every display was only a selection from the album or albums of the exhibitor and may account for the fact that my favourite modern Newfoundland set, the 1923-24 Small Views, failed to get a showing. I looked for it in vain. I must not omit to mention Mrs M. K. G. Barratt's

exhibit of Essays, Die and Plate Proofs, and Colour Trials, from 1857 to the Gilbert set of 1933. It was a really magnificent lot, and I returned to it again and again. After Newfoundland I passed to another of Mr Gerald Wellburn's, this time three frames of British Columbia and Vancouver. A comprehensive story of the postal history of the early days in this distant colony and its marriage to the U.S. Posts for communication with the outer world. We of the C.P.S. of G.B. saw much of this collection in Edinburgh in 1948. Only a master philatelist could produce such a wonderful study and accumulation of the stamps of a generally little-known issue. Most of the visitors to the exhibition would be seeing these stamps for the first time. I was not in the least surprised to learn that Mr Wellburn was one of the Gold Medallists. Mrs Dale also showed a frame of British Columbia and Vancouver Island—superb as usual. Two used copies of the 1871 50c. Mauve, perf. 14. Only in issue five months, in the days when few stamps were used. No wonder the catalogue does not quote a price. As for the unused vertical pair of 1865 5c. Rose imperf., one could only say, "Thou shalt not covet."

Four frames of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, but not for competition, just invited exhibits from Mrs Dale again, and member H. C. V. Adams, the winner of the Exhibition Grand Prix and Gold Medal. If there had been nothing else to see, I should have been satisfied with the display of the 1851 issues of these two colonies. They thrill me as they always have done. I wonder how the people of those days could calmly bisect or even quadrisect those lovely stamps to save a few coppers. Life must have been pretty grim, with no use for such frills as philately. However, to see these mutilated stamps on original covers, tied with fine postmarks, ought to ensure that we never soak anything unusual off its cover. Both exhibitors showed a marvellous range of used blocks, strips and pairs, and in combination with the Bisects and Quadrisects, whilst Mr Adams had also the die and plate proofs. A veritable Royal Academy show.

Thanks to the remainders, we can all collect the 1860-63 issues and enjoy the Chalon Heads, but here again the die proofs shown by Mr Adams were an education in appreciating beautiful stamp design, and nobody should have missed the 5c. Charles Connell. We owe a lot to the Distinguished Philatelists of our day who thus make it possible for all to share in the pleasure of admiring their gems.

Finally, we come to Prince Edward Island stamps, and a confession I have to make. Their designs never appealed to me, and when I saw five frames allotted to them, I first thought, "What a waste!" and wished I could dismiss them in a word. However, the latest issue of "Maple Leaves" reached me during Exhibition Week, and I must thank Mr Leslie G. Tomlinson for his article, for I was able to go back and really enjoy some thoroughly good philatelic research. Most of the designs and workmanship are poor, but to know that five differently gauged perforating machines were used, completely alters one's attitude to the complexity of perforations. Both Mrs Dale and Mr Tomlinson had many fine covers and there were some very interesting cancellations. All the same, I think much remains to be done, and I hope Mr Wellburn's mantle will fall on Mr Tomlinson and enable him to discover more and more of the postal history of Prince Edward Island. In Mr Tomlinson's frames, there were many fine mint blocks of most values and I agree that the 4½d./3d. Chalon Head of 1870 relieves the drabness in an outstanding manner, but it is more the Postal History that I would stress.

I ought not to close without mention of a Silver Gilt Medallist exhibit for Canada, that of a Junior, P. G. Gilbert, not quite 16 years of age. It was not specialised, but showed a very thorough knowledge of the stamps of the great Dominion, and a good eye for tasteful

mounting and arrangement. Mostly mint, but a very good range of covers and postal history items. This young man had not suffered from any lack of pocket money, for the collection was rich and choice, but that was no evidence of its being made solely for the purpose of winning a prize, and the predominant pleasing impression was that here was the collection of a genuine lover and student of his stamps, who has the prospect of a bright future.

A wonderful B.N.A. show!

## Constitution and Rules

1.—The Society will be called "The Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain."

2.—The object of the Society will be to associate those interested in the Postal History and the stamps of the British North American Colonies and the Dominion of Canada and by reading, discussion and publication of papers, to encourage these studies; to provide facilities for the exchange of duplicates and generally to promote interest in the study of the Postal History and Stamps of these territories.

3.—The Society will be composed of (a) Members, and (b) Fellows. The word "Member" used throughout these rules will be held to include "Fellow" when the context so admits. Members may be admitted to Life Membership on payment of the following:— Age up to 50 years, £4 4s.; Age over 50 years, £3 3s. The number of Life Memberships accepted at any time shall be controlled by the Committee.

4.—In areas where the Committee consider it advisable, Study Groups will be formed. Each group will elect a "Contact Member" who will become a member of the Committee of the Society. The Contact Member will organise the Group in matters of Study and act as the Contact between the Group and the Committee of the Society.

5.—Groups will endeavour to work in association with the local Philatelic Societies in any matter relating to British North American Postal History and Philately.

6.—The officials of the Society will be elected annually at the Annual General Meeting and will consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, Exchange Secretary, Bulletin Editor, and Publicity and Advertising Manager, who with the Contact Member from each local Group will form a Committee for the Management of the Society. Three will form a quorum for any Committee meeting.

An official may hold more than one office if such is in the interests of the Society.

7.—Any member of Committee may put forward in writing to the President or Secretary items for discussion by the Committee. A member of Committee unable to attend a Committee meeting may appoint a Deputy member or vote by proxy on any matter on the agenda. In order to vote by proxy he must state definitely in writing to the President the way he wishes to vote.

8.—The retiring President, if not re-elected to Committee, will (unless circumstances render it impossible) automatically become an extra member of the Committee during the year succeeding the date of his retirement, with a view to his rendering assistance to the new President, and in the interests of the Society.

9.—Membership and Fellowship will be limited to such members as the Committee may from time to time determine.

10.—Members may be elected Fellows by the Committee in recognition of any outstanding research in the Postal History and Philately of British North America, or for outstanding work in the advancement of the Society's interests. Election of Fellows will be effective only if recommended by the Committee and supported by two-thirds of the members' votes recorded.

11.—Candidates for admission as Members must be twenty-one years of age or over, and must be proposed and seconded by Members of the Society.

12.—If admission be granted, the Secretary will intimate the fact to the member, and on receipt of his subscription will send him a copy of the rules, when he will then be held to be bound by them. Members taking advantage of the Exchange Section will be held to agree to be bound by the Special Rules applicable thereto.

13.—The Annual Subscription will be Seven Shillings and Sixpence (including Bulletin), and will be payable annually, in advance, on 1st October, a certain sum to be allocated from each annual subscription to be placed to the Convention Fund, the said sum to be agreed upon at the Annual General Meeting.

14.—Two members of the Society will be appointed annually to audit the Accounts of the Society.

15.—Nominations of officials together with proxies, if any, should be in the hands of the Secretary one month prior to the date of the Annual General Meeting.

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## *An Appeal*

I am sure that we who are, and have been, interested in the stamps of Canada, and in Canada itself, cannot have read our newspapers without feeling sad at the catastrophe that has overtaken the bulk of the City of Winnipeg. Years gone by, the Village had the name of "Red River Settlement." Surely you have looked for Postmarks of the area, possibly traced the route taken by the Postmen who carried the mail from Toronto to the Settlement.

Winnipeg is nearer to us than the thousands of miles which actually separate us. Mentally it is very near to us, and I would like to sponsor an Appeal to our Members—that we show our feelings in a practical form, and send a Contribution to the Fund that is being raised on behalf of that City.

Members Baresh, Cartwright and Gardner are open to receive stamps for a Society Mail Auction. If you have no spare material, a Contribution would be acceptable. The proceeds will be sent to the Winnipeg Disaster Fund or to the Winnipeg Philatelic Society, for distribution amongst its members. Here is an opportunity for the C.P.S.G.B. to show our sympathy in a practical fashion.

R. W. T. L.-J.

# SOCIETY SERVICES

## TAKE FULL ADVANTAGE OF THEM

### EXPERTISATION COMMITTEE

Convener—R. W. T. LEES-JONES, F.C.P.S., F.R.P.S. (L.), Meridale, Bank Hall Lane, Hale, Cheshire.

The Society has at its disposal a committee of the best authorities available on all aspects of B.N.A. Philately. This accumulation of knowledge is at the disposal of members. If you have a problem, contact the convener who will direct your enquiry to the best available sources of information and inform you of the result.

It should be noted that the Committee will give an opinion, but will not issue a certificate.

### PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION

Honorary Convener—W. H. S. CHEAVIN, 19 Rosendale Road, West Dulwich, London, S.E. 21.

Mr Cheavin has made a long study of the photography of postage stamps.

In addition to being an expert in ordinary photography of stamps he is a specialist in the process of photography by means of X-rays—a discovery of his own. The charge for this section is nominal and covers merely the costs incurred by Mr Cheavin.

### THE SOCIETY'S JOURNAL

Editor—A. BRUCE AUCKLAND, M.A., Ythancraig, Currie, Midlothian.

"Maple Leaves" is the official organ of the Society. Its aims are to publish articles and notes of studies by members and others relating to B.N.A. Philately.

It endeavours also to keep Groups and Members in all parts in touch with each other.

If you have any article or want to say anything, don't hold it up, send it to the Editor.

### SOCIETY CONVENTION

It has been the custom during the past few years for the Society to hold a Convention, lasting a few days, in various parts of the country. During these Conventions, it is the endeavour of the Society to bring members together not only for the purposes of philatelic study but also, we might almost say principally, in a social capacity.

During the Convention, members have the opportunity of seeing some of the finest B.N.A. stamps through the medium of "Invitation Exhibits" and "Contributed Displays."

Various Study Circles also are a feature of the Convention.

### SOCIETY AWARDS

Our most coveted and jealously guarded honour bestowed on members is the FELLOWSHIP OF THE SOCIETY—awarded for Original Research of outstanding merit or outstanding work in advancement of the Society.

"Aikins Trophy" is a cup presented by Cliff Aikins of Toronto to be competed for annually and awarded for the best article of the year in research in B.N.A. philately.



**Diplomas of Award** are given for the best displays or papers presented at the Society Conventions.

### THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY

Librarian—K. C. ANDERSON, 23 Christchurch Ave., London, N.W.6

Your library consists of many books on B.N.A. Philately, general and specialised, a comprehensive collection of articles, cuttings, etc., relating to specialised items, and a wide variety of material covering the whole field of B.N.A. Philately.

A list of books, etc., may be had on request. New books are being added.

We welcome suggestions concerning the new books you would like to have added to the library. Donation of books, articles and cuttings, etc., are always welcomed.

For most of the material in the library there is no charge except for postage. Some special books are charged out on a rental basis of 1s. per week, a limit of one month being allowed for retention.

#### A Few Titles of Books Available

Some Phases of Canada 59 Issue—Calder.  
 Postage Stamp of Canada (2 vols.)—W. S. Boggs.  
 Postage Stamp of Newfoundland—W. S. Boggs.  
 Stampless Cover Catalogue—Konwiser and Campbell.  
 Canadian Stamps—Patrick Hamilton.  
 Canada and B.N.A.—Dr Holmes.  
 Pre-Cancel Catalogue—Hoover.

#### A Few Titles in the C.P.S. Library

Express Stamps of Bri. Columbia—Ger. E. Wellburn.  
 Study of 12½ Cents, 1859—R. W. T. Lees-ones.  
 Canadian Proofs and Essays—Brig. M. A. Studd.  
 Watermarks of 1868—A. E. Stephenson.  
 Small and Large Heads—Gen. E. Dickson.  
 Canadian Transatlantic Mail—F. W. Staff.  
 Many other articles are available.

### EXCHANGE SECTION

This Section is one of the greater benefits available to Members of the Society. It is an excellent medium for buying stamps you require and a ready means of disposing of your surplus material.

The Section is conducted by Mr D. Gardner, 20 Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie, Lanarkshire. There is a constant demand for good class stamps, varieties, items of postal history, Government or semi-official flights, air stamps, specialised catalogues, and, in fact, almost any item of interest connected with British North American philately. Prospective contributors should bear in mind that common stamps and damaged or poor specimens of better grade stamps do not sell.

The packet circulation list includes almost 300 prospective buyers, and this Membership is divided into six circuits. This permits the Honorary Secretary to implement his undertaking to return sheets and the proceeds of sales from them, to their owners, after the packet has been not more than six months in circulation. Where sales justify the procedure, he is also authorised to make advances while the packet is in circulation. The commission charged on sales is only 5 per cent. and insurance is at the rate of 1d. per £1 on the net pricing. Attention is directed to the rule that contributors to the packet see it first. It is hoped that those advantages to contributors will encourage Members to send in books for inclusion in the packet.

In present circumstances it is regretted that packets cannot be sent out of Great Britain. It is known that some of our Canadian Members desire to contribute, and we look forward to the time when this will become practicable.

A "Wants and Queries" book is included in each packet, and Members are encouraged to communicate with each other direct either in regard to the "wants" or by way of answering a query.

The Honorary Secretary conducts this section on strictly business lines, and in his spare time. It will assist him if Members communicating with him and desirous of having a reply would be good enough to include a self-addressed stamped envelope.

### Exchange Packet Rules

#### Important

An Insurance Policy has been taken out covering most risks. Members will note the exceptions.

"The Policy will apply while the Packet is in transit by Registered Post from Member to Member."

When forwarding the packet by Post it **must be registered**, or if delivered by hand a receipt must be obtained, otherwise the responsibility rests with the delivering member in the event of loss of the packet.

#### General Rules for the Packet

1.—Sheets must be sent to the Exchange Secretary by the 25th of each month. Stamps must be affixed by means of hinges and should be mounted on one side of the sheet only.

2.—Stamps must be priced net. The prices must be plainly marked and in such a way that  $1/4$  and  $1/3$  cannot be mistaken for  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

3.—A Commission of 5 per cent. will be charged on all sales, plus Postage and Insurance 1d. in £1.

4.—Members removing stamps must sign their name in ink (or use a rubber stamp) in the space from which the stamp has been removed. Details of the takings will be entered on the front of each sheet in the space provided.

5.—Members should check the number of sheets in the Packet on arrival and before dispatch.

6.—Members should carefully examine all vacant spaces to see that they are signed before removing any stamps. Should any vacant spaces be found unsigned, notice must be sent to the Exchange Secretary, also to the forwarding Member, who will be debited with the value of the stamps missing and also the postage for enquiry. A Member who fails to notify an unsigned space is liable to be debited with the value of the stamps missing.

7.—Neither the Society nor the Exchange Secretary can be held liable for any Member's debts, or for sheets, stamps or packets lost in transit.

8.—The packet shall be forwarded by registered post by each Member to the next on the postal list. A Member will be responsible for the safety of the Packet from the time it is delivered at his residence to the time he registers it to the next member, and he will be required to make good the value of all stamps or sheets lost during that period. If the Member cannot get the packet accepted by the next Member on the list, he will forward it to the next Member in turn and advise the Exchange Secretary that he has done so.

9.—The packet must be forwarded with the sheets in numerical order to the next Member on the postal list within **48 hours** from receipt (Sundays and Public Holidays excepted). A postcard must be sent to the Exchange Secretary in the case of a Member's absence from home.

10.—The Exchange Secretary reserves the right to refuse any undesirable sheets or specimens. A deduction will be made from sales in the case where a Member has an outstanding debt for poundage or postage, etc.

11.—No Member is allowed to mark 'F' (forgery) against any stamp, unless he also signs his name and undertakes to purchase at the price marked in the event of its being declared genuine by an expert. No other remarks are permitted on Members' sheets unless a stamp is wrongly described, in which case it may be commented upon on the same conditions as a forgery.

12.—When a Member has taken any stamps from the sheets in the packet, he must remit to the Exchange Secretary the amount of his purchases, together with the form that will be found in each packet duly completed as required. **Members not purchasing must also advise the Exchange Secretary of the receipt and despatch of the packet.**

13.—Members are expected to use Club books (standard 8vo size).

14.—The Exchange Secretary has the sole power to exclude any Members from receiving further packets after having broken any of the foregoing rules, as it is necessary that they be strictly adhered to in order to ensure the smooth running of the Exchange.

15.—Packets will not be sent out of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

16.—No Member under the age of twenty-one will be placed on the circulation list.

17.—All, any, or any part of the foregoing rules may be altered if the Exchange Secretary deems it necessary to do so.

**CONTRIBUTORS TO THE PACKET SEE IT FIRST**

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN



COMMITTEE, OFFICE-BEARERS AND  
LIST OF MEMBERS

# Committee and Office-Bearers of the C.P.S.C.B.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

**President**—R. W. T. LEES-JONES, F.R.P.S.(L.), F.C.P.S., Merridale, Bank Hall Lane, Hale, Cheshire.

### Vice-Presidents—

DAVID GARDNER, F.C.P.S., 20 Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie, Lanarkshire.

J. C. CARTWRIGHT, F.C.P.S., 53 Madeira Park, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

FRED AITCHISON, F.R.P.S. (L.), 303 Durham Road, Gateshead, Newcastle 9.

**Secretary**—G. B. HARPER, 53 Chesil Court, Chelsea Manor Street, London, S.W.3.

**\*Treasurer (and Past President)**—A. E. STEPHENSON, F.C.P.S., 44 Saughtonhall Drive, Edinburgh 12.

**Editor of Society Journal**—A. B. AUCKLAND M.A., Ythanraig, Currie, Midlothian.

### Assistant Editors—

J. D. VIGO, 10 Cliffe, High Street, Lewes, Sussex.

L. BARESH, 82 Baker Street, Weybridge, Surrey

A. E. STEPHENSON, F.C.P.S., 44 Saughtonhall Drive, Edinburgh 12.

R. J. DUNCAN, Box 118, Armstrong, B.C., Canada.

**Convener Exhibits**—S. H. GODDEN, 110 Strand, London, W.C.2.

**Convener Expertisation Committee**—R. W. T. LEES-JONES, F.R.P.S.(L.), F.C.P.S., Merridale, Bank Hall Lane, Hale, Cheshire.

**Publicity and Advertising Manager**—L. BARESH, 82 Baker Street, Weybridge, Surrey.

**Librarian**—K. C. ANDERSON, 23 Christchurch Avenue, London, N.W.6.

The above-mentioned, with one Contact Member representing each local Group, forms the

**Hon. Exchange Secretary**—DAVID GARDNER, F.C.P.S., 20 Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie, Executive Committee of this Society.

\*Owing to pressure of work, Mr Stephenson finds himself unable to act as Treasurer. The office is therefore vacant. Until it is filled members should send their subscriptions to Mr Davie.

## LOCAL GROUPS AND CONTACT MEMBERS

Local Study Groups exist in the following districts. Information regarding meetings may be had from the Contact Members listed below:—

GROUP	CONTACT MEMBER
<b>Aberdeen and North Scotland</b> ... ..	A. L. Bruce, M.P.S., Cults, Aberdeenshire.
<b>Birmingham and English Midlands</b> ... ..	
<b>Derbyshire and Notts</b> ... ..	D. A. Avery, 40 Dennis Ave., Beeston, Notts.
<b>Dundee and Central Scotland</b> ... ..	F. H. Fairweather, Struan Pl., Newport, Dundee
<b>East Kent and Sussex</b> ... ..	G. C. Searles, 191 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, Kent.
<b>Edinburgh and East Scotland</b> ... ..	J. J. Bonar, Eldinbrae, Lasswade, Midlothian.
<b>Glasgow and West Scotland</b> ... ..	Capt. P. B. Hewinson, 27 Braidale Avenue, Motherwell.
<b>Greenock and Renfrewshire</b> ... ..	H. McNeill, B.Sc., 23 Bank St., Greenock.
<b>Lancashire and Cheshire</b> ... ..	T. W. Frost, "Woodville," Mellor, Marple Bridge, Cheshire.
<b>Leicester</b> ... ..	R. Knight, 304 Hinchley Road, Leicester.
<b>London and Home Counties</b> ... ..	N. M. Clougher, 26 Craven St., London, W.C.2.
<b>Newcastle-on-Tyne</b> ... ..	John F. Bird, 6 West Ave., Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 3.
<b>Northern Ireland</b> ... ..	J. M. Allen, L.L.B., 36 Antrim Rd., Lisburn, N. Ireland.
<b>South Yorkshire</b> ... ..	A. Gabbitas, 56 Blair Athol Road, Sheffield.
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<b>Yorkshire, West Riding</b> ... ..	J. P. Macaskie, 7 Wellington Street, Oakes, Huddersfield.

## OVERSEAS CONTACT MEMBERS

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**Canada, East and Central**—Cliff Aikens, 45 Armstrong Avenue, Toronto, Canada.

**Canada, West**—R. Duncan, Box 118, Armstrong, B.C., Canada.

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159	ADAMS, H. C. V., R.D.P., F.R.P.S.L., Dyke Place, Rickmansworth, Herts.	B.
49	AIKENS, Clifford, 45 Armstrong Avenue, Toronto, Canada.	CGB, Ger. C.Z.
353	AITCHISON, Fred, F.R.P.S.L., 303 Durham Road, Gateshead, Newcastle 9.	C.
18	AITKEN, Major Hugh A. T., Eastnor Lodge, Wray Park Rd., Reigate, Surrey.	CG1 to CGC.
15	AITKEN, W., Sheriff Court House, Edinburgh 1.	C.
422	ALLEN, J. Millar, L.L.B., 36 Antrim Road, Lisburn, Northern Ireland.	C.
436	ALLISON, Russell, 712 17th St., Niagara Falls, New York, U.S.A.	C., B., N.
7	ANDERSON, John, M.B.E., F.A.P.S., 3 Polmuir Road, Aberdeen.	C.P.
244	ANDERSON, Kenneth, C., 23 Christchurch Avenue, London, N.W.6.	C., U.O.
89	ANDERSON, Jack, 28 Hillcrest Road, Denholme, Bradford.	C.
370	ARCOLL, A. G., The Hermitage, Bishopgate, Norwich.	C., P.C., N.
425	ARMOUR, James B., 18 Windmill Street, Saltcoats, Ayrshire.	C., N.
256	ARMSTRONG, Douglas, 428 Strand, London, W.C.2.	C., N., P.L.
352	ASHWORTH, Mrs Clara, 129 Grange Loan, Edinburgh.	C., P.E.
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261	BACKHOUSE, Douglas F., "Standen," Iden Green, Benenden, Kent.	C.
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385	BALUCH, Bert L., 162 Chatham Street, Brantford, Ont.	C., N., B.
443	BANFATHER, E. H. B., 69 Craven Gardens, Wimbledon, London, S.W.19.	N., P.
303	BANKS, Bernard, Minnings Cge., Denham Lane, Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks.	C., N.
263	BARESH, Leopold, 82 Baker Street, Weybridge, Surrey.	N., C., CL.
457	BARKER, J. A., 151 Gower Road, Swansea.	C.
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266	BAYLEY, Thomas G., 234 Lea Road, Wolverhampton.	C.
194	BAYLEY, Walter S., 48 Roselawn Avenue, Toronto, Ont.	C., N., B.
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134	BERESFORD, J., F.R.P.S.L., Thames Side Court, Bolney Ave., Shiplake-on-Thames, Oxon.	C., N., B.
420	BERGER, B. C., 106 Queen's Gate, South Kensington, London, S.W.7.	C.
104	BETTS, Frederick E. M., 58 Grace Avenue, Maidstone, Kent.	C.S. to date, P., S.P.
309	BEVERLEY, George, 14 Holburn Road, Aberdeen.	C.
114	BILTON, C. H. E., High Broom, Duntrune, by Dundee.	C.
236	BINKS, Capt. B. C., 1966 Haro Street, Vancouver, B.C.	C., N., B.
491	BIRCH, L., The Midland Stamp Co., Ward End, Birmingham.	C.
184	BIRD, John F., 6 West Avenue, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	C., B.



No.	Name and Address	Key
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147	BRYANT, H. A., Church Lane, Bradley, near Grimsby.	C.
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26	BUCKLAND, Herbert, 13 Wallace Avenue, Toronto 4, Ont.	C., G.B., Nor.
181	BUNTING, Fred, 15 Bedford Gardens, Luton, Beds.	C.
384	BURROUGHS, Frederick J., 147 Kensington Road, Portsmouth.	C., N.
325	CALNAN, Noel, F.R.P.S.L., Edwina Hall, Woodham Fetters, Chelmsford.	C., P.
179	CAMPBELL, Frank W., 1112 Pinehurst, Route 5, Royal Oak, Michigan, U.S.A.	C., CG., P.A., P.H.
167	CARN, L. Dorland, 138 Whitley Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.	C., CS.
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232	CHELLEW, Edmund, 70 Chevening Road, Kensal Rise, London, N.W.6.	C., P.
77	CHISHOLM, Dr D., 209 Auldhouse Road, Glasgow, S.3.	C., N., B.
366	CHITTY, J. E., 21 Stanley Road, Broadstairs, Kent.	C.
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40	CLOUGHER, Nugent M., 26 Craven Street, London, W.C.2	C., F.A., P.H.
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72	COHEN, Stanley F., 24 Moorland Court, Melville Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, C.	CQ.
300	COLE, H. D. J., 7 Clifton Avenue, Stanmore, Middlesex.	C.
427	COLTMAN, James, 248 Heaton Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 6.	C.
486	COLTON, C. H., Blackhill Cottage, Esher, Surrey.	C., B., N.
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76	CONLIN, Thomas G., 27 Montford Avenue, Kings Park, Glasgow, S.4.	C., M.
475	COOK, J. R., Stamp Collectors' Exchange Club, Hickson, Ontario.	C., B., N., P.L.
459	COOKE, Dr Lorna, 22 Essendon Road, Sanderstead, Surrey.	C.
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405	COSSAR, James, 85 Marchmont Road, Edinburgh, 9.	C.
297	COULSON, Miss Ethel L., Alameda, Kirn, Argyllshire.	C., N.
142	COWAN, A. Wallace, J.P., F.R.S.A., Rutherford House, West Linton, Near Edinburgh.	C., N., B.
448	COX, Theodore, 289, Broad Street, Salford, 6, Lancs.	C., B., N.
246	CRAWFORD, Hector D., Belmont, 13 Douglas Street, Kirkcaldy.	C.
466	CRAWLEY, F. A., Sydney River, Cape Breton County, Nova Scotia.	C., B., N.
454	CROSBY, Louis C., Banff, Alberta, Canada.	B., CS.
336	CRYDERMAN, M. W., Box 289, Roblin, Manitoba, Canada.	C.
314	CUNNINGHAM, W., The Carrick, Port Lewaigue, Isle of Man.	C., N.
216	DAGGETT, Harry M., Dept. of Chemistry, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	C., N., B.
235	DANJELSEN, W., Taarbaek, Strandvij, 59L Klampenborg, Denmark.	C., N., B.
492	DAVENPORT, G. W. B., 1 King Edward Gardens, West Acton, London, W.3.	C., N.
202	DAVENPORT, Les. A., 230 Lonsmount Dve., Toronto, Canada.	C., N., B., Brit. Col.
461	DAVIDSON, J. D., 61 Rosemount Viaduct, Aberdeen.	C.
434	DAVIDSON, J. F., 854 Oakenwald Avenue, Fort Garry, Winnipeg, Man.	C., B., N.
4	DAVIE, H. B., 23 Lenzie Road, Stepps, by Glasgow.	C., N., A.G., M.
101	DAVIS, E. Cameron, 3 Hillview Drive, Redhill, Surrey.	C.

No.	Name and Address	Key
48	DAWSON, A. A., 25 Panmure Place, Edinburgh, 3.	C., N., A.
168	DAWSON, Frank L., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.P.S.L., Dumedin, Droitwich.	C., N.
272	DAY, Lloyd R., 18 Lorne Street, Huntsville, Ontario.	C., N., B.
205	DENTON, B. K., 477 Bayview Ave. (Apt. C.23), Toronto, Ont.	C., N., B.
135	DE VOLPI, Charles P., 4720 Grosvenor Avenue, Montreal, Que.	C.
78	DICK, W. P., 89 Oban Drive, Glasgow, N.W.	C.
62	DICKSON, Brig. General W. E. R., C.M.G., C.I.E., F.S.P.S., 10 Rosebery Crescent, Edinburgh, 12.	C.
301	DOIG, David, C., 15 Juliard Avenue, Acton, London, W.3.	N.
408	DOMBEY, C. H., 16 New Street, Leicester.	C., P.S.
30	DONALDSON, S. G., 8 Glamis Place, Dundee.	C., N.
340	DOUGLAS, Sq./Ldr. P. W., 12 Bullfinch Lane, Riverhead, Sevenoaks, Kent.	C.
23	DRYDEN, James A. R., 5 Comley Bank Road, Edinburgh, 4.	C., N., A., A.G.
94	DUNCAN, Robert J., Box 118, Armstrong, Brit. Columbia.	C., P., P.L.
305	EASTON, Daniel E. F., M.D., Hotel Whitcomb, San Francisco 1, California.	C., N.
188	EATON, Major F. E., 877 Hornby Street, Vancouver, B.C.	C., N., B.
106	EDMUNDS, G. A., Cartrefle, Kilmacoli, Renfrewshire.	C., N., B., P.H.
421	ELSTON, T. Frank, Trent Villa, Trent Lock, Long Eaton, Notts.	C., N., B.
329	EVANS, E. G., 42 Shaftesbury Road, Weston-Super-Mare.	C.
137	EVANS, Dr John Morton, R.D.P., F.R.P.S.L., 117 Ashley Road, Bristol, 6.	C., N., B.
373	EVEREST, Dr Arthur E., 34 Vernon Avenue, Huddersfield.	C.
33	FAIRWEATHER, Frank H., 4 Straan Place, Newport, Fife.	C.
50	FALCONER, W. L., Atholl Cottage, Cumming Street, Nairn.	C., P.S., S.P.
218	FARR, E. D., 33 Wheatcroft Road, Allerton, Liverpool.	N., C., B.
228	FIELD, David, 7 Vigo Street, London, W.1.	C., N., B.
259	FIELD, Francis J., Richmond Road, Sutton Coldfield.	A.
265	FINDLAY, Major James, D.S.O., Cosie Brae, West Cults, Aberdeenshire.	C., N., P.H.
273	FIREBRACE, John A. 1 Woodthorpe Court, 55 Silverdale Rd., Eastbourne, Sussex.	P.
335	FOSTER, G. E., Box 174, Bordenstown, New Jersey, U.S.A.	C.L., C.S., B., P.E.
156	FOWLES, George, 2 Cordwell Villa, Wem, Shropshire.	C.
151	FOX, Norman, 63 Ophir Road, Bournemouth.	C., N.
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215	FRASER, Douglas G., 550 Highland Avenue, Ottawa, Canada.	C., N.
6	FRASER, O. A., 123 Crown Street, Aberdeen.	C., N., PA., A.
277	FROST, T. W., Woodville, Longhurst Lane, Mellor, Marplebridge, nr. Stockport N., C., P.	C., P.A., P.H., P.
151	GABBITAS, Arnold, 56 Blair Athol Rd., Banner Cross, Sheffield, 11.	C., C.L., P., V.
12	GALLOWAY, G., 21 Brittany Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.	C., N., B.
195	GALT, A. T., 147 Admiral Road, Toronto, Ont.	C., N., B.
380	GANSERT, W. O., 55 Battlefield Road, St. Albans, Herts.	C., N., B.
130	GAMMIE, James, I., 53 Aldenham Avenue, Radlett, Herts.	C., N.
120	GARDEN, George D., 34 Braunstone Avenue, Leicester.	C., N., S.W.A.
178	GARDENER, A. F., Armstrong, B.C., Canada.	C., N., P.
43	GARDNER, David, F.C.P.S., 20 Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie.	C.
128	GARFIELD, Elmer, 427 West 6th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.	C.Q., C.E., S.P., R.
162	GARRETT, C. B. D., P.O. Box 8, Horseshoe Bay, B.C., Canada.	Brit Col.
474	GELINAS, Dr J. Armand, 190 Milk Street, Fitchburg, Mass., U.S.A.	CS.
389	GENT, W. H., 63 Hurst Barns East, Chiltoning, Lewes, Sussex.	C., N.
471	GEORGE, Edward, 59 Campsie Gardens, Clarkston, Glasgow.	C., N.
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3	GILMOUR, R. D., 142 Woodlands Road, Glasgow, C.3.	C., N., B.
231	GLNN, Arthur E. F., 115 Moorgate, London, E.C.2.	C., C.R. to C.S., B.
22	GODDEN, Stanley H., 110 Strand, London, W.C.2.	C., N., B.
225	GOLDSTEIN, E. L., 4865 Hutchison St., Zone 8, Montreal, Que.	C., B.
108	GOTTS, Frederick, Earls Court, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.	C., N., B.
223	GRAFFERTY, W. A., 1712 Basin Street, Montreal, Que.	C.
306	GRAHAM, John D., M.D., 510 10th Ave., Devils Lake, North Dakota, U.S.A.	C., N., B.
490	GRANGER, E. T., F.R.P.S.(L.), Glenside, Park Road, Penarth, Glamorgan.	C., P.H., P., P.A.
404	GRANT, W. Halley, 26 Relugas Road, Edinburgh.	C., N., B.
208	GREEN, Fred T., 8 Craigcrook Park, Edinburgh, 4.	C., N., B., P.H.
239	GREENE, Vincent G., 77 Victoria St., Toronto 1, Ont.	C.
446	GREENHILL, R. S. B., 7 Eskdale Gardens, Purley, Surrey.	CS., C., N.
455	GRIMMER, A. K., Temiskaming, Quebec, Canada.	A., C., N., P., P.B.
258	GUYLEE, Mrs Edith W., 403 Whirlowdale Rd., Sheffield, 11.	C., N.
283	HAMMOND, Capt. H. A., Holdfast Post, Upton-on-Severn, Wores.	C.
299	HANDFORD, A. H., 15 Brosil Ave., Handsworth Wood, Birmingham.	C., N.
331	HANDS, Lt.-Col. S. E., Daehener, Brands Hills Ave., High Wycombe.	C.
465	HANDSCOMBE, M. V., 48 High Street, Langford, Biggleswade, Beds.	

No.	Name and Address	Key
483	HANNAH, John, 1752 Great Western Road, Glasgow, W.3.	C.
80	HANLEY, John, 26 Rotherwood Avenue, Glasgow, W.3.	C.
175	HARD, A. A., 42 Irvine Road, Colchester.	C.
476	HARDING, L. W. J., 73 Longford Avenue, Bedford, Feltham, Middx.	C.
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256	HARPER, Major G. Brogughall, 53 Chesil Court, Chelsea Manor St., London, S.W.3.	C., N., B.
413	HARRIS, Albert Leonard, 17 East Street, Shoreham by Sea.	C.
381	HARRIS, Dr. H. C. A., 168 London Road, North End, Portsmouth.	C., P.H., P.A.
479	HARRISON, A. N., O.B.E., R.C.N.C., D.N.C. Dept., Admiralty, Bath.	C., N.
321	HARVEY, Philip H., Bluegates, London Rd., Horndean, Portsmouth.	C.
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211	HEDLEY, Richard P., 453 Franklin St., Buffalo, 2, New York, U.S.A.	C., N., B.
439	HEISSNER, Alfons, 4 Morven Drive, Clarkston, Glasgow.	C., B., N.
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444	HIGHTON, T. R., 127a Lord Street, Southport, Lancs.	C.
313	HILL, Ethelbert L., 29 George Road East, Victoria, B.C.	C., N.
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287	HILLCOX, S. H., 34a Gravelly Hill North, Erdington, Birmingham.	C.
183	HILLIARD, Fred. N., 10 Church Terrace, Lewisham, London, S.E.13.	C.
147	HINDE, William C. F.R.P.S.L., 20 Southdown Crescent, Cheadle Hulme, Nr. Stockport.	C., P., P.E., P.H.
189	HIRST, J. H. H., Preston House, Perston-next-Wingham, Kent.	C.
237	HOFFMAN, Heinz, 15735 Vaughan Ave., Detroit 23, Michigan, U.S.A.	C., N.
288	HOLLOWAY, F. G., Rostherne, Queen's Road, Walsall, Staffs	C.
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56	HOLMES, L. Seale, M.D., Medical Arts Bldgs., London, Ontario.	C., N.B., P.L., P.S.
363	HOOD, Edgar J., 31 Evelyn Road, Winton, Bournemouth.	C., N.
418	HONEYMAN, Andrew, 21 Columbia Road, Blackhall, Edinburgh, 4.	C.
349	HOPKINS, Major Adrian E., M.C., R.D.P., Ormond House, Sion Hill, Bath, Somerset.	C., N., B., P.H., P.B.
86	HORNAL, Charles, 22 Union Terrace, Aberdeen.	N., C.
468	HOSKINS, S. J., 16 Alma Place, Heamoor, Penzance, Cornwall.	C.
382	HOUGHTON, John W., 84 Gosport Street, Lymington, Hants.	C.
11	HUGHES, H. S., 37 Rocky Lane, Perry Bar, Birmingham.	C., V.
447	HUNTER, S. C., "Fairlight," 25 Framfield Road, Uckfield, Sussex.	C., N.
488	HURST, Peter J., 2043 Vendome Avenue, Montreal, Canada.	CR-CQ.
407	IRELAND, Harry, Lilybrook, Heughfield, Bridge of Earn, Perthshire.	C.
412	IRWIN, George, 16 College Ave., Bangor, Co. Down, Northern Ireland.	C.
259	ISNARDI-BRUNO, Henry Anthony, 7 Boulevard Fr. Grosso, Nice, France.	C., N., B.
200	IVRY, Sid., 5235 Cote St. Loc Road, Montreal, Que.	C., N., B.
417	JACOB, Dr. L. G., Bracondale, Bracknell, Berks.	C.
130	JACKSON, Arthur P., 14 Linden Way, Boston, Lincs.	C.
245	JACKSON, Frank, 92 Rouse Street, Sudden, Rochdale, Lancs.	C., N.
217	JACQUES, Cyril G. R. H., F.R.P.S.L., 72 Northumberland Street, Edinburgh, 3.	N., P.A., P.H.
161	JAMIESON, R. A., K.C., Box 235, Almonte, Ontario.	P.L., P.
296	JARRETT, Fred., R. D. P., 30 Bloor Street, W.5., Toronto, Ont.	C., N., B., P.
402	JEFFREY, George N., 11 Saltwell Road South, Gateshead-on-Tyne.	C.
195	JEPHCOTT, C. W., 323 Rosemary Road, Toronto, Ont.	C., N., B.
57	JOCKEL, Charles H., 12 Alderwick Drive, Hounslow, Mdx.	C.
166	JOLLEY, C. L., Five Oaks Green, Tonbridge, Kent.	C., N.
470	JONAS, Cyril, 22 Cartmell Road, Lytham St. Annes, Lancs.	C.
367	JUDD, Allan F., Flat 1, 34 Adelaide Crescent, Hove.	C.
116	JUPP, E. W. Scott, 33 Victoria Street, Aberdeen.	C., A.
83	KAYE, Bertram, 6 Park Road, Birstall, Leicester.	C.
358	KEANE, F. W. L., Summerland, Brit. Columbia.	C., P.S.
199	KEMP, C. G., 4402 King Edward Avenue, N.D.G., Montreal, Que	C., N., B.
8	KEY, W. J. M., 58 High Street, Kirkcaldy, Fife.	C.
91	KILPATRICK, E. R., 33 Hambledon Road, Southfields, London, S.W.18.	C.
482	KING, Chas. A., 8 Hampden Terrace, Glasgow, S.2.	C., B., N.
489	KINGSCOTE, H. R. F., 1 Woodsome Lodge, St. George's Avenue, Weybridge, Surrey.	C., B., N.
60	KIRBY, Harry C. 318 Fir Tree Road, Epsom Downs, Surrey.	C.

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180	KNELLER, Godfrey G., Willingdon, 8 Gonville Rd. Thornton Heath, Surrey.	C.
264	KNIGHT, Ralph A., 381 Hinckley Road, Leicester.	C.
201	KONWISER, Harry M., 181 Claremont Ave., New York, U.S.A.	C., N., B.
399	KROHN, Edward W., 151 Dorchester Waye, Hayes, Mdx.	C.
109	LANE, Leonard Victor, 917 Oxford Road, Tilchurst, Reading.	C.
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330	LATCHFORD, David, Highdown, Ditching Road, Brighton, 6.	C.
344	LAWSON, J. W., 1872 Nelson Street, Vancouver, B.C.	C.
359	LEA, John A., 7 Cressingham Road, Stretford, Lancs.	C., N., B.
429	LEITH, Thomas P., 9 Railway Street, Berwick-on-Tweed.	C.
119	LEES-JONES, R. W. T., F.R.P.S.L., F.C.F.S., Merridale, Bank Hall Lane, Hale, Cheshire.	C.R. to C.S.
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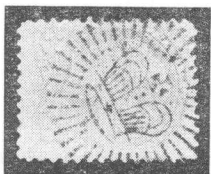
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452	SAXL, O. M. F., 22 Ainslie Place, Edinburgh, 3.	C.
39	SCHOFIELD, David R., 214 Brook Street, Broughty Ferry, Angus.	C.
176	SEARLES, George R. C., 191 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, Kent.	C., V.
34	SHAND, James, Carden House, Skene Street, Aberdeen.	C.
111	SHARMAN, Eric A., 1 Leigh Road, Southampton.	C., N.
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282	STEVENSON, Wm., 35 Allan Park Road, Edinburgh, 11.	C., A.
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83	STEWART, Ramsay, 5 Abbey Mount, Edinburgh.	C., P., P.L.
401	STOKES, C. W., 33 Riddlesdown Road, Purley, Surrey.	C.
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350	WALKER, Frederick, "Sedgeworth," 13 Richmond Park Ave., Bournemouth.	C.
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289	WALKER, Philip G., 100 Moorside Road, Eccleshill Road, Bradford.	N., E.P.
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110	WARDHAUGH, John B., C.A., Dalcapon, 3 The Grove, Giffnock, Glasgow.	C., N., B.
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362	YARD, John, 2b Castlereagh Street, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.	C.
214	YARROLL, J. E., 111 Invergyle Drive, Glasgow, S.W.2.	C., N.
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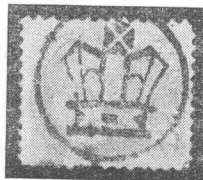
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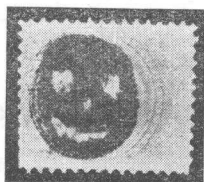
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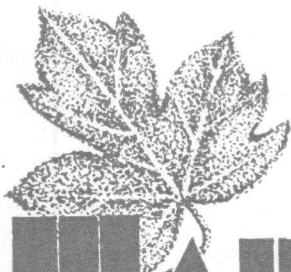
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Vol. 3, No. 5

OCTOBER, 1950

Whole No. 17

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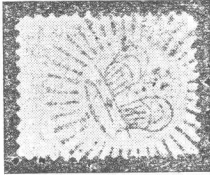
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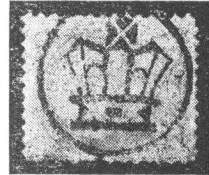
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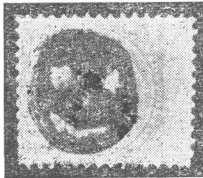
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# MAPLE LEAVES

JOURNAL OF THE  
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Edited by **A. BRUCE AUCKLAND, M.A.**  
Ythancraig, Currie, Midlothian.

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Whole No. 17

## Notes and Comments

### Articles for Maple Leaves

Our members are too modest. Few evidently feel inclined to "rush into print." At any rate, the editorial office is seeing little from which to choose material for the magazine. We don't suppose members would like the journal to cease to be published; after all, it is a link between members, or should be. We hope this paragraph or similar paragraphs will not have to be repeated in each of the remaining issues of the journal. Articles need not all be on original research: general articles and bright paragraphs about the doings of groups, etc., will be of interest to members. You don't want the journal to develop into a digest of articles published elsewhere, we feel sure.

### Articles in this Issue

Our good member and assistant editor R. J. Duncan, of Armstrong, B.C., has sent two old copies of B.N.A. Topics and recommends the reprinting of two articles in them, one written by C. Coleman on "Coils" and the other by Arthur B. Moll on the 5c. Caribou of Newfoundland. We hope members will be interested in them. Member J. M. Stevenson has very kindly let us have his notes and record of the Instructions to British Postmasters, dug out from official sources by Mr Westley. By the way, if any member collects the Postmarks of London he will find Mr Westley's book of absorbing interest. Mention of books reminds us that member Ramsay Stewart staged a very fine display of "Music on Stamps" at Philately House during the Edinburgh Festival this year.

### Support our Advertisers

The publication of a Society journal is expensive, and we must remember that the cost is to quite a considerable extent met by payments for advertisements. The advertisers are not contributing out of charity, they expect something in return. All this is obvious and adds up to the three-word slogan heading this paragraph. Our advertisers cannot describe all the items they have to offer. Why not send an enquiry to them: they may have the very stamps you require or books or articles you would enjoy and profit by reading.

## Publication Dates

The long delay in getting out the July number was the result of holidays and shortage of compositors. Holidays are over and new staff has been engaged, and our printers now hope to be able to get out the journal regularly in future at the beginning of each quarter, provided they get the "copy" in good time. Now refer back to the first paragraph and find the clue to regular publication. Must we repeat? Don't leave it all to the editor and assistant editors!

## The Library

Our new librarian, member K. C. Anderson, has begun to gather in the books and is in process of compiling a catalogue. He hopes soon to be able to lend books expeditiously and to keep enquirers informed of the lending position.

## Anspex Exhibition in Aberdeen

Your editor, along with many other members, including Jack Canuck, made it their business to visit Aberdeen during the Aberdeen Exhibition. Something good can always be expected when our Aberdeen members and their colleagues of the Aberdeen P.S. stage a show, and we were not disappointed. A composite display of Canadian and B.N.A. stamps was naturally our first objective. Contributed by Members John Anderson, Donald Fraser, G. Beverley, A. L. Bruce and Albert Smith, it consisted of unusual cancellations of small and large heads, semi-official and official air mails, Jubilees, and a sprinkling of both earlies and moderns. Other members showed interesting items but as these were not B.N.A. we will pass to other matters.

On opening night we saw many kent C.P.S. faces in the company—the genial Os. Fraser (not the wizard, though at times we think he is, when he produces "jist something Ah picked up"), Albert Smith, A. E. Stephenson, John Anderson, John Fraser, Major Findlay, Charles Hornal, J. Merrylees, Willie Falconer, and others. We have deliberately left out the name of another Canuck, Dr V. Watson, in order to give him special mention for his organisation as Convener of the Exhibition and Editor of the Anspex book. Yes, doctor, they were tops. (The Anspex book is a good 1s. 6d. worth, obtainable from Albert Smith, 411 Grampian Road, Aberdeen).

We got a surprise to find a man who had once lived in Perth who did not know of those delectable "sweeties," peculiar to Scotland, known as "Conversation Lozenges." However, having partaken of the wisdom that issued from a bagful, Robson Lowe was able to pour forth a wonderful chain of stories when he opened the show. We wonder if, when returning to the land of the Sassenach, he handed out many of these sweet and loving greetings. If these did not get him into trouble, perhaps we'll find a bagful for him to take to Capex!

Another welcome visitor was Major Anthony Walker of "Stamp Collecting." We should like to know how he caught that haggis he carried around, and would not be parted from. Will he assist its digestion with helpings of "Athol brose"? He and A.E.S. were later found discussing the subject of Canadian Essays in the shadow of Ben Macdhui and Cairn Toul. A fine centre for a study group!

## Changes of address

A number of old addresses were inadvertently included in the membership list. The new addresses have been listed elsewhere in this issue. We hope the omission to alter the addresses has not caused inconvenience to these members.

# The 5 Cent. Caribou of Newfoundland

By ARTHUR B. MOLL

(Reprinted from B.N.A. Topics, February, 1945)

Several times during the last few years there has appeared a challenge in philatelic publications to solve the "mystery" of the 5c. Caribou of Newfoundland, Scott's Type A101. Questions were raised about the different dies, shades, colours, plate numbers, printing and other factors which certainly made this stamp the subject of much speculation. The writer was tempted to accept the challenge on more than one occasion, but each time enough evidence presented itself to clearly indicate that there was more to it than appeared at first glance. However, after quite a pile of stamps and covers had been accumulated, a course of study was outlined and the job started.

This article will attempt to answer many questions and at the same time ask a number of new ones, and by doing so give many a pleasurable hour to some other collectors who may be interested enough to continue the study. It is to be noted that the job is indicated as started only, because the writer believes that additional study and perhaps some official confirmation will be needed before a completely definite story can be told. The study reported herein is the result of an examination of the stamps and covers themselves without any attempt to get official information, which made it all the more interesting and perhaps difficult.

## The Catalogue Listing

The Scott 1945 Catalogue listings have just about added the finishing touch to the confusion that exists. If it were the duty of the writer to prepare the listings for the catalogue, the following is the way it would appear:

### Engraved

Watermarked-Coat of Arms in Sheet (224)

Per. 13½

Two Dies of the 5c.—See description below.

‡ 190 A101 5c. violet brown (Die I) (1932)

‡ 191 A101 5c. violet (Die II) (1932)

a. 5c. violet (Die I) (1933)

b. Imperf.

Perf. 12½

‡259 A101 5c. violet (Die I) (1942)

a. 5c. violet. Perf. 13½ (Die I) (1941)

Note.—Numbers 191 and 191a appear in a number of different shades, from light violet to deep violet, with reddish-brown violet and deep purple-violet as additional colours. Numbers 259 and 259a were not re-engraved, but were printed from a new plate prepared from Die I. Number 259a is not one of the so-called war printings, but appeared as a regular printing from a new plate.

The above listing will be followed in the balance of this article wherever numbers are referred to.

### The Dies

The first stamp to appear in this design was the violet brown stamp in Die I, Scott's number 190. This was followed by the Die II in a number of violet shades and the use of Die I in two of the violet shades, numbers 191 and 191a. The stamps listed as numbers 259 and 259a are also Die I, but from a new plate. The width of the stamps cannot be accurately used as a determining factor for deciding the different Dies. The same Die might very well produce stamps of different widths from different plates because of some difference in the metal or in the processing of the different plates during preparation. Hence the difference between the width of numbers 190 and 191a, which vary from  $20\frac{1}{4}$  to  $20\frac{1}{2}$  Millimeters and numbers 259 and 259a, which are 21 Millimeters wide (sometimes a slight bit less).

There are two main distinguishing features of the Dies I and II. First, in Die I, the outer frame line is thicker than the inner frame line on both sides, whereas in Die II, both frame lines are of equal thickness. The second difference is this: in Die I, the tips of the top two points of the antlers are on the same level, whereas in Die II, the tip of the right point is higher than the left. There are other minor differences, but they are unimportant and can be disregarded because the other two are consistent and clear.

### The Shades and Colours

Here we consider one of the most confusing points of this study, and yet the one which helps probably the most in determining the printing and order of appearances of the stamps. To give names to the shades is always a difficult matter, because the writer's idea of light violet, for instance, might disagree with the reader's conception. At any rate, these classifications are not made at random but are supported in each case by many hundreds of stamps at least, and thus are consistent.

First to appear, of course, was the violet brown, Die I, Scott's number 190. This is in a class by itself and should cause no trouble. Then, for the sake of eliminating the more easily identified ones first, we shall describe the other Die I stamps. There are two shades of the number 191a, both a good rich violet, with one having a more pronounced red tint to the violet. Shall we call these a deep violet and a deep red violet? The deep violet appeared first in 1933 and was used for the most part in 1933 and 1934. The deep red violet made its first appearance in late 1935 and was used for the most part during 1936. Remember, however, that later use of any stamps is quite likely, but is not important unless it is consistent and widespread. Both of these stamps have a good clear design and the plate was in good condition. The other Die I stamps are numbers 259 and 259a, and at this writing do not have any important shade differences. They are both a light violet, printed with a clearly pronounced design from a good plate, and should cause no trouble in identification.

Now for the Die II stamps. The first of these is a very deep colour, almost a purple, which stands out from the other violets because it is so dark. This stamp appeared late in 1932 and was used for the most part during 1933. The design is clearly pronounced and the plate was in very good condition. Then, during the latter part of 1934, a very similar stamp was used, except that the colour appeared to be slightly washed, or dulled. It lacked the richness of the stamps which first were used, but still had a good clear design from a plate in good condition.



Let us now skip to early in 1939. At that time a stamp was placed in use which most certainly was produced from a new Die II plate. The design is smaller and very clearly defined. The new plate was probably necessary because of the worn condition of the one previously in use, as will be described later. The colour of this new stamp also stands out from the rest. It is a very rich reddish-brown violet. In the opinion of the writer, the plate was probably not in use very long before something happened to it, probably caused by enemy action, as these stamps were printed in England. Thus it was that another plate followed in a very short time, this time prepared from Die I, which was used to print the stamps known as numbers 259 and 259a.

This now brings us to the difficult in-between period from 1936 to 1939, when the stamps of Die II gradually change from a deep violet to a pale violet. An examination of the stamps discloses that this gradual lightening of the shades occurs proportionately to the decrease in the clearness of the design. In other words, the plate was wearing out. In fact, on some of the stamps used in 1939 there is a very noticeable absence of shading lines above the head of the Caribou, and all the other lines of the design are much thinner and quite faint, accounting for the light colour to a great extent. How many printings during this period? That has yet to be determined, and here the writer passes on the challenge to someone else to carry on the study. Three classifications have been made, but there is not a true feeling of finality here as brought by the other classifications.

#### Sizes

The first stamp to appear, number 190, measures, between  $20\frac{1}{4}$  and  $20\frac{1}{2}$  millimeters wide. We shall call it  $20\frac{1}{4}$  because it is more nearly that. The stamp is  $26\frac{3}{4}$  millimeters high. The other Die I stamps in use during 1932 to 1936, listed as number 191a, were exactly the same size and were probably printed from the same plate. The Die I stamps printed from the new plate and appearing in 1941 and 1942, numbers 259a and 259, are 21 millimeters wide by 27 millimeters high.

The first Die II stamp to appear, the very deep violet which was introduced during the first half of 1933, measures from  $20\frac{1}{2}$ - $20\frac{3}{4}$  mm. wide by  $26\frac{3}{4}$  mm. high. This is exactly the same size as the duller stamp which appeared later in 1934. The stamp which appeared early in 1939, the one with the very rich reddish-brown violet colour, measures from  $20\frac{1}{4}$  to  $20\frac{1}{2}$  mm. wide by  $26\frac{3}{4}$  mm. high. All the other shades of Die II measure  $20\frac{3}{4}$  mm. by  $26\frac{3}{4}$  mm., with some slight variations. These slight variations, mainly of less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  mm., are not conclusive because of paper shrinkage, humidity, etc. It has been the experience of the writer to find this same slight variation in the same stamp when measured on different days.

#### Plate Numbers

At this point the writer must confess that enough stamps with plate numbers have not been examined in order to make a conclusive statement. This is your chance to come through and send yours in for inspection. They will be returned promptly. The plate numbers are located on the margin paper in the upper left corner of the sheet.

Numbers 259a and 259 do not have any plate marking at all in this respect. The first plate of Die I is one of those not seen by the writer. However, some of the Die II stamps have been printed from plates marked with either a dot and a reversed 2, or a dot and a normal 3. At least two of the printing used the dot and reversed 2, but because all of the shades were not seen, a conclusion cannot be reached.



## THE 5 CENT. CARIBOU OF NEWFOUNDLAND

No. (Revised)	Die	Perf.	Colour	Size in mm.	When Issued	Main Period in Use	Paper (Wove)	Gum
190	I	13½	Violet	20¼ x 26¼	Jan. 2, 1932	1932	Medium-Thick	Thick uneven, off-white to brown
191	II	13½	Dark Purple-Violet	20½ to 20¾ x 26¾	Late 1932	1933	Medium-Thick	Thick uneven, off-white
191a	I	13½	Deep Violet	20¼ x 26¼	Middle 1933	1933-34	Medium-Thick	Thick uneven, off-white to brown
191	II	13½	Dull Purple-Violet	20½ to 20¾ x 26¾	Late 1934	Late 1934	Medium-Thick	Thick uneven, off-white
191a	I	13½	Deep Red-Violet	20¼ x 26¼	Late 1935	1936	Medium-Thick	Thick uneven, off-white to brown
191*	II	13½	Deep Violet	20¾ x 26¾	Jan., 1935	1936-37-38	Medium	Thick smooth, off-white
191	II	Imperf.	Deep Violet	20¾ x 26¾			Medium-Thick	Thick uneven, off-white
191*	II	13½	Violet	20¾ x 26¾		1938-39-40	Medium	Thick smooth, off-white
191	II	13½	Pale Violet	20¾ x 26¾		1939-40	Medium	Thick smooth, off-white
191	II	13½	Deep Reddish-Brown Violet	20¼ to 20½ x 26¼	Early 1939	1939-40-41	Medium	Thick smooth, off-white
259a	I	13½	Light Violet	21 x 27	Late 1941	1941-42	Medium	Thin smooth, white
259	I	12½	Light Violet	21 x 27	Middle 1942	1945	Medium and Thin	Thin smooth, white

\* This group may quite possibly be broken up into several classifications.

### Sundry Notes and Comments

The paper quite generally is a medium wove, watermarked paper, with the stamps in use during 1932 to 1936 being slightly thicker than the later ones. When the new plate of Die I (number 259a) was introduced in 1941 the paper was similar to the previous issues. This holds true for the first Perf. 12½ stamps to appear (No. 259), but later supplies are on thinner paper, which is more transparent.

The gum on number 190 varies from a slightly off-white to a distinctly brown colour, and it is usually quite thick and cracks very easily. The colour of the gum on later issues continues in the off-white shade but, whereas the early stamps have a heavy uneven gum, the later ones have a smoother, better quality gum which does not crack as easily as on the earlier stamps. The stamps numbered 259 and 259a have the new thin white gum which also does not show any tendency to crack like the first issues.

It is to be noted that the spaces between the stamps vary in proportion to the differences in the width of the stamps themselves. The space between the stamps numbered 259 and 259a which are the widest stamps, measures 3 millimeters and all the others vary from 3¼ to 3½ millimeters.

The writer has so far not discovered any stamp Perf. 14 and has just about reached the conclusion that none exist. What do you say, Mr Boggs?

However there is an Imperf. variety of the deep, violet shade of No. 191, Die II. Not many are believed to exist, possibly not more than one sheet.

The early Die I stamps are much scarcer than the Die II stamps in the proportion of roughly 1 to 20. Can anyone give more light?

The theory has been advanced that the various printings made their appearance following the withdrawal of the 5c. Commemorative stamps of the different issues. In other words, when the different commemorative stamps were issued, the 5c. Caribou went off sale, only to reappear again when the commemorative stamp was withdrawn, and quite likely at each such time a new printing was prepared. These commemorative stamps are as follows:

1933—Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

1935—Silver Jubilee.

1937—Coronation.

1939—Royal Visit.

1941—Sir Wilfred Grenfell.

The writer believes there is considerable merit to this conclusion because the changes in printings coincide generally with the above dates and the use of the 5c. Caribou is considerably less during the times when the other issues were current, which is probably correct, at any rate.

It is the sincere hope that this article will encourage other collectors to take up the slack and fill in the gaps which are quite evident here. The writer will welcome any criticism or corrections supported by facts. A summary chart is presented herewith as a part of this study.

## “Experimental Coil”

By C. COLEMAN

(Reprinted from B.N.A. Topics, October, 1945)

“In July, 1918, coils of the 1c. green, Scott’s #131, specially perforated with two large additional holes between each pair were sold through stamp vending machines at the Toronto G.P.O. The experiment lasted two days and was abandoned as a failure. No similarly prepared coils were subsequently used in Canada. These supplies were never large.”

The above is a brief history of this coil from George Sloane’s ad. in Stamps magazine of December 18, 1943.

Again I quote, this time from Jarrett’s catalogue—page 90.

“This stamp (1c. green horizontal perf. 12 and two holes  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm. in diam. and 7 mm. apart)—Teeth in the feed wheel engage in the larger holes and made the feeding more positive, with less liability of the paper jamming.”

And from Holmes’ newest catalogue—page 128.

“The large perforation consisted of two  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm. diam. perforations placed 6 mm. apart—others report these measurements different, but mine (Holmes) are taken from the stock of this stamp that was held by the late Mr George Lowe and from whom nearly all supplies of this stamp were obtained by all.”

So far—NOT so good. Experiments, failures and disagreements . . . all over a couple of holes in a coil and, friend reader, there isn’t too much else to be read about this little coil. But, it is a legal issue. It was good for postage and so used by the public for two days.

How often we take things for granted and how often we buy stamps, look at them, sigh, and say, “That’s one more,” hinge them in our albums and never stop long enough to wonder (in this case anyway) why or how come it was or was not a success. I did exactly this with this coil and took the word of the catalogue writers for the “why’s” and the “wherefore’s.” One day a second strip of 4 came to me on approval and in comparing it with my first strip, I saw things. That comes later.

Now the total amount made up for these coils is a mystery to me but my guess would be between 5 and 8 thousand coils perforated with the large holes. Of this number, it is stated that Mr George Lowe, a dealer, bought the remainders, totalling about 5,000 stamps. Even then, that (the other 3,000) is a lot of penny coils to sell in two days in a machine that was acting up all the time.

The vending machine. . . well, let’s for the sake of avoiding arguments take it for granted that the machine, and especially the feed-wheels with the large engaging teeth, was machined and built accurately. But the machine did jam and many of the coils that did come out were torn and mutilated . . . hence a failure.

Let us now take a look at the stamps . . . get your pair or strip of 4 and look it over and examine it as we go along. I have before me a pair and four strips of 4 (one a paste-up). Now according to the above historians, the diameter of the large holes should be either 4 or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm. Hm-m-m, I get  $3\frac{1}{2}$  and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm. . . well, well (already it gives with disagreements)—and the distance between the holes . . . all 6 mm.? Just a moment! What’s this? Goodness, it’s  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mm. . . well, whadya know! How’s your measuring coming along?

I have never read, nor has anyone ever told me about, or what, the vertical measurement between the large holes should be. I find on the strips I have that they vary so, that I decided to make this small chart to give you a better idea of comparative measurements.

Key	Pair	Strip †1	Strip †2	Strip †3	Strip †4
A	$3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.	$3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
E	6 mm.	6 mm.	6 mm.	$7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.	6 mm.
L-1	21 mm.	$21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.	21 mm.	21 mm.	$21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
R-1	$20\frac{3}{4}$ mm.	$21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.	21 mm.	21 mm.	$21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
L-2	$21\frac{1}{4}$ mm.	21 mm.	$21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.	$21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.	$21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
R-2	$21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.	21 mm.	$21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.	$21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.	$21\frac{1}{4}$ mm.
L-3		21 mm.	$21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.	$20\frac{1}{2}$ mm.	$21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
R-3		21 mm.	$21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.	21 mm.	21 mm.
L-4		21 mm.	$21\frac{1}{4}$ mm.	21 mm.	21 mm.
R-4		$21\frac{1}{4}$ mm.	$21\frac{1}{4}$ mm.	$21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.	$21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

A — Diameter of large holes.

B — Distance between large holes horizontally.

L-1, R-1, L-2, R-2, etc. — Distance between the large holes measured vertically, L-1 and R-1 being the left and right measurements on the same stamp and 1, 2, 3, 4, denoting the different stamps in the same strip.

How do your strips compare with the above?

I also find that the distance of the large holes from the edge of the coil varies a great deal.

The above coils all come from different dealers here and in Canada—and reputable ones at that. I wrote to several of the dealers and from their replies I feel certain that all of my coils are good ones. To quote from the dealer from whom I purchased strip †3:

"These were purchased at one of the auctions run by the Toronto Stamp Collectors' Club, one of the Patriotic Auctions I believe, and accompanying the lot was a copy of a letter written by Mr George Lowe, dealer in Toronto at the time, to the person buying the stamps. Mr Lowe thanked the purchaser for the remittance and went on to say that he had purchased the stock from the firm that had used the coils in 1918. He stated that about 5,000 were left over, and that the ones he was selling to the buyer represented all that were left."

I received the above letter long before the Holmes book came along and when it did, I was even more convinced that it was the slipshod way that the large holes were placed that caused the failure of this experiment, as here were two instances (Holmes' measurements and mine) from the stock of Mr Lowe—and both were very different. I have examined other pairs and strips and it is the same story . . . I have never found two strips of 4 that when laid one on the other will have the large holes match. It would also seem that this experiment was conducted entirely by the vending machine company with, of course, the sanction of the Canadian Government. This may be fiction on my part, but I draw the conclusion partly from the above letter from Mr Lowe and partly from the stamps themselves, because no one, after examining the coils, would blame the work on the Canadian P.O.D.

All of the foregoing are my own thoughts about this little item (elusive little beggar, too) and I don't know whether I have added any thing new, but for anyone who has any questions or can give me any additional information, here is my address: P.O. Box 16, Gilman Conn.

# Instructions to British Postmasters

## Relating to Mails to and from Canada—1856-1863

By J. M. STEVENSON, Member No. 103.

“The Cancelling Stamps of London 1840-1880” is the title of a book now being published by a friend of mine, Mr Harry Westley. This book, profuse with illustrations, will be a most valuable contribution to the postal history of the period, and in its preparation Harry has carried out very intensive research work in the Records Office of the G.P.O.

Knowing my interest in Canadian Postal History, Harry has been good enough to unearth and pass on to me copies of various “Instructions to Postmasters” which, I think, are now published here for the first time, and which throw fresh light on the mails to and from Canada between 1856 and 1863.

You will observe that five of these “Instructions” are signed by Rowland Hill and, as far as diction and clarity are concerned, they are masterpieces.

### No. 29—1856. Establishment of a Line of Canadian Mail Packets.

The Government of Canada has established, under contract, a line of Mail Packets to run between Liverpool and Quebec during the summer, and between Liverpool and Portland during the winter. A Packet will sail from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 4th June next, and thenceforward, on every alternate Wednesday during the period that the River St. Lawrence may be open, and once a month when the navigation of the St. Lawrence shall be closed.

Mails will be made up for conveyance by these Packets, and such correspondence will be forwarded by them as may be specially addressed “By Canadian Mail Packet.”

The postage upon letters thus sent will be:

For a Letter not exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. in weight ..... 6d.

For a Letter exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. and not exceeding 1-oz. .... 1s.

and so on, according to the scale for charging Inland Letters, and such letters may be paid in advance or forwarded unpaid, at the option of the sender.

Upon Books the usual rate of postage of:

For a packet not exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. in weight ..... 6d.

For a packet exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. and not exceeding 1-lb. .... 1s.

and so on will be chargeable.

Newspapers will be liable to a postage of one penny each.

Books and Newspapers, as well as Letters, intended to be sent by these vessels, must be specially addressed “By Canadian Mail Packet.”

ROWLAND HILL, Secretary.

General Post Office, 2nd June, 1856.

### No. 61—1856. Arrangements for Forwarding Mails to Canada.

Letters for Canada, unless specially addressed to be sent by any particular route, or by any particular line of Packets, will in future be forwarded, as a rule, by the First Mail Packet, whether British or Canadian, which may be despatched from this Country after they are posted.

The British Packets leave Liverpool every Saturday and the Canadian

Packets are appointed to sail from that Port once a Month during the winter season, commencing on Wednesday the 26th instant.

The rates of postage chargeable on Letters, etc., by these two lines of Packets will remain as heretofore.

ROWLAND HILL, Secretary.

General Post Office, 22nd November, 1856.

**No. 62—1857. Registration of Letters and Packets of Printed Paper for Certain British Colonies**

On the 1st of January next and thenceforward, a Letter or a Packet of Printed Papers addressed to any of the undermentioned British Colonies may be registered on the application of the person posting it, provided the postage, together with the Registration fee of sixpence, be paid in advance:

Canada.	St. Helena.
New Brunswick.	Cape of Good Hope.
Prince Edward Island.	Natal.
Barbados.	Mauritius.
Turks Island.	Ceylon.
Trinidad.	South Australia, and
Sierra Leone.	Western Australia.
Gold Coast.	

ROWLAND HILL, Secretary.

General Post Office, 12th December, 1857.

**No. 26.—1858- Mails for Canada**

The Postmaster-General of Canada having represented that great difficulty and delay is experienced in the conveyance through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick of Newspapers and Book Packets addressed to Canada and marked "via Halifax," and having strongly urged that their transmission by that route should in future be discontinued. Newspapers for Canada will henceforth be forwarded either by way of the United States or by Canadian Mail Packets.

As Book Packets for Canada cannot be transmitted by way of the United States, except at the letter rates of postage, such printed matter will only be forwarded by Canadian Mail Packet.

ROWLAND HILL, Secretary.

General Post Office, 17th June, 1858.

**No. 19—15th March, 1859. Letters for Canada.**

On the 1st April next, and thenceforward, Letters addressed to Canada posted unpaid, will be charged with a fine of Sixpence each Letter, in addition to the usual postage, and Letters posted insufficiently prepaid will also be charged with the amount deficient and with a fine of Sixpence.

A similar fine, in addition to the postage, will be levied in this country upon all Letter received from Canada, which may have been posted unpaid, or insufficiently prepaid.

A similar instruction relating to Letters to and from Mauritius was issued on 10th March, 1859.

The Money Order system was extended to Canada as from 1st June, 1859, and a list of towns in Canada where Money Orders could be made payable was given in the Post Office Circular of 21st May, 1859.

Also to Cape of Good Hope as from 1st April, 1862. Post Office Circular dated 22nd March, 1862.

**No. 35—1858. Letters for Canada**

A further representation having been made by the Canadian Government respecting the difficulty attending the conveyance through Nova Scotia of correspondence addressed to Canada, no mails will in future be made up for transmission to Canada by that route.

On the 17th June last, notice was given by this Department that Newspapers and Book Packets addressed to Canada would not be forwarded thenceforth via Halifax, and this regulation will now be extended to letters.

With the exception of Letters, etc., for Bay Chaleur and the district of Gaspe, which will continue to be sent in the mails for New Brunswick, the whole of the correspondence for Canada will in future be forwarded either by way of the United States, or by Canadian Mail Packets.

ROWLAND HILL, Secretary.

General Post Office, 23rd August, 1858.

**Post Office Circular—26th December, 1863. Pattern Post to Canada**

On the 1st January next and thenceforward, Patterns of Merchandise similar to those already transmissible by post between any place in the United Kingdom at reduced rates, may be transmitted by post between England and Canada by Canadian Mail Packet, at the following rates of postage, which must in all cases be prepaid by means of postage stamps, viz.:

Not exceeding 4-oz. ....	3d.
Above 4-oz. and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. ....	6d.
Above $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. and not exceeding 1-lb. ....	1s.
Above 1-lb. and not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. ....	1s. 6d.
Above $1\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. and not exceeding 2-lbs. ....	2s.
Every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. ....	6d.

I have now discovered one further original item that clarifies the reductions of rates to Canada which took place on the 6th January, 1871.

It is of interest to note that seven months' notice had to be given on this pending change in postal rates.

"Postage on Book Packets and Patterns not exceeding 2-oz. in weight for the Colonies, etc., (including Canada) reduced to:

Not exceeding 1-oz. ....	1d.
Not exceeding 2-oz. ....	2d.

—Post Office Circular—21st June, 1869.

**Reduction of Postage on Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick**

On the 6th January and thenceforth, the postage on letters posted in the United Kingdom addressed to any part of Canada, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, will be reduced to 3d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. or fraction thereof, when conveyed by direct Packet or Private Ship, and to 4d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. or fraction thereof when sent via the United States, providing the postage be in each case prepaid.

Unpaid or insufficiently paid letters will be liable on their delivery to an additional charge of 3d. each, over and above the postage.

—Post Office Circular—3rd June, 1870.

(Member Stevenson's article has already been printed in "Weekly Philatelic Gossip," U.S.A.—Ed.)



## THE NEW 50 CENT. STAMP

By Mrs E. W. GUYLEE.

The introduction of the aeroplane and diesel engine marked a new era in the chapter of human progress and one of the greatest problems of our time is the supply of oil to meet the increasing demands of modern means of transport, and to provide power and fuel for industrial and domestic requirements.

Distances once so formidable and hazardous are undertaken today in a minimum of time, which would have bewildered the old-time voyager and traveller. Today any part of the world may be reached within a comparatively few flying hours.

The quickening pulse of this great achievement lies in "oil."

It is fitting, therefore, that the recent issue of the 50 cent stamp of Canada should depict the oil-wells of Alberta Province.

The development of industry in the North-West may be said to have really started with the Hudson Bay Company, which founded Fort Edmonton as a trading post in 1795, but the honour of being the first white men to have travelled and traded along the Red, Assineboine, and Saskatchewan Rivers goes to a Frenchman, Sieur de la Verendrye, and his sons, who in 1728 established a fur trading organisation over the whole of the North-West. It was the fur trade which later, in 1749, brought in the French Canadian traders from old Quebec. The territory controlled by the Hudson Bay Company was transferred to the Dominion of Canada in 1867.

Alberta was so named in 1882 by the Marquis of Lorne — then Governor-General of Canada—as a tribute to his wife, who was the fourth daughter of Queen Victoria. At that time it was one of four Provinces, the others being Athabasca, Assineboine, and Saskatchewan.

In 1906 the districts of Athabasca and Alberta were combined and formed the Province of Alberta as we know it today, and in the same year Edmonton was made its capital city.

The amazing growth in industry is due partly to its geographical position, and partly to the enormous resources of mineral wealth, the vast areas given over to agriculture and the rearing of cattle on the wide prairies.

The discovery of oil ushered in a new era of prosperity for the Province, for within a radius of fifty miles of Edmonton lie some of the richest oil fields in the world.

The history of this oil production may be said to have commenced in 1914 in the Turner Valley, although prior to 1914 small seepages were found which then proved inconsequential.

During the first world war, Canada produced millions of barrels of oil which contributed in no small measure to the war effort.

In 1942, geo-physicists began the great search for other oil fields, which eventually proved successful.

On 13th February, 1947, the now famous Luduc No. 1 Oil Field was developed and other fields have since been developed, e.g., Redwater, Lloydminster, etc., which may well prove of even greater significance. Even though the industry there is still in its infancy, Alberta has already 550 oil wells in active production. In the years to come, the area may develop into one of the world's greatest oil fields. Nature has been lavish in her gifts to Alberta in precious minerals, timber and agricultural products, and to these can now be added oil.

The new 50 cent stamp depicting the oil wells will impress the philatelist of the future with this remarkable discovery and bring to mind not only the pioneers of centuries ago, but also the oil pioneers of the twentieth century.

# Jack Canuck Says His Piece

Dear Canucks,

The new season is now with us when we regain our freedom from the golf club, garden, car, and other summer pursuits, only to sell again our liberty for the winter to Lady Philately.

Last year was a fine year for the C.P.S.G.B. Let us make the coming year a bigger success.

Is your Group functioning? If not, can you help in any way to whip it together?

Most Contact Members of Groups already have their plans for the coming year well in hand, but others who cannot give their attention to the Groups should inform the Secretary at once of the fact and also arrange for a successor from within the Group to take over.

It has happened occasionally that a local group has languished for want of leadership, and the contact member has stopped work without informing the Society Executive.

Our Committee this year shows a considerable change in personnel. This should be to the Society's advantage, as from the new members we will get fresh enthusiasm and new ideas. We trust, however, they will temper enthusiasm with moderation and look back on the work done by their predecessors who were and still are enthusiastic. The former members at times felt frustrated when the other members of Committee did not entirely agree with them. They saw their original idea whittled down and altered until it emerged in an entirely different form. We are inclined to look on ourselves as too stolidly BRITISH, but our policy, perhaps slow to move at times, has placed our Society on a very solid foundation, able to withstand knocks that would have shaken many other societies.

The Society has not been any one man's creation. It has evolved from the collective effort of many.

We still have short-comings and we are well aware of them. Let's tackle them together and rectify them, inspired by our earlier successes and knowledge of the immense efforts to achieve them.

The financial direction of the Society will be passing into new hands with the new season. In the season just finished our former Treasurer sent out many appeals and reminders of subscriptions due. If you have not brought your dues up to date, please do so now in order that the new Finance Chief can have a proper start to his year.

If you do not wish to continue your membership, please notify the Secretary; your doubts or indecision costs us money.

Yours aye,

JACK CANUCK.

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## VARIETIES

Member J. Marsden of London has been examining his stamps very closely. He describes one of his discoveries as "a copy of S.G. S4 (20c. Special Delivery) of the 'wet' or first printing which is on a thin wove paper which may be Gibbons' 'thin experimental paper.' The stamp is used and bears a town postmark, the year date being 1925. This is consistent with its being the experimental paper used in 1924. The stamp was picked out when I was looking for the two printings and when the stamps were examined face downwards it was obviously different. Can anyone say whether it is the experimental paper?"

Another of member Marsden's discoveries was S.G. 314a (3c. overprint on 2c.) with a full stop after 3. Is this No. 1916 of Scott's catalogue?

## Answers to Your Queries

Dr P.—You will find a good guide to the Stamps of Canada in 1. Dr Holmes' "Holmes' Canada and B.N.A.", or 2. Boggs' "Canada" (two volumes). Both works give very comprehensive information for the specialist in B.N.A.

"Essex"—Charles Skinner was reputed to be the engraver of the design in the vignette used for the Maples Leaves Issue of 1897. Winthrop Boggs gives the following footnote to this issue: "Charles Skinner (1845-1907) was an engraver for the American Bank Note Co."

"Pictorial"—The "Secret Dates" on Canadian stamps were introduced first in the 1935 Issue when the Canadian Bank Note Co. again took over the printing of the Dominion stamps. Small dates appeared engraved in the design of the new plates. We cannot place a lot of importance on these dates, as the same date appeared throughout the life of the die. If, on the other hand, the date had changed with the various printings or plates, we feel we would have had something of real philatelic interest.

"Bothwell"—The most complete block of Bothwell Watermark that we know of is in the collection of our President, Mr Lees-Jones. An illustration of it appeared in "Maple Leaves" No 5, October, 1947.

"Inquiry"—The first Canadian to join the C.P.S.G.B. was Mr Herb. Buckland of Toronto. Now nearly 25 per cent. of our members are resident in Canada and U.S.A.

"Coils"—Yes, you have a very big field of study in Canadian Coils. The first of these were of an experimental nature used in the 1910 to 1913 period. See article in this issue.

"B.N.A. Topics."—This journal is published by our U.S. contemporary society, B.N.A.P.S. Communication with our Secretary will put you in the way of joining it.

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## That Town Name Again

Member A. K. Grimmer, of Temiskaming, Quebec, writes:

"I am sure that the contention of F. L. Brown that there is a place by the name of 'SHORE' in the county of Charlotte is an error.

"I was born and brought up in this county and know it thoroughly. No such town now exists or has existed since the Loyalists first landed in this country.

"There are only three towns in the area described, viz., St. Stephen, St. Andrews and St. George.

"At one time the 'SHORE LINE' Railway connected St. Stephen and St. George with Saint John, N.B. This has now been abandoned between St. Stephen and St. George.

"So there is a mistake somewhere in Mr Brown's information."

## RE-ENTRIES

Member Price, of Runcorn, Cheshire, writes: "On the strength of Brig. Studd's remarks, I sent a copy of the notes to the American Bank Note Co. at Ottawa and received the following reply a few days ago. I think the point about hammering out the back rather interesting, as it seems to explain why numbers of re-entries or retouches are found on one side only of a stamp. It will be something to search for—pairs, strips and blocks will be required so that we can examine the stamps adjacent to one that has been retouched."

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—FINANCIAL BRANCH, OTTAWA

17th April, 1950.

Mr H. J. Price,  
101 Picton Avenue,  
Runcorn,  
Cheshire, England.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of April 5th to the Canadian Bank Note Co. has been referred to me for attention. The question of re-entry has been discussed with the manufacturers of Canadian postage stamps, the Canadian Bank Note Co., and the following information has been obtained. The Bank Note Co. does not reclaim worn out plates for additional use. Plates, generally, are not discarded because the impression has become indistinct through constant use, but generally because the metal has become fatigued and cracked.

In making the printing plate, it is common practice to re-enter an original transfer which may not be perfect because of slight variations in the thickness or hardness of the steel. It is quite possible that the steel had stretched slightly when the original transfer was made and when the re-entering was done, the transfer roller was not meshed accurately with the original design, and thus caused double lines.

The process described in your fourth paragraph is, generally, correct. Sometimes the transferred impression is faulty and is removed by burnishing. The plate is then hammered up from the back to bring the surface even again. If care is not used in this operation, the edges of adjacent stamps may be bruised, and this result might appear in stamps printed. It is not considered that the suggestions contained in your paragraph three (b), (c), can occur in a modern line engraving plant.

Yours truly,

(Signed) . . . Carpenter

for L. J. Mills

Director of Financial Services.

## Group News

The **Kent and Sussex** Group had successful meetings on 12th July and 6th September, when the subjects dealt with were Small Cents and the Diamond Jubilee and Numerals Issues. The next meeting, at 53 Madeira Park, Tunbridge Wells, on 14th October, will deal with the Map Stamp and Edward VII issue. **Newcastle-on-Tyne** Group meet on fourth Tuesday of each month at 6 West Avenue, Gosforth, at 7 p.m. Subjects are:— September: selection of sheets for the Group's display to the Tynemouth Society; October: Visit to Tynemouth Society, B.N.A. display; November: Talk by Mr L. B. Ward on papers, gum and perforations.

News from other centres is lacking, but we know the programmes of the Aberdeen and Edinburgh groups are well in hand.

## Appointment of Interim Treasurer

Member J. P. Macaskie, of 7 Wellington Street, Oakes, Huddersfield, has kindly consented to act as Interim Treasurer until the next A.G.M. Member Macaskie has already been doing good work for the Society in connection with arrangements for holding the 1951 A.G.M. and Convention somewhere in the North of England. His first message to members is: "Your new Treasurer introduces himself by issuing the announcement: 'Your subscriptions are now due.' The amount is small, so small that some members occasionally overlook it altogether! If it is not worth while making out a cheque for 7s. 6d., why not send one for two years in advance? Your Treasurer assures you that he will be only too pleased to take care of it for you."

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## PERF. 12½

Member Charles de Volpi of Montreal writes to our President:

"With regard to the Perf 12½ x 12½ 1870 Indian Red, I purchased a large accumulation of the Small Queens about a year and a half ago in New Brunswick—approximately 30,000—and although a big majority were the late issues 1880-1897, I did have the good fortune of getting some 300 Indian Reds, and of these six were 12½ x 12½, four of them cancelled two ring seven, one with New Brunswick grid cancellation and one with a faint grid cancellation which I believe to be the Nova Scotia 'H.' They are all on horizontal wove similar to the Indian Reds of January to May, '70.

"I purchased one on cover from Sissons, ex Jarrett, cancelled H. & P.R.E., May 1, '70 N.S., addressed to Jesse Hoyt, Esquire, Acadia Mines, Pictou County.

"I thought you might be interested in adding this information to your records as shown in 'Maple Leaves.'"

Member de Volpi adds in a further letter:

"As mentioned in your letter, I was also rewarded with a wonderful assortment of cancellations of all types, and I was particularly gratified with the number of dated copies. I got a minimum of 30 of every year starting with 1870 right through the issue to 1897.

"There were also 32 different two ring numeral cancellations and 14 four ring numeral cancellations; top of this a few 'Crowns,' 'Way-letters,' 'Too Lates,' and in addition to this, 100 different fancy or Cork cancellations.

"This lot, added to my collection of this issue, has built it up to a rather pleasing state and I do hope to add more to it in the near future."



## Random Jottings

We were accustomed during the past few years to our ex-President, A. E. Stephenson, combining his business duties with his work in connection with the Society. Major Geoff. Harper, our Secretary, seems to be following suit and travelling even further afield. This is definitely to our advantage, as he is making numerous personal contacts which, apart from their propaganda value, maintain the friendly atmosphere which is one of the mainstays of our organisation. We will not attempt to record all his journeys, nor shall we place them in any particular order. During the past few weeks, among other places, he has been in South Wales, the Surrey area, Edinburgh, and Lanarkshire, and impending visits are to Edinburgh and Aberdeen. Just after we had heard that he had been spotted on the front at Folkestone in earnest conversation with G. R. C. Searles, he popped up at Airdrie on a visit to the Vice-President. They had a lengthy discussion on various subjects, including the importance of "Maple Leaves" coming out prompt to time, recruitment of new members, and the personal contacts that had been made recently. Geoff is particularly interested in re-entries and he had quite recently been introduced to collections of those in the possession of George Searles and E. T. E. Lloyd. Geoff sounded a little bit envious! In Manchester he was disappointed when he found J.A. Lea was apparently away on a busman's holiday but he did study the window display till supper time. That reminds us that any member anywhere and anytime may get a call from the Secretary, as he seldom knows where he is going to be from day to day and it is not possible for him to give advance notice. However, from the point of view of his great interest in B.N.A. Philately and the Society, we are sure he will be a welcome visitor. He told us he was not the least bit fussy what he had for supper, so long as it was a nice juicy grilled steak, failing which, of course, the old pot luck was equally acceptable. In fact he was quite prepared to starve so long as he could have the pleasure of having a discussion with a member.

C.B. tells us he spent a pleasant afternoon with C. E. C. Shipton recently and those who were at Edinburgh last year will remember C.E.C. was present at the Convention. In London during a brief visit, though, of course, his home is there, he spent a pleasant return visit at the Royal Automobile Club with Nugent and Mrs Clougher.

Even while the V.P. was talking to him, a letter arrived from the ex-President who stated he would be in Aberdeen next week and expected to meet Major Harper there. Well there is no finer crowd of enthusiasts than those found in Aberdeen. From personal experience, we know that a B.N.A. get-together at the home of John Anderson or O. A. Fraser usually means the presence of quite a number of the local lads and a walk home about 2 in the morning.

We have again taken a bit of a slating from the V.P., D. Gardner, over one of our comments in the July number, where we made a reference to the V.P.'s hat. He says the explanation is really quite simple. The fact is that four members, namely, the President, the V.P., the Editor and the Publicity Officer, sat down to a cup of tea, a midget sandwich and a microscopic cake. The charge was 14s. The V.P. felt that a cloakroom charge for his hat, in proportion, would almost certainly have brought sudden collapse, and anyhow his return ticket to Glasgow was in the hatband.

We have just heard about the enrolment as a member of a young gentleman not yet in his teens. Although so young, it is understood that he has already given a number of displays to various Societies. We are sure to hear quite a lot of him in future.

# Our Jubilee Year

March 25th of this year marked our celebration of fifty years of dealing in the stamps of British North America in Canada and Great Britain. Our experience and the balanced stock built up to meet your requirements is available for filling wants lists or for the supply of regular approval selections.

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**Hon. Exchange Secretary**—DAVID GARDNER, F.C.P.S., 20 Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie.

\* \* \*

### CHANGES OF ADDRESS

237	HOFFMAN, H.	19226 Rockcastle, Detroit 24, Mich., U.S.A.
424	HOLLINGSWORTH, Dr C. W.	36 Rooth Street, Wednesbury, Staffs.
447	HUNTER, S. C.	60 Harrington Road, Preston Park, Brighton, Sussex.
245	JACKSON, F.	54 Edenfield Rd., Rochdale, Lanes.
60	KIRBY, H. C.	Withenlee, Prestbury, Cheshire.
264	KNIGHT, R. A.	55 Station Road, Harrow, Middlesex. (from 8-10-50).
243	MACNAB, R. S.	P.O. Box 67, Branburn, Manitoba, Canada.
55	MARSHALL, W.	478 Waterloo Street, Winnipeg, Canada.
298	MONRO, H.	40 Airthrey Avenue, Glasgow, W.4.
209	STEVENSON, Thomas	Westfield, West Newport, Fife.
434	CASTLE, Rev. W. T. F.	13 General Makrygiannes St., Limassol, Cyprus.
9	McNEILL, H.	71 Finnart Street, Greenock.

\* \* \*

### RESIGNATIONS

318	PILE, F. J.
180	KNELLER, Godfrey, G.

\* \* \*

### NEW MEMBERS

493	WEATHERED, Graham	Byng Hotel, Folkestone, Kent.
494	STOKES, J. W.	11 Connaught Road, Folkestone, Kent.
495	GOODMAN, S. F.	101 Easter Avenue, Kingsthorpe, Northampton.

\* \* \*

### AMENDMENT

25	BRODIE, Capt. R. Hume	For "Weldron" read "Wendron."
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## WHO IS "F.B.?"

(The writer of our "Canadian Column.")

### WHO CARES<sup>\*</sup>

The point is that his artless chatter is making collectors more and more "Canadian Minded," and—incidentally—it doesn't hurt our Canadian circulation! (Mercenary lot, aren't we? But we must live!)

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**It may interest you to know that I am still using a Paragon cover which I obtained from your good selves quite a time before the first Great War. Despite many thousands of travel miles, the spring is good and the actual cover with care preserves its excellent appearance. It has housed several collections at different times.**

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# MAPLE LEAVES

JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF G.T. BRITAIN

Vol. 3, No. 6

JANUARY, 1951

Whole No. 18

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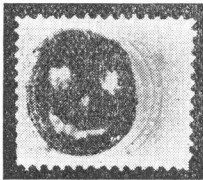
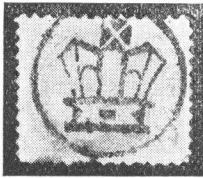
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*". . . . . the half sheet of Maps was truly a marvellous piece."*

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1864	2c bright rose S.G.45 fine colour with light target cancellation .....	£5 0 0
1888	3c rose carmine. Mint vertical pair S.G.105 .....	£30 0 0
1888-97	15c brown purple. S.G. 114a, lower left marginal corner block of four. Imperf. Superb condition with full gum .....	£40 0 0
1916	2c + 1c carmine red. (Die 2) perf. 12. S.G. 234 Block of four centred slightly to left .....	£9 0 0

1916 2c + 1c brown Die 1  
S.G. 238 Imperforate ... £17

1917 3c bistre brown S.G. 244a  
Horiz'l pr. Impf. between £25

1918	2c deep green S.G.263, with two additional holes for stamp vending machine. Perf. holes 6mm apart (For use in Toronto) .....	£4 0 0
1922-24	1c, 2c & 3c on thick soft paper. S.G. Nos. 257b 258b & 259a. In blocks of four. The three blocks .....	£30 0 0
1924	3c carmine S.G. 262 horizontal block of twelve mint with Imprint and numbers showing lathe-work border on bottom edging .....	£4 5 0
1928-29	1c orange, 2c green, and 5c violet S.G. Nos. 275, 276 & 279 in imperforate tête-bêche pairs with full gum .....	each pair £15 0 0
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**MAPLE LEAVES**  
 JOURNAL OF THE  
**CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY**  
**OF GREAT BRITAIN**

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Whole No. 18

**NOTES AND COMMENTS**

1951

The President and Office-Bearers of the Society extend to all members their Best Wishes for the New Year. May it bring a more peaceful world and to members more opportunities of pursuing their hobby.

**“Copy”**

The Editor heaves a sigh of relief: more articles and notes have come in and there is a small reserve for the next issue. Our newly-joined member, R. G. Woodall sends notes, some of which are printed in this number; ex-president Stephenson since demitting office has found time to do more work on the Maple and Numerals issues and the article on the former is printed in this issue, and member F. Jackson takes time off from compiling his “News Letter” to write some notes for this journal.

**Review**

The Stanley Stamp Co. monthly News Letter reaches us regularly with its chatty news items. We like their new heading, all it needs now is some maple leaves! In a recent number Mr W. C. Gordon of Horseshoe Bay revises his listing of the O.H.M.S. stamps and our member Major F. E. Eaton, now back from his adventures with the Kashmir Arbitration Commission, writes of some of them in the October number. A card to 877, Hornby St., Vancouver, B.C., will probably bring a specimen copy.

**B.N.A.P.S.**

Mention of Canada is a reminder that British North America P.S. has started a Study Circle on the Small Cents Stamps. It is open to members even though they are on this side of the Atlantic and our President has set a good example by joining it. Any members specially interested in these stamps and not already members of B.N.A.P.S. can get information about how to join from our own Treasurer.

## Group News

"Canadian Comments" comes from the active **Kent and Sussex** groups bringing news of their meetings. The A.G.M. was held at Tunbridge Wells on 14th October. Business was evidently dealt with very quickly and the remainder of the time was pleasantly spent with stamps. Displays were given by members Tomlinson (small cents), Searles (large cents) and Marley (precancels) and by a visitor our Secretary Major Harper (map stamp). "Mrs Cartwright then displayed her usual charming hospitality at the table." Thereafter member Baresh produced a wonderful display of scarce postmarks and dealt with the papers and shades of the large and small cents. At the September meeting J. C. showed a very fine collection of flag cancellations on Queen Victoria issues and Member Vigo showed Queen Victoria stationery. By the way, Editor Tomlinson of "Canadian Comments," who is President of the Kent Federation of Philatelic Societies will exhibit "Canadians" at Sittingbourne P.S. on 18th January.

**Notts and Derby** group meet regularly and enjoy themselves though they have no ultra specialists or experts among them. They did get a glimpse of an outstanding collection when they attended the Derby P.S. meeting at which member H. C. V. Adams gave a wonderful display of Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Another Grand Prix collection!

**West Riding** group started their season with the 1859 issues as their subject and intend to meet monthly. The group is to give a combined display to the Huddersfield Society next year. One of their keen members, R. E. C. Thomas, is moving to Eastbourne, a great loss to Yorkshire but added strength to Kent and Sussex.

The **London** meetings in October and November were attended by our Secretary who reports that at the former meeting of the Maritime Provinces' issues were discussed. The Small Cents issue proved popular at the November meeting especially as members Baresh and J. M. Stevenson were there to impart information about their pet items.

**Edinburgh** group have had two very interesting meetings this season. Under the able guidance of member Bonar "Registration" was the subject discussed at the first meeting and the ever popular Large Cents were again the subject at the second meeting.

**Aberdeen**, according to Stevie, is having some interesting meetings and, if we can judge by the entries in the list of new members, is flourishing.

**Newcastle-on-Tyne** group meets on 23rd January to discuss the shades of the 1880-81 issue of Large 15 Cents. On 27th February there will be a display by J. H. Sinton, F.R.P.S.L., and on 27th March the discussion will be about the Maple Leaves and Numerals issues and their varieties. Meetings are held at 6 West Avenue, Gosforth, at 7 p.m.

## Convention Auction

To stimulate C.P.S. and local interest in the 1951 Convention it is proposed to hold an auction sale during the Convention. Details will appear in our next number, but meantime it can be intimated that good material, preferably, but not necessarily B.N.A., will be wanted. The commission on sales will go to help the C.P.S. Convention Fund as will any proceeds obtained from lots sent in as gifts for this purpose.



## The Maple Leaf Issue—A Study

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

*I have often been asked to re-write my article on the issues of 1897-98 and incorporate in it the considerable amount of additional facts discovered since the previous article was written. I have been persuaded and this is the result. It is now more of a collective article in which many members of the different Study Groups have a part, for I have begged and borrowed what information is available.*

It has always been a mystery to me why the Maple Leaves and Numerals Issues have not been more popular. This lack of interest now happily seems to have disappeared and great interest is now being taken by all Study Groups in these fascinating issues.

Both the Maple and the Numeral Issues are good-looking in design and colour. They are not "difficult" in the matter of cost or scarcity, they have a reasonable number of values to interest the collector, and they abound in matter for study. Varieties, re-entries and re-touches are legion.

In the following note I deal first with the Issue of 1897-98, known to collectors as the "Maple Leaf" Issue.

### The Necessity for the New Issue

The necessity for a new general issue of stamps in the Dominion arose in 1897 when the American Bank Note Company made its reappearance in the B.N.A. field by taking over the contract for printing Canada's stamps for the Diamond Jubilee Issue. As this was a Commemorative Issue, the country had, on the exhaustion of the Jubilee stamps and the "Small Head" Issues, to seek a new design for a general issue, now particularly as the old plates of the "Small Heads" were still in the possession of the old printers, the British American Bank Note Co.

It had been felt throughout the Dominion that any future portrayal of the Queen should be more in keeping with her appearance at that time of her reign. It must be remembered that stamps up till then had portrayed her as she was about the 1850s.

We find in the Postmaster's Report dated 30th June, 1898, the official statement:—

"Owing to the change of contract for the manufacture of postage stamps, a new series of stamps became necessary at the beginning of the present fiscal year. New stamps ranging in value from the half-cent to the ten cent denomination (inclusive) were printed, and the first supplies thereof sent out to the postmasters as the corresponding denomination of the old stamps became exhausted."

The new printers prepared a series from a design built up round a photograph portrait of the Queen, popular at the time of her Diamond Jubilee, taken by W. & D. Downie, Elbury Street, London. An illustration of the full portrait is shown in Bogg's Canada (page 322).

## The Essays



The American Bank Note Co. set about preparing Essays for the new series. These were submitted and, after modification, one was accepted and used for the issued stamps.

To quote Brigadier Studd:

"The word 'Essay' in a philatelic sense is a very elastic one. There are five classes of essays for Canada and one of these would be better termed 'trade samples.' The first class are those designs which were offered to the P.M.G. and which, after alteration, were

finally adopted and used for the stamps of issue. An example of this class is the essay of the original design by Sir Sanford Fleming for the 3d. value (Beaver). Another example is the essay of the Maple Leaf Issue with a line scroll in the outer letter oval between the words 'Canada' and 'Three' on the one side, and between 'Postage' and 'Cents' on the other side. These scrolls were removed before the die for the Maple Leaf Issue was finally approved."

Incidentally, this Essay used to be in the Brigadier's collection. Where is it now?

Another Essay which was prepared but discarded was one of the same design as that which was finally approved and accepted, but the engraving was much rougher and coarser in appearance.

This design got a long way before it was discarded. We find specimens of it in colour trials in the "One Cent" value. We find it also in the sheet proof stage done in apple green, perf. 12, all round in the "Three Cent" value.

In this essay the general design was the same as that finally accepted but on examination it will be found that the Queen's face is composed of a number of coarse parallel lines, while the face on the accepted design shows cross-hatching on the cheeks. In the rejected design the Queen's jewels show more definition than those in the accepted design.

Also, the proofs of this essay are larger, the design being  $22\frac{1}{2} \times 18\frac{1}{2}$  mm. as against  $20\frac{1}{2} \times 17$  mm. in the accepted design.

Charles Skinner is credited with having designed the vignette, both of the Maple Leaves and of the Numerals Issues, but it seems doubtful whether it was he who delineated the vignette of the rejected design. The general appearance of that design is such a contrast with the issued designs that it seems the work of another engraver. An engraver attains a certain style of his own, somewhat like characteristic handwriting, which is difficult to disguise. Are we then faced with the problem of discovering the hidden hand of another engraver?

The general designs of the vignettes of the Maple Leaves Issue and of the Numerals Issue have characteristics in common, though there are differences in the formation of the necklarc and of the ear ornaments—in the Maple Leaves Issue the jewels are not so clearly defined. When we compare the rejected design with the Numerals Issue, we find certain similarities in the jewels: in each they are clearly defined, but there is

a distinct difference in the hatching of the face shadows. In the rejected design the hatching is formed by parallel lines, whereas in the Numerals Issue they are formed by crossed lines. When we come to compare the rejected design with the Maple Leaves Issue we see that the differences are more marked since in the issued design there is also the difference in the jewels, which are not so clearly defined.

Mr Ramsay Stewart maintains that this rejected essay and Die were ultimately used for the printing of Postal Stationery of the period.

The modified and accepted design which was the same for all values is composed of the picture of the Queen set in an oval frame. The frame is in solid colour bearing the words "Canada Postage" in the upper half and the value in words in the lower half. Fine horizontal lines extend from the oval to the outer frame line and form spandrels at each corner, each of which contains a small Maple Leaf from which the issue gets its name. The outer frame consists of one broad line all round.

### The Dies



*Rejected Design.*

A master die was prepared which comprised the oval portrait of the Queen surmounted by the top half of the scroll containing the words "Canada Postage," the work being done by Charles Skinner of the American Bank Note Co.

From the master die secondary dies were taken and used for each value; these show the value in each case in the lower half of the oval and the Maple Leaves in the corners. Winthrop Boggs makes the interesting point that the minor differences in the shape and placing of the Maple Leaves are ample evidence of the method used in preparing these stamps.



*Accepted Design.*

### The Plates

Plate Proofs were produced for the "Maple Leaves" in all values in the colours of issue. In the case of the 3 cents and 8 cents values, these were produced also in Orange and Carmine respectively.

Plates were laid down for all values:  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, and 10 cents. One plate was used for each value except the 1 cent and 2 cents, which used Plates 1 to 4, and the 3 cents, which had Plates 1 to 6.

Except in the case of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent value, the Post Office sheets were printed in panes of 100 subjects, the imprint appearing above the 5th and 6th stamp of the top row. In the case of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent Maple Leaves, Dr Alfred Whitehead of Montreal reports the first printings were on sheets of 200 subjects, with the imprint coming above the 10th and 11th stamps of the top row. The sheets were then broken into two Post Office sheets, each of 100 subjects, the margin imprint being thus broken. In subsequent printings the plate was corrected to show the imprint appearing above the 5th and 6th stamps of each Post Office sheet, or pane of 100 subjects.

### Paper

This issue was printed on soft, unwatermarked, white wove paper except the 5 cents blue, which was printed on a bluish tinted paper. Dr Holmes in his book states: "I have never seen any explanation for this, except possibly imitating the idea Britain has of using coloured paper for some values."

It will be found that there are varieties in the size of the stamps of this issue, this being due to uneven shrinkage of paper after drying. The paper was printed in an ungummed state, and as the gumming was done afterwards, the shrinkage often took place during the drying process.

These variations should not be confused with the varieties of size common in the "Small Head" series which were invariably caused by the uneven punching of the line perforating machines.

All the stamps in this issue were perforated 12 all round. Imperforate stamps are known in all values, but whether they came through the Post Office Department is open to question.

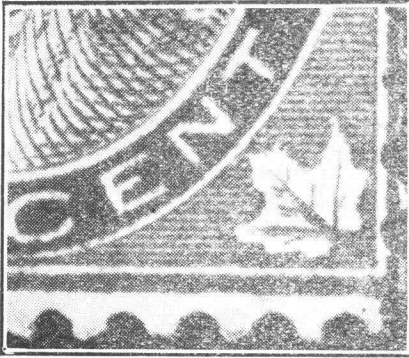
### Varieties

It is astonishing, considering the short life of the series, to find such an amazing number of re-touches or re-entries in this series, caused by faulty "rocking-in." This is surprising in the case of a firm like the American Bank Note Co. which had been at the stamp printing game so long.

Varieties are so numerous that I do not intend making a check list of them and will content myself with listing one or two of the more prominent. In the  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent black at the top right-hand corner, inside the frame line, there is a vertical line in the white space between the background and the frameline.

In the 1 cent green there is a major re-entry in which the lower Maple Leaves and frame are doubled.

The 3 cents value has a distinct variety, found originally by Fred Jarrett, caused by a worn spot in the plate, showing a dash at the bottom



Typical re-entry: strong doubling in inner frame, maple leaf and cent.

and to the left of "Three. This variety is of particular interest to the collector with ample material at his disposal, as he may be able to trace the wear through its various stages.

In the 6 cent Brown we find perhaps the best variety of the series. This consists of a prong or line breaking away from the bottom frame line under the word "Cents" (Stamp No. 91 of Sheet), apparently caused by a slip of the engraving tool.

In the 6 cent Brown we find perhaps the best variety of the series. This consists of a prong or line breaking away from the bottom frame line under the word "Cents" (Stamp No. 91 of Sheet), apparently caused by a slip of the engraving tool.

#### "MAPLE LEAVES" SERIES CHECK LIST

##### Essays.

1. Design with side scrolls in oval (discarded but modified later).
2. Modified design, but engraving coarse (rejected for further modification).
  - a. Die Proof in Black on Thin Paper.
  - b. Colour Trials, all in One Cent value: Black, Yellow, Rose Carmine, Deep Green, Light Blue, Ultramarine—all on yellowish paper.
  - c. Sheet Printing Proof: 3 cents, perf. 12, Apple Green.
3. Accepted Design as issued.
  - a. Die Proof (Engravers), First stage showing vignette and top half of oval, no background (purple on card).
  - b. Second stage, as above, but with oval completed, showing value "half cent" with Maple Leaves in corners and border, but no background lines.
  - c. In various colours in 3 cents value showing white line between upper and lower half (Boggs).
  - d. With horizontal shading lines added. 3 cents value—Purple on India paper; Purple on white card; Lilac on white card.

##### Die Proofs Proper.

Boggs states that Die Proofs are one white card 5 x 7 ins. and show Die Number and imprint, "American Bank Note Company, Ottawa," and were in black on India paper.

Die Proofs were also made on card.



CHECK LIST OF ISSUED STAMPS.

Value	Die No.	Plate Nos.	Proofs	Colour of Issue	Date of Issue	Number Issued	Major Varieties
½ cent.	F. 102	1	Black	Grey Black,	Nov., 1897	2,000,000	Vertical line between inner and outer top right corner.
1 cent.	F. 103	1, 2, 3 & 4	Green Black	Blue-Green	Dec. 1897	51,200,000	
2 cents.	F. 104	1, 2, 3 & 4	Violet Black	Violet	Dec. 1897	13,350,000	Re-entry lower portion of frame and Maple Leaves.
3 cents.	F. 105	1, 2, 3 & 4 5 & 6	Carmine Black and Orange	Carmine	Jan. 1898	51,750,000	Dash before "THREE"
5 cents.	F. 106	1	Deep Blue, Black	Deep Blue on Bluish Paper	Dec. 1897	3,500,000	
6 cents.	F. 107	1	Brown Black	Brown	Dec. 1897	500,000	Line breaking away from bottom frame line.
8 cents.	F. 108	1	Orange, Black	Orange	Dec. 1897	1,400,000	
10 cents.	F. 109	1	Carmine Brownish Purple, Black	Brownish Purple	Jan. 1898	300,000	

**PERFORATION—**

All values perforated 12 all round.  
Imperforate copies known in all values.



**Plate Proofs**

Were made on white card or India paper, either in black or in colour of issue. Trials were made either on white card or white wove paper. Boggs gives the following table:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ cent Purple.	3 cents Red-Violet.
2 cents Grey-Black.	3 cents Brown-Violet.
3 cents Pale Grey.	3 cents Violet-Blue.
3 cents Dull Grey.	5 cents Carmine.
3 cents Slate.	5 cents Blue-Grey.
3 cents Apple Green.	5 cents Brown-Violet.
3 cents Ochre.	8 cents Carmine.
3 cents Orange.	3 cents Dark Brown.
3 cents Scarlet.	

---

## 1912 Issue 1 Cent Green on Thin Grey Paper

By J. P. MACASKIE (Member No. 377)

So little is known about this variety that these notes are as much a request for information as a statement of known facts.

The 1 cent green, like many other values in the series, can be found on several different grades of paper varying from thin to very thick. All these, however, are basically the same type of paper. On the other hand, the variety on thin, hard, greyish paper—first discovered by Member G. R. C. Searles some years ago—is quite different. The texture is not the same, and the design of the stamp appears embossed when the back is examined. In comparing it with the normal paper, it is most readily distinguished when placed, face down, against a white background. Against a dark background, particularly in some lights, it could be overlooked by anyone not used to seeing it.

It cannot be said that the variety is rare. Nevertheless, it is not easy to find. The writer, up to the present time, has found only 24 copies in 30,000. Even this small percentage would indicate a printing of about 2 millions, although this is a small amount when compared with the total printing of over 3200 millions of the 1 cent green. It may be, of course, that the writer was fortunate to find so many, and that it is in fact much scarcer than the above percentage leads one to suppose. On the other hand, the stamps examined have been obtained from three different sources.

The writer's copies provide the following information:—

1. All are the same shade and are probably from the same plate, being of the type of the Retouched Die with the upper vertical spandrel lines of medium thickness, no breaks in the value tablets, but on some copies a small break in the lower-left frame junction line.
2. Two copies have straight edges, one showing a guide arrow, pointing downwards, in the top left corner. This indicates sheet printings after January, 1914.
3. Few copies with dates were found, and not all of those are clear. Definite ones are as follows:— 2 copies dated June, 1916! 1 dated February, 1916, the latter clearly marked "Dartmouth N.S."

and a pair with part of a slogan postmark incorporating the date May 2nd, 1914. This naturally does not mean that the stamp was used on that date. The writer would welcome information indicating the period during which this particular slogan mark was in use. The decipherable details, apart from the date mentioned above, are "Toronto —?—se Show" (Horse Show, perhaps?).

4. One copy with the perforated name 'Ward.' (Anyone know what town or area this firm was in?).

The writer understands that Mr Searles' dated copies are of the period late 1915 to early 1916, the stamps being used in Saskatchewan.

The most important problem at the moment would seem to be to trace the plate(s) from which the stamps were printed. The writer has never seen a mint copy, and the question arises whether a mint copy would show the variety to a recognisable extent. A comparison of plate blocks during the period 1914-1915 should enable an identification to be made of this particular state of the retouched die.

The writer welcomes any information, however small, on this subject, and hopes that the above notes may result in the discovery of new facts. Good Hunting!

## Rates of Postage in the 1840's

Genl. Post Office,  
Quebec, 1st August, 1842.

### Department Circular 103.

Respecting Letters for Foreign Countries, British Colonial possessions and other parts abroad comprising in a condensed form the instructions conveyed by Dept. Circulars of date 25th Nov., 1840, 15th May and 12th June, 1841.

Letters may be taken at all offices in the Canadas for any of the countries or places mentioned in the following List, on the prepayment of the rate of Postage therein indicated.

(Single rate of postage, that is, the rate on a letter not weighing more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  an oz.).

	Sterling	Currency		Sterling	Currency
	s. D.	s. D.		s. D.	s. D.
Austria	2 10	equal to 3 2	Malta	2 2	equal to 2 5
Belgium	2 6	" " 2 10	Madeira	2 10	" " 3 2
Bermuda	2 2	" " 2 5	Mexico	3 3	" " 3 8
Brazil	3 9	" " 4 2	New South Wales	2 2	" " 2 5
Buenos Aires	3 7	" " 4 0	New Zealand	2 2	" " 2 5
Cape of Good Hope	2 2	" " 2 5	Norway	2 10	" " 3 2
Chile	3 7	" " 4 0	Peru	3 7	" " 4 0
Colombia	3 3	" " 3 8	Portugal	2 9	" " 3 1
Cuba	3 3	" " 3 8	Prussia	2 10	" " 3 2
Cuxhaven	1 8	" " 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Russia	2 10	" " 3 2
Denmark	2 10	" " 3 2	St. Domingo	2 5	" " 2 9
East Indies	2 2	" " 2 5	St. Helena	2 2	" " 2 5
Egypt	3 5	" " 3 10	Sardinia	2 9	" " 3 1
France	1 2	" " 1 4	Sicily	2 9	" " 3 1
Germany	2 10	" " 3 2	Sierra Leone	2 2	" " 2 5
Gibraltar	2 2	" " 2 5	Spain	3 4	" " 3 9
Greece	3 5	" " 3 10	Sweden	2 10	" " 3 2
Hamburg	1 8	" " 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Switzerland	2 4	" " 2 8
Holland	2 6	" " 2 10	Syria	2 9	" " 3 1
Honduras	2 2	" " 2 5	Turkey	2 9	" " 3 1
Ionian Islands	2 2	" " 2 5	Van Diemen's Land	2 2	" " 2 5
Jamaica	2 2	" " 2 5	West Indies	2 2	" " 2 5
Italy	2 9	" " 3 1	Demerara and		
Lubeck	1 8	" " 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Essequibo	2 2	" " 2 5

indicates that the postage to such countries or places to which it is prefixed may be prepaid in this Country or not, at the option of the sender.

By Falmouth Packet from England, but for Letters to the East Indies, Australia, Van Diemen's Land, Cape of Good Hope, etc., by British Packets via Marseilles, or by Private Ship, see Department Circular dated 25th August, 1840.

On letters weighing more than half an oz., the postage is to be computed upon the following scale, being that contained in Department Order of 19th August, 1840, to wit:—

A letter weighing more than  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  an oz. and not exceeding 1oz. will be liable to two rates;  
 ,, exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz. .... four rates;  
 ,, exceeding 2 oz. and not exceeding 3 oz. .... six rates;  
 and so on, adding two rates for every additional ounce in weight.

At the above rates letters will be conveyed from Canada to England and forwarded from England to the place of destination by Her Majesty's Packets.

Letters for any part abroad may also be taken in the Canadas, to be conveyed to England by Her Majesty's Packets and from thence to be forwarded by Private Ship, on the prepayment of the uniform single rate of 1s. 10d. sterling, equal to 2s. 1d. currency—for letters not exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$  an oz. in weight, increasing on heavier packets in conformity to the above scales.

Individuals posting such letters must mark them with the words, "By Private Ship from England."

Post Masters will mark with red ink on all letters paid and forwarded under this Regulation, both the Sterling rate and its equivalent in currency, thus:

PAID 2s. 2d. STG.—2s. 5d. CURRENCY

and mail them upon the Quebec office.

**Paid** postage received on such letters is to be entered in the Letter Bill and brought to account in the Monthly sheet in the ordinary way.

**Unpaid** postage to be rated in black ink on the Letter in sterling—but not to be entered in the unpaid column of the Letter Bill or Monthly sheet. A simple memorandum of the sterling amount on the left-hand upper corner of the Letter Bill when mailing **Unpaid foreign** letters on the Quebec Office, will be sufficient—after the mode prescribed by Dept. Order 19th August, 1840, for **unpaid** English Packet Letters.

T. A. STAYNER,  
 D.P.M. Gnl.

The above has been taken from a photostat copy of the above circular kindly forwarded by Frank Staff (Member No. 68).

### NOW WE'RE "SHORE"

Mr Grimmer, of Temiskaming, Quebec, is sure there is no "SHORE" where "SHORE" ought to be—in Charlotte County, N.B. (He used to live there). I am sure, too, having mistaken "SHORE" for a place name, being completely fogged with "SHORE" and "S.L. CROSS" — presumably "SHORE LINE CROSSING" (It was the name of the railway). Thanks for the correction, Mr Grimmer.—F. L. R. BROWN, No. 383.

## Transatlantic Seapost.

### THE COLUMBIA AND THE MARGARET, 1843

By ROBERT G. WOODALL (No. 496)

The wreck of the Cunard steamer *Columbia* occurred in 1843 when she was homeward bound with mails from Boston. A letter concerning this shipwreck came into the possession of the writer, and contained an outstanding item of interest in the mention of a ship, *Margaret*, which was preparing to cross the Atlantic with the mails.

A search through the "Illustrated London News" of that time brought to light a picture of the wrecked *Columbia* and confirmation of the trip made by the *Margaret*.

Here, then, is another early steamer which made the Atlantic crossing as a packet carrying contract mails.

The following are extracts from the letter and the Press report:—

#### Extracts from Letter from Boston to London, dated 10th July, 1843 :

"... We yesterday received a letter from Mr Menurthazen, dated at Seal Island, 3rd July, giving us the very disagreeable intelligence of loss of the Steam Ship 'Columbia,' on board which vessel he with Mr Huth were passengers. The ship ran on to a ledge near these Islands on the afternoon of the 2nd in calm weather, but the atmosphere filled with dense fog . . .

"... From another source we learn that the Steam Ship 'Margaret,' a vessel kept in reserve at Halifax, might be expected at Seal Island on the 5th to take the mails and passengers to the City, the same vessel will doubtless proceed to Liverpool with such of the passengers who prefer not to wait for the 'Hibernia' which leaves there on the 16th.

"... The mails and luggage of the passengers and ship's company all safely landed. It was at first rumoured here that one person was missing; later intelligence contradicts this . . ."

#### Extracts from "The Illustrated London News" of July 29, 1843 :

##### "PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE COLUMBIA STEAMER.

"The 'Margaret,' a spare steam vessel belonging to the Boston and Halifax Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday night last at half-past nine o'clock, under the command of Capt. Shannon (late of the 'Columbia'), bringing the mails and the greater part of the passengers of the 'Columbia' steamer, which was unfortunately wrecked on the rocks at Seal Island, in a dense fog on Sunday, the 2nd July . . .

"... After she had grounded it was ascertained that she was ahead of the pilot's reckoning, owing to the extraordinary indraft of the currents and tides into the Bay of Fundy . . .

"... It was then ascertained that the rock or ledge on which the ship had struck was called 'The Devil's Limb,' and was situate about a mile and a quarter from shore, and nearly the same distance from the lighthouse. The distance was about 150 miles from Halifax and it was about high water when she first struck . . . She was firmly fixed on the ledge about midships."

(Word was sent by a passing steamer)

"... to the agents of the company at Halifax, who instantly despatched the 'Margaret' to convey the passengers and the mails . . ."

(Continued on page 107)

## Study Circles

By Dr. W. BYAM

(Reprinted from the "Pantiles Post")

Twelve years ago I wrote a paper on Study Circles which was read at Cambridge before Congress, in June, 1938. It was a good Congress paper, in that it dispelled any tendency to lethargy on the part of my audience and gave rise to a lively discussion, not unmixed with acrimony. My knowledge of the subject, as I stated, was largely based on the activities of the Egypt Study Circle, which I founded only three years previously.

Reading again my attempt to define a Study Circle, I find my views have changed so little during the intervening years that I make bold to repeat what I wrote in 1938: "As I see it, a Study Circle is a group of Philatelists bound together by a common interest; with a desire to study the stamps they collect; acknowledging no order of seniority among themselves in that a circle has neither top nor bottom, ends or sides. As with every circle, a centre there must be; a member who acts as chairman; and on his powers of leadership and his capacity for inspiring interest and enthusiasm, much of the success of the Circle will depend. Such a leader should not always occupy the centre of the group, but should delegate his functions to each member of the periphery as occasion offers." The "common interest" may be one of many kinds: the stamps of a single country or of a group of countries allied politically or geographically; the process by which stamps are produced; the uses to which stamps are put.

Those having a "common interest" are scattered far and wide, and yet a Circle may bind them together. This fact was alluded to by many in the debate at Cambridge and failure to recognise it was held to explain the short life of many Study Circles in the past. This applies more particularly to Circles studying the stamps and posts of a given country. It should be obvious that collectors resident in the country in question will have access to sources of information which do not exist elsewhere—the official archives, the national libraries and museums, which may contain such things as the original printing surfaces or dies from which the stamps were produced. We of the Egypt Study Circle have received the greatest assistance from our members resident in the Valley of the Nile who, stimulated by requests and fortified by suggestions, have not only uncovered information of the greatest importance, but have built around themselves one of the most flourishing philatelic societies to be found anywhere.

Our members in the United States have proved themselves equally efficient students and by sustained output they uphold the best traditions of their country. Our Circle would be immeasurably the poorer had we no members in Egypt and America. Differences of language have made collectors in this country diffident about establishing relations with collectors abroad, but this should not be so, as the jargon of philately is not dissimilar when expressed in other tongues — and few are the serious students anywhere who have no knowledge of either English, French or German.

The need for such an organisation as a study circle arises from the difficulties facing the would-be general collector. Few of us nowadays have either time or money to make a general collection which will satisfy

a philatelist of the student type. Specialisation has therefore become the natural development as the alternative to throwing up the sponge and, unfortunately, specialisation has led to a narrowing of interests. We all know the little enthusiasm aroused by highly specialised displays at the more usual clubs. Tactful secretaries spend much time thinking out how to refuse them without giving offence; only other specialists in the same field can appreciate the niceties of the points displayed; problems propounded remain unanswered; and the student realises that to make his display attractive he must reduce it to the simplest form, carrying on his researches unaided and bereft of the informed criticism so essential to reasoned progress. Without the corrective influence of his fellows, the specialist too often degenerates into an accumulator of material, so that he can well be described as "one who collects more and more of less and less." I suggest the Study Circle is the antidote of which the specialist is in need.

Much routine business, though of little interest to the members as a whole, is essential to the well-being of a Circle, and for its enactment an Executive Committee is required. This should consist of the Secretary, who may also undertake the duties of Treasurer, the Keeper of the Philatelic Record; the Leader of the Circle; and possibly a Deputy Leader. The duties of these individuals are fairly obvious from their titles, but it may be well to explain the functions of the Keeper of the Record. All correspondence relating to philatelic details is carried on by him, so that observations, comments and queries may be duly recorded, tabulated and dealt with. Conclusions arrived at by the members in session must also be written by him. Reports for publication pass to him as Editor, and it is his responsibility to see that all relevant facts already accepted by the Circle are included in these reports. He must also see that undue overlapping of different reports is avoided. It having been agreed that all publications are made in the name of the Circle as a whole, it becomes necessary for each individual member to see every report before it passes to the Press, so that each may have an opportunity to make suggestions for additions or alterations to what has been written. Each member wishing to do so, writes his suggestions on a separate sheet of paper and attaches it to the report, for the consideration of the member to whose care the subject or study has been entrusted. The circulation of these draft reports and the collection of the suggestions offered is the duty of the Keeper of the Record. The keeping of a membership roll, the recording of minutes of meetings, the collection of subscriptions, the care of monies, correspondence and business of a general nature, fall to the lot of the Secretary-Treasurer.

In the discussion at Cambridge it was suggested that the Executive should be elected annually, and that at least the Leader should be changed each year. Such a happening endangers continuity of effort, and as a Circle to achieve any success philatelically worth-while must continue its work for a number of years, such syncopation would nearly certainly lead to failure.

The full circle may well meet only once a quarter, so that intensive work may be carried on by smaller groups during the intervals. Each of these groups should undertake research work on a single study, presenting its progress reports at the quarterly meetings. A group has its own leader to whom the care of a study has been allotted at a meeting of the full Circle, and makes its own arrangements regarding the time and place of its meetings. Studies entrusted to corresponding members

resident abroad are reported on by letter, so that progress can be recorded at each quarterly meeting. This correspondence is carried on through the Keeper of the Record.

At the beginning of each year a full list of the studies in progress, or to be attempted, should be submitted to all members of the Circle. This list is drawn up by the Executive, who are guided by suggestions made at the meetings or received in correspondence. The procedure is as follows: When a study is to be begun, the fact is announced in the agenda, and members are requested to bring or send all material from their collections having bearing on the subject. This material is carefully inspected by the members attending the meeting, while the Keeper of the Record makes notes of all facts and items likely to be helpful in the solution of the problems propounded. Frequently the material is sufficient in amount and importance to require study at one or more subsequent meetings, but eventually a summary of the information obtained should be prepared by the Keeper of the Record, usually assisted by the Leader. A volunteer may then be called for, to take charge of the study and act as leader of the group which would continue the research by seeking further information from any source of which they have knowledge. In due course a draft report setting out the findings is prepared and submitted to the Circle through the Keeper of the Record. The circulation of this report has already been referred to. Each Study Circle will probably select its own medium for the publication of its findings, but obviously, long and highly specialised papers on the stamps of a single country are not suitable for many journals and the serial articles appearing in some magazines today are more often passed over than read. The ideal, of course, is that each Circle should publish its findings in a periodical of its own. In addition, such a periodical should contain (1) resolutions passed at the meetings; (2) brief records or displays and interesting material shown before the Circle; (3) queries from individual members which cannot be solved at the meetings; and (4) information supplementary to reports already published, which does not yet justify a further formal interim report. But, don't forget, a Circle is formed primarily for the entertainment of its members and not for the value of its reports, which may never be published, though every endeavour should be made to lay them before as large a section of the philatelic world as possible in the hope that the fruits of the Circle's labours may add to the enjoyment of others, both now and hereafter.

#### **STAMPS FROM SLOT MACHINES**

A rather curious method of selling stamps in practice in Canada now consists of selling stamps of various denominations of the current issues from slot machines as we used to buy bars of chocolate, etc., from automatic machines here.

The stamps are in singles and are contained in very small flat cartons not much larger than the stamp. The cartons mostly contain mixtures such as 1c. and 3c., at a cost of 5c.; 3c. and 4c. at a cost of 8c.; single 7c. Air Mail, etc.; the premium being 1c. in each case. The cartons themselves have advertisements on them and they also have "fortunes" printed on them.

The machines are to be found in places such as railway station paper stands, and in large shops that have no post office of their own (many have out there). They are small machines and not found at post offices as they are here.—J. MILLAR ALLEN (Member No. 422).



## Non Cents

(With an Admixture of Wisdom)

Well! Check my perfs! I've got competition! (Hey, Clarence, whip over the page and see if Jacko's done all his "G" overprints yet!).

To justify my existence I'll kick off with a market tip—get all the OHMS you can lay hands on! Perfs and over-prints! The latter are in more demand at present than anything else Canadian and that's saying something! Last week they were freely offered in the various retail mags. at 27s 6d; this week I see they are 35s., and I bet you in another six months they'll have doubled this price. The old 50c. is the best of the bunch and dealers over the other side are badly short of them to complete sets. The 2c. War Effort overprint is also off sale and now retailing at 15c. each over there and the other 3 W.E. values obviously won't last long. The inclusion in S.G. of these overprints has created a terrific demand for the similar perforated issues and, though scorned by the cat. publishers, I guess they always will be in demand now. The 50c. and \$1 values are quite scarce whilst the 1937 4c. and 8c. and 1942 4c. Grey, 8c. and 13c. are on the up and up. Personally, I fancy the 1946 8c., either M or U, as it was used on official mail for only a few months before becoming obsolete. (What's that, Clarence? The bloke's got a bogey head? Blimey, so he has! Wish your mother could see HIM!).

Did you know how easily you can get Boggs, Holmes, or any other dollar publication? Just apply through your bank on Form E for the necessary dollars! In this way you may import ONE copy of any of these works. Proof of the published price has to be submitted when applying, and don't forget to add the postage to the published price—it's not more than a dollar on any of them. (He wants a saw-toothed roulette, Clarence? Refer him to my mother-in-law!)

Why should 1898 Maps used on cover, or even on piece, be so elusive? I've only come across about a dozen covers in the last two years and reckon first-day covers must be as scarce as hens' teeth! See a Toronto dealer recently picked up a bundle of Maps on F.D.C.s! A bundle! I'll go a "mizz."! (The geezer wants a 3d. Beaver with sewing machine perf, Clarence? Quick, whip this up to your mother, tell her to quit punching Toronto coils for a minute and slip this under the Singer!)

You don't like this tripe? Good, I'll write some more for the next issue! You wonder who I am? That's nothing—plenty of people want to know WHERE I am! Ta, Ta!

### TRANSATLANTIC SEAPOSTS—(Continued from page 103)

(A skeleton crew was left to salvage materials from the wreck before she broke up).

"... The 'Margaret' left Halifax on the 9th instant, at half-past five, and made the voyage in thirteen days, stopping at the Cove of Cork one day for a further supply of coals. She has brought upwards of sixty passengers . . ."

A later note refers to the place of wreck as Black Ledge Reef, near Seal Island, off Townsend, Bay, N.S.

Has anyone any further information about this ship, Margaret, and her return voyage?

## NEW MEMBERS

No.	Name	Address
496	WOODALL, R. G.,	58 Thornby Road, Wigton, Cumberland, PH. PA.
497	CANHAM, H. E.,	2509 Wallace Street, Regina, Saskatoon, Canada. C.N.B.
498	KENDRICK, F. W.,	66 Seel Street, Liverpool, I. C.
499	KING, A. E.,	2 Temple Fortune House, Finchley Road, N.W. 11. C.N.B.
500	LATHWELL, A. K.,	33 Reginald Street, Luton, Beds. C.P.
501	LYSTER, P. G. (MAJOR),	The White House, Marazion, Cornwall. C.
502	BRANTINGHAM, T. A.,	1 Cooper Lane, Higher Blackley, Manchester, 9. C.MO.
503	BACON, C. L.,	4 Tynning End, Bath, Somerset. CQ-GG. M.O.
504	LEA, W. E.,	14 Exchange Street, Manchester, 2. C.N.B.
505	BURR, R.,	642 Erin Street, Winnipeg, Man., Canada. C.PL.
506	WATSON, J. C.,	35 Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie, Lanarkshire. C.N.B.
507	POLE, W. V.,	112 Gilmore Place, Edinburgh. C.N.B.
508	SANDERSON, C. W.,	Birnieknowes, Cockburnspath, Berwickshire. C.N.B.
509	PARSONAGE, J. S.,	2 Stanhope Drive, Huyton, Near Liverpool. C.N.B.
510	GEORGE, G. F.,	40 Warwick Road, Coulsdon, Surrey. C.
511	DALE, S.,	69 Monkseaton Drive, Monkseaton, Northumberland. C.N.
512	MASON, F.,	The Cottage, Byfleet, Surrey. CR-CQ.
513	NICHOLSON, E. A.,	72 Brinkburn Drive, Darlington, Co. Durham. PC. R.C.
514	SETTER, W. F.,	11 Affleck Street, Aberdeen. C.B.N.
515	MONRO, H. (M.A.),	140 Gray Street, Aberdeen. C.M.
516	MIDDLETON, D. J.,	c/o Addie, 3 Strawberry Bank, Aberdeen. C.B.N.
517	ORKIN, P. (Mrs),	19 Fraser Road, Aberdeen. C.B.N.
518	CHEARER, J. L.,	44 Polmuir Road, Aberdeen. C.B.N.
519	WAY, C. B. (Miss),	Garthmyl Hall, Montgomery. C.
520	GREENWOOD, C. H. (Capt.),	Cornerways, Upplowman Road, Tiverton, Devon. C.N.
521	THOMAS, H. G.,	53 Eileen Place, Treherbert, Rhondda, Glam. C.B.N.
522	GOLLOP, R. H.,	109 College Avenue, Ottawa, Ont., Canada.

## CHANGES OF ADDRESS

482	KING, C. A.,	38 Buchanan Street, Milngavie, Near Glasgow.
485	MORRIS, J. S.,	Knole House, 2 Walsingham Road, Hove 3, Sussex (for six months).
424	HOLLINGSWORTH, C. W.,	192 Lichfield Road, Walsall, Staffs.
362	YARD, J.,	Gladswood House, Gladswood Gdns., Double Bay, N.S.W., Australia.
330	LATCHFORD, D.,	15 Park Court, Preston Park Avenue, Brighton, 6.
372	BREWER, D. J.,	Coberville, 2 Lower Audley Road, Torquay.
435	CHAMBERS, J.,	Drawer 1532, Merritt, B.C., Canada.
142	COWAN, A. W.,	1 St. Margaret's Road, Edinburgh, 9.
419*	MELVILLE, D. G.,	51 Duddingston Road, Portobello, Midlothian.

\*This entry was left out of the listing in July Maple Leaves.

## RESIGNATIONS

358	BAXTER, R. W.	277	FROST, T. W.	131	SMITH, J.
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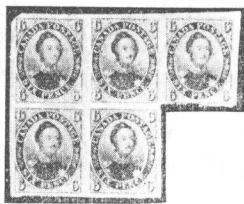
## CORRIGENDA

89	For ANDERSON, read ANDERTON, and 434	REV. W. T. F. CASTLE read 484 Rev., etc.
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# MAPLE LEAVES

JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF G.T. BRITAIN

Vol. 3, No. 7

APRIL, 1951

Whole No. 19

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**MAPLE LEAVES**  
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**OF GREAT BRITAIN**

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**NOTES AND COMMENTS**

**Contents of Maple Leaves**

In this issue we continue with another of "Stevie's" articles on the Maple and Numerals issues. It looks good to the editor, who knows very little about these stamps. It is up to members to send us their comments, constructive and otherwise. Stevie can take it!

Member Searle's discovery of the 1c. George V 1912, thin paper variety, has evidently aroused a lot of interest. Now we publish notes by member Isnardi Bruno. Will other members follow this up with notes on their discoveries?

Member Ossy Fraser can be quite serious at times, and the product of his pen in one or those moments is printed here. Thanks, Oswald! Now we know what a Beaver is!

We have obtained permission from the Collectors' Club of New York to reprint articles written by Mr Winthorp S. Boggs for the Collectors' Club Philatelist and hope to commence in the July number with the first, dealing with the 2c. of 1868.

**Change of Printers**

Our printers, who have so ably produced Maple Leaves since we first went into print, gave up business towards the end of the year and the January number had to be printed off by the courtesy of another firm in the neighbourhood. The consequence was a rush to get the number out within as few days as possible of the due date. All things considered, it was quite an achievement to get it out so soon.

The early weeks of the years were busy ones for your office-bearers, who had to find printers able and willing to produce the journal, as well as to find good quality paper for it. Such printers have been found at Berwick-upon-Tweed, the Border town, formerly Scottish, but now administered as in England. This looks like a compromise attained after a fight between Scottish and English members. But we don't have fights!

**"Admiral" Study Group**

A group is being formed to study the 1911 to 1925 issues. Students of these issues should communicate with A. E. Stephenson, 44, Saughtonhall Drive, Edinburgh.

**Library**

A duplicated list of the books in the Society's library is now available for members who write for it. It includes also a list of leaflets and articles on B.N.A. philately. Perhaps group secretaries or contact members will write to the librarian for the copies they require.

### **Membership Cost**

We are proud of the fact that the benefits of the Society are available to members at an annual cost of only 7/6. For this charge members get a copy of *Maple Leaves* four times a year and are entitled to all the other benefits of the Society. (See the list of services given in July 1950 number of *Maple Leaves*). There is no entrance fee. Membership of a Group only does not constitute membership of the Society. Where a Group organisation exists the Group committee have rules that apply to the local Group. Membership of the Group is advisable, but is not compulsory, and willingness to become a member of a particular Group is not a condition of admission to the Society. This paragraph is inserted in order to clear up any misunderstandings there may be in certain quarters.

### **Changes of Address**

The Secretary, Major G. B. Harper, should be notified of any change of address. He will inform the other officers concerned. With the rush in January it is not to be wondered at that the printer's devils were at work. One with a sense of humour perhaps and a desire to fill a space, extended Sask. to read Saskatoon, much to the delight no doubt of members in Saskatoon, who may now claim Regina on the authority of *Maple Leaves* as part of their city.

### **Winnipeg Relief Fund**

Like a number of other things, a note of this was not printed in the January number:—The Exchange Secretary reports gifts from R. W. T. Lees-Jones, Dr. L. G. Jacob, S. C. Cohen, D. McLellan, J. P. Monson and A. G. Bailey. With the contributions received by Vice-President Cartwright, the proceeds are being made available to the Winnipeg Society for disposal at their discretion.

### **Christchurch, N.Z., Philatelic Exhibition**

Congratulations to members C. S. Stewart of Wellington and S. A. Wood of Auckland on their success at the Christchurch Exhibition. Member Fred Walker, during his travels in New Zealand, met them both and tells of their awards in a note to be published in the next number.

### **Correspondence**

Our last number was too early for us to say "thank you" to the many members who sent Christmas and New Year greetings to the various officers of the Society. Once again they came from all over the world, and many included kindly references to the work we are doing on your behalf. Believe us, it encourages us and makes the work easier when we know it is appreciated.

### **Group News**

Member Hewison of **Glasgow** group keeps us well informed of that group's activities. The subject of display and study for the January meeting was Canadian Special Deliveries and Registration Stamps. Nothing of note was discovered, but a surprising number of the 8c. blue registration stamp were on display. The surprise of the evening was the production by Colonel McLellan of a perfect copy of the 12 pence black, which was greatly admired. At the February meeting, Colonel McLellan again came forward with part of the display; he showed pre-stamp and unstamped covers, dues, frees, etc., and member McGuigan gave a display and talk on the Admiral issues.

**Kent and Sussex** keep to the fore: along comes a copy of "Canadian Comments" with some bright notes and news. A recent meeting at Lewes enjoyed a talk and display by member Tomlinson on the Map stamp. First G. B. Harper, now F. Tomlinson! Member Garrett of B.C. will have to look to his laurels.



## THE NUMERAL ISSUE, 1898-1902

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

It is my contention that the "Maple Leaf" and the following "Numeral" issue, though separate issues from the Post Office and the printer's point of view, are, from the Philatelic angle, one subject and should be dealt with together.

Many points link these issues together in the same way as the George Fifth issues of 1912 and 1922 are linked.

### The Necessity for the "Numeral Issue"

The "Maple Leaf" issue had not long been in use when complaints came forth that the various values were not intelligible. This was easily understood when one considers the large French-speaking population in the Province of Quebec, and many other districts where large numbers of immigrants to the Dominion could speak little English and read less.

Another factor helped to clinch the matter. The U.P.U. had been pressing all member countries to adopt arabic numerals for the values on stamps likely to be used for international mails.

### Design

It was decided to modify the design already in use in such a way as to satisfy these two wants.

The new designs were prepared and, when accepted, though the basis of the design was the same, there were considerable differences.

The main difference was, of course, that the bottom corner maple leaves were replaced by small colourless tablets in which were shown the stamp values in arabic numerals, hence the name given by collectors to the issue.

The vignette was based on the Downey portrait, as in the previous issue, surrounded by the Oval containing the words "Canada Postage" and the value in words.

The Oval in this new issue, however, extends on its extreme N.E.S. and West points to touch the outer frame line. In the "Maple Leaf" issue the oval just touches the inner frame.

In the "Numerals" the Queen's jewels are a little better defined and an additional safety-chain is seen dropping from the necklace running parallel on both sides of the pendant jewel.

In the "Maple Leaf" issue in the Queen's Crown the rear "Fleur de Lys" ornamentation appears to be a long spur, while in the "Numerals" it shows as a pointed triangle.

### The Master Die

With these changes in jewels and crown we have sufficient proof that a completely new engraving and master die were made for the issue and not, as sometimes supposed, that the same master die was used to make the working dies for the second issue.

After the master die was prepared, a similar process was used as in the "Maple Leaf" issue; a secondary die was set up for each value.

During the life of the issue, working dies were made for the following values:— $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 15, 20, and 50 cents.

The 4, 15 and 50 cents. dies were not used beyond the Proof stage.

### The Secondary Dies



*The Unissued 50 Cents.*

With the secondary dies we find an interesting difference. In the "Maple Leaf" issue all values have a frame line, composed of one thick line all round. The "Numerals" issue shows various combinations of lines for different values.

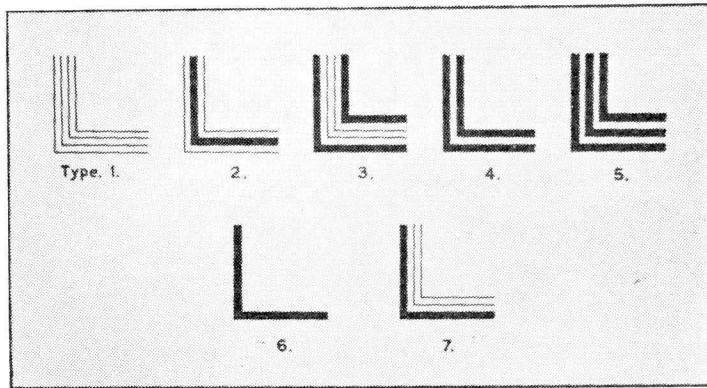
In all values issued during 1898 the frame is composed of four fine parallel lines, except in the case of the 8 cents., which has its frame line built up of two thin lines between two thick lines. We can understand the later issues and values having different combinations of lines, but why the difference of the 8 cents. from the other values prepared almost at the same time?

In this matter we agree with F. W. Pollock of Teanack, N.J., when he says:

"It is therefore just a coincidence that the  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 5, 6, and 10 cents. stamps seem to come from the same die; perhaps the transfer was sufficiently strong throughout the master die, that little re-working was necessary."

We find the 20 cents value with two thick lines forming the frame. The 7 cents has three thick lines, as also has the 4 cents value, which was not issued.

The unissued 15 cents value has a frame composed of one thick line, and the 50 cents value, also not issued, has two fine lines on the inner side of an outer thick line.



*The Frame Types*

### The Two Cents Carmine

We now come to the subject of the 2 cents die in two states. The 2 cents Purple and a certain number of the 2 cents Carmine stamps appear with the outer frame composed of 4 fine parallel lines, while a number of the 2 cents Carmine appear with the frame lines consisting of one thick line between two thin lines.

This second state has caused a controversy in B.N.A. Philately; some schools of study hold that it is Die 1 retouched, other opinions maintain it is an

entirely new die.

I have studied some thousands of copies of this stamp in its second state under glass ranging from 8 to 25 magnifications, and have still to be convinced that the second state would answer to the description of a retouched die—though some plates would appear to do so.

In the Philatelic world one has often to eat one's words, and I shall not attempt to justify my own opinion, but shall leave readers to judge for themselves.

First, I quote an article that appeared in "Popular Stamps" of Canada, based on a "Study of the 2 cent. Numerals" by H. T. Humby, and our own Gerald Wellburn, F.C.P.S.:

"How many plates were used for the 2c. Carmine? How many used for Die I and Die II? Were there two master dies? Why the changes from Die I to Die II? . . . and so on and so on.

"Wherever enthusiasts of this stamp gather, some of the above questions are asked, and so the Hamilton Philatelic Society decided to run down the answers.

"A review of the published information on this stamp shows several omissions and discrepancies.

"Dr Holmes lists Plates 1 to 12 as being used. Winthrop Boggs says Plates 1 and 2 were not used, and lists Plates 3 to 10, 13 and 14 for Die I. Plates 11 and 12 for Die II retouched plates, and Plates 15 to 20 for recut die, new plates.

"Dr W. R. Jeffrey, Arthur and Percy Rankin of the Hamilton Philatelic Society had studied the material available, and had come up with the following:

Die I. Plates 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10, 12-13-14. No Plate 11 has been seen.

Die II. Plates 11-12, 15-16-17, 18, 20. No Plate 19 has been seen.

"However, Gerald E. Wellburn, of Duncan, B.C., sent for study his collection of the plate numbers of the 2c. Carmine, and what a revelation this collection was!

"Dr J. A. Peace started the study of the different plates some years ago, and Gerald Wellburn and the Doctor had collaborated in forming the most complete collection seen around these parts.

"Here are all the plate numbers from 1 to 20 without exception. Here are Plates 11 and 12 in both Die I and Die II, and best of all are Plates 11 and 12 showing experimental retouching of the frame lines, stamps showing the worn frame lines of Die I, others showing the first retouching and finally the finished Die II.

"From this magnificent study the story of the 2c. Carmine emerges, and the following conclusions are reached:

"Only one die was used; this is confirmed by a constant flaw, a dash of colour between 'S' and 'T' of 'Postage,' which is noted on all plates.

"From this die, Plates 1 to 14 were made. Plates 1 to 12 were used for the 2c. Purple, and when the colour was changed in August, 1898, the same plates were used for the 2c. Carmine.

"The frame lines had become so badly worn that Plates 13 and 14 were placed into service and Plates 11 and 12 were used for experimental retouching.

"The original die was then recut from four thin frame lines to three frame lines; the centre line thick and the other two thin.

"Plates 15 to 20 were made from this recut die, and it is the recut die that has become known as Die II.

"A complete list of the plate numbers follows:

"Die I. Plates 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14.

"Die I. Retouched Plates 11-12 frame lines resemble Die II.

"Die II. Plates 15-16-17-18-19-20."

This appeared to settle the matter completely and clear the air, but I now quote from a letter received from that very redoubtable writer on Canadian stamps, F. Walter Pollock, who writes:

"Humby and Wellburn claim that Plates 1 to 14 came from the original die in its original state (11 and 12 being later altered by direct retouching of the plate); 15 and 20 were from the same die after it had been retouched. Boggs says essentially the same. However, neither of these writes has as yet answered Denton's previous finding that 'in plates 15 to 20 there are sufficient variations in the frame lines from one stamp to another—more than can be accounted for by die impressions or plate wear—to confirm the finding that only one die, which was not retouched at any stage, was used in the production of this stamp.' The Rankin brothers also found both types of frame line on a single stamp.

"I have neither the time nor the material to carry on any study to settle these problems, but it is quite certain that the full answer to the story of the 2 cents Numeral has not yet been found, and Humby and Wellburn, for instance, can't expect their contentions to be accepted whole when they completely disregard the positive but contradictory findings of Denton and the Rankins. I have no brief for either side, but am simply interested in learning the truth. However, I can say this, that if the theory of a retouched die is proven, it will be something quite new in Canadian Philately.

"It has always otherwise been the rule that when once a die has been 'issued to the public' in the form of stamps, that die would never be altered. When changes have been necessary, a transfer has been made from the master die or the original working die to make an entirely new working die. Such was the procedure in the case of the 1 and 2 cent values of the Arch issue of 1932."

Can I add my own opinion in summing up? I suggest:

Only one **Master Die** was made, and not two, as claimed by Humby and Wellburn in their study. Why make two and change them in minor details such as the formation of the border? Were they not referring to the secondary or Individual Dies? It would be quite feasible that after a time wear would show in the later plates of Type I as has been shown and an attempt made to retouch the plates, as in Plates 11 to 14. A new secondary die was made in which the border lines were changed. This was used for the laying down of plates 15 to 20. I think this reconciles the views of Humby, Wellburn and Pollock.

A relief transfer of Die I was used to make the new secondary Die II with the border changed or strengthened. The transfer would also carry over to Die II the constant flaw in "ST" of "Postage."

The Rankin Brothers' finding could easily be covered by Humby and Wellburn's theory of Plates 11 and 14.

We are still left, however, to reconcile Denton's theory.

I agree with Mr Pollock's views on the making of a new working die, rather than the retouching of old ones. I would also remind him that Canadian dies have actually been retouched, as for example the Admirals of 1911-1925, where we find George Marler quoting in his book (page 25) "Roll from worked over Die."

### Plates

Only one plate was used for each of the following values:  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 6, 7, 8, 10, and 20 cents.

The 1 cent value used Plates 1 to 8. The 2 cents value in Purple and Carmine used Plates 1 to 20, as already discussed in the case of the 2 cents dies.

Plates 1 to 6 were used for the 3 cents stamp, and Plates 1 to 3 for the 5 cents value.

### Paper

The paper used in this issue was a white wove paper.

The 5 cents value, however, was printed on blue paper, and also on a white paper with blue tint.

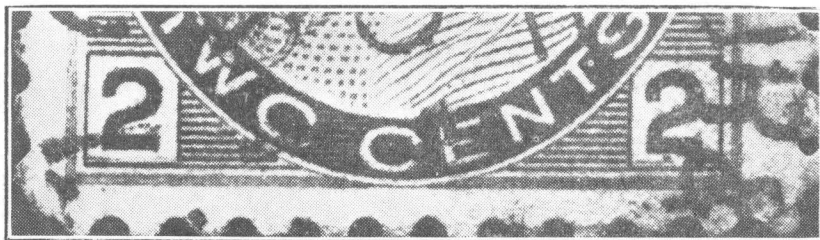
The later printings of the two cents Purple are to be found printed on a thick wove paper.

Most stamps of this issue were sheet printings and perforated 12 all round.

Something new made its appearance in Canadian Philately at this period: the first Booklets of Stamps were issued. These were made up of two sheets of six stamps (2 cents). It was thus possible to have various combinations of stamps perforated 12 by imperf.

In most values it is possible to get stamps imperf all round.

In the case of the 7 and 20 cents values the imperforate varieties had no gum.



*Re-entry*

### Varieties

Re-entries and retouches in this issue are legion, and again it is not my intention to attempt to list them here in full.

The  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent value shows a very marked re-entry and doubling of the words "Canada Postage." The 1, 2 and 3 cents values show many strong re-entries, particularly in the Numeral blocks and the bottom frames.

### B.N.A.P.S.

Gordon P. Lewis, publicity officer of the B.N.A.P.S., sends information that the Society will take the opportunity to hold its annual Convention at Toronto during the week of CAPEX. Exhibits at CAPEX by B.N.A.P.S. members will, in addition, be judged independently by a board of their own judges, and awards will be made by the Society. Complete information can be obtained from the Chairman, Lloyd W. Sharpe, 7, Hughson St. South, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

## CHECK LIST OF NUMERAL ISSUE.

<i>Value.</i>	<i>Die No.</i>	<i>Plate Nos.</i>	<i>Date issued.</i>	<i>Number issued.</i>	<i>Varieties.</i>
½ cent. Black	F. 114	1	September, 1898	9,180,000	Re-entry. "Canada."
1 cent. Green	F. 115	1 to 8	June, 1898	283,500,000	Re-entries in frames and numerals.
2 cents. Purple	F. 116	1 to 20	September, 1898	67,000,000	Many re-entries. Thick paper.
2 cents. Carmine	"	"	August, 1899	190,000,000	Many re-entries.
3 cents. Carmine	F. 113	1 to 6	June, 1898	33,537,600	Many re-entries.
5 cents. Blue	F. 117	1 to 3	June, 1898	19,450,000	
6 cents. Purple-Brown	F. 118	1	September, 1898	460,000	
7 cents. Yellow	O. 10	1	December, 1902	1,250,000	Imperf. with no gum.
8 cents. Orange	F. 119	1	October, 1898	768,800	
10 cents. Brown	F. 120	1	November, 1900	2,250,000	
20 cents. Green	F. 122	1	December, 1900	540,000	Imperf. with no gum.

## PERFORATION—

All values perforated 12 all round.

Imperfurate copies known in all values.

Booklet panes of 2 cents., Imperf. x 12.

*Unissued Die Proof.*

4 cents. Black O. 9 Boggs states that these three values  
 15 cents. " F. 121 "Are strictly esseys as no plates  
 20 cents. " F. 123 were made or stamps issued."



## THE BEAVER

By O. A. FRASER

*Being the gist of a paper read to Aberdeen Group of C.P.S. of G.B. in December, 1950*

The textbooks on zoology inform us that the beaver is the largest member of the family of Rodents now existing in the Northern Hemisphere. It is closely related to the squirrel—but whereas the latter took to the treetops the beaver chose the tree roots! As is well known, of course, it lives a major part of its life in or near water—especially in the more secluded bywaters, and should there not be sufficient water in its chosen valley, it proceeds to rectify this by building its famous dams, of which more anon.



The Beaver used to be fairly plentiful in Northern and Central Europe and in Asia, and was, in fact, found in considerable numbers in Scotland and Wales. Some years ago an attempt was made to reintroduce the beaver here, and a colony was brought to the island of Bute, but although every endeavour was made to encourage breeding, the colony did not thrive and the experiment had to be abandoned. Now he exists almost exclusively in Northern Canada.

This small animal—it measures some 24 to 30 inches, excluding the tail—has been trapped and hunted for hundreds of years for its rich fur pelt, and for many years beaver fur was used extensively in hat manufacture. Nowadays his pelts are used almost exclusively for the adornment (or otherwise) of the lady of fashion.

The industry and prowess of the beaver as an engineer and builder is proverbial and, according to Professor Thomson, who made a study of its habits, it is also very gregarious and sociable. He states that while at work either building their homes (lodges) or their dams, or simply in the felling of the trees, the bark of which they use as food supply, they invariably work in teams. He has ample proof, too, that they have constructed canals or waterways of considerable length along which they can push or pull the logs to their villages. These beaver villages usually consist of dozens of "lodges" or "cabins" constructed of small logs and branches, always in or around ponds or dams, for they must have a plentiful supply of water and trees. They show considerable ingenuity, too, where and how they build their dams across the chosen streams. When examined, these dams have been found to be constructed of many thousands of logs and branches of 3 to 4 feet in length, many being up to a foot in diameter; the logs are bound together with stones and plastered liberally with mud. The base is very strong, often up to 14 feet thick, and tapers to about nine inches at the top. The whole dam is invariably constructed with a convex surface presented to the flow of the stream—the idea of this can be readily appreciated. The lodges or houses are also constructed of logs and branches liberally plastered with stones and mud which, freezing in winter, gives the inmates protection from the intense cold as well as against wolverines, etc. These lodges are of two rooms—the living quarters and the larder, which part is usually well filled with sweet branches, the barks of which are their main feeding supply, but they do, at certain seasons, feed on grasses and water plants as well.

From a Leslie's Almanack of 1868 I have culled the following which, I think, may be of interest. I quote—"The flesh of the beaver is sometimes eaten by trappers and Indians and, as it is an amphibious animal, it is allowed on Catholic tables on days of abstinence. By an old custom, on Good Fridays, beaver is served on the table at the Seminary of Montreal—the diners compar-



ing it to rather flabby pork. The beaver's tail is somewhat like beef marrow when properly cooked, but being rather rich and oily, it is not acceptable to any but the strongest stomach."

It may not be generally appreciated that the beaver, in an indirect way, had quite a hand (or rather pelt) in the postal history of Canada. In 1670 King Charles II gave to Prince Rupert as leader of "Ye Companie of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay" a charter "to administer, explore, trade and exploit the resources of Upper Canada." This "Companie of Adventurers" has had a most remarkable history, and parallel with its activities can be traced the history of Canada for the past 250 years. To-day it still flourishes under the title of "The Hudson Bay Company." During its long history one of its main assets has been its trade in furs and skins—particularly beaver furs. According to the records, in the first 100 years or so of its existence the Company had little need to press this trade, the truth being that its agents and factors had all the furs they could safely handle from Indian trappers, many of whom journeyed over 1,000 miles with their loads, mostly beaver pelts, but with samples, too, of ermine, lynx and fox. The beaver pelt became so important in that territory that it represented a sort of "par value" in the fur trade. However, as communications with Europe improved and with the large influx of emigrants to other parts of Canada, and particularly to the United States, the Company began to push its trading interests further and further North and West (other rival concerns were also in the field for a time, but were gradually absorbed), and to establish a series of trading posts or forts. The establishment of these trading posts was a very important, if not **the** most important, single factor in the economic life of the North West territory of Canada. It can readily be seen how desirable it became to set up and maintain a more or less regular means of communication between these posts and the main centre, now at Montreal. A system of portages was established, varied to suit the terrain—from canoes, horsepacks, dog sledge teams to couriers or foot runners as well as sailing ships. From their inception advantage was taken for the sending of mails and communications as well as stores with these portages, and for many years they were the principal means of communication in that vast area. The aeroplane has now all but superceded these modes of communication, but the work of the "Ye Companie of Adventurers of England" still goes on, and with it the trade in beaver furs—so it can be claimed that the quest for beaver played quite a part in the history of the early mails of Canada's hinterlands.

Perhaps, then, it is small wonder that Sir Sanford Fleming chose the beaver as the central motif of Canada's No. 1 postage stamp. Just in passing, might I add that Sanford Fleming was a Scotsman, having been born in Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire. A remarkable man, an engineer in profession, he played an important part in the preliminary survey work for a Canadian transcontinental railway, and later in the establishment of the cable between Canada and Australia. During this work he was largely responsible for the introduction of a unified time of reckoning or "World Standard Time." He died during the first world war (in 1915).

And now, after all this chatter, you may be feeling a bit like the chappie who rang up his doctor. "Say, doctor," he said, "my wife has just dislocated her jaw—perhaps you will look in if you're passing this way within the next week or two."

However, I feel sure that in the perusal of these few sheets of 5c. Beavers with various retouches, re-entries and moved transfers, indicated, that you will enjoy as much as I have a short study of Canada's Beaver, both animal and stamp.

## SMALL CENTS. THE PROBLEM OF THE 6 CENTS.

*The following is a joint article on the part of member J. J. Bonar and our President, R. W. T. Lees-Jones. To member Bonar much of the credit for the research is due, but he modestly writes most of the notes as if the research and the writing had been the work of our President.*



In the issue of "Maple Leaves" of July, 1949, I reported a strip of three of the 6 cents light chestnut shade from the top of the sheet showing unexplained marks. In answer to my request for further notes about these varieties. Member J. J. Bonar of Lasswade sent me in March, 1950, a mint block showing the varieties which I had described and invited me to use the information obtained from the block for a second article.

The block is one of eight stamps in two horizontal rows of four. Over the two left hand stamps and a part of a third is the major portion of an imprint ". . . sh American Bank Note Co., Montreal." The block thus contains Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 15, 16, 17, 18. Nos. 6 and 7 are the stamps which I described in my original note. They come therefore from the top row of one of the panes of the Montreal plate and, as some of the other stamps in the block show minor re-entries, the block was presumably printed after the Montreal plate was re-entered. Boggs gives the date of the re-entering as 1892.

While the block serves to answer one question, it also raises another. Above the imprint over the right hand corner of the first stamp is a letter which may be "R" or a "B" with a break in the foot of the lower loop. The same letter, in this case inverted, appears above the imprint in a strip of 2c. illustrated by Boggs on page 285. I believe that the letter is "B," and Boggs takes the same view in the list of letters used on plates of various values which he gives on page 287. In that list he gives only two letters for the 6 Cents value. These are "A" for the Montreal and Ottawa left pane and "C" for the Montreal right pane. The only other reference to letters on panes of the 6 Cents I have seen is in Jarrett (1929), who reports "The letter 'R' appears above the top imprint in the Ottawa printing."

I have in my reference collection three pieces showing imprints on 6 cents plates. The first is a strip of nine from the top left corner of the sheet with the imprint "British American Bank Note Co., Montreal and Ottawa." It has the letter "A" centred over the imprint and a reversed letter "R" in the left hand corner, signifying that the plate had been re-entered. According to Boggs, this Montreal and Ottawa plate was re-entered in 1895. The other two pieces both come from the later Montreal plate. One is a block of 14 (7 x 2) from the top right hand corner of the sheet and has the letter "C" reversed over the imprint. It does not show traces of re-entering. The third piece is a block of 25 (5 x 5) from the top left hand corner of the right pane. In the left hand corner it shows a guide line in the gutter margin to facilitate division of the panes. The piece shows only the first half of the imprint and does not show any letter over it. It has numerous minor re-entries. The absence of the letter "B" proves that it is not from the same pane as Mr Bonar's piece. Further, a similarity in the position of guide dots, imprint, etc., seems to make it clear that it comes from the same pane as the block of 14 which it overlaps.

It would thus appear that at least in the latter part of their existence, the left hand pane of the Montreal and Ottawa plate bore the letter "A" and that the right and left hand panes of the Montreal plate were lettered "B" and "C" respectively.

Two things at least remain to be done. The first is to confirm the identification of panes which I have suggested. The second is to trace a copy of the imprint over the right hand pane of the Montreal and Ottawa plate. Is an imprint from the later printings without a letter or can two imprints be found with the same letter in different positions?

Mr Bonar has the spirit of the C.P.S. of G.B. and has done all he can to help in the study of the varieties that brought the other queries to the forefront. Will some of our other members co-operate and write to the Editor with helpful data to further the study of Canada's small cents?

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## 1912 ISSUE 1 CENT. GREEN ON GREYISH PAPER

By H. A. ISNARDI-BRUNO. Member No. 250.

Mr Macaskie's article in the January issue of "Maple Leaves" brings further interest to the above stamps.

My dated copies are all from January to April, 1916, nearly all in January. The town names, where readable, are mostly Swift Current, Moose Jaw, Gull Lake, and Regina. Those not so clear may be from Admiral, if there is such a town, Morse (?) and Moosemin (?). There are several bearing the slogan "Provincial Winter Fair, Regina, Mar. 14-17, 1916." These obviously were used before that date.

As for locating the plate, this might help; I have two only copies with straight edges at left, both having a flaw or re-entry in the "AD" of "CANADA." The "A" has a line at top and a smudge down the right edge; the "D" has two thin lines along the top towards the left, and a couple of strokes at the beginning of the curve. They are, of course, from the same position on the plate and from either the upper or the lower right panes. Straight edges may still be of some use!

On another two copies there is a flaw in the thin vertical line to left of left "1," forming a slight bulge, and on another copy the line is quite thick at this point, and it may be a retouch. There is no way of locating these except on the sheet.

In my opinion this thin greyish paper variety was used or sold for use in Saskatchewan, being distributed to a few towns from some central post office. Some may have been taken or sent to other parts of Canada. There is no doubt that a mistake can easily be made in verifying this paper until one has seen a number of them, after which there should not be any doubt.

One in 1200, according to Mr Macaskie, certainly makes it hard to find, but then he is lucky to have so many to look through. If he looks hard enough I am sure he will find something yet unrecorded. Good luck!

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### Congress

The 33rd Philatelic Congress of Great Britain will be held at Felixstowe, with the Ipswich P.S. as hosts, from 29th May to 1st June. Our members will no doubt as usual be well represented there. Those who wish to become members of Congress should send their application to Mr E. F. Hugen, 3, The Woodlands, London Road, Brighton, 6. Fee, 7/6.

The **Edinburgh** group had in February the most successful meeting of the season, when all present took part in displaying and discussing the Maple and Numerals issues. Some members were helped to find interesting re-entries among their "duplicates." The January meeting, at which there were fewer present, displayed and discussed postal stationery with the help of Boggs. Postal Stationery is not everyone's choice, but it was evident that interest could be aroused. One member who had not displayed, went home and immediately mounted up his small collection.

At **Dundee** in March ex-President A. E. Stephenson gave a display on "Study Points of Modern Canada," which was based on the 1911-1925 Admiral issues, showing the differences in wet and dry prints, the various plate types, etc.

The **London** group held its A.G.M. in February. Their average attendance over the past season was reported at 15. (It is now up to Aberdeen to beat this). Member Nugent Clougher was re-elected as contact member. The display for the evening was given by member J. M. Stevenson on Canada's War Effort series. Librarian Kenneth Anderson has been missing from the meetings owing to illness, but we are glad to learn that things with him are now on the up grade. We are glad to learn also that member Cheavin is recovering from his accident. Members Cheavin, Shipton, Robertson and others are active members of the Surrey Federation of Philatelic Societies and give B.N.A., etc. displays.

The **Aberdeen** Group have had a very successful series of monthly meetings. The membership is now 23 and the attendance at the meetings has averaged 15. On 8th November the members saw a portion of the extensive collection formed by member George Beverley of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. On 13th December member O. A. Fraser gave an exhaustive display of the 5c. Beaver and the 1898 Map Stamp (in large blocks and panes) and rare Canadian Flown Covers. The Beavers were highly specialised and many interesting varieties were shown in the Map Stamp. On 10th January the members were entertained by Mrs Orkin at her home, and were shown "My Canadian Album." Mrs Orkin, who is a Canadian, exhibited many magnificent pages of Large and Small Heads; the 1897 Jubilee set complete mint and used, and later issues in imprint blocks and panes. Member A. L. Bruce gave a display on 14th March entitled "Some Canadian Varieties I Have Found." Included in this display were (a) 15c. Large Head, a so far unrecorded variety showing extensive plate damage to the left side of the stamp; (b) two dies of the Postage Dues of 1906-15 affecting the 1c., 2c. and 5c. values; (c) varieties in perforations of the Registration stamps of 1875-88; and (d) numerous re-entries in the George V issues of 1912.

### **Pacific International Exhibition**

Among items recently to hand is a copy of the prospectus of the Pacific International Exhibition received from member Nairne of Victoria, B.C., who tells us that the Exhibition is to be held at Victoria from May 19th to 21st. Though this is an annual event held by the N.W. Federation of Stamp Clubs, this year it will be a special one to celebrate the centenary of Canada's first stamps, and though it will be rather overshadowed by CAPEX, it is expected to be an outstanding event. Two of our members whom so many of us met when they were over here will take a prominent part—Gerry Wellburn as Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, and Capt. Binks, who will give a talk on Canada's first stamps. We were all delighted to learn that Capt. Binks has been elected President of B.N.A.P.S. Hearty good wishes to him in his new office!

## CONVENTION FUND AUCTION

This will be an experiment, with two objects in view; first the usual object of an auction, and second, a propaganda effort of the C.P.S. Success depends upon the co-operation of our members, and the extent to which the material offered will attract non-member visitors.

B.N.A. lots of good quality are wanted, but a proportion of other country lots, or mixed lots, or collections will be acceptable. Local publicity will be given to the event. All lots offered for sale should be sent to Mr D. Gardner, 20 Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie, Lanarkshire, Scotland, by registered post and marked "C.A." on the outside. Include a brief description of each lot and state whether unreserved or the reserve price. Enclose stamped addressed envelope or post card for acknowledgement. It will be assumed that your own insurance policy covers all risks, and the Society does not propose to take out special insurance for this purpose. Every care will, however, be taken. Lots should reach Mr Gardner by mid-July. Minimum auction charges, including a charge for unsold lots carrying a reserve price. Return of lots unsold will be at owner's expense. A list of lots available will be completed and will be sent to any member for a charge of 6d. Where time permits, lots will be forwarded for inspection at viewer's expense.

Lots may, of course, be donated for the benefit of the Fund.

Approximate time table:—Receipt of lots up to 14th July. Lists available and lots available for inspection from 21st July.

No lots will be sent out for inspection after Saturday, 18th August.

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## JACK CANUCK—100 NOT OUT

Cricket centuries or philatelic centenaries now are "three a penny," but the centenary year of the "3d. Beaver" is now with us. We like making a noise, but what better excuse can we have than this to "shout the odds" and tell the tale of the two cities.

We draw your attention to our President's letter. It is said that we cannot be in two places at once, but the ubiquitous C.P.S.G.B. can do "a' things, and dae them mighty weel."

**Toronto:** A number of our members from this side hope to cross the Pond to join our members "over there" in celebrating the centenary at Capex in September. Some of the best displays belonging to members of the Society will be on show there, and there will also be a composite display from the Society.

**Harrogate:** It is left to us at home to see that the Canadian Philatelic flag is kept flying at this time. Our Annual Convention will be held in the Spa town from 5th to 8th September. The arrangements have been in the hands of our Yorkshire groups. Our "Tykes" have, with their usual North Country thoroughness, laid on a real good show. Let us support them well. There will still be plenty of material left in this country to make a really good exhibition. Let us all get down to it.

JACK CANUCK.

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**COVERS WANTED.**—Ordinary commercial and private covers from 1897 onwards, used from Canada to Britain and other countries, wanted to purchase, but **no** "philatelically used" first days, etc. Even if you have only a few for sale or exchange please send them to F. W. L. Keane, Summerland, British Columbia, Canada.

## CONVENTION OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

to be held on 5th to 8th SEPTEMBER, 1951  
at the CAIRN HYDRO, HARROGATE

### CONVENTION COMMITTEE:

#### *Conveners:*

R. W. T. LEES-JONES, "Merridale," Hale, Cheshire.  
D. GARDNER, 20, Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie.

#### *Convener of Exhibits:*

J. P. MACASKIE, 7, Wellington Street, Oakes, Huddersfield.

#### *Convener of Social Activities and Hotel Bookings:*

A. GABBITAS, 56, Blair Athol Road, Sheffield, 11.

#### *Society Secretary:*

MAJOR G. B. HARPER, 53, Chesil Court, Chelsea Manor Street, London, S.W.3.

*Finance*—J. P. MACASKIE.      *Publicity*—L. BARESH.

*Convener of Stewards* (to be arranged).

This is the Canadian Centenary year, and it is the privilege of the Yorkshire members that Harrogate should be chosen as the venue of the Society's Centenary Convention.

The date has been fixed in September in order to avoid clashing with the holiday season, and with the view that the autumn is the time most likely to be suitable for the majority of the members of the Society.

Harrogate is situated in the heart of some of the best of Yorkshire's countryside, and is very pleasant at this time of the year. Good hotels, shops and numerous beauty spots await the visitor to the town.

Despite the short time available for organised social activities, the most popular events have been retained, and this will ensure that the usual informal and friendly atmosphere is maintained.

There is a further opportunity for members to meet together to discuss their common interests, to meet old friends, and to make new ones, and it now rests with the members to ensure the success of this event by indicating at an early date their intention to be present.

In view of the special importance of this Centenary year, members are particularly asked to support the event by sending in exhibits in one or more of the various classes, and thus make the standing exhibition one that is worthy of such an occasion.

The programme is on similar lines to that of the last Convention, and is detailed below:—

### **Section A. Exhibition.**

- (a) Group Displays (Competitive). Each local Study Group is invited to send a display of four or eight sheets. Any B.N.A. subject may be chosen. The display may be either a Composite Display by any number of members of the Group, or one given by one or two specified members of the Group. Displays must show the names of all members contributing.
- (b) Contributed Class (Competitive). This class is open to all members to contribute displays of 4, 8 or 12 sheets of any interesting subjects of B.N.A.
- (c) Research and Study Class (Competitive). This class is open to all members to contribute displays of 4, 8 or 12 sheets of any subject of their own study or research in B.N.A. Philately.

The greatest care will be taken of all exhibits sent in, until they are returned to their owners. The exhibition room will be under the constant care of stewards, and those who wish may have the use of the hotel Manager's safe for their sheets. Members are reminded, however, that their insurance cover should be in order, as the Society cannot undertake to be responsible for such a formidable item.

All members contributing should see that their exhibits are sent off to be in the hands of the Convener of Exhibits not later than September 1st, or to him, care of the



Manager, The Cairn Hydro, Harrogate. All sendings should be registered and securely packed, and stamps sufficient for return registered postage should be enclosed, unless the member will be attending the Convention and will take the exhibit back with him.

### Section B. Research and Study.

- (a) Invitation Displays. Certain well-known collections have been considered, and invitations extended to well-known Philatelists to give talks and displays.
- (b) Study Circles. As usual, as much time as possible will be allotted to Study Circles, both informal and formal, as it is felt that this is one of the most popular aspects of the event.

### Section C. Social Activities.

- (a) Motor Coach Tour. Arrangements have been made, for those members who wish, to take part in a Coach Tour to Fountains Abbey, a well-known beauty spot, on the Thursday afternoon.
- (b) The Society Reception and Dinner. This has always been a highlight at previous Conventions, and will be held on the Friday evening.

### Reservation of Hotel Accommodation and Motor Coach Seats.

Arrangements have been made for blocks of rooms to be held at certain hotels (as detailed hereunder). Members are particularly requested to place their bookings not later than 1st JULY, as the hotels cannot guarantee to hold rooms available after this date.

Hotel terms are as follows:—

1. The Cairn Hydro, Ripon Road. (Venue of the Convention):  
Inclusive charge, 32/6 per day for full board (per person).  
Bed and breakfast only, 21/- per person. Lunch and Dinner, 11/6.
  2. The Ridings Private Hotel, Springfield Avenue. (Five minutes from Convention):  
21/- per day for full board (per person). No bed and breakfast terms.
  3. Arrangements are in hand for further accommodation to be made available at nearby inexpensive hotels, and members interested may request details of these.
- Motor Coach Seats—These are at the rate of 5/- per person. Early application is advisable.
- Society Dinner—Tickets for this are available at 17/6 per person. The charge is higher than that at the Edinburgh event, but in view of the greatly increased costs since then, it is considered to be a very reasonable one.

All applications should be sent to the Convener, Mr A. Gabbitas, 56 Blair Athol Road, Sheffield, 11.

### Convention Time Table

#### Wednesday, Sept. 5th

12.30 p.m. - 4.0 p.m.	Registration of members attending.
4.30 p.m. ... ..	Opening of Convention and Exhibition.
7.30 p.m. ... ..	Invitation Paper and Display.

#### Thursday, Sept. 6th

10.0 a.m. ... ..	Informal Study Circles.
2.30 p.m. ... ..	Motor Coach Tour to Fountains Abbey.
2.30 p.m. ... ..	Informal Study Circles.
7.30 p.m. ... ..	Invitation Paper and Display.

#### Friday, Sept. 7th

10.0 a.m. ... ..	Study Circles.
2.30 p.m. ... ..	Convention Fund Auction (Auctioneer: Mr. D. Gardner).
7.0 p.m. ... ..	Society Reception and Dinner, and Presentation of Awards.

#### Saturday, Sept. 8th

10.0 a.m. ... ..	Annual General Meeting.
2.30 p.m. ... ..	Invitation Paper and Display.

The Exhibition will be open throughout each day, except during the hours of the Invitation Displays. A hearty welcome is extended to non-members to attend the Exhibition or any of the meetings during the Convention other than the Annual General Meeting.



**HARRY DAVIE****AN APPRECIATION**

It is with the utmost regret we announce the very sad loss to the Society in the death of Mr Harry Davie.

He was one of the original founder members of the Society in the years before the war.

It has been my privilege to have worked with Harry for many years now in the philatelic sphere. In the early days of the formation of the Kirkintilloch Philatelic Society, he threw himself into the work of getting that Society well established, ultimately becoming its President. The Glasgow Philatelic Society was another outlet for his energy. He was always one of those people who are "running and carrying" behind the scenes to make a venture a success. On our re-forming the Canadian Philatelic Society after the war, Harry again was one of the first to carry on the good work, this time as Treasurer of the Society, a job he carried out under very difficult and trying conditions. During the last year, he found he had taken on more work than he could cope with, and gradually handed over his various philatelic offices.

We knew that during the last twelve months he had not been his own robust self, and half expected it when he asked to be relieved of his office as Treasurer of the Society, but none of us then realised the seriousness of the situation.

His hobby was his stamp album, but like many who are fond of stamps, he got little opportunity of studying them himself, but sacrificed his time so that others might enjoy theirs.

In him the Society had a very loyal and devoted friend.

In offering our condolences to Mrs Davie and his daughter Freda we can assure them that Harry will always remain a very happy memory in the Society.

A. E. STEPHENSON.

**NEW MEMBERS**

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>
523	BOTTOMLEY, A. du T. (O.B.E.), c/o Bank of Montreal, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. C.B.N.	
524	PAYNE, W. E., 67 Honeypot Lane, Stanmore, Middlesex. C.B.N.	
525	MATTHEWS, W., 114 St. Stephan's Road, East Ham, London, E.6. C.B.N.	
526	WOODLEY, A. A. J., "Mirador," 9 Headland Park Road, Preston, Paignton, S. Devon. C.	
527	BYTH, J. G., 6, St. Vincent Avenue, Blackpool. C.	
528	MacMILLAN, Blois E., 4 Cartaret Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada. C.	
529	WHITE, W. T., 6312 Marguerite, Vancouver, B.C., Canada. C.B.	
530	CROMWELL, R., 147 High Street, Tewkesbury, Glos. C.	
531	ALLEN, E. K., 5 Chestnut Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada. Counterfeits.	
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533	SHEPPARD, F. S., 23 Hawthorn Gardens, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 3. C.B.N.	

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 187 BARTON, G. E. C., 5 Hamlet Court, Queen's Road, Cowes, I.O.W.  
 242 MACDONALD, A. R., 2 Erroll Road, Kingsway, Hove.  
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 413 HARRIS, A., Leonard, 50 Victoria Road North, Southsea.  
 464 TILLEY, E. W., 210 Old Road West, Gravesend, Kent.  
 470 JONAS, C., 35A St. David's Road South, St. Annes-on-Sea, Lancs.  
 473 WALLACE, R., "Eildon," Old Edinburgh Road, Inverness.  
 479 HARRISON, A. N., 8 Henrietta Gardens, Bath.  
 485 MORRIS, J. S., "Downside," 192 Nevill Avenue, Hove, 4, Sussex.  
 488 HURST, Peter J., Apt. 23, 1489 Mountain Street, Montreal, Canada.  
 521 THOMAS, H. G., 9 Column Street, Treorchy, Rhondda, Glam.

## RESIGNATIONS

- 68 STAFF, F. W.; 101 DAVIES, C.; 115 FRANKS, W. A.; 252 THURSTON, C. E.;  
 261 BACKHOUSE, D. F.; 273 FIREBRACE, J. R.; 279 YOUNG, C. L. R.; 285 ADAM,  
 T. W., Rev.; 318 PILE, F. J.; 319 MATTHEWS, T. W.; 405 COSSAR, J.

## CORRIGENDA

- 497 CANHAM, H. E., for Saskatoon read Sask.      518 For Chearer read Shearer.

## DECEASED

- 4 DAVIE, H. B.      260 MILLS, B. R.      292 HENDRY, A. D.

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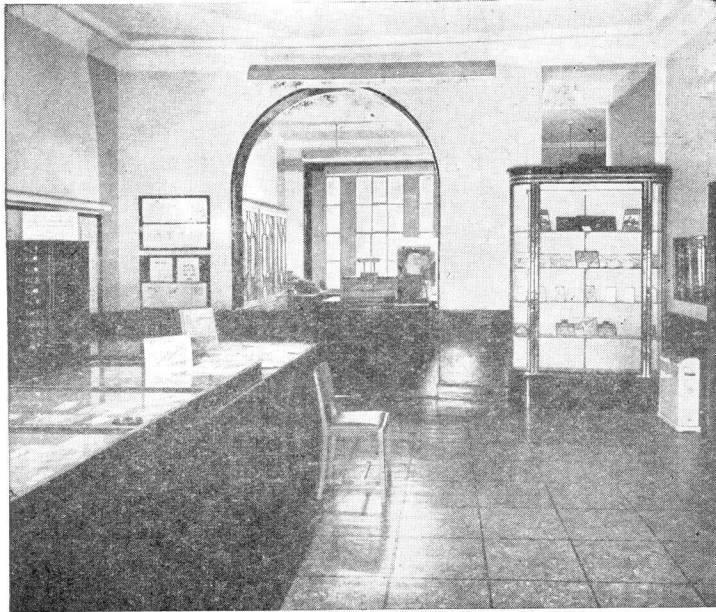
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JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF G.T. BRITAIN

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Vol. 3, No. 8

JULY, 1951

Whole No. 20

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**CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY**  
**OF GREAT BRITAIN**

Edited by **A. BRUCE AUCKLAND, M.A., F.S.P.H.**  
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**Vol. 3, No. 8**

**JULY, 1951**

**Whole No. 20**

**NOTES AND COMMENTS**

**This Issue**

With this issue we complete Vol. III, the second of our printed volumes, and an index will be issued with the next number.

This number should have contained the membership list and Year Book features, but our Treasurer is busily engaged in revising his list of paid-up members and so the publication of the list is being deferred until the October number. If you have not paid your annual subscription of 7/6 (one dollar) for the current year or earlier years, please remit to Mr Macaskie at once to his new address, 23, Thornhill Avenue, Lindley, Huddersfield. Members in U.S.A. and Canada should remit to Mr R. J. Duncan, Box 118, Armstrong, B.C. The names of members whose subscriptions remain unpaid by 1st September, 1951, will, it is regretted, have to be excluded from the October list and this copy of Maple Leaves will be the last to be sent to them. The subscription is not a high one, so please send it NOW!

**Librarian**

We regret very much to learn that our Librarian, Mr Kenneth Anderson, has not made the good progress we had hoped and is still very ill. We hope he is now on the mend and wish him a speedy recovery.

Meanwhile will all who wish to borrow books please note that Mr H. D. J. Cole, 7, Clifton Avenue, Stanmore, Middlesex, has agreed to act as temporary Librarian.

**Convention at Harrogate**

Particulars about the Convention to be held at Harrogate from 5th to 8th September were included in the April number. This is a reminder that bookings for Harrogate should be in the hands of Mr Gabbitas within a few days of receipt of this issue and that rule 15 of the Constitution requires notice of all nominations, items for discussion and other relevant matters to be in the hands of the Secretary one month prior to the date of the meeting.

If any of our overseas members are to be in Britain this "fall" for the Festival of Britain, etc., we shall be pleased to see them at Harrogate.

A supply of Souvenir Envelopes has been obtained for posting at Harrogate. These may be obtained, price 3d. each, from Mr Macaskie (note his new address).

### Small Queen 3c Perf. 12½

The number of perf. 12½ small cents, held by collectors and recorded by Mr Shoemaker is now 101, so our member, A. K. Grimmer, Mayor of Temiskaming, reports. We wonder if he has listed those eleven copies that have been gathered together by a prominent member of our London group. Another of our members has one for disposal. Offers for it should be sent to the Exchange Secretary.

### Roll of Distinguished Philatelists

Again prominent members of our Society have been honoured by Congress. This time it is Brigadier M. A. Studd, D.S.O., M.C., F.C.P.S., of London, and Mr Gerald E. Wellburn, F.C.P.S., of Vancouver Island. We congratulate them on being chosen to receive a well-deserved honour. Both members have been prominent at former Conventions of the Society. We hope Brigadier Studd will be able to attend this year's Convention, but perhaps it is too much to hope that we shall see Mr Wellburn again this year. The "citation" in the case of Brigadier Studd is "A Member of the Council of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, and also of the British Philatelic Association. Has done extensive research in the early issues of Canada, Belgium and Colombia. A leading authority on maritime markings. Has had many articles published in the 'London Philatelist.' Hon. Treasurer of the London International Exhibition, 1950." and in the case of Mr Wellburn is "The great authority on the stamps and Postal History (including the hand-struck stamps) of British Columbia and Vancouver Island. Much research work and articles published on British North America. Has exhibited extensively (mainly hors concours) notable collections of Great Britain, British Columbia and Vancouver Island, Canada and Austria. Special award in London, 1950."

### A One-Man Show

We had the pleasure of meeting Mr Stanley Godden recently in London and learned of his fine propaganda work for Canadian philately. In the past few months he has taken a magnificent collection of B.N.A. items to Hammersmith, Southampton, Grimsby, Gloucester, Sidmouth, Eton College, City of London and Radlett Philatelic Societies, and with Mr Baresh gave a display at the Felixstowe Congress, where also he acted as Chairman to the Canadian Study Circle.

When in London we were privileged to see a part of Mr Baresh's collections, including two volumes of postmarks on the small cents. These had been on loan recently to the **Aberdeen** group to display at one of their meetings, where they had been much admired. How does Mr Baresh manage to get so many "Crown" and "Nicaragua," etc. cancellations together?

### Reviews

"**Canadian Philatelic Literature**," published by A. L. McCready, Cobden, Ontario, at 1 dollar 25 cents, is a very comprehensive booklet listing Canadian Philatelic Handbooks, articles and stamp journals past and current. It was received from Mr R. J. Duncan, Armstrong, B.C., and it looks as if he took a large part in its compilation. All the periodicals listed are Canadian, with the exception of B.N.A. Topics and Maple Leaves, which are mentioned as produced abroad, dealing with Canadian Philatelic matters. This will be a very useful reference book to anyone who can get access to the items listed. It is being placed in the library.

"**List of Canadian Plate Blocks**" is a list compiled and published by the Canadian Plate Block Study Group of B.N.A.P.S. (No price noted). It gives in convenient form a list of plate numbers of Canadian issues from 1897 to 1950.

## CANADA—2c. 1868

## THE SOLUTION OF A PHILATELIC PROBLEM

By WINTHROP S. BOGGS

*The following is reprinted from the COLLECTORS' CLUB PHILATELIST, a magazine issued six times a year by the Collectors' Club of New York, N.Y., U.S.A. For further information please write to The Collectors' Club, 22, East 35th Street, New York 16, N.Y.*



*Fig. 1. Strip of three showing portion of top imprint. The Middle stamp of the strip shows the re-entry.*

The first issue of the Dominion of Canada engraved and printed by the British American Bank Note Co., at Ottawa, generally known as the "Large Queen" issue, has always been deservedly popular with collectors. Such popularity has, undoubtedly, been due to the handsome design, exquisitely engraved by those master craftsmen, Alfred Jones and Henry Earle, Sr., and printed in bold colors. The resulting work has seldom, if ever, been equalled and certainly never surpassed.

So skilful were the workers at the British American Bank Note Co., that the plates for this series were as nearly perfect as any similar number of stamp plates. As a consequence they offer little if anything to the student of plate varieties with one exception. This one exception is the re-entry on the 2c plate. It is a very prominent variety which shows, to the practiced eye, throughout the design. It is, however, especially noticeable in the doubling of the foliate ornament at the upper right and in the words CANADA POSTAGE. The lower left numeral "2" is also so distinctly different in appearance that the variety can be readily recognized without the aid of a glass. (Fig. 1).

The exact location on the plate of this variety has been a problem intriguing students for a number of years. In 1943 when we began studying these stamps, we found a fine, used example in the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Collection. Some time later when examining an unused block of ten (5x2) in the Kay Collection\* (Lot No. 705) we noted that it was the fourth stamp in the block. The block was in the same color shade as the Lichtenstein copy. The location of the re-entry in the block in the Kay collection eliminated the first three or last vertical rows or the bottom horizontal row of the sheet as possible positions. Since 46 positions were not possible, we had only 56 remaining out of the plate of one hundred subjects.

The magnificent unused block of twenty showing the "E. & G. Bothwell Clutha Mills" watermark, now in the Collection of Mr. R. W. T. Lees-Jones, F.R.P.S.L. of England, does not show the re-entry. This certainly eliminates

the 5th and 6th horizontal rows for another 12 positions, leaving only 42 positions for which to account.

The method of plate production by the British American Bank Note Co., and the process of printing, made it reasonable to assume that the variety probably was located in the upper part of the plate. This supposition was confirmed by Mr. Lees-Jones, who informed us that he was certain that it occurred somewhere in the top row positions No. 4 to 9 and, probably, either No. 7, 8 or 9. Theoretically, all that was now necessary was to locate stamps definitely from the top row and from these six positions.

In the Part II of the Reford Collection,\*\* lot 727 was a mint strip of three,



*Fig. 2. Enlargement of the stamp with the re-entry showing the characteristics of this variety.*



the middle stamp of which showed this re-entry (Fig. 2). The top perforations were so far above the stamps that a small portion of the imprint is visible above two of them. Sufficient evidence is now available definitely to place the re-entry as No. 7 on the sheet.

We also examined in the same portion of the Reford Sale Lots No. 705, and No. 706, respectively, which were plate proofs in blocks of four. They showed portions of the imprint. These blocks fitted together and proved to be positions No. 7-8-9-10; 17-18-19-20 on the sheet. No. 7 did not show the re-entry. It is evident, therefore, that the plate originally did not have this variety. This confirms it as a re-entry and not a double transfer.

Because it is a re-entry made at some time during the use of the plate, the next problem awaiting solution is: When was this re-entry done?

There were five orders for this stamp as follows:—†

Date	Quantity
December 23, 1867 .....	2,000,000
May 22, 1868 .....	2,000,000
December 17, 1869 .....	300,000
March 14, 1870 .....	1,000,000
August 4, 1870 .....	2,000,000
Total .....	<u>7,300,000</u>

This is a total of 73,000 impressions. If the variety had been a double transfer occurring on all the impressions, it obviously should be found considerably more often than it is. In addition the few copies we have seen have all been of the same or similar shade, seeming to indicate that they were from one order. Search, therefore, should be made for dated copies of this re-entry or dated copies of this position without the re-entry, in order more closely to determine this fact. The dating of this re-entry may be impossible to ascertain for lack of evidence. Or, it could happen that the solution will come to hand quickly. We live in hopes.

\* Sold by Harmer, Rooke & Co., Inc., New York, January 13, 1944.

\*\* Sold by Harmer, Rooke & Co., Inc., New York, October 3-6, 1950.

(†) Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada by Winthrop S. Boggs, Vol. 2, p 5-J.

### Odd Notes !

One of our members thought he had a find the other day, nothing less than a sheet of British 2/6 stamp with half the sheet printed upside down, the two centre rows thus being tête bêche, was reported. But alas! a block of four as a curiosity was enough, for they were National Savings stamps.

Mr Shipton's change of address is notified elsewhere. His proposal to spend his retirement in Scotland was a nice gesture, but unfortunately we were unable to meet his modest condition—we had difficulty in finding a house for ourselves.

### B.N.A.P.S. Publication

B.N.A.P.S. are to issue a special publication in August in connection with CAPEX. No details are yet to hand, but will no doubt be received in time for the October number.

## HAIR LINES ON THE KING EDWARD VII, QUEBEC TERCENTENARY AND ADMIRAL ISSUES

By G. B. HARPER

The reason for the development of the "Hair Lines" that appear on the King Edward VII Quebec Tercentenary and Admiral Issues has in the past been the subject of a great deal of controversy. It is now generally accepted that these lines are due to cracks in the surface of the plate, and the object of these notes is, therefore, to suggest a theory as to the cause of their development and also an explanation of why they occur only on certain denominations in current use at the time.

In the first place, in order to establish just what is meant by the term "Hair Lines," I would suggest the following definition:—

"Fine, slightly irregular lines of firm appearance running across the surface of the stamp parallel to the horizontal axis of the plate."\*

This definition is made in order to avoid any confusion that might arise between these and other lines that can be seen on issues of this period, e.g. Guide Lines.

One theory that has been suggested to explain the development of these lines is a deterioration—due to war-time restrictions—in the quality of the steel used to make the early Admiral plates. However, as these lines occur on earlier issues this theory is obviously not the answer. The nature and occurrence of the lines point to a factor in the plate preparation that is peculiar to the individual plate, and the cause of these Hair Lines is, therefore, in my opinion a function of the plate hardening rather than due to the quality of the steel used, although the properties of the steel would affect the surface obtained, and so the physical appearance of the lines.

The hardening process, being applied separately to each plate is an independent feature producing a surface condition peculiar to that plate.

By virtue of the process used, the depth of hardening obtained would vary from plate to plate no matter what precautions were taken to achieve uniformity and, as the surface stresses set up during the curving of the plate and subsequent working are proportional to this depth, the embrittlement of the surface would vary, leading to surface fracture when this factor was high. The actual form of the fracture and consequently the appearance of the printed line would, however, be dependent on the crystalline structure of the steel used. Thus, though the cause of the Hair Lines can be directly attributed to the surface hardening, the form of the line is dependent on the crystalline structure or quality of the steel used to make the plate.

My observations are based mainly on the results of study carried out in connection with the King Edward VII issue. All specimens on the one cent. and two cents. values of this issue that I have examined were printed after 1905, i.e. after the practice of hardening the plates had been adopted, and further it would appear that these Hair Lines developed whilst the plates were in use. It would seem that the hardening process produced in certain cases a brittle surface which may have partially fractured either during the plate preparation or later due to additional work-hardening whilst in use. This produced the Hair Lines, which careful examination will show first appear as flecks of colour and finally develop into the Hair Lines we know. These semi and final states might, of course, have been produced during the preparation of the plate; then the flecks and lines would appear on stamps printed from different plates.

*Continued on page 138*

## THE MAPLE AND NUMERAL PROVISIONALS, 1899

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

In the study of the Maple and Numerals we are not complete until we have discussed the Provisionals. These are in two groups, the Unofficials and the Officials.

Up to the end of 1898 the postage rate for a letter posted to parts of the Dominion was 3 cents for one ounce.

We then have a sudden announcement by the Post Office Department dated 29th December, 1898, which stated that

“ the postage rate payable on all letters originating in and transmitted by post for any distance in Canada for delivery in Canada should be one uniform rate of two cents per ounce weight, from 1st January, 1899.”

Try and visualise the extent of Canada at that date with Ottawa as the centre, a distributing point with no air mails to rush out supplies of stamps to remote points. Many Post Offices were weeks out of touch and required more than the three days' notice given by the Post Office Department. Many Post Offices had only small stocks of the existing 2 cents stamps, which were now to become suddenly in very much bigger demand.

It is small wonder then that we find the resulting confusion throwing to the surface one of the finest philatelic gems in the “ Port Hood Provisional.”

### (a) The Port Hood

Port Hood is a small town in Nova Scotia comparatively out of the way from Halifax, its nearest base.

The Postmaster on the spot found himself short of two cent. stamps with the new rate now in force. Having initiative, he took a number of the now comparatively useless three cents. stamps, cut them so that one portion was one-third of the original and the other portion two-thirds. These he used to meet the demand for the two cents. stamps. On some of these bisects he printed with a rubber stamp a “ 2 ” on those parts two-thirds of the original, and on the one-third portions he printed a “ 1.” Others were used with no overprint.

These were stated to have been used on one day only, the 5th January, 1899, but I have seen a copy dated 4th January, which I have no reason to doubt is genuine.

Officials soon wanted to know what was going on, and an inspector sent from Halifax took possession of the remainder of the bisects and had them destroyed. A report on the matter to him by the Postmaster seemed reasonable enough. In it he stated that he had to meet the new increased demand for two cents. stamps and to keep his books right at the same time; having no “ twos ” he had to make them. He went on to say that he issued unsurcharged bisects for letters to be delivered within his own county, but that he had felt that letters going to other parts of the Dominion required stamps with an overprint to avoid doubts as to validity of payment of the postage. About 200 surcharged “ 2 ” and one hundred surcharged “ 1 ” were used.

These stamps, or bisects, naturally leave themselves very open to attack. Fakes could easily be foisted on the unwary, but the Canadian collector who gets one on cover, well-tied and certified, has a prize well worth possessing.

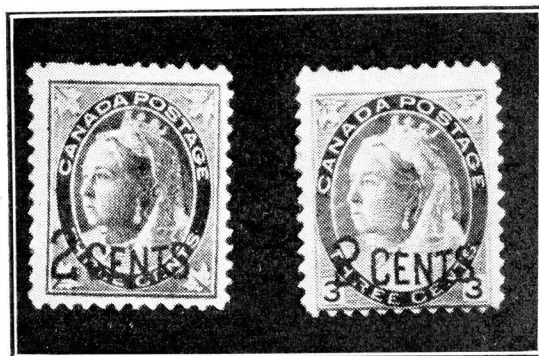
Dr. Holmes states: “ The Post Office declared them ‘ fakes,’ and in conse-

quence, neither of interest nor of value to collectors. They were freaks that anyone could make."

I disagree with this view. The Port Hood Postmaster in all good faith issued a certain number which were paid for over the Post Office counter, and in return for which the Post Office carried the letters covered by them to their ultimate destinations. In other words, they fulfilled the purpose for which they were issued.

The Postmaster issued them and, by delivering the letters without making a surcharge, the Post Office Department condoned his so-called offence.

### (b) The Official Provisionals



With the reduction in Postal Rates of 1899 to two cents., the existing three cents. stamps became practically useless, and in July, 1899, Postmasters were instructed to return all three cent. stamps still held. The surplus stocks of both Maple Leaf and Numeral issues of 3 cents. Carmine were over-printed "2 cents." in black. The overprint was done by Electro at the Government Printing Department.

Both Maple and Numeral types are known with inverted overprint, but like all overprints, these should be looked at with care by collectors as there are many forgeries or fakes to be found among them.

Holmes states that stamps of Plates 5 and 6 were over-printed, while Boggs gives Plates 5 and 6 Maple Leaf Issue and Numerals Plates 1, 3, 5 and 6 as having been over-printed. In the writer's own former collection was an Imprint Block from Plate 4 Numeral. It would be interesting if any other members can show that other plates were used for these over-printed stamps.

#### Check List

##### (a) Port Hood :

1/3rd of 3 cent.	Carmine overprinted "1"
2/3rds ..	.. .. "2"
1/3rd ..	.. unoverprinted.
2/3rds ..	.. ..

Useless unless on piece or entire dated "Port Hood, N.S., Jan. 5th, 1899."

##### (b) Official :

"2 cent." on 3 cent.	Carmine, Maple Leaf ...	Plates 5 and 6
" ..	..	Inverted Overprint
"2 Cent." on 3 cent.	Carmine, Numeral Issue 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6.	
" ..	..	Inverted Overprint.

## B.N.A. COLLECTING IN NEW ZEALAND

By FREDERICK WALKER (Member No. 350)

I arrived at Christchurch, New Zealand, on November 15th and found that I had to commence my duties at once as a member of the Panel of Judges appointed for the Canterbury Centennial International Philatelic Exhibition, at the conclusion of which I was informed that I was also elected as one of a jury of five to make the awards.

A very fine collection of Newfoundland received a Gold Medal and a fine collection of Canada was awarded a Silver Medal, and it was with surprise and pleasure that I discovered that these two collections belonged to the two members of the C.P.S. of G.B. who live in New Zealand—member Stanley A. Wood of Auckland and member Cuthbert S. Stewart of Wellington. The friendly welcome I received from these two gentlemen during the Exhibition made me very glad that I also was a member of our Society. We spent many pleasant hours together.

Most New Zealand collectors appear to specialise in the stamps of their own Dominion, so members Wood and Stewart have to rely mainly on correspondence with our members in Canada and Britain for their material and help in their studies. When I reached Wellington, member Stewart was there to welcome me, and I spent a delightful day at his country home about twenty-five miles out of town. Some years ago member Stewart had the misfortune to lose in a disastrous fire all his collections except that of Canada on which he had been working at home. It was this misfortune that made him a Canadian specialist.

I spent many hours examining the good things he had to show. All Canadian issues were well represented, but his special interest is the Small Cents issues. I felt sure that if he had submitted this amazing section of papers, printings, shades and postal markings with his general exhibit he might easily have received a Gold Medal instead of a Silver one. His opinion was that it is not yet complete enough for exhibition standard. The rest of the work on it is awaiting his retirement. When he showed me the boxes of material accumulated and still to be sorted, I had to agree he was probably right.

Member Wood of Auckland is a very modest man, but the day I spent with him and his collection of Newfoundland was such a treat that I could assure him that a display of it to any Society in Britain would be one of the high lights of a season. There were volume after volume of mint blocks, strips, pairs and singles of nearly every issue, beautifully arranged and written up. Except for the "millionaire's pieces," it was so nearly complete that I had to say "Well, what next?" To my astonishment, instead of some other country, it was more Newfoundland! His delight being in Newfoundland stamps, he was now endeavouring to duplicate his collection in fine used copies. Another set of albums appeared, and though, of course, far from complete, it was still a very wonderful lot, which can still be continued with fine examples of the Canadian issues used in the tenth province. The issues of Britain's oldest colony need not suffer eclipse if we continue to give her postal markings the honour that is their due.

Members of the C.P.S. of G.B. can be justly proud of the work done by our two members in New Zealand. If any member should visit that Dominion they will be assured of a great welcome by members Wood and Stewart.

## OUR WANDERING REPORTER WRITES

Jack Canuck, recently on tour, landed at the Scottish Philatelic Congress held at that delightful spot, Bridge of Allan, Stirlingshire, to find the chairmanship held by C.P.S. member J. S. Merrylees. Canada must have a strong hold in Scotland when four successive chairmen, and a probable fifth, have been members of the C.P.S.G.B.

One was tripping over C.P.S. members all through the Congress, and I have not the space to list all who attended, but tit-bit of the Saturday afternoon was when one Canuck was introducing past president Stephenson to some of the ladies present and quite unwittingly introduced him to Mrs. Stephenson. Glasgow Group will take a long time to live that one down.

With so many Canucks gathered together, it was inevitable that the theme song turned out to be "See you at Harrogate."

There were mysterious murmurings about "We want oor Stane back," and it transpires that a large party of Scots Canucks intend going Southwards in the early part of September.

Jack Canuck feels it is only fair to warn the Groups in London and the Southern Counties to get together and go North to stop this invasion somewhere about half-way, say Harrogate. Otherwise these darned Scots might get as far as London and lift "The Needle" from the Embankment, by mistake, but remember the warning of our Vice-President, David Gardner, when two years ago he said "It takes three Sassanachs to stop a Scot." In any case I hope John M. Stevenson remembers that promised game of "gowf." I am quite prepared to take—I said take—a stroke a hole.

I have just seen a most delightful brochure of the Cairn Hydro, Harrogate, the venue of our CENTENARY CONVENTION. With its lounges, conference rooms, etc., plus tennis courts, bowling greens and three adjacent golf courses, it would appear there is ample defence against all those Scots penetrating beyond this line. Be sure to book early.

The response to A.E.S.'s appeal for a Study Group on the Admiral Issues has been immediate, and there are prospects that we are now opening up a new branch of the Society that will hold the interest of members. What about other Groups on similar lines? What about Small or Large Heads, Postal History and heaps of other possible Groups? Go on, somebody, have a go!

It is pleasing to read that Fred Walker made contact with Stanley Wood and C. S. Stewart in New Zealand and that they have made personal touch with some of us, as we have done with our Canadian and U.S.A. members. Will we have the pleasure some day of having them as guests at one of our future Conventions?

Our Editor has had so many brickbats thrown at him in the past that I feel that in view of the favourable comments made on recent issues of Maple Leaves this time we must throw him a bouquet. Give him the stuff and he will produce the goods!

Yours aye,

JACK CANUCK.

## 1898 NUMERAL ISSUE RETOUCHES ON 10 CENTS.

By H. A. ISNARDO-BRUNO. Member No. 250

There is practically no information about the production of the 10 cents value except that so far as is known, only one plate was used. The outer frame is formed by four thin lines as in the  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 5 and 6 cents.

For a long time I had noticed what looked like a retouch, but as it appeared at a rough glance—a philatelist should never take only a rough glance!—to be more or less the same on all copies. Thinking it to be a flaw common to all, I took no further notice. This flaw, or now perhaps I should call it a retouch, is in the bottom frame under "EN" of "CENTS" and consists of a heavy line, which looks at times as though two of the thin lines have run together—or all of them together. I am sure everyone has noticed it, because it makes a dark blotch and is very clear on most copies.

Recently I ran across a copy that does not have this line, the four thin lines are all there; another copy found, a bit blurred, seems to have the lines only slightly damaged.

On close examination I find that the retouch varies in length from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm. It generally runs slightly upwards from left to right, but can be horizontal or dip downwards towards the right. It is sometimes at the top, sometimes at the bottom, and on one copy I have seen there seem to be two lines. On some copies the retouch seems to apply even to a small part of the central oval. In a block of four in my collection no two seem to be alike.

There are so many varieties that there can be little doubt that the plate was retouched by hand.

Usually the retouches on a stamp are the ones in most demand, but in this case it is the one without that must be looked for. Since writing the above I have found a copy in which the retouch line continues into the white space above the top line of the bottom frame, showing as a thin spur.

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I would like to take this opportunity, in view of Mr Stephenson's recent article on this issue, to draw his attention to Boggs' reference to a retouch on the 5 cents. "left frame line extends downwards," position and plate not known. I have not yet found this variety, but instead have pleasure in recording a very distinct retouch to the upper right frame, in which the line extends upwards.

## 1912 ISSUE 1 CENT. GREEN ON GRAY PAPER

By H. A. ISNARDO-BRUNO

Mr. H. E. Canham of Regina and Mr. H. L. Paine of Moose Jaw both confirm my guesses concerning the names of towns in the Province. Admiral is a small town 150 miles S.W. of Regina; Morse is a small town of about 300 population 80 miles West of Regina and Moosomin is a judicial seat, population 800, on the main C.P.R. line 180 miles East of Regina. They verify also that in 1916 those towns were all supplied with stamps by the central office at Regina. Mr. Canham has not definitely identified the thin gray paper, but has a pair with marginal marks . . . WA No. A 169,901. The paper of this pair is thin and slightly greyish, different from others of the issue. The colour is true green and shade rather deep. Can anyone identify the date of printing of this plate?



## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

TO ALL MEMBERS :

This is Canada's Jubilee year—one hundred years young—philatelically speaking; and what a record she has had! All her postage stamps produced by the Line-Engraved process, and a joy to behold. We congratulate her upon the high level which she has set herself, and has attained, and from which she has not deviated. We, the members of the C.P.S. of G.B., cannot all go over to Canada to join in her celebrations, but at the Annual General Meeting held in London on May 11th last at the Piccadilly Hotel, we resolved that the Society should hold its Convention in 1951, at a suitable central spot accessible to the whole country—Harrogate was proposed and adopted, and the month September, dates 5th to 8th. The arrangements are being well looked after by a band of Yorkshire stalwarts, who, headed by Treasurer J. P. Macaskie, will carry on the tradition associated with Edinburgh. Make a note of the date. There are superb hotels, shops, entertainments, etc. In this number are more details of the Committee's deliberations.

This is the one opportunity in the year for C.P.S. members to foregather, bring problems to the Study Circles, and renew old friendships. I know of nothing more worth while in philately. If I am not over in Canada, I shall hope to renew old friendships and add to the circle of my friends.

Yours sincerely,

R. W. T. LEES-JONES, President.

P.S.—Any contribution towards Convention expenses will be gratefully received by the Organiser—Mr J. P. Macaskie, 23, Thornhill Avenue, Lindley, Huddersfield.

### Hair Lines on the King Edward VII, Quebec Tercentenary and Admiral Issues

—Continued from page 132

However, from the general appearance of the specimens examined, I am of the opinion that the development occurred during service, the initial preparation possibly commencing the surface fracture and subsequent working pressure during the inking and printing operations extending the fractures.

Although I have not examined in quantity specimens from the Quebec Tercentenary Issue, those items showing Hair Lines that I have seen bear a very close resemblance in respect of the form of the line, to those of the Edwardian Groups.

The Hair Lines appearing on the one cent. and two cents. values of the Admiral Issue are slightly different, being more regular and slightly closer together. This difference could have been caused by a change in the quality of the steel used to make the plates, although observations made regarding surface hardening would still apply, i.e., the change in the appearance of the actual printed lines being due to a difference in the crystalline structure of the steel. A further difference between the Hair Lines on this issue and those appearing on the Edwardian values is the absence of any signs of development during use; all stamps examined show either a firm line or complete absence thereof.

An explanation of why only the one cent. and two cents. values show these lines is, I think, obvious from consideration of the relative number of plates used; in each case far more plates were prepared for these values than for other values in current use at this time.

NOTE : \* It is necessary to detail the direction of the lines with respect to the axis of the plate in order to cover both normal and booklet pane specimens.

## CONVENTION AUCTION

To date the response has been disappointing. One member has sent in 17 lots, including three nice used copies of the G.B. Penny Black. The others are Canadian. A collection of G.B. and an Egyptian collection have been promised. Please do not wait until the last minute to send in your lots for the sale as the Exchange Secretary who is responsible for the auction arrangements is not averse to having an easier time in the summer months. The last date for the receipt of material is 15th July. If the position then justifies going ahead, a catalogue will be prepared and copies will be available at 6d. each. The Secretary has agreed to effect the necessary insurance in the hope that this will encourage members to help. British North American preferred, but as it is hoped to get the support of local collectors, lots of other countries, or good mixed lots, are acceptable.

All enquiries to D. Gardner, 20 Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie, Lanarkshire.

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## NOTES AND COMMENTS

*(Continued from page 128)*

### Group News

Most groups have now closed down for the summer, but here are a few notes about their activities in recent months.

The **London** group continues to be very active under the leadership of Mr Nugent M. Clougher, who keeps the Society's name well to the fore. The meeting of 23rd April took the form of a dinner to celebrate the centenary of the actual day of issue of the first Canadian stamp. There seems to have been very good advance publicity for the Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent, the Prime Minister of Canada, sent a cable conveying greetings and good wishes to the group on the occasion. Other groups may envy them their meeting place in the delightful surroundings of the Conference Room of the Commercial Counsellor for Canada. It must have a real Canadian atmosphere very conducive to the study of Canadian stamps. The group continues to devote time to the detailed study of issues. This does not get the same publicity as the dinners, but the solid work done shows its results in the collections of its members. The 3d. Beaver was the subject for study in April. We hope that when Past-President Stephenson gets going with his circulating "study book," that the London group will be able to contribute much valuable information to it. The next meeting, to be held at 2, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1., on 25th October at 6.30 p.m., will deal with the Jubilee and Quebec commemorative. Members in the London district are cordially invited to attend, and to attend regularly, to ensure the continued success of the meetings.

At their April meeting the **Glasgow** group arranged their syllabus for next season—a varied fare, depending for displays more on collections from other groups in Scotland. Glasgow is glad to have these, and will no doubt enjoy seeing them and, as usual, have much to discuss after the displays.

## AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP LIST. MAY, 1951, ISSUE

## NEW MEMBERS

<i>Mem. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Packet</i>
534.	WARNER, J. J.,	116, Eversholt Street, Euston, London, N.W.1.	C.	
535.	WALLWORK, E. C.,	Avalon, St. Bede's, East Boldon, Co. Durham	C.B.N.	
536.	WRESSELL, M. (Mrs.),	1, Beech Street, Paddock, Huddersfield.	C.	
537.	CRISPIN, J. A.,	33, Thurston Avenue, Southend, Essex	P.H.C.	
538.	ROBERTSON, G.,	282, Union Grove, Aberdeen	C.B.N.	
539.	McKENZIE, J. B.,	Raeden Croft, Westburn Road, Aberdeen	C.B.N.	
540.	JONES, C. A. (Miss),	P.O. Box 414, Moncton, N.B., Canada	C.B.N.	
541.	DEWEY, G. F. (Rev.),	5124, Sherbrooke Street W., Montreal 28, Que.	C.C.S.	
542.	ROBERTS, T. V.,	64, Old Road, Headington, Oxford	C.C.Q.P.B.	
543.	WHITLEY, E.,	25, Harker Terrace, Stanningley, Nr. Leeds	C.P.CQ.	
544.	DAVIS, E. J.,	37, Brunner Road, Walthamstow, London, E.17	C.R.P.O., C.C.S.	
545.	DEWSNAP, P. A.,	62, St. Helen's Road, Westcliffe-on-Sea, Essex		

## CHANGES OF ADDRESS

<i>Mem. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>New Address</i>
443.	BANFATHER, E. H. B.,	24, Warren Drive, Surbiton, Surrey.
31.	MAIR, A. W.,	Wellesley, 45, Westburn Road, Aberdeen.
9.	McNEIL, 71,	Finnart Street, Greenock.
389.	GENT, W. H.,	3, Coppards Bridge, North Chailey, Nr. Lewes, Sussex.
179.	CAMPBELL, F. W.,	1132, Pinehurst, Route, 5, Royal Oak, Michigan, U.S.A.
236.	BINKS, B. C. (Capt.),	3350, South West Marine Drive, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.
336.	CRYDERMAN, M. W.,	Starbuck, Manitoba, Canada.
453.	LEWIS, G. P.,	13, Eastern Avenue, Brampton, Ont., Canada.
531.	ALLEN, E. K.,	240, Spring Garden Road, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
219.	SHIPTON, C. E. C.,	The Old Forge, Hightown Green, Rattlesden, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.
121.	AVERY, D. A.,	184, Wollaton Road, Beeston, Nottingham.
377.	MACASKIE, J. P.,	23, Thornhill Avenue, Lindley, Huddersfield.
385.	NICHOLL, D.,	9, Montague Road, Burnley, Lancs.

## RESIGNATIONS

321.	HARVEY, P. H.	2.	LONG, J. J.	165.	WALKER, J.
388.	WADDELL, I. D.	394.	PRATT, R. W.	460.	ROTHWELL, J. C.

## DECEASED

306.	J. D. GRAHAM.	379.	J. P. MONSON.
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## CORRIGENDA

386.	For BAULCH read BALUCH.
178.	" GARDENER read GARDINER.
234.	" MAYERSON read MEYERSON.
528.	" MacMILLAN BLOISE read BLOIS, E. M.
531.	ALLEN, E. K. Change Code to CS, CQ, CE.
488.	HURST, P. J. Apt, 23 should follow Street.
243.	MACNAB. For Branburn read Brandon.

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Pickle Lake to Allanwater, July 20th, 1929 .....	25/-
Fort Good Hope to Waterways, July 1st, 1929 .....	25/-
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Elliot—Fairchild Red Lake—Sioux Lookout, May 26th, 1926	120/-

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M.J.W., Bromsgrove.

★ ★ ★

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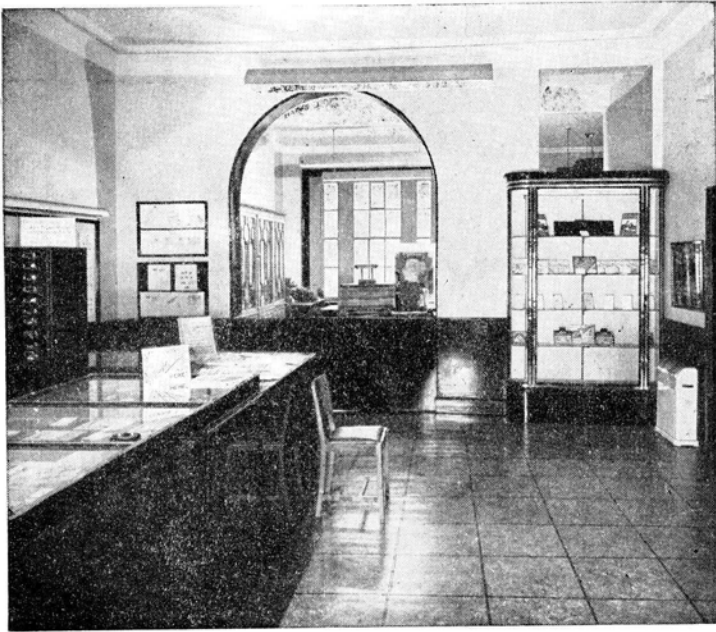
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