



MAPLE LEAVES

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

Vol. 5 No. 1

OCTOBER, 1953

Whole No. 29

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MAPLE LEAVES

JOURNAL OF THE

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Edited by **FREDERICK TOMLINSON, R.P.S.L.**

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OCTOBER, 1953

Whole No. 29

Notes and Comments

Summer Soliloquies

Though the readers do not receive their copies of this Journal until towards the end of September, the Editor's job begins to reach its peak of trouble towards the end of August, and it is at this time—whilst many of you are basking in the sunshine (?) without a care in the world—that we have to roll up our sleeves, pinch one of the office typewriters, and spoil a family evening trying hard to record some suitable introduction to our quarterly production.

Only just over a week ago we were lazing in the sun, lying on the golden sands of Harlech beach, splashing and swimming in the translucent sea, and spending the cooler days on the hills and mountains, the ridges of Snowdon and the Glyders. A halcyon fortnight supposedly free from all the cares of the world and without any ideas of philately. Some Map Stamps arrived one day—all mail was forwarded though little of it was dealt with—and we hadn't even got a glass to look at them. Fortunately mine host at the Maesyneuadd Hotel was able to produce a small one he used for examining some of his small fishing tackle, and the resulting examination was conducted with success.

It is a long time since we all had a happier holiday, blessed with lovely weather, surrounded by magnificent mountain scenery, miles of golden sands, one of the finest golf courses, most comfortable and friendly accommodation, and a great happiness in doing practically nothing at all with no guilty conscience in the background—no fear of the day of reckoning which usually follows such a carefree time.

And now we are back on the job, hoping over a few days to cope with the arrears of correspondence, trying to get some copy in order for the printer, but tackling all this with new heart and a rejuvenation of industrious purpose.

Conventional Remarks

We are hoping to produce this issue by an earlier date than usual so that those of our readers who are able to get to Glasgow may have this number in their possession before they leave home, and so that all the Convention details which the Journal contains may be of use to them.

As Convention follows this number, the Year Book section does not appear in these pages, but will be in the January issue, when we shall not only be able to incorporate all the usual features, but give you a list, up to date, of the Officers of the Society, and a report on the Convention itself.

Our President, David Gardner, has excelled himself in the splendid arrangements he has made for all those who are able to enjoy this annual occasion, and we are sure that the Glasgow Convention will long remain a red-letter day in many memories. Full details appear throughout these pages—go to it, boys and girls, and make the most of the splendid opportunity offered to you.

Once more we must regretfully apologise for not being able to be with the Executive at the Annual General Meeting, and not yet attending our first Convention of the C.P.S. of G.B. Our spies will be there, but we shall not be able to hear personally the views which would be so helpful, and which might enable us to adopt a policy better based on the Society's requirements. Nevertheless, we shall get a pretty accurate assessment of the position from interrogating those we know who are able to be there. There is, however, a feeling of guilt in not being there to face the music!

Subscriptions

The Annual Subscription of 10/- becomes due on 1st October, and is payable to the Hon. Treasurer of the Society. Pursuing a policy of economy in order that all the Society's monies are spent productively, no reminder is normally sent as to the subscription being due. Only when the delay can no longer be allowed is a letter sent pointing out the omission and that the payment is overdue. In order that this shall not be necessary in your case, and to save unnecessary work to your Officers, would each of you be kind enough to send your 10/- straight away. Remember that your Officers work without reward—solely on your behalf—and it is in your power to lighten their tasks.

Please send your subscription immediately to J. P. Macaskie, 23, Thornhill Avenue, Lindley, Huddersfield.

News Letters

We have received a great fillip from finding in our mail copies of two Canadian news letters. One from Mr. C. N. Richardson, this is new to us, and contains mainly offers of items for sale. May we express the hope that future issues will contain some little article—or even the scribbling a busy dealer can do in the few minutes available to him?

The second is the revival of an old favourite, formerly issued by "Canada Only" Jackson, and now from Norman Todd. You can't afford to be without that little extra information which this publication contains, and to get it every month will cost you 2/9d for a year's supply.

There is no indication more definite, to pinpoint the philatelic strength of a country, to find it the subject of specialised news-letters from the trade. Long may these publications continue, with success to their promoters and to their clients.

End of the Close Season

When we were first introduced to philately, many years ago, there was always a period when Societies closed down, dealers went on holiday, and the "season" came to an end as Summer began. Then there was a great awakening as Autumn came along, and a new season began all over again.

This is a state of affairs now definitely of the past. There is some slackening by such as we who turn to the golf course or the weeds in the garden. The call of the out-of-doors competes with the lure of the latest favourite stamp, and it is not unusual for philately to lose, temporarily, a little of its strength. The quiet time for the stamp trade, however, has now almost ceased, and a visit to any eminent dealer's premises reveals that they now have a similar tenor of trade all through the year.

The large auction houses, however, have always kept a dividing line between seasons and refrain from sales during the two principal holiday months.

The smaller auction firms, in the Provinces mainly, do not follow this procedure, but go on selling all the year round—apparently without difficulty and satisfying both vendor and purchaser.

These odd remarks are resulting from a perusal of Press releases by the bigger houses—they all seem to be “bung up” with sales, and catalogues are now ready to cover many important collections and valuable properties which are due to change hands in the next few weeks. There is plenty of Canadian material, too, but none of it is likely to be cheap—or should we say inexpensive. “Robbie” Lowe tells me that nearly half the value of each sale goes to overseas clients. Whilst this state of affairs lasts there must surely be something of a scarcity value to good material in the dealers’ establishment, if half of each sale goes overseas we must be short sooner or later of what might reasonably be assumed a proper supply.

Harmers are selling some fine Canada in their sales of the 28th and 29th September—they tell me that their total sales last year, in London, made over £237,000—pretty good going for 81 days!

Another London Re-union

A letter from Leo Baresch, reproduced elsewhere in this number, tells us of another Saturday afternoon meeting in London, when anyone who can get along will be heartily welcomed on Saturday, 14th November, at the Shaftesbury Hotel. As far as we recollect, this is the third of these enjoyable occasions. We gave a definite promise to attend the second, having been on holiday when the first was arranged, but Father Neptune interfered and the promise wasn’t kept. Failing such a similar catastrophe, **WE SHALL BE THERE THIS TIME.** We look forward to meeting many old friends and lots of new ones—Shaftesbury Hotel, Saturday, 14th November.

The Next Number

This will be the Year Book number and larger than usual to accommodate all the usual features, plus lists of members, officers, rules and regulations, services available, and full reports of Convention. We will try to get it to you just before Christmas so that you may have it for the leisure time of that holiday. Why not use part of a page to convey your Christmas and New Year greetings to your friends? This is not expensive—£1 10s. for half a page, quarter page costs 17/6, or even eighth page can be had for 10/-. Look inside the back page of the last similar number, January 1953, for examples. This is a friendly habit to encourage, helps the Society, lends a proper seasonal air to the publication, and isn’t costly. We must, however, have your instructions before 1st December—can we suggest you **ARRANGE IT NOW!** Thank you.

PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE

With the co-operation of all concerned this issue should be despatched on or about 25th September, and will bring members who have decided to attend Convention, and others still considering the matter, up to date with the arrangements made. The Convention Programme appears in detail elsewhere. To meet the desires of members attending, a little elasticity has been allowed for. My notes have to be in the Editor’s hands by 21st August. At the date of writing, the prospects of a well-attended Convention are good, allowing for the fact that a number of our regulars allow us to take their attendance for granted, and they just drop in. If we cannot accommodate the late-comers in the Grand Hotel, we will be able to place them conveniently. Meetings, Invitation Displays, Study Circles, the Annual Dinner and the Auction will be in the Hotel. Catalogues have been sent out to approximately 200 members, and postal bids should reach me at my home address by Wednesday, 7th October, or at the Hotel by Saturday morning. Attending members may note that all lots will

be on general view on Saturday morning at the Hotel, with Mr. J. Hannah in charge, but they may also make any special arrangements to view, with him. The Exhibition at the Art Gallery and Museum (about four minutes by direct tram from the Hotel) is designed to interest all types of collectors, and the non-collecting public. I would like all members coming to the Convention to arrive in good time to attend the Opening Ceremony at 3 p.m. on Friday. Sanction has been given for a special Post Office in the building, and a special commemorative cancellation will be used. A commemorative envelope has been prepared, and will be on sale at the bookstall, but those members who are not attending but desire cover service or envelopes in quantities should apply to Mr. Finlay of P. M. Young, Ltd., 30, Cowcaddens Street, Glasgow, and I have asked him to reserve a supply to meet demands from our members abroad. The "farming out" of this service is a matter of convenience, as it would be quite impossible for the local Group to handle this work during Convention. In regard to exhibits, British North America will be well represented. At least three cases will be devoted to Scots' local cancellations, while the Glasgow and Caledonian Societies have been invited to set up a few cases containing exhibits of general interest. We have not attempted nor did we intend to make value the basis of the Exhibition, although we have pieces which are definitely unique. Our object has been directed more towards stimulating interest in collecting, and B.N.A. collecting in particular.

In the last journal I inadvertently referred to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Lea having booked in; in fact the reference should have been to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lea. I apologise for this error, which was due to a misunderstood telephone call. Bill Lea will be in Lisbon, and it is unfortunate that for the second time in three years an International Exhibition has clashed with the dates of our own Convention. I have not the full list with me as I write, but from recollection the following are expected:—Mr. and Mrs. R. W. T. Lees-Jones, Dr. and Mrs. R. Willan, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Barratt, Captain and Mrs. Greenwood, Mr. and Miss Blease, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lea, Mr. Fred Walker and Miss Bromley, Major and Mrs. G. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Nugent Clougher, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Stephenson, Mr. J. J. Bonar, Mr. L. Baresh, Sir G. A. Williamson, Mr. C. W. Meredith, Mr. P. Marsden, Colonel and Mrs. D. McLellan, Mr. and Mrs. G. I. Gammie, Mr. J. M. Stevenson, Mr. C. King, Mr. and Mrs. Pirrie, Mr. E. McGuigan, Mr. J. P. Macaskie, Mr. J. C. Cartwright, Mr. W. C. Hinde, and I hope and expect Messrs. J. F. Bird, C. Harmer and W. H. S. Cheavin. Miss B. Lyndhurst Ogden (Belinda) has sent her regrets, and although we know she cannot be present personally, she will have a few sheets at the Exhibition. I am not sure about Miss Rose Titford, as I know Rose's domestic difficulties have increased recently, nor am I sure about Mr. Stanley Godden as he also is involved in the Lisbon Exhibition, which has now been postponed to cover the period 3rd to 10th October. I do not doubt Stanley will make every effort to put in an appearance.

My term of office expires shortly, but before I leave office I would like to pay my tribute to the members past and present, particularly those holding office, who have worked so hard to make our Society something really worth while in the philatelic world. The effort has been a very big one, and has involved sacrifices of labour, time, health and, in many cases, pocket. For example, Annual Conventions are costly, but this cost is met by those attending and by the ingenuity of the organisers. The Convention auction particularly has contributed to this cost, and there again the income comes from those who work even where this is only a question of sending a few lots to the Auction. The membership subscription is extremely low, and is returned to members in the form of your quarterly Journal. I can assure you all that the small increase from 7/6 to 10/- has given your Executive a comfortable feeling. If you do nothing other than recruit one new member during the year you will have done something worth while.

CONVENTION PROGRAMME

Friday, 9th October

- 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Arrival of members and Reception by the President, supported by members of the Glasgow Group.
Distribution of Convention badges.
- 2.30 p.m. Members proceed to the Art Gallery and Museum.
- 3 p.m. Official Opening of the Exhibition by Mr. A. B. Holland, the Head Postmaster of Glasgow. Afternoon tea will be provided following the opening.
- Note:* The normal hours of the Exhibition are 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, including Sunday, but by special arrangement with the Museum Director, members on production of their Convention badge may be admitted after 5 p.m.
- 8 p.m. Paper and Display by Colonel D. McLellan—"Canada—A Paper Trail."

Saturday, 10th October

- 10 a.m. Meeting of the Executive Committee.
- 11.15 a.m. Annual General Meeting.
- 2 p.m. Judging of Competition Entries.
- 3 p.m. Convention Auction.
- 7 p.m. Reception and Annual Dinner and Presentation of Awards.

Sunday, 11th October

- 10 a.m. Motor Coach Tour of the Five Lochs in the Western Highlands, with lunch at the Royal Hotel, Tyndrum (for route details see page 178 of July "Maple Leaves"). For those not attending, Study Groups will be arranged at the Hotel, or the opportunity may be taken for a visit to the Exhibition and Art Gallery.
- 7.30 p.m. Paper and Display by C. W. Meredith, Esq—"Canada from 1908."

Monday, 12th October

- 10 a.m. Special outing for the Ladies to Messrs. Birrells, Ltd., Confectionery Works.
- 10 a.m. For Members: A Paper and Display by Dr. R. Willan—"Newfoundland."

Preliminary arrangements have been made for a visit to one of the Clyde shipyards at 3 p.m., and an informal supper on Bournemouth lines at 7 p.m. Those arrangements are subject to the desires of the members, and their wishes will be ascertained on their arrival.

LIST OF EXHIBITS

STAMP EXHIBITS—BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

<i>No. of Sheets</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Exhibitor</i>
13	Pre Stamp	F. W. Campbell of Royal Oak, Michigan.
12	Pre Stamp	Colonel D. McLellan, Glasgow (filling).
24	Pence Issues	T. R. Highton, Southport.
36	1859 Issue	Leo Baresh, Weybridge.
24	Large Cents	J. Millar Allen, Lisburn, has promised some sheets.
36	Small Cents	G. R. Searles, Folkestone, will add to this, and J. C. Cartwright will add his quota.
12	1897 Jubilees	Mr. R. Kirby, Prestbury. This will be a full set on covers with Flag Cancellations.
18	Queen's Maple Leaves	A joint exhibit by J. J. Bonar, Edinburgh, H. H. Brown, Exeter, and W. White, Glasgow.
18	Queen's Numerals	F. Tomlinson, Whitstable.
12	Map Stamps	

12	Edwards	Major Geoff Harper, London.
24	Admirals	Mr G. I. Gammie, Radlett (may also contribute Coils and Booklets ; alternatively Mr. N. Fox, Bournemouth has been asked for Coils).
12	1928-32	J. C. Cartwright, Tunbridge Wells (require a stand-by for this lot).
12	1925 to date	Fred Walker, Bournemouth.
12	Air and semi-officials	Dr. H. McNeill, Greenock.
12	Registered	J. J. Bonar, Edinburgh, and D. Gardner, Airdrie, jointly, but number of sheets will probably be reduced.
12	Special Deliveries	P. Marsden, London.
12	Postal Stationery	(See Admirals above. If necessary, J. M. Stevenson's auction lot can be included here).
—	Booklets	Belinda will contribute five key sheets, and J. J. Bonar early Cartwheel type.
12	R.P.O.s	Captain R. B. Hetherington, Ropley.
36	Pre Cancels	Mr. Blease, Trowbridge.
8	Officials	Mr. L. Baresh, Weybridge.
12	Cancellations	Mr. W. C. Hinde, Cheadle Hulme.
12	Essays and Proofs	Mrs. Stanley Barratt, Tullow, Eire.
24	Newfoundland	
	Earlies	
36	Later Newfoundland	Mr. J. Wardhaugh, Glasgow.

CONVENTION AUCTION

Catalogues have been despatched to those who last year either submitted lots for sale, sent gifts, or appeared in my records as bidders. Receipts last year from the distribution of approximately 250 catalogues amounted to 23/-. so the effort to make catalogues pay for themselves is not worth while. You can still have one if you want one, but at least send the postage for it.

This year lots are of better quality. I shall not attempt to list them here, but will refer just briefly and in general terms to the material included. Copies of Howes Canada and Boggs Newfoundland and Marlers Admirals. Rare covers from 1809 including straight line Halifax and Cornwall Postmarks. Other covers from 1818, including an 1859 10c. on cover. Many Large Cents, several on cover, and a 2c. Major Re-Entry. Pence include a number of 6d. and a 10d. proof. Small Cents on covers include an Indian Red, and there are at least a dozen Ottawa or Victoria Crowns on Small Cents. If anyone wants a 2c. 1898 Map Stamp on a First Day Cover his bid will have to exceed £3. There are eight lots of Postal Stationery, a 15c. Large Cents. with double perforation, a strip of the 1915 Coil with Stamp Division overprinted on the reverse, many mint lots of more modern type, with some exceptionally nice imprint block lots. If you have not got a 12d. black you may at least purchase a nice specimen copy. Amongst other items are some fine New Zealand, including the Smiling Boy pair. You can add to these some nice 1d. Blacks of Great Britain, a Zurich Z2, a Toronto Coil pair, one or two nice Newfoundland perf. varieties, and an almost complete collection of the Canadian semi-official air mails on sheets.

If you miss your opportunities, please don't blame me.

D. G.

PRECANCEL PRINTING METHODS

By FRANK W. CAMPBELL, No. 179

Two precancel styles that are not recognized in the Precancel Catalog because they were used as regular cancels on earlier issues are of note.

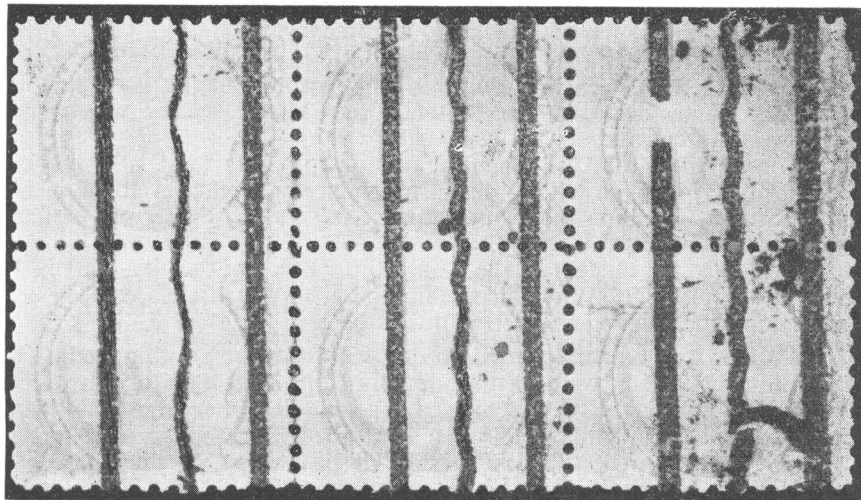
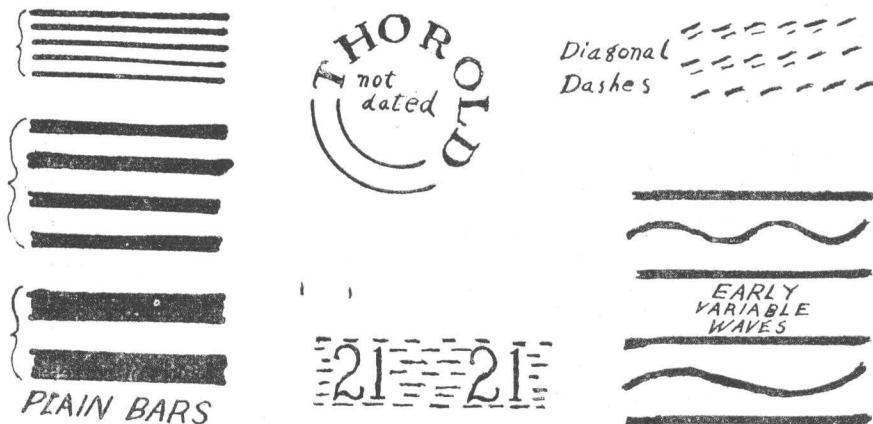
The first is the "21," about a half inch high, among horizontal dashes. This was used on the pence issues as a roller, and careful checking of blocks of it used on the 1c yellow Small Queens show it to be composed of three 21's, as the intervening dashes vary enough to show the pattern must have three numerals. Evidently it was a brass or wood roller, self-inking, as no paling of the ink is noted at the end of a roll. I have seen it on both the pence issues and

the small cents, but never on the 1868 large cents issues. "21" indicates its use at Montreal.

Another "precancel" must rely on my own observation, as so far I have not heard of it otherwise. It is the postmark THOROLD, that was made in 1829, struck, undated, in the center of blocks of the 3 cent Small Queens of late 1880 era. I have seen large blocks of this, and presume it was a precancel used to fit some usage at Thorold, Ont., the fact of it being commonly struck in the center of blocks being in its favor. Such a late usage of this 1829 issue of postmark instrument is of note also.

The first instrument especially made for precancel use was a self-inking roller with a wavy line between two bars. This started about 1890, and it is not known if the instrument was used at Ottawa only on sheets delivered to cities needing precancels—or whether a few large cities each had an instrument. One thing is certain, the instrument had 10 rows, so as to cancel a whole sheet at one operation. I have seen large blocks of this cancel, and the "waves" vary up to 100 per cent. in length on adjoining rows, some varying much in length in the same row even. This great variation in parts of the same instrument makes it foolish to try to subdivide the catalog listing into three "types."

A somewhat similar wavy bar of heavier style was later, and less variable



in its wave lengths. The edges of the waves were flattened in this instrument, which makes it distinguishable from the first style.

Another endless roller was composed of parallel lines varying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 mm. in width. This evidently was only one stamp wide, as a whole sheet is known, with the rows overlapping at odd angles. No doubt several instruments existed, with the lines varying in width, and in some the lines on the same instrument varied up to 100 per cent. This great variation makes it absolutely impossible to clearly identify the many groups into which the catalog separates them. I'd list them as one variable group.

Just before the type style ones started was an odd affair with dashes slightly sloping in several lines to a stamp, that is claimed to have been used at Windsor, Ont. C. C. Sonne, the editor of one of the early catalogs, tried to figure out how these rows were made, and could imitate them only by this unbelievable method. And here, anyone knowing Mr. Sonne as I do, will listen carefully. He made these queer bird track lines by coiling a rubber band around a cardboard tube, inking the same and rolling the stamp—making a perfect imitation. Some authorities differ with we—Sonne and I—but can't show us a better method to do the strike. A peculiar shadow strike follows in most cases, which is the characteristic of the sloping dash design.

With the Edward stamps, began the city name printed on a press. The first group used was likely the Montreal and Toronto 50c blue, which was extensively used on bundles of magazines. This and the first Halifax style were probably printed from loose type, the Halifax one being the same type face, in a smaller size. The rule (or bar) across the stamp was missing in one Halifax printing, which indicates to me (I am an old time printer) that the type was kept standing, and as brass rule used for the bars was always scarce then it was lifted to be used elsewhere, which indicates no electro was made of this form at least.

The next extensive list of city types were definitely made of an electrotype form, ten rows being repeated from one line of type. These ten electrotype rows were nailed to a wooden base, the Calgary one having a row mounted upside down, which was corrected soon. I have owned a set of these Calgary upside-downs.

To prove this group consisted of ten identical rows, the ends of the electrotypes in vertical rows show identical characteristics, and better still, the Bridgeburg error at right hand end was repeated in each row, and used without correcting for 21 years. In a few larger cities two different, but similar, plates were used. This is a very recent discovery of Dr. Alfred Whitehead, who definitely found two sets of "ends" to fit some styles.

The type foundry type used on these electros was old, worn, and dirt between the letters often made uneven length words, in the same row. The type face names were of the 1840-60 era. These electros were reported destroyed at Ottawa about ten years ago.

Now another group follows, made of monotype characters, but only a knowledge of type faces can tell the changeover places. Slight variations in length of words often occur in monotype settings, and letters slightly out of line are quite characteristic.

Numerals, the number of the money order office of the city, start in 1931, gradually displacing the city name, Hamilton being the first place. These were from monotype characters, electrotyped as before.

A wider style numeral started on the 1935 issue, the printing method being very different. They were printed directly from slugs cast on the Ludlow type-casting machine. The machine casts a solid line from large brass matrices hands-set in a rectangular frame that is inserted into the caster. As many duplicates as is desired are quickly cast. This is a cheap, practical process, and an order can be handled in a hour.

The United States government printing office precancels billions of pre-

cancels from electrotpe plates made from Ludlow slugs. Being curved, the electrotpe is necessary in this U.S.A. instance.

A slight variation in the heavy numeral style was for four cities—Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton and Vancouver—in 1935, when offset litho was tried in sheets of 400 before perforating. They are difficult to distinguish, an almost complete absence of serif, and a duller ink, being characteristic. Hand-feeding loose sheets of perforated stamps to a press is a difficult problem, as the sheets do not slide easily. This hand-feeding problem is part of the reason of so many colonial stamps that were overprinted in emergencies being double, inverted, or crooked.

At present the Ludlow slug, hand-fed in panes of 100, is the only method of printing city type items. The coils are printed differently, from a steel roll with no city name, but three rows of bars "preeing" the stamps.

I have made up a small sample booklet of interesting precancel items to more graphically illustrate this article. This booklet can be borrowed from the Library of the C.P.S. of G.B. Sad to say, I have no sample of THOROLD to show, as I have seen these blocks only in accumulations of other collectors, who did not realize what they owned.

(Members wishing to borrow this book of samples should apply to the Hon. Librarian, Mr. E. T. E. Lloyd, 43 Albany Mansions, Albert Bridge Road, London, S.W.11., enclosing 9d. for registered postage.—Ed.)

CANADIAN RAILWAY POSTMARKS

ARRANGING A COLLECTION ON A GEOGRAPHICAL BASIS

By P. R. GREY (607)

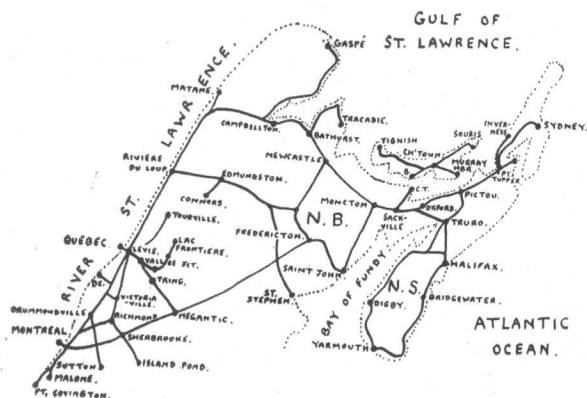
(Illustration blocks by kind permission of "Stamp Collecting")

The increased interest in Canadian Railway Postmarks has brought to the fore the problem of the method of mounting a collection.

Whatever method we adopt, I think it is generally accepted that T. P. G. Shaw's "Catalogue of Canadian Railroad Cancellations" is an invaluable book of reference if our study embraces all periods of Canada's railway and postal history, but when considering the subject of mounting, whether our collection be large or small, it seems that we are faced broadly with two alternative methods of arrangement:—

1. To adhere rigidly to Shaw's catalogue and mount our specimens by types in alphabetical order under the six convenient divisions.
2. To adopt a purely geographical method, taking each railway system and relating each main line and branch line to the railway mail services operated on them.

I personally am in favour of the second method and, as I am aware that I



am not alone in my preference, I have recorded the results of many hours of research in the hope that they will be of use to others.

Working on a geographical basis, I have necessarily divided Canada differently from Shaw, but beyond that point one cannot be dogmatic on a detailed method of collecting and arranging. In my own collection I attempt to adhere to chronological order for each R.P.O. "route" or "run," and I like to keep two examples of each type of postmark, illustrating the latest and earliest dates that I can find, and often even a third if it is a very fine strike or shows a different direction letter, train number or serial number.

In the lists which follow I have inserted the Shaw numbers after each R.P.O. for the benefit of those who possess a copy of the catalogue. An asterisk against an R.P.O. indicates that it serves a branch or sub-branch of the route given in the heading. The R.P.O. town names are given in full, but, of course, the wording of the postmarks themselves normally includes various abbreviations.

I would refer readers to Mr. Gillam's excellent article in the January 1953 number of "Maple Leaves," which offers much useful historical information and some very sane advice to collectors.

PART 1

THE MARITIME PROVINCES AND QUEBEC SOUTH OF THE SAINT LAWRENCE

1. C.N.R. TRANSCONTINENTAL LINE. HALIFAX - MONTREAL.

- (a) HALIFAX, TRURO, SACKVILLE, MONCTON, CAMPBELLTON.
 Halifax & Campbellton. (HX. & C.) M.36-44.
 Halifax & Moncton. M.47-49.
 Halifax & Amherst. M.30-31.
 Halifax & Sackville. M.58.
 Halifax & Truro. (HX. & T.) M.62.
 Amherst & Halifax. M.3.
 Truro & Amherst. M.121.
 Sackville & Moncton. M.114A.
 Moncton & Campbellton. M.74-84.
- (b) CAMPBELLTON, RIVIERE DU LOUP, LEVIS (QUEBEC).
 Campbellton & Levis. M.7-12.
 Levis & Campbellton. Q.36-40.
 Quebec & Campbellton. Q.186-199.
 Levis & Riviere du Loup. Q.50.
 Quebec & Riviere du Loup. Q.232-240.
 Riviere du Loup & Campbellton. Q.258-262.
 Riviere du Loup & Levis. Q.263.
 * Quebec & Matane. Q.215.
 * Mont Joli & Matane. Q.176.
 * St. Flavie & Matane. Q.271.
 * Levis, St. Francois & Beauce. Q.51.
- (c) LEVIS, DRUMMONDVILLE, MONTREAL.
 Levis & Montreal. Q.43-46.
 Quebec, Drummondville & Montreal. Q.205.
 Montreal & St. Hyacinthe. Q.133A.

2. BRANCH LINES FROM C.N.R. HALIFAX—MONTREAL ROUTE.

- (a) HALIFAX, BRIDGEWATER, YARMOUTH.
 Halifax, Bridgewater & Yarmouth. M.34-35.
 * Lunenburg & Middleton. M.69-70.
 * Bridgewater & Middleton. M.5.
- (b) HALIFAX, TRURO, SYDNEY.
 Halifax & Sydney. M.59-61.
 Sydney & Truro. M.119-120.
 Truro & Sydney. M.133.
 Truro & Pictou. M.124-126.
 Truro & Point Tupper. M.127.
 Truro & Port Hawkesbury. M.128.
 Truro & New Glasgow. M.122-123.
 Sydney & Point Tupper. M.118.
 Point Tupper & Sydney. M.95.

- | | |
|---|------------|
| New Glasgow & Point Tupper. | M.88-89. |
| New Glasgow & Port Hawkesbury. | M.87. |
| * Pictou & Oxford. | M.93. |
| * Oxford & Pictou. | M.90-92. |
| * Point Tupper & Inverness. | M.94. |
| * Inverness & Point Tupper. | M.65-67. |
| * Inverness Railway N.B. | M.68. |
| (c) SACKVILLE TO PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. | |
| Charlottetown & Sackville. | M.18. |
| * P. E. Island. | M.96. |
| * Charlottetown & Georgetown. | M.13. |
| * Charlottetown & Murray Harbour. | M.14-17. |
| * Charlottetown & Souris. | M.19-22. |
| * Charlottetown & Summerside. | M.22A. |
| * Charlottetown & Tignish. | M.23-27. |
| * Murray Harbour & Souris. | M.86A. |
| * Summerside & Tignish. | M.117A. |
| (d) HALIFAX, AMHERST, MONCTON, SAINT JOHN. | |
| Halifax & St. John. | M.50-57. |
| Truro & St. John. | M.129-132. |
| Moncton & St. John. | M.86. |
| St. John & Moncton. | M.103-104. |
| St. John & Amherst. | M.97-100. |
| * Albert & Salisbury. | M.1-2. |
| * Salisbury & Harvey. | M.115-116. |
| (e) MONCTON, EDMUNDSTON, TOURVILLE (MONK), QUEBEC. | |
| Moncton & Quebec. | M.85. |
| Tourville & Quebec. | Q.309. |
| Quebec & Tourville. | Q.251. |
| (f) NEWCASTLE—FREDERICTON. | |
| Newcastle & Fredericton (NEW. & FRED.) | M.87A. |
| (g) BATHURST - TRACADIE. | |
| Tracadie & Bathurst. (TRAC. & BATH.) | M.120A. |
| (h) CAMPBELLTON, MATAPEDIA, PASPEBIAC, GASPE. | |
| Gaspé & Campbellton. | Q.16. |
| Gaspé & Matapédia. | Q.17. |
| Matapédia & Gaspé. | Q.56. |
| Matapédia & Paspébiac. | Q.57-58. |
| Paspébiac & Matapédia. | Q.183. |
| Port Daniel & Matapédia. | Q.185. |
| (j) RIVIERE DU LOUP, EDMUNDSTON, CONNORS. | |
| Connors & Rivière du Loup. | M.28-29. |
| (k) LEVIS, VILLEROY, PARIS, DESCHAILLONS. | |
| Levis & Deschaillons. | Q.41. |
| * Lyster Sta. & Deschaillons. | Q.53. |
| (l) QUEBEC (LEVIS) - RICHMOND. | |
| Quebec & Richmond. | Q.222-231. |
| Levis & Richmond. | Q.47-49. |
| (m) VICTORIAVILLE, NICOLET, SOREL, MONTREAL. | |
| Victoriaville & Montreal. (VIC. & MONT.) | Q.315. |
| Nicolet & Montreal. | Q.179. |
| Nicolet, Sorel & Montreal. | Q.180-181. |
| Pierreville & Montreal. | Q.184. |
| * Arthabaska & Three Rivers. | Q.1-6. |
| * Nicolet & St. Hyacinthe. | Q.182. |
| (n) ISLAND POND, COATICOOK, SHERBROOKE, RICHMOND, MONTREAL. | |
| Island Pond & Montreal. | Q.21-31. |
| Montreal & Island Pond. | Q.83-98. |
| Coaticook, Richmond, Montreal. | Q.13. |
| Coaticook & Montreal. | Q.13A. |
| Sherbrooke, Richmond, Montreal. | Q.287-288. |
| Sherbrooke & Montreal. | Q.283-284. |
| Richmond & Island Pond. | Q.252. |
| Richmond & Montreal. | Q.253. |
| Montreal & Richmond. | Q.126-128. |
| (o) MONTREAL - FORT COVINGTON. | |
| Montreal & Fort Covington. | Q.82. |
| Montreal & Dundee. | Q.76-80. |
| Montreal & Massena. | Q.114-115. |

- (p) MONTREAL - ROUSES POINT.
 Montreal & Rouses Point. Q.131.
 Rouses Point & Montreal. Q.264A.
 St. Albans & Montreal. Q.265-266.
- (q) MONTREAL, GRANBY, WATERLOO.
 Montreal & Waterloo. Q.174-175.
 St. Jean & Waterloo. Q.273.
 Waterloo & Montreal. Q.316-317.
 * Montreal, Shefford & Chambly. Q.139.
 * Stanstead, Shefford & Chambly. Q.299-300.

3. C.P.R. TRANSCONTINENTAL LINE. HALIFAX - MONTREAL.

(Digby, N.S. to Saint John, N.B. by C.P.R. Steamer.)

- (a) HALIFAX, ANNAPOLIS, DIGBY, YARMOUTH. (Dominion Atlantic
 Railway C.P.R. interests.)
 Halifax & Yarmouth. M.63-64.
 Halifax, Digby & Yarmouth (HX, DIG, &
 YAR.) M.45-46.
 Halifax & Annapolis. M.32-33.
 Annapolis & Yarmouth. M.4.
 Middleton & Annapolis. M.73.
 Windsor & Annapolis. M.135.
- (b) SAINT JOHN, VANCEBORO, SHERBROOKE, MONTREAL.
 St. John & Montreal. M.105-108.
 St. John & Vanceboro. M.109-112.
 Montreal & St. John. Q.137-138.
 Montreal & Eastray. Q.81.
 Montreal & Sherbrooke. C.P.R. Q.140-144.
 Sherbrooke & Lake Megantic. Q.277-279.
 Lake Megantic & Sherbrooke. Q.33-34.
 Megantic & Montreal. Q.59.
 * Quebec & St. John. (See 5b). Q.246.

4. BRANCH LINES FROM C.P.R. SAINT JOHN - MONTREAL ROUTE.

- (a) SAINT JOHN, WOODSTOCK, EDMUNDSTON.
 St. John & Edmundston. M.101-102.
 St. Stephen & Edmundston. M.113.
- (b) VANCEBORO, McADAM, ANDOVER, EDMUNDSTON.
 Vanceboro & Andover. M.134.
 McAdam & Andover. M.71.
 McAdam & Edmundston. M.72.
 St. Thomas & Vanceboro. M.114.
- (c) NEWPORT, SUTTON, MONTREAL.
 Newport & Montreal. Q.177.
 Mansonville (Highwater) & Montreal. Q.55.
 Montreal & Mansonville. Q.110-113.
- (d) SUTTON - DRUMMONDVILLE.
 Sutton & Drummondville. Q.302.
 Drummondville & Sutton. Q.14-15.
 Sorel & Sutton. Q.294-298.

5. QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY.

- (a) QUEBEC AND LEVIS, VALLEE JCT. (BEAUCE JCT.), STE. SABINE,
 LAC FRONTIERE.
 Lac Frontiere & Vallee Junction. Q.32.
 Ste. Sabine & Beauce Junction. Q.274-275.
 Beauce Junction & Ste. Sabine. Q.7-8.
 Ste. Sabine, Vallee Junction & Levis. Q.276.
 Beauce Junction & St. Georges. Q.8A.
 St. Georges & Beauce Junction. Q.272.
 * Levis & Lac Megantic. (See c. below). Q.42.
- (b) QUEBEC AND LEVIS, TRING, SHERBROOKE, NEWPORT.
 Quebec & Sherbrooke. Q.247-248.
 Sherbrooke & Quebec. Q.285-286.
 Levis & Sherbrooke. Q.52.
 Sherbrooke & Levis. Q.280-282.
 Stanstead & Sherbrooke. Q.301.
 Sherbrooke & Stanstead. Q.289-293.
 Newport & Sherbrooke. Q.178.
 Beechers Falls & Dudswell Junction. Q.9.
 Beechers Falls & Lime Ridge. Q.10.

- (c) VALLEE JCT., TRING, MEGANTIC.
Lake Megantic & Tring. Q.35.
Tring & Lac Megantic. Q.310-314.
6. NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM (U.S.A.).
Montreal & Malone. Q.108-109.
Malone & Montreal. Q.54.
7. CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY (U.S.A.).
Montreal & St. Armand. Q.133.
St. Armand & Montreal. Q.268-270.

R.P.O. STUDY GROUP

I note from a hurried perusal of the current Maple Leaves (July), a complete absence of notes on the various Study Groups in operation, and think therefore that you might be interested in the appended report which, if kindly printed in the next number, might lead to a few more members being recruited.

The R.P.O. Study Group now boasts 13 members, all widely scattered, and therefore only linked by a circulating file of notes and articles—to which most are contributing. The most important function of the Group at the moment is to establish data on the earliest and latest known dates

of the operation of the various routes—a task which really demands the co-operation of many more members still if the findings are to have the maximum possible validity.

May I appeal to all members who are not yet on the circulation list, but who could help and are interested, to let me have their names and addresses?

I know you will find the file interesting and informative, and I know that many of our members include Railway postmarks among their interests. Drop me a line, please—I'll do the rest. My address is 30, Brecklands, Broom, Rotherham, Yorks.

R. F. GILLAM.

THE LONDON GROUP

The programme for 1953-54 has now been arranged. Meetings will be held at 6.30 p.m. in the Conference Room of the Commercial Counsellor for Canada, R. P. Bower, Esq., Sun Life Buildings, 2, Cockspur Street, London, SW.1.

PROGRAMME

- Thursday, October 8th—Six Sheets or Sixpence Fine Night.
Thursday, November 12th—Visit from Kent and Sussex.
Thursday, December 10th—Chairman's Evening.
* Thursday, January 7th—Admirals.
Wednesday, February 3rd—Visit to Richmond and Twickenham Philatelic Society.
Thursday, February 11th—Canadian Covers with Maritime Markings 1770-1900—Mr. A. W. Robertson.

* Thursday, March 11th—Cancellations by Three Members.

* Thursday, April 8th—Contribution by the Ladies.

Thursday, May 6th—Small Heads with Cancellations. Display by Mr. R. T. Bowman.

Thursday June 3rd—Annual General Meeting.

Meetings marked with an asterisk indicate that an Auction will also be held on that evening. It is hoped to send round periodical newsletters and details of forthcoming meetings to members, as usual, this season.

Visitors are always welcome. The Group Secretary is Dr. Lorna Cooke, 22, Essendon Road, Sanderstead, Surrey.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE STUDY GROUP

The following programme has been arranged for the coming season:—

- Sept. 22 Members' Night (6 sheets). Selection of sheets for C.P.S. Glasgow Convention.
Oct. 27 Papers, discussion.
Nov. 10 Composite Display to Hartlepool Philatelic Society.
24 "Canada—Early Issues": Mr. J. F. Bird.
Dec. 22 "Canada — Modern and Pre-cancels": Mr. J. E. Thompson.
1954
Jan. 26 "Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Vancouver Island": Mr. T. V. Roberts.

Feb. 23 "Canada—Used": Mr. James Coltman.

Mar. 23 Open Night.

Apl. 27 Annual General Meeting. Members' Night—Recent acquisitions.

The meetings of the Group are held on the fourth Tuesday of the month, except where otherwise shewn, at 6, West Avenue, Gosforth, Newcastle on Tyne, at 7 p.m.

The Secretary and Contact Member to the Group is John F. Bird, and his address is 6, West Avenue, Gosforth, as above. We are assured that all visitors, whether Canadian enthusiasts or not, are cordially welcomed.

CANCELLATIONS AND POSTMARKS (7)

By L. BARESH (263)



My notes in the last issue of *Maple Leaves* dealing with certain numeral cancellations surrounded by fancy cork designs should have included two isolated cases the Guelph "14" and the Walkerton "21," which are of the same general type, although in these two cases we only know of one design for each—see illustrations 1 and 2.

In addition to the various types of numerals dealt with in my previous notes, there are also a large number of numerals surrounded by different bar designs. In most cases there appears to be no logical reason for using those particular numbers. Exceptions are the Hamilton "5," the London "6" and the St. John, N.B. "7," which correspond to the numbers allocated to these offices in the two-ring period. The "5" appears in two types, namely the original—see illustration 3—which is known since early 1871 and the type mutilated by two vertical and two diagonal cuts—see illustration 4—which appeared towards the

end of 1875. The London "6" is also known in two types—see illustration 5 and illustration 6—the latter rarely seen.

There exist various types of the numeral 1 surrounded by varying numbers of horizontal bars, mostly used at Ottawa, St. John N.B., Toronto and Montreal, practically all of them common and of little interest with the exception of one type each of Ottawa (illustration 7) and St. John N.B. (illustration 8). These two types were used for the first provisional pre-cancels of these towns, but they can only be identified as such if seen on pairs or strips, struck fairly centrally on each stamp and not showing any other markings.

Toronto also used the numerals 1 to 5 inside seven vertical bars for their sub-stations as follows:—

1. Toronto
2. Parkdale
3. Spadina Avenue
4. Yorkville
5. Riverside

(Numbers 4 and 5 are rather difficult to find).

Other numbers—frequently high ones—are found on Canadian stamps, but great care has to be exercised before allocating them to Canadian Post Offices, as most of them are transit or arrival markings of Great Britain, the U.S.A., etc. Exceptions are the Fredericton "11" and the "236" (see illustrations 9 and 10), the Quebec

"37" (see illustration 11) and the very primitive designs used at Montreal, Simcoe, etc., of which illustrations 12 and 13 are typical examples.

Illustration 14 shows the Montreal roller which was used as a standard obliteration in the period of the Pence and the first Cents issues, but when found on "Small Queens" of the 1888-9 period identifies them as provisional Montreal pre-cancels.

CANADA'S CORONATION STAMP

When the original announcement of the issue of the 4 cents Canadian Coronation stamp was made, we were told it would be printed from Plates 1 and 2. This was contained in the usual Press release from the Post Office Department. Things, however, did not turn out entirely as expected, and four plates were necessary in the end. For the information of the Plate Block collectors, we append the revised notice issued by the Post Office Department:

"When the 4c. Coronation commemorative postage stamp was first announced it was stated that this stamp would be printed from two plates, Nos. 1 and 2. Unfortunately Plate No. 1 cracked after a comparative small number of millions

of stamps were printed from this plate. No imperfect stamps printed from the plate were released. It is expected that examples of this stamp will be found in ONLY LIMITED quantity in the stocks of Postmasters. A good stock of stamps printed from this plate are available, however, in the Philatelic Section.

"When Plate No. 1 ceased to be of value, a new plate, No. 3, was placed on the press for the additional printing of the stamp. After several days of printing, Plate No. 2 developed flaws which prevented its further use, and an additional plate, No. 4, was placed on the press. The result is that the Coronation stamp required four plates for the printing of the contract quantity."

CANADA SMALL QUEENS—THE TWO CENT GREEN

By REV. DR. GEORGE F. DEWEY

(Paper read at the B.N.A. Club of Montreal, October 17, 1950)

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The first issue of the 2c. was in February 1872. The portrait was engraved by Alf. Jones, and the lettering by Henry Earle Sr. The ornamentation was possibly engraved by Wm. C. Smillie.

PLATES

The stamps were produced by the British American Bank Note Co. at Ottawa from 1872 to late 1874.

The first plate was of unhardened steel, printing 200 stamps and bearing the imprint "British American Bank Note Co. Montreal & Ottawa." These may be distinguished by a dot in the middle of the upper part of the stamps on the first row, and in the lower left corner on the others.

From September or October 1874 to 1887 all stamps were produced in Montreal, the Ottawa plate being re-entered, a second plate being put into use in 1886 bearing the imprint "British American

Bank Note Co. Montreal" (200 stamps). One characteristic of this plate is a larger position dot in the lower left corner of the stamp.

In 1888 the production of this stamp was transferred to Ottawa, the old plates being used.

In 1889 a new plate of 200 stamps was issued with a large imprint "British American Bank Note Co. Ottawa." (According to Fred Jarrett the plate was for 100 stamps.) In 1892 a fourth plate with smaller imprint was put into use.

Boggs says that the plates were probably re-entered in 1875, 1887 and 1895 at least, and that 71% of later re-entries, dated 1895 or later, probably come from Montreal plates which were left in service after the 1892 plate was made.

On the Montreal plate of 1886, faint lines were ruled across the plate for the horizontal rows in the exact middle of the design with a position dot at the left end. This dot sometimes shows to the right of, to the left of, or on the medallion line in the left row of stamps.

On the 1892 Ottawa plate the dot was placed at the right side of the medallion.

Guide lines may also be found in various positions on some stamps, the lines not having been properly burnished from the plates.

PAPERS

Boggs lists only three papers for the 2c. stamp, viz.:

1872-74 Smooth, medium to thick stout, white or yellowish wove; sometimes very soft, but usually crisp; faint to distinct mesh.

1872-73 Crisp, white or yellowish.

1873-74 and for the Ottawa Printings

Medium to thick, poor quality; faint to strong mesh; sometimes showing distinct quadrille ribbing.

In my own collection I have six papers for the Montreal & Ottawa, and Montreal printings, running from a fairly heavy close wove, white paper, gradually becoming thinner and poorer in quality, one with a distinct yellowish tinge; one thin, smooth and close weave, and then one thin paper with more open mesh.

Ottawa printings show the usual poorer quality paper. Then chiefly in 1895 and 1897 comes a thicker, white and better paper generally with offset printing on the back.

Another paper which I have never seen mentioned appears for a very few weeks from November 1897. It is very thin, almost pelure, generally vertical wove, with offset printing on the back.

PERFORATIONS

Various combinations of $11\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{3}{4}$ and 12 appear on the earlier printings. Jarrett dates the first $11\frac{1}{2}$ perforation as September 1873. Boggs also puts it in 1873. However, in my collection there is a copy dated 1872, which has perforations $11\frac{1}{2}$, 12, $11\frac{3}{4}$ in a clockwise direction from the top.

One oddity on a thick, crisp early paper, but unfortunately not dated, perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ x $12\frac{1}{4}$, although Boggs says that the $12\frac{1}{4}$ perforation does not appear until the second Ottawa printings, (1888). I have another copy, perforation $12\frac{1}{4}$, dated March 3, 1883.

True $11\frac{1}{2}$ perforations are hard to find. They last until about 1879. I have in my collection an interesting strip of six. Oddities are to be found such as double perforations.

GUMS

As my collection is one of used copies, I know little about gums; however I have listed the following by Boggs:

V—1872-73 Thin, smooth, white to yellowish.

W—1874-78 Streaky, brownish. (Usually perf, $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 12).

Y—1878-87 Smooth, shiny, yellowish, thinly applied.

Z—1888 Ottawa printings; smooth, thick, brownish.

SHADES

Many shades appear, some minor variations being due probably to wiping of the plates, or to re-entry and deepening of the lines on the plates, which caused a

richer appearance. The shades are listed as follows:

Very dark green	1872 (earliest printing)
Pale green	1872
Light blue green	late 1872, 1878-80, 1881-83.
Light green	April 10, 1873
Deep green	1876-78
Grass green	1877-88
Almost Emerald	1881
Dark green	1882

In the Ottawa printings we find:

Sea green	1889
Light blue green	1889
Deep blue green	1892
Yellow green	1893 on (shades)
Sea green (shades)	1895
Dark green (shades)	

RE-ENTRIES

The major re-entry shows much of the lower part of the design doubled, including a large portion of the scroll work at both right and left, both 2's and every letter of CENTS. This comes on a stamp printed in Ottawa, probably from a re-entered Montreal plate in 1891.

There are several other re-entries of note, e.g.:

- (1) One of the most remarkable re-entries shows many lines out of position. These are chiefly in left 2, in the E of CENTS, and entirely below the stamp, especially under the right corner.
 - (2) Bottom line almost completely doubled, dot in left 2, also line in left 2. (Three copies, one dated 1895.)
 - (3) Traces of doubling in N of CENTS, and in right 2.
 - (4) Doubling in TS of CENTS.
 - (5) Doubling in left 2 and CE of CENTS.
 - (6) Minor doubling of lower line, especially under CENTS.
- There are very few re-entries on the Montreal printings, e.g.:
- (7) Slight doubling in lower left 2 (perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 12).
 - (8) Upper right scroll slight doubling line in right 2, lower doubled in six places.
 - (9) Slight doubling of lower line.
 - (10) Slight doubling in C and N of CENTS.

With regard to re-entry (1), Boggs states that this was a mistake on the part of the person who rocked the impression onto the plate, due to the change of the position dot to the middle of the stamp. This caused him to place the impression one half stamp out of position.

This theory, however, has been challenged, and a statement made that the re-entry is due to the use of an old plate, from which the original impressions had not been properly burnished out.

PLATE VARIETIES

1ST OTTAWA AND M. & O. PRINTINGS

1. On some early printings from about September 1872 and into 1873 we find what is called the "Bald Pate" variety, in which the upper part of the hair between the crown and chignon is largely unshaded.
2. On some of the early printings there is also a line of white around part of the lower end of the chignon.
3. "Ribbed printing" is to be found either horizontal or diagonal, both to the right and left of the head.
4. One of my own discoveries was a variety showing a line of color extending from the right 2, through the chignon to the left and dividing it almost in

two. I have four copies which seem to show progressive wear in the plate from an injury caused by the dropping of a tool.

5. Stroke of color joining NT of CENTS, about the middle.
6. Color dot in C of CENTS.
7. Color line through NT of CENTS.
8. Line through last A of CANADA.
9. Blob of color over eye.
10. Line of color across part of hair near crown.

2nd OTTAWA PRINTING

11. Small line in S of POSTAGE.
12. Line of color outside upper left scroll.
13. Various hairline scratches to left, right and bottom of stamp.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Registration Perforations

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

I read many articles in your July issue of "Maple Leaves" with interest, and thought you might like the following contribution, any part of which you may feel free to use in your next issue or any subsequent issue.

I would refer to the article on Registration stamps by W. T. White (529). It is noteworthy that there is nothing like complete agreement between various American and Canadian experts on this subject, for Boggs in Chapter XXVI on Registration Letter Stamps, Section C, states: "Although $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ perforations have been reported, we have not seen any examples so perforated, the only perforation being 12×12 ." Dr. I. Seale Holmes, in his handbook and catalogue, states of Registration stamps in Chapter 52: "All values exist imperforate. Perforate copies vary greatly, running from $11\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{3}{4}$ to 12, and almost every combination of these."

It is noteworthy that the three Registration values were produced contemporary with the Montreal printings of the "Small Heads" from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 cents, with the exception of the 8c. and the 2c. and 5c. Registered were also contemporary with the second Ottawa printings, with the addition of the 8c., 20c. and 50c. stamps.

The perforations listed by Boggs on "Small Heads" were divided into three groups—

1. 12×12 ($11\frac{1}{2}$ - $12 \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ -12). This is the usual perforation.
2. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ ($11\frac{1}{2}$ - $11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ -12). 1873-1879.
3. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ restricted to the 3c. so-called Indian red (copper or mahogany), and possibly the 1c.

It would be interesting to discover if there are any $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ Registered in any of the values. In looking through my own

small collection of mint Registered stamps, I find that I have the 2c. orange vermilion $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, and both the 5c. dark green and the 8c. pale blue in $11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$.

Yours sincerely,

H. H. BROWN (550).

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

My thanks for inserting article re 5c. Registration, perforated $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$. The editing is excellent, and I am both proud and grateful.

To date four other copies have been brought to my attention, and it is a pleasure to note that one of these was found by B.N.A.P.S. President H. W. Lussey and another by E. M. Blois, Secretary of the B.N.A.P.S. Small Queens Study Group.

With five copies recorded I think we may assume that my article has been substantially confirmed, but inasmuch as the 5c. denomination was largely brought into use for registered mail to Great Britain I feel that the Old Country should be a natural and fertile field for this rarity and hope someone over on your side will soon come forward with a copy.

May I be permitted to compliment you upon the excellence of the current issue of "Maple Leaves." I was especially intrigued with your article "Large Cents—Perforation $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ " on pages 190-191, wherein you say "Come on, you members, how many have you got in your albums shyly reposing as the normal?" I have only four copies of the $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents in my album, and immediately got busy with my Instanta. Result—one mint copy and one used copy (dated '68 or '69) perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$. What a stroke of luck, and I am to-day writing Mr. Lees-Jones regarding my find.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

W. T. WHITE (529).

Pre-Cancels

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

Thank you very much for letting me see Mr. Frank Campbell's article in advance of publication. I find it most interesting, but still far from complete. I wrote once more to the Canadian P.G.M. recently, but have not had a reply as yet.

Regarding the "THOROLD" pre-cancel, this I have never seen, and as far as I can remember has not been mentioned before.

The "21" Montreal cancel; I have two in my collection, and two are shown in the "Samples." If this is compared with the cancellation used on the "Pence" issues, several variations will be seen. I was informed by the Canadian Post Office that the early 21 was different from that used as a pre-cancel.

Re "Money Order" types, Campbell mentions three. I think you know I have mentioned four in my notes. I shall be interested to hear officially what types were used.

Some of the stamps in the "Samples" are quite rare, and the two Small Heads cancelled "21" are priced by a leading British dealer at £5 each. They form a very generous gift on the part of Frank Campbell, and I trust the Society not only appreciates his generosity, but will also see that his kindness is made full use of by members borrowing the book of "Samples" in a steady stream.

Yours sincerely,

R. B. HETHERINGTON (84).

Provisional Coil Stamps of 1915

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

I was interested in your article in the July issue and, like you, I have wondered why Boggs only gave an illustration of the re-issue, and have not been able to find anything about it. I shall be very interested if you receive any further information.

I have two paste-up strips of four with this handstamp on the back. In one strip the stamps are the original die and each stamp is almost "framed" by guide lines or hair lines on all four sides. The other strip is of the retouched die, and the handstamp on the back shows a vertical date instead of a horizontal date, and there is no "No. 1" reading, just—

MAY

11

in the centre of the half circle.

Boggs says that the sheets were "Torn" in strips, but looking at mine and also at

your illustration, they look as if they have been "cut" and not torn.

Yours truly,

THEO. COX (448).

Editor's Note.—The Editorial strip of four is most definitely guillotined and not torn, and is from the original die. There is no "framing" effect, but the trace of an odd hair-line can be made out under a powerful glass.

Essay? S.G. 264 Overprint



DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

I enclose a vertical pair, stamps Nos. 10 and 20, L.R. Pane. No. 10 has the overprint 3 mm. high and No. 20 has the overprint 2½ mm. high. Actually the "CENTS" of the lower overprint is slightly less than the regular overprint of 2½ mm. The upper overprint appears to be the same as "Boggs" type 146d Essay.

I suggest it may be an unrecorded essay; Mr. Macaskie backs up this view and adds that it may have been used on one line of the sheet only, or may have been used to fill one position only for which the correct type was not available at the time.

Some of your readers may know more of this item.

Yours faithfully,

NORMAN TODD (633).

SIR,—Reference your article in the July issue, I too would like to have further information on the development of this Co'l of 1915.

I have a mint strip of four, top pair

Rose-red, bottom pair Deep Rose-red, back-stamped in *Black* over the joint exactly as illustration in your article.

The backstamp spoken of by Jarrett, same date, *i.e.* May 11th, is stated to be in violet and reads "Postage Stamp Branch" in three lines framed. Query—Circular, rectangular or oval?

Quoting again from your article—Boggs 1945, page 377, speaks of Rectangular handstamp, also in violet, same date, and also Postage Stamp Branch; this may or may not be the same as Jarrett's "three lined framed" who does state the shape of the handstamp.

It is interesting to note that Sissons 1953 catalogue No. EXC 6 lists, under "1915 Provisional Coil perf. 12," 2c. red Oval imprint—\$10.00 strip of four, but colour of imprint is not stated.

We have, therefore, ocular evidence of a circular black handstamp as illustrated, and can only assume that there must have been a lot of fun and games in the P.O.D. on May 11th, 1915, with change of ink, change of name to P.O.B., and change of handstamp in shape from Circular to rectangular and oval on that day!

Yours faithfully,

NORMAN FOX (451).

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

Following my letter written yesterday, I spent a while in the evening digesting the following comments may be of interest, last most excellent "Maple Leaves," and

O.H.N. PERFIN

As stated by Mr. Campbell, this relates to Osler, Hammond and Nanton. In case it is of interest to any reader, I would add that they are one of the largest financial houses in the Middle West, having their head office in Winnipeg and branches elsewhere, including Toronto. They are very big Real Estate people, and also have considerable Insurance interests. I think I am right in saying they have been in existence for about 75 years.

1915 PROVISIONAL COIL

I have a paste-up strip of this with the handstamp exactly as illustrated in "Maple Leaves." Do I gather from your article that the original bore the words "Postage Stamp Branch," whereas the re-issue read "Postage Stamp Division"? (That is what Boggs tells us—Editor).

Another query I have long had on this is as to whether the year (1915) is omitted in all cases?

Yours sincerely,

R. S. B. GREENHILL (446).

SIR,—Thank you very much for your letter of the 24th instant. Referring again to your article in "Maple Leaves" under heading JARRETT, Mr. F. T. Norris states that about 18,000 rolls were made up, which means that 900,000 stamps were

available. This seems an incredible statement in view of their great rarity. Am I correct in stating that Boggs speaks of 1,800 (presumably rolls) which would launch 90,000 of these stamps on to the philatelic sea—a goodly number and rather too many to link up with their rarity. Of course, used copies would never be noticed unless joined pairs happened to be used, or the back stamp (part of) was noticed when floated off paper. I expect your article will be the means of elucidating the mystery of the various handstamps, and I look forward to the next "Maple Leaves."

Yours sincerely,

NORMAN FOX (451).

P.S. *Re Boggs*.—I suppose it is quite correct that the first handstamp (rectangular) was headed "Postage Stamp Branch," not *Division* as on our handstamps.

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

After sorting through MANY hundreds of S.G. 407 to find the re-entry mentioned by Mrs. Wressell, I am pleased to send to you for record purposes copies of this stamp, copies in the following states:—

S.G. 407, 407 perf OHMS, 407 o/pt G, 407 o/pt OHMS. All these show the identical re-entry reported by Mrs. Wressell. I also enclose a copy of S.G. 407, perf OHMS, with a lesser re-entry—only the upper part of the right frame line doubled.

Please return the stamps after inspection.

Yours sincerely,

NORMAN TODD (633).

P.S.—S.G. 407, etc. I've now found nine different re-entries on these. This 7c. has also produced two graver's slips, and what seems to be a guide dot—which is scarcer than the re-entries! Another stamp has a hair-line!

The 14c. Peace has produced a guide (?) dot, and another 14c. a healthy plate scratch. All items have proved to be constant—except the hairline.

N. T.

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

Thank you very much for the photo of the stamp. In the meantime I have done some research on this item which, as everyone agrees, is a major variety in the recent Canadian stamps. I have been fortunate, in looking over 1,000 copies of the Air mail stamp, including O.H.M.S. overprinted, to find 19 copies of this variety. I have seen various others, and also some blocks.

The interesting part is that there are at least three different types in existence. One shows the doubling similar to the one you have sent me; another shows a less pronounced doubling, and the third is a most astonishing type—showing the doubling on both sides of the stamp, which looks like a total shift to the left.

Although you have assumed that this is

a re-entry, and it certainly looks like one, it is not a re-entry at all but a slip of the transfer roll. As mentioned, I have seen some blocks, and one which contains two such doublings. The top one in the block shows the slight doubling, the other the heavy—similar to yours.

I am also fortunate to report now the position of the variety, but do not know yet the position of the doubling on both sides. Here is in brief the reply I received from the Philatelic Agency (Mr. Carpenter):—

"There is no reference in our records to any repairs made to the plates from which the stamps for this issue were printed which would necessitate a re-entry. However, an examination of an impression taken from the plates, before the latter were used for printing, shows that on Plate 2, top right hand section, second row from the right side, the fourth stamp was slightly strained on the right side of the stamp when transferring, thus producing the double lines referred to.

This is not a re-entry as we know it, rather it is caused by a slight movement of the roll when the plate was being prepared."

The position of the doubling on both sides still has to be found. I presume this information will be of interest to all readers of *Maple Leaves*—maybe it can also be published in *Topics*. As this is a constant plate variety it should certainly find its place in a specialised catalogue.

Yours very truly,

H. REICHE (647).

(*Editor's Note.*—The stamp referred to is the property of our original correspondent on this matter—Mrs. Wressell. We sent Mr. Reiche an enlarged photograph of it. The photograph has now been enlarged even more, and the illustration here will give readers some idea of the nature of the variety. The extreme right frame line is doubled, and the doubling echoes in the scrollwork of the border. Further doubling can be found elsewhere).

1946 7 Cents Air Re-Entry



DEAR SIR,—I was rather astonished at the re-entry reported on a modern issue by Mrs. Wressell (April issue—page 196), so having a few copies, I had a good look through them and found three in about two dozen stamps. I also explored the 10c. Great Bear Lake, and the re-entry was also in evidence there.

I haven't enough of the Re-conversion set to speak for any other values, but I came

to the conclusion that it was a common frame for the lot.

I looked for evidence to support this and found it. Over the 'A' of "CANADA," in the outside border above the spiral, there is a break, and it shows on all values. Both the Harvester and the Train Ferry show signs of an attempted retouch at this spot.

Yours sincerely,

ERNEST WHITLEY (543).

ANOTHER LONDON SOCIAL

The Editor has received the following letter:—

DEAR FRED,

We have now arranged the necessary accommodation at the Shaftesbury Hotel, London, for another informal C.P.S. of G.B. get-together, similar to the one we held with such success last Spring. The date is Saturday, 14th November, and the approximate time-table is as follows:—

12-12.30 p.m. Out of town members meet for lunch at the Shaftesbury Hotel.

2.00 p.m. Display of Canadiana, supplied by C.P.S. members and arranged by Mr. S. Godden.

4.00 p.m. Tea, which will be provided at 2/6d. per head.

4.30 p.m. A display to be arranged by Mr. S. Godden.

After 5.30 p.m. Informal discussions will continue in the drawing room and dinner can also be provided for those who wish to stay.

Please arrange to display this notice in a rather prominent place in "Maple Leaves" so that we can get a record gathering and we shall all be extremely disappointed if you yourself do not turn up this time.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

("LEO").

Last February the sea came into Whitstable on the week-end prior to the last London "get together." Leo Baresch has been assured that, failing a similar calamity, your Editor will be present on this occasion.

OUR SECRETARY REPORTS

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain will be held on Saturday, 10th October, 1953, at 11 a.m., at the Grand Hotel, Glasgow.

"IF WINTER COMES . . ."

With the approach of the Autumn and Winter months, and the new philatelic season, our minds turn to the C.P.S. Convention, one of the premier events of the season for members of this Society. At this event it is our custom to take stock of the Society's progress during the past year. For the benefit of those unable to attend this important function, and for the consideration of all, the following summary of the year's progress, in terms of membership, is given.

Please note that the figures given are for the period up to and including the month of August, 1953, and will be subject to correction by changes taking place during September.

Membership as reported at the A.G.M., 1952	...	460
add New Members	... ..	62
Re-instatements	... ..	4
		<hr/> 526
less Resignations	... ..	15
Deaths	... ..	9
Dropped for long-standing non-payment of dues	...	1
		<hr/> 501

Since giving figures for the period up to and including 31st May, the following changes have taken place:—Twelve new members have been enrolled, there have been 10 resignations and two deaths. The losses cancel with the gains, leaving the total at 501 as for the previous report.

In addition to taking stock in this sense, at the Convention members discuss amongst themselves the progress that each has made towards his own pet study in the philatelic sphere, the latest research results are critically examined, new ideas are put forward, and much is spoken both seriously and in jest. The Convention for many of us is a period of re-awakening and re-juvenation, during which our interests in Canadian philatelic matters are restored to the vigour

necessary to carry us on through the Winter to the Spring and Summer to look forward once again to another Convention. For time flies and gives us pause to think of the saying of that well-tried master of the English tongue :

“ Catch, then, O catch the transient hour ;
 Improve each moment as it flies ;
 Life's a short summer—man a flower—
 He dies—alas ! how soon he dies ! ”

—Samuel Johnson.

So, where is that article you promised the Editor! Where is that booklet you promised the Exchange Packet Secretary !

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 10th AUGUST, 1953

NEW MEMBERS

- 672 MACPHEE, A., The City Stamp Shop, 77, Garscube Road, Glasgow, C.4.
 673 STEWART, Dr. R. M., The Park, Elie, Fife, Scotland.
 674 BATES, Chas. Patrick, Seven Sevens, Hill Head, Nr. Farcham, Hants. CS-CQ V
 675 FORTNUM, David Leslie, School House, Bloxworth, Wareham, Dorset. CG PC C
 676 TREMBLAY, Renold, P.O. Box 100, Mont Joli, Que., Canada. CNB BS O
 677 TEMPLETON, R. L., P.O. Box 807, Saint Johns Newfoundland. N.
 678 ANNING, Edward Jas., McAdam, Beaucroft Lane, Wimborne, Dorset. C.
 679 KAY, Marshall, 175, Glenwood Avenue, Leonia, N.J., U.S.A. N.
 680 McMURRICH, J. Ronald, St. Lawrence Steel & Wire Co. Ltd., Gananoque, Ont., Canada. CNB C SP V
 681 WILDE, P. A., 36, Alfreda Road, Whitchurch, Cardiff. P.
 682 BUSH, Raymond W., 19, Birchfield Road, Beacon Park, Plymouth, Devon. CE-CGC V

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 20 MEREDITH, C. W., 56, Albany Road, Broughty Ferry, Dundee, Angus.
 304 HILL, H. E., 42, Hillside Grove, Chelmsford, Essex.
 354 QUARLES, M. V., 8255, Ellis Avenue, Chicago 19, Ill., U.S.A.
 368 GEMMEL-SMITH, F. J., 1, Pembroke Avenue, Hove, Sussex.
 375 RIPPON, R. O., 61, Leicester Road, Glenfield, Leicestershire.
 390 SARGEANT, Kenneth S., 18, Roselands Avenue, Eastbourne, Sussex.
 446 GREENHILL, R. S. B., 27, Lordsbury Field, Wallington, Surrey.
 474 GELINAS, Dr. J. A., 35, Walnut Street, Fitchburg, Mass., U.S.A.
 583 HARRIS, A. J. J., 150, Coton Road, Nuneaton, Warwickshire.
 625 COX, D. G., P.O. Box 18, Tighe's Hill, Newcastle 2 N, N.S.W., Australia.
 640 ROSS, D., 11, Raymonds Plain, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.
 654 FREEMAN, W. H., 568, Mississauga Street, Niagara, Ont., Canada.

ALTERATION

- 636 WILLIAMSON. Now is Sir George A. Williamson.

RESIGNATIONS—effective as from 1st October, 1953.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 139 Richards, Mrs. E. M. | 492 Davenport, D. G. | 150 Vowles, L. T. |
| 168 Dawson, F. I. | 324 Noble, J. B. | 362 Yard, J. |
| 380 Gansert, W. O. | 433 Munro, Lt.-Col. A. J. R. | 462 Morgan, I. C. |
| | 606 Sanders, J. | |

DEATHS We regret to report the following deaths:—

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 250 Isnardi-Bruno, H. A. | 267 Sullivan, E. H. |
|--------------------------|---------------------|

SOUVENIR ENVELOPES

7th Annual Congress and Exhibition

In order to relieve the burden of work thrown on the local Society Group, Mr. D. Gardner has asked my personal co-operation in the supply and distribution of the special Souvenir Envelopes which are being issued for this year's Congress at Glasgow. As you are no doubt aware, the Postal Authorities have granted Congress the issue of a special cancellation. Apart from the interest to society members there is every possibility that this will be the only alternative special cancellation used in this Coronation year.

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DON'T FORGET your CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR GREETINGS. Send to me now and book a space in our January (Christmas) Number to convey your thoughts to your friends and to show your appreciation of our Journal. You can do it for as little as 10/-. Tomlinson, Editor, address as above.

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1952 - 1953

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

Vol. 5 No. 2

January, 1954

Whole No. 30

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MAPLE LEAVES

JOURNAL OF THE
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN

Edited by **FREDERICK TOMLINSON, R.P.S.L.**
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Whole No. 30

Notes and Comments

Christmas Greetings

To all our readers, at home and overseas, we wish a very happy Christmas and all good fortune, prosperity and good health in the coming New Year. Once more we are attempting to get this number to our home readers before Christmas, and hope all find in it something of interest and enjoyment.

This Number

Reports of the Glasgow Convention take up, together with the Year Book features, a large proportion of our space. Nevertheless we have managed to include a variety of articles on differing topics. Some contributions have had to be held over for the time being—a state of affairs to which we are not accustomed.

Convention

David Gardner has been a real stalwart and a tower of strength to the Society from the very beginning, indeed from before even that, and we are sure that he reached a fitting climax in his Presidential Year with the superb arrangements at Glasgow. Everyone we meet tells of a wonderful Convention and a marvellous time. Congratulations, David!

Our New President

Our readers would wish us to extend, as we do most cordially, a sincere welcome to Wm. C. Hinde in his office as our new President. Correspondence with him culminated in meeting him a few days ago. All we had been told was true, another grand leader has been found for the Presidential chair, a Lancastrian this time. When we found he came from Blackburn we couldn't help but pull his leg a little—Yorkshire always does—but he held his own without difficulty. We can see a real good year in prospect.

The New Year

Twelve months ago, we set out a few New Year Resolutions "for those of our readers who are not particularly good at thinking up their own." They appeared at the top of page 122, January 1953 issue. There were seven of them—can you think of what they might be? We're willing to bet you fifty used stamp hinges that you fell down on three out of seven at least. There should, of course, have been eight "8. Never forget your Editor collects Map Stamps!" was an obvious omission!

Robson Lowe's Encyclopædia

Looking back we see we were asking as to when this was to be ready in respect of Canada and British North America. Twelve more months, and still no sign or news. Tell us, Robbie, is it still a long way off?

Strand Stamp Journal

H. E. Wingfield & Co. have revised the size and presentation of their house organ, now running into its fifth year. It is well worth seeing a copy of this monthly publication, which contains interesting articles, new issues and special offers.

Group Activities

A recent letter from Frederick Walker mentions that the **Hants., Dorset and Wilts. Group** are too scattered to do much, but that four of their members combined to give a talk and display to the Bournemouth Philatelic Society on the 9th November.

The **East Anglian Group** have been trying hard to arrange suitable dates and places. Beset with illness and bad fortune, once Mr. Shipton was ill on the day proposed, and once a visiting member was carried away by the train to the next town, Ipswich, instead of being allowed to alight at Bury St. Edmunds; they are now trying to work on the basis of two meetings a year.

May we remind our readers that, in addition to the localised study groups, we have also groups studying special subjects. These groups know no boundaries, but correspond with each other through the post, circulating notes, theories and specimens in order to try and solve their problems and evolve a solution satisfactory to all. Founder-President A. E. Stephenson is the officer entrusted with the general oversight of these groups, and the formation of new ones. Each has its own Secretary and Correspondent, and anyone interested can share in the operations and join the group or circle. A list of those in being is given in the Year Book section of this issue. We would like to add to the subjects receiving this intensive attention. Why not promote a group for your pet subject? "Stevie" will give every assistance to those willing to make a start. These thoughts are prompted by the news that Member Darnell has started one for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Will anyone interested please get in touch with him.

Aberdeen have a new contact member—Mr. George Beverley of 14, Holburn Road, Aberdeen. The remainder of their syllabus and a report of their first meeting this season appear on a later page.

Correspondents

Frank W. Campbell told us of the Tornados in the late Summer which killed 5, 12, and 300 persons in successive storms. He asks us, amongst other things, to remind readers he is anxious to get markings of items before 1860 and that the information he can supply when readers tell him what they have can be of real value to them also.

Robert W. Lyman tells us that the other day he sold what he believes to be the largest block of the 5c black Seal of Newfoundland—a piece 4 x 4. Does any reader know of a larger piece?

A. H. Christensen tells us that the Canadian Philatelic Society Inc., has suggested to its Chapters that they hold Auctions of stamps and philatelic material to help the Westminster Abbey Appeal. Readers will remember that in respect of the flooding of this country and in Europe, a similar appeal by the C.P.S. raised over \$1,000. Some information as to the results of the appeal appear later.

F. B. Eaton, of the Stanley Stamp Company, Vancouver, tells us of stable financial affairs out there which sound almost too good to be true to listeners on this side. He thinks there is a real hope of the dollar situation easing at some future date. We certainly hope he's right.

The Secretary

Hanging our head in shame, we apologise to Philip Marsden for printing an incorrect address in the list of officers which has appeared in the back cover of recent issues. The number of his house is **164** and not 146 as previously shown. If any of you have this address written down, please check that you have the number right. Sorry, Philip, you have enough to do without having to chase your mail. Now we know the origin of the recent "verify your address" slogan!

Holmes Catalogue—A New Edition in Prospect

In a letter to us, Dr. L. Seale Holmes tells that he is calling together his staff of co-editors to produce a new edition of the famous Holmes Catalogue of Canada and B.N.A. He tells us that they are hard at work revising the last edition and making the necessary additions, corrections, etc. Also that when the catalogue has been cleared, he hopes to revise and bring to date the famous Handbook. The co-editors are working in sections, and Mr. Holmes says it will be the best and largest staff ever to work on such a publication. The catalogue, like the handbook, has a fine reputation as an extremely valuable work which is indispensable to the serious student of B.N.A.—we would not like to be without our copy which is always to hand—and we look forward to this new edition and will make further announcements regarding it nearer to the date it may become available.

Harmer's Annual Résumé

Once more this fascinating volume, giving both a summary and a bird's eye view of the International Auction World has arrived on the Editorial desk. Including reports from London, Sydney and New York, an introduction to the fantastic sale to be held in Cairo in February, various items of news, examples of prices realised, Private Treaty Department reports, the volume closes with the twelve points of the famous Harmer service. At 2/- post free, this fine record of the past season should be wanted by everyone.

The London Meeting

We are sure that all those who were able to be there thoroughly enjoyed the London meeting on the 14th November. The attendance must have been in the neighbourhood of fifty, a very fine general display was given by many contributors, and after tea a magnificent show was put on the frames by our genial President, Wm. C. Hinde. Altogether it was a wonderful opportunity, not only for study, meeting new friends and renewing old friendships, but also for a real good philatelic gossip. Members came from as far afield as Aberdeen and Glasgow! The main question at the end was "When is the next?" Congratulations, London, on a fine bit of organisation and a very successful occasion.

Volume One

Nearly two years ago we suggested it might be a good idea to reprint this issue, which was of four duplicated numbers in quarto size, in the octavo size and style we now use. This would enable those of us who have a full set to bind the first four volumes in a single cover, and have under our hand and in one book a most valuable collection of B.N.A. knowledge.

This has now been done, and Volume 1 is available from your Editor, price 5/- post free. An index for the whole of the first four volumes has also been prepared. This, if you want it, will cost you an extra sixpence. Send 5/- for Volume 1, 5/6d. for Volume 1 and the cumulative index to date, or sixpence plus postage 1½d—7½d—if you want the index only.

A limited number of back issues are still available for those who wish to complete their sets. These cost 2/- per copy up to No. 28 and 2/6d per copy thereafter.

PAST PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

It has been hard work, but well worth the effort. Convention and Exhibition have been an outstanding success, and no doubt the Society will, in the long run, benefit substantially from the newspaper publicity received, and the fact that 24,979 visitors attended the Exhibition. I confess now that earlier on, and particularly in view of the opinions I had from some of our members in the South, I had doubts as to Glasgow being a suitable venue for our Convention. I have none now, and the many congratulatory messages received from members have satisfied even my own doubting self. This message must be my own expression of thanks to all who helped to make 1952-53 Convention a memorable one. This list is a long one, but all mentioned are well worthy of inclusion. Mr. J. J. Bonar, your Vice-President, earns my particular thanks. He not only made repeated visits to Glasgow from Edinburgh, both before and after the Exhibition, but spent four full days with me making sure that everything was in order before the 9th October. To the Glasgow Group, and in particular Messrs. Hannah, Pirrie and King, who did a pile of work. To Councillor Ritchie of Glasgow Corporation, and Museum Director, Dr. S. M. K. Henderson and his staff, curators, maintenance, attendants and tea room (male and female). To the Head Postmaster of Glasgow, Mr. A. B. Holland, his assistants and staff, all of whom showed that Post Office co-operation can be 100 per cent. effective. To the Grand Hotel management and staff, who made us comfortable and did everything to show us we were welcome. To the Exhibitors, who so generously, and at substantial cost to themselves, loaned us so much valuable and interesting material. To the Contributors to the Convention Fund, and to those who supplied or bid for auction lots, whether present or postal. To every one of our visitors, who, by their presence and obvious appreciation of our arrangements, amply repaid us for our hard work; and, finally, to Mr. A. Findlay of P. M. Young, Ltd., and his two assistants, Helen and May, who had the difficult task of coping with Convention envelopes. To those members who are not aware of the fact, it is extremely difficult to obtain permission for a Special Cancellation, and when obtained, it has to be paid for, and is costly. The envelope design was, I think, outstanding, and a credit to the Society. We have still a few thousand to sell—a reminder to those who have so far done little to help us. The financial loss on this venture is substantial, but once more we have to thank Mr. Findlay and P. M. Young, Ltd., for their generosity in guaranteeing to cover this loss.

To Mr. W. C. Hinde, your new President, and to Dr. R. Willan, the new Vice-President, I renew my promise of such assistance that I can give them, and I wish them and the other Officers a very successful year.

DAVID GARDNER

OUR NEW PRESIDENT

William C. Hinde has been a pillar of the Manchester Philatelic Society and of the Manchester Central Philatelic Society for many years. He has a very fine collection of Canada which is the despair of the many friends he has who are Canadian specialists, as they not only envy him the material he has acquired and the flair he has for picking up rare items, but they have been unable to drag him down to that detail degree of study which they believe his material deserves!

A collector of many interests, he is a Past President of the Manchester Society and was awarded the Albrecht Prize of the Manchester Central Society in 1933-34 for his "Postmarks of the Boer War."

Is reputed by his friends to be "a queer bird"—some hotel guests certainly

thought him so on an occasion not so long ago—and has a strong Lancashire trend of both generosity and understatement.

Is alleged also to be very fond of the stamps of Nepal, and those of Egypt and the Sudan are also said to stand high in his affections. He met many new friends at the London Re-union a few weeks ago; they could not fail but to be impressed most favourably. For a man born on the wrong side of the Peninsules, he will undoubtedly make the Society a very fine President, and we are sure that all the members will give him every support in the months ahead.

F. T.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

I gather it is hoped to have the January number of "Maple Leaves" out by Christmas, so I take the opportunity of wishing all members the Seasonable Greetings for Christmas and the New Year.

After a lot of enquiries, visits and consideration, the local committee decided on Buxton for the next Conference, to take place from Tuesday to Friday, September 21st to 24th next.

We thought that members would prefer to travel home on the Saturday instead of Sunday, so arranged for Tuesday to be the day of arrivals, with something after lunch and in the evening, and the Conference to finish on Friday with the banquet, for which a charge of £1 1s will be made, with an allowance for the normal hotel dinner not taken.

For the best type of hotel, prices have stiffened, or in this case they are normally higher, unless booked through the C.P.S., which is £2 2s per day per person (no B. and B. terms), and it will be worth it.

I have been to very many Congresses, and "The Palace Hotel" at Buxton is better than most, and at least equal to the best I have ever stayed at.

They have accommodation for over 1,000 delegates, so there is room under the same roof for everyone.

At the Glasgow Convention I did not walk outside the hotel more than 200 yards, so the right hotel comes first, even if the cost is a little more.

Buxton, being 1,000 feet above sea level, it can be bracing, so there is no danger of a very important lady from Glasgow being half asleep all the time, as could happen at another venue which was suggested.

Whilst it has been suggested that we make a "Booking Charge" as is done by many other small conferences to help to pay for the expenses, I think this is better left on a voluntary basis, and though free gifts to the Conference Auction is not an ideal procedure, we have to pay our way (with a 10/- subscription), so I feel we shall have to carry on, on the old lines, as there is no doubt an auction is one of the amenities of the Conference.

There is some wonderful scenery round Buxton, and with Chatsworth and Dovedale in the vicinity I think we can arrange some short trips worth while, and then there is "The Hotel" and also philatelic displays which should strike a new note.

As I have to get this off to-night to be in time for "Maple Leaves," I will defer further details for a subsequent issue of the journal of which we are so proud.

WM. C. HINDE

OUR NEW FELLOWSHIPS

1. In welcoming Frank W. Campbell, Royal Oak, Michigan, U.S.A., to our most coveted Fellowship it is only too fitting it should be given in the West of Scotland, from whence his forebears crossed the Atlantic from Paisley.

Frank's research into the Postal History of Canada is well known to most of us, and it is with great pleasure we see this fellowship so well and worthily earned going to one of our overseas members for outstanding research.

Parliament passed an Act for the establishment of a letter post; in 1710 the first post office was opened in Glasgow; and in 1711 the post office in Scotland, which had been independent of England, was taken over by the G.P.O.

A mail service between Edinburgh and Glasgow was begun in 1715 by foot runners, who left at midnight and arrived at their destination 40 hours later.

2. A. Bruce Auckland, Edinburgh. One of our original band of pioneers. His chief interest is mainly Postal History, but to use his own words, he was "press ganged" into being our first editor. He willingly, but with a very great struggle, and a complete lack of material to work on, created what has now grown into the finest club journal in this country.

It is only fitting that he should be accorded the highest honour we can bestow for his outstanding services in the advancement of the Society's interests.

3. Stanley H. Godden, London, was amongst our early members in "beating a trial." It was greatly due to Stanley's efforts our early expansion overseas materialised. His work also in touring the country from end to end with exhibits, showing the stamps of Canada, did much to put the Society on the map, and it is with great pleasure the Society has placed him on the Roll for outstanding services in advancement of the Society's interests.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Society, attended by some 35 members, was held at 10.15 a.m. in the Grand Hotel, Glasgow, on the 10th October, 1953. The Chair was occupied by the President, Mr. David Gardner.

After a brief address of welcome, Mr. Gardner ably directed the attention of the meeting to the business of the day. The minutes it was agreed were taken as read and signed by the President. There being nothing to discuss arising out of the minutes, the reports of the Society's officers were next considered. (These are set out elsewhere in this issue). Appreciation was expressed of the work done by the Editor of the Journal, Mr. F. Tomlinson, and by the Librarian to the Society, Mr. E. T. E. Lloyd.

The item "Finance" provoked discussion. Some considered that, in spite of the present sound financial position, the subscription rate should be increased. The question of an entrance fee was also discussed, but these propositions received only limited support. It was decided to set aside a sum of up to £10 from subscriptions towards the Convention Fund. This has previously been allocated on the basis of a per capitum charge of 3d., levied on the total membership.

A sub-committee was set up, under the chairmanship of Mr. Lees Jones, with authority to act immediately, to consider the most satisfactory way of recovering expenses incurred when material was submitted for expert opinion, and to re-organise this service rendered by the Society. Hitherto Mr. Lees Jones has met most of the expenses himself as a donation to the Society.

It was decided to invest a certain sum of money in the Halifax Building Society. It was also decided that the sum standing to the credit of the Founders' Fund was to be used to purchase a plaque made of Canadian Maple to be awarded annually for genuine research.

The various officers of the Society, duly nominated, were elected as set out elsewhere in this Journal. There were no alterations to the rules of the Society. It was left to the new President, Mr. Wm. C. Hinde, to appoint delegates to represent the Society at next year's Philatelic Congress of Great Britain.

OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION

GROUP DISPLAYS :

First	NEWCASTLE
Second... ..	WEST RIDING
Third	NORFOLK and SUFFOLK

CONTRIBUTED CLASS :

First	R. G. WOODALL, Esq.
Second... ..	R. ALLISON, Esq., U.S.A.
Third	F. J. BURROUGHS, Esq.

RESEARCH AND STUDY CLASS :

took 15 days to travel 131 miles, and evokes a picture of iceberg studded sea, winter storms and the isolation of those early days.

I must not omit to mention Mrs. Ashworth's plate proof block of four of the Canada sixpence with re-entered printer's imprint—an item to be admired, and it was certainly envied.

Leo Baresch showed the re-entries of the 1859 issue : 10, 12½ and 17 cents excellently illustrated by enlargements, and his frames of the cancellations on the small cents Q.V. were most attractive. J. Millar Allen had some of these, but also took care of the large cents' issue, likewise.

The 1897 Jubilee stamps were on first-day covers, complete, with the Montreal flag cancellations, shown by R. Kirby—great foresight, definitely, on the part of the original owner.

J. J. Bonar with assistance from W. White took care of the Q.V. Maple Leaves and Numerals issues, including essays, colour trials, imperf. blocks, and even complete mint sheets to show re-entries and surcharge settings. J. J. also had a fine study of the registration stamps, with many covers.

Our new President, W. C. Hinde, had two frames of essays, plate proofs and specimens of many issues, recalling the thrills we got at Harrogate two years ago.

Our Editor, Fred Tomlinson, likes map stamps, and apparently still needs more, but on viewing his display of large mint blocks with different coloured oceans, one almost wondered why, until it is remembered that there must still be discoveries to be made in this remarkable stamp.

Early Canadian stationery items formed the display of our Secretary, P. Marsden, who is also an expert in early English lettering for his write-ups.

Major Harper and H. H. Brown have a common talent. They produce most exquisite drawings to illustrate the varieties in their respective studies, Edward VII issue and Q.V. 2 cents Numerals—both prize-winners in our competitive exhibitions previously. Incidentally, J. J. Bonar showed complete booklet panes of this Q.V. 2 cent, the first booklet issue and a rare item nowadays.

The Admiral's issue were shown by J. I. Gammie and included a fine lot of early coils and booklets. Norman Fox had sent a special page of the Toronto Coils. H. F. Bleas showed the Officials, both perforated and over-printed, with some quite scarce items including the no stop varieties.

We were all very sorry that our old friend, J. C. Cartwright, was unable to attend the Convention this year through indisposition, but he did his bit with a fine show of mint modern blocks, each showing a known variety, and booklet plate numbers. By the time these notes appear we all hope he will be fully recovered in health.

The writer was entrusted with issues from 1935 to date, and I wonder if this school-boy effort was what caused one young visitor to tell his Dad that he had got practically every stamp on show in one frame, but if so, I am consoled somewhat that he seemed to be very proud of the fact, and anyway I am quite sure he did not have the fine range of water-colour enlarged drawings of the "Secret Dates."

The large wall displays of Electron photographs, radiographs, etc., were provided by W. H. Cheavin, and I particularly noticed that scientifically-minded youngsters paid special attention to these, and they asked questions which proved a keen interest.

Postal History was included in the advertised title of the Exhibition, and was illustrated by many rare and interesting exhibits.

Our newly-elected Fellow of the C.P.S., Frank Campbell of Detroit, showed

arranged to our Annual Do, all were of the opinion Glasgow was really "No Mean City," with its proverbial generosity and friendliness.

Jack Canuck wanted a pre-view of the Exhibition, so sailed in a day or two ahead of time to the Art Club.

Dr. Williams' Study Circle on Newfoundland held many entranced by his wonderful knowledge of the subject and the wealth of material.

The auction held on Saturday again was a wonderful success, with Mrs. Stanley

a fine study on covers of the various types of cancellations (official) used from 1771 to 1893. Col. McLellan showed rare pre-adhesive covers; Nugent Clougher, a Boer War Canadian cover. J. J. Bonar had trans-Atlantic mail markings, and Miss B. Lyndhurst Ogden (our Belinda) carried us across the Continent with representative R.P.O. markings. J. J. Bonar had the very first R.P.O. marking, St. Lawrence-Atlantic on a cover from Montreal to Portland, Maine, October 1853, the centenary of which occurred during the Exhibition. Other covers from J.J. were a Quebec letter 1761 by private hand to London, and a Canadian to Kintyre with dated back stamp, Iona steamer 1885.

Apart from strictly Canadian, our Member, C. W. Meredith, had a display of outstanding interest of Scots local cancellations and relics, pictures and wreck covers of the 1879 Tay Bridge disaster.

The Glasgow Philatelic Societies showed Arctic and Antarctic mails covering various expeditions, but including such poignant items as the last letter of Captain Scott and Lieut. Bowers, written as they awaited death in that fatal blizzard of 1912. One may read, unmoved, these letters printed in a book, but to read the actual pencilled lines is something very different. It touches the heart.

The Caledonian Philatelic Society co-operated with a display of all the new Queen Elizabeth stamps, which we hope will attract many new collectors to the fold.

Dr. B. N. Watson had an interesting frame illustrating philatelic terms, with actual stamps and drawings. Mr. Handford showed the original drawings by R. H. Gollop of the Indian runner, used for the design of "Capex" first-day covers.

In the display by Francis J. Field and G. E. Hoyle, every form of air transport was covered by examples from balloon and pigeon post to rockets, jets, helicopters and parachute.

P. A. Wilde exhibited nine letters of the 17th Century of intense historical interest.

Some items being required by their owners for other displays, changes were made on the 13th, and it was then possible to show Dr. McNeill's semi-official air mails of Canada, and Dr. Mitchell's sheets with original letters written by Robert Wallace of penny post renown and Captain Bligh of the "Bounty."

In order to show what other people had contributed, our President, David Gardner, hadn't a single item of his own in the Exhibition, but I do know that he offered others the loan of anything they might need to complete their own displays, which means he could have filled many more frames, had we had them.

Finally, to show the wide scope of the Exhibition, we had a birch-bark cover from the far North, franked with a 2 cent Map stamp, shown by R. S. Greenhill; methods of sealing, seals, balances and stamp boxes from Nugent Clougher; a fine show case of old postal balances, weights, scales, etc., from R. K. Wortley; scale model of early mail coach from Arthur Hall; a mail coach horn from Ramsay Stewart; models of modern mail steamers and air-planes, and even an example of the Tin Can mail; old Post Office uniforms; post carrier's blunderbuss; photographs of old pillar boxes, etc., supplied by the G.P.O.

Captain R. B. Hetherington filled a case with philatelic literature, hand-books and articles which are invaluable to the serious student of Canadian or

battleship to take back to Portsmouth.

At night, with J. J. Bonar making an ideal chairman for the "Family Dinner Party," the stories ran their rounds, and we trust that Dr. Willan can be depended on to know whether a perforation is part of stamp, or an operation.

During the whole Convention the two most patient and contented fully fledged Honorary Members (Badges and all) were

"Granny" and "Bunny" Barrett, two lovely poodles, which made ideal mascots for the show.

"Well, David, you gave us a wonderful and happy Convention, and we all congratulate you and wish you a good rest, but not too long!

To our new President, W. C. Hinde, we wish you a very happy year. We are all with you."

1859 issue as a whole, upon mentioning the idea of "Corner stamps as a means of identifying the number of plates used" to Senator Calder, a favourable reply was received with his blessings on the study. This was coupled with all the corner stamps to be found in his own collection, together with those in Mr. Lichtenstein's, lent to help in the study. Brigadier Studd's copies were also made available. Senator Calder had already made a study of the stamps with Imprint found on the 5c value.

The notes that follow are not a Final Answer, but are given as a basis on which further findings may eventually add up to the solving of the question as to the number of times that the plates were re-entered. They can be added to, subtracted from, or serve merely as a basis for further study and research.

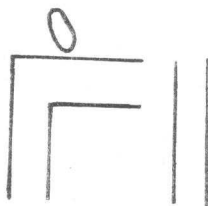
I would like to stress the importance of evidence from Proofs and their colour. I have the idea that "Proof Pulls" were made before, during and after an "order" was being printed, and much evidence can be gained from studying Corner pieces from such material.

To further this study, students must pool their findings—it is impossible nowadays for any one collector to amass the requisite material, which is in collections all over the world.

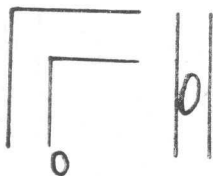
THE ONE CENT VALUE

Diagram shewing Guide Dots at the N.W. corner and also Guide Dot in the West frame line, halfway in the frame line.
North West Corner

Type A
Perf. $11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$
3 copies



Type B
 $11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$
1 copy



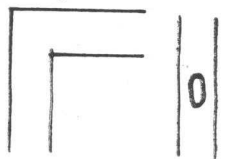
Type C
 $12 \times 11\frac{3}{4}$
1 copy



Type D
 12×12
1 copy

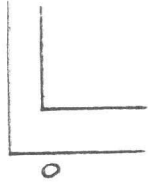


Type E
 12×12
4 copies



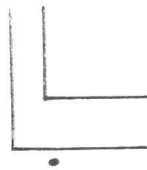
South West Corner

Type A
 $11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$
 3 copies



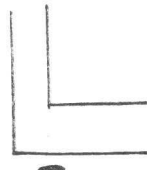
Weak entry in N.E. corner.

Type B
 $11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$
 1 copy



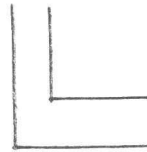
Oval line retouched in front of chin.

Type C
 $12 \times 11\frac{3}{4}$
 4 copies



Base line at S.E. corner weak, almost broken.

Type D
 12×12
 1 copy

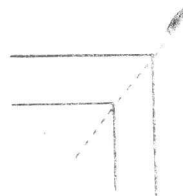


Type E
 12×12
 1 copy



North East Corner

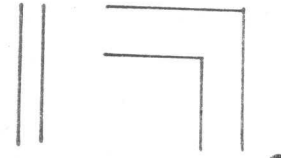
Type A
 $11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$
 3 copies



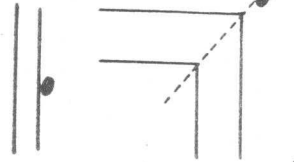
Type B
 $11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$



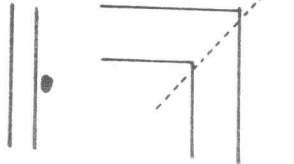
Type C
12 x 11 $\frac{3}{4}$



Type D
12 x 12
5 copies

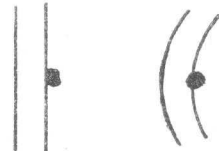
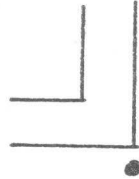


Type E
12 x 12
5 copies

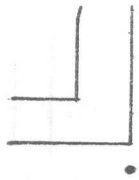


South East Corner

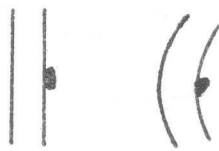
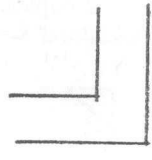
Type A
11 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
3 copies



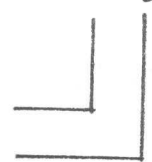
Type B
12 x 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 copy



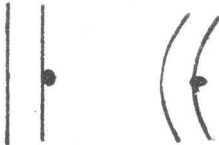
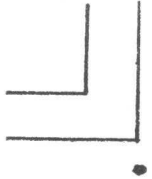
Type C
12 x 12
1 copy



Type D
12 x 12
1 copy



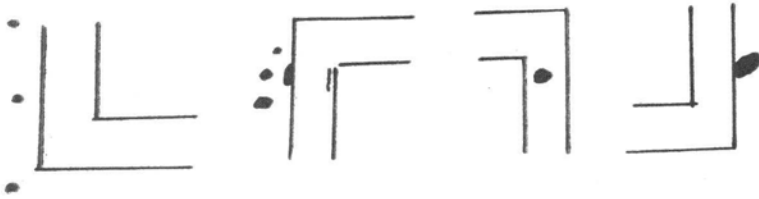
Type E
12 x 12
1 copy



North East Corner

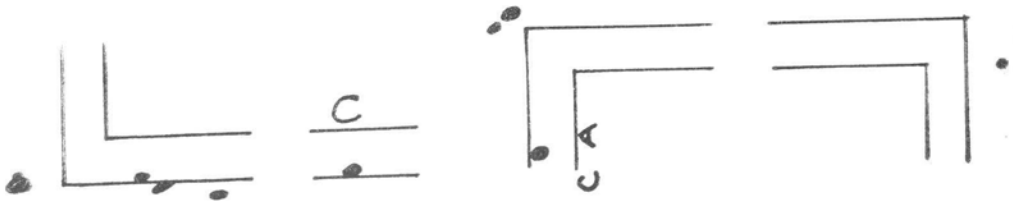
THE FIVE CENTS VALUE

North West Corner



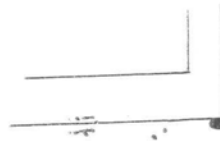
Type A 3 copies. Two dots in C of Cents.

South West Corner

Type A Perf. $11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$. 5 copies.

49

South East Corner

Type A
3 copiesType B Similar to A but
no "C" dot.Type C
1 copyType D
 $11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$
2 copies



in mid-air one might say. The pictures are not to size, the enlargement shows in better detail how the stamp ceases, and also the dot on the nose, which is the only obvious variety as between the six copies illustrated.

If we knew the answer to this riddle, we might almost be prepared to make it a competition. We are in the dark, however, as much as anyone. A comprehensive search of all the accepted works fails to produce any information. We shall welcome both opinions and guesses from our readers.



CANADIAN RAILWAY POSTMARKS

By P. R. GREY (607)

The second of the lists of railway postmarks, arranged geographically under the main and branch lines of each of the railway systems, is given below. This part covers the area north of the St. Lawrence as far west as Toronto, North Bay and Cochrane.

I am grateful for the encouragement received from other members after publication of Part I in the October 1953 issue of *Maple Leaves*. As a result

of suggestions, the mileage of each R.P.O. heading has been added, where known, as an aid to writing up. Train numbers have not, however, been included as, over a period, these are subject to variation and can also be misleading because the C.N.R., C.P.R. and other railways each have their own series of train numbers and duplication therefore arises.

The arrangement suggested in these lists lends itself admirably to the use of C.N.R. and C.P.R. maps, which are easily obtainable. These can be cut up into appropriate areas and the "R.P.O. towns" underlined in red.

The following minor amendments are necessary to Part I:—

Para. 2 (a) Second line : Lunenburg.

Para. 4 (a) Insert asterisk before "St. Stephen and Edmundston."

Para. 4 (d) Insert asterisk before "Sorel and Sutton."

PART II



QUEBEC AND MONTREAL TO TORONTO, NORTH BAY AND COCHRANE

(The town names are given in full, but in the postmarks they are often abbreviated. The references are to Shaw's Catalogue for the benefit of those who possess a copy. An asterisk indicates a branch or sub-branch of the route given in the heading).

1. C.N.R. TRANSCONTINENTAL LINE. MONTREAL, COTEAU, OTTAWA (118 miles).
 Montreal, Coteau and Ottawa Q.73-75.
 Ottawa, Coteau and Montreal Q.215.
2. C.N.R. MAIN LINE. QUEBEC, GARNEAU JCT., MONTREAL. (186 miles).
 Montreal and Quebec, Grand Trunk Ry. Q.125.
 Quebec, Garneau Jct. and Montreal Q.206-208.
 * Riviere a Pierre and Montreal Q.256-257.

- (b) MONTREAL-MONT LAURIER. (158 miles)
 Montreal and Mont Laurier Q.115-118.
 Montreal and Nominingue Q.119.
 Montreal and Labelle Q.107.
 Montreal and St. Agathe des Monts Q.132.
 Montreal and St. Jerome Q.134-136.
- (c) OTTAWA-PRESCOTT. (53 miles)
 Ottawa and Prescott O.250-253.
 Prescott and Ottawa O.296-297.
 Bytown and Prescott O.52.
- (d) OTTAWA, CARLETON PLACE, SMITHS FALLS, BROCKVILLE. (76 miles)
 Ottawa and Brockville O.210-211, 213,
 Brockville and Ottawa O.42.
 Brockville and Carleton Place O.40-41.
- (e) OTTAWA-MANIWAKI. (82 miles)
 Ottawa and Maniwaki O.233-235.
- (f) OTTAWA-WALTHAM. (80 miles)
 Ottawa and Waltham O.264-267.
 Ottawa and Fort Coulonge O.219-220.
- (g) RENFREW, SHARBOT LAKE, KINGSTON. (104 miles)
 Kingston and Renfrew O.126.
 Renfrew and Sharbot Lake O.298.
 Sharbot Lake and Renfrew O.315-317.
 Kingston and Sharbot Lake O.127-130.
 * Kingston and Tweed O.134-135.
 * Kingston and Pembroke O.125.
 * Tweed and Kingston O.423.
13. NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM (U.S.A.)
 Cornwall and Ottawa (57 miles) O.64.

PRECANCELS

A SUMMARY OF ERRORS AND VARIETIES

By G. E. L. MANLEY (327)

For some time now it has struck me that there are quite a number of varieties of Precancels besides the usual "inverteds," "doubles," etc., and the different shades of the stamps themselves. Some of these are listed in Hoover's Catalog, while others have been reported by various collectors. It seems that it might be of interest to gather together all the known information, and these notes are therefore written in the hope that others will correct and add to them.

They are arranged for the sake of clarity in somewhat arbitrary groups as under:—

Major Printing Errors.

BRIDGEBURG

An extra "b," i.e. Bridgeburg. On all stamps of the right-hand vertical row. This appears on all issues of Type 1/U-206, and was used for 21 years.

LONDON

Type 5/U-215. On the 1c. and 2c. of 1937 there was a printing of '3070' instead of '3470.' 3070 was the num-

ber for Green Valley, Ont., a city not authorised to use precancels. Complete sheets of this Number were printed. There are said to have been 50,000 of the 1c., but the quantity of the 2c. printed, though less, is unknown.

TORONTO

On the 50c. Q.V. there is a double, one impression being of the normal Type 2, while the other is Type 3/U-200 inverted.

WINDSOR

- (1) K.E. 1c. A double, one being Windsor Type 1/U-200 and the other impression Bridgeburg Type 1.
- (2) K.E. 1c. A double inverted, one being Windsor Type 1/U-200 and the other impression London Type 1/U-200.

WINNIPEG

K.G.V. 1912, 1c. A double inverted, one being Winnipeg Type 3/U-201, and the other impression Brandon Type 1/U-200.

the 2c. carmine Geo. V. first issue. If you will refer to the Holmes Handbook, either 1st or 2nd edition, you will see on page 128 a complete description of these coils. This is as per statement of Mr. Norris who was the party who rubber-stamped the strips be-

stamps in 1935, the year of engraving the die is shown on every postage stamp issued since that date.

These dates, especially of the low values of the 1935 set, 1c. to 5c., are very minute and require a strong light to be seen.

Blue Ink.

This ink appears to have been tried out for clarity, and not in the form of an error, though this is perhaps controversial. It was used on Bridgeburg Type 1 K.E. 1c. (including "b" error), Montreal Type 2/U-200 K.E. 1c. and 2c., and Toronto Type 3/U-200 Q.V. 1c., and K.E. 1c., 2c. and 5c.

Minor Printing Errors.

HAMILTON

- (1) Type 5/U-213. Instead of "3100," there is a variety that appears as "310G," which has been found on the 1c. and 2c. of 1933, and 1c. of 1935. This would seem to be a broken "O" rather than an actual printed "G." It is the 99th stamp on the sheet.
- (2) Type 1/U-200. A variety in which the first "O" of "Ontario" is narrower than the last one, has recently been reported. It appears in more than one position on the plate, and probably on all issues of this Type for Hamilton.

The same variety exists on Bridgeburg Type 1, Brockville Type 1/U-206, London Type 1/U-200, Ottawa Type 1/U-200, Toronto Type 3/U-200 (including K.E. 1c. Blue Ink), and Windsor Type 1/U-200.

Type 3 for Toronto would appear to have been set up two or even three times, and it is only on the first of these impressions that the narrow "O" is to be found.

QUEBEC

- (1) Type 1/U-200; all values of K.E. and K.G.V. This consists of a variety where the "Q" and the "E" of QUE are very close together, due to wrong font type. In a horizontal end pair the second stamp shews this, while in a count of 300 stamps one in ten was the variety. It therefore seems probable that the entire second vertical row of the plate was of this spacing.
- (2) Type 3/U-201. There is a large "E" variety in this Type, but for myself I find them difficult to separate.

NUMERALS

Type U-215. There appear to be two types of the figure "3" in some of those towns, e.g. Guelph 3080, Hamil-

ton 3100, that it was possible to find pairs, one normal, one inverted. This was soon corrected.

- (2) Toronto Type 13/U-213. K.G.V. 1933 1c.

Omissions.

BRANTFORD

Type 1. K.E. 1c. "Ontario missing.

CARLETON PLACE

- (1) Type 1. 1931 1c. (Die II). "Ont missing.
- (2) Type 1. 1933 2c. Place-name missing. In a block of 20 from the left-hand bottom corner of the pane (four rows of five stamps) the third row up shews the defect with the 4th and 5th stamps completely without the place-name.

HALIFAX

Type 1. K.E. 2c. and 5c., both inverted, without the lines. This precancel was made from loose type which was left standing. The brass rule was probably borrowed, and a printing carried out, without it being replaced.

QUEBEC

Type 1/U-200 K.G.V. "QUE" missing. So far found on 1c. 2c and 5c., and 1c. inverted.

Defective and Dirty Plates.

Many constant flaws in lettering and/or lines can be found due to this, especially in Montreal, Quebec, Regina and Toronto.

It is not known for certain how the lines came to be bent in Toronto Type 7, but it is thought that a cheap zinc rule used in moulding electro may have bent under pressure.

Precancels on Varieties of K.G.V. Stamps.

- (1) 1912. 1c. and 2c. with fine horizontal lines across stamps. These have been found precancelled.
- (2) 1916. War Tax 2c.+1c. Only one rec'd one has been seen which is Die 1, while precancels have so far only been found on Die II of the brown stamp.
- (3) 1924. 2c. and 5c. Thin experimental paper. A large number of precancels appear on this paper, only some of which are listed in Hoover's Catalog.
- (4) 1931. 1c. and 2c. Precancels appear on both Dies of all three stamps, though those on Die I of the 2c. brown are extremely rare.
- (5) 1932. Medallion. 3c. Precancels so

CORONATION FLAG CANCELLATION



CANADA 1859 10c. BLACK BROWN

Dear Sir,

Having read with interest all the articles and correspondence recently published in "Stamp Collecting" on the question as to whether this 10c. stamp is a "changeling" and having also read the article by Mr. Harry Lussey, President of the British North American Philatelic Society, in a recent issue of their magazine, "Topics", I have come to the conclusion or, should I say, satisfied myself, albeit somewhat reluctantly, that this stamp in this colour must indeed be a changeling. I do not need to refer to the various arguments and evidence adduced for and against which have already appeared but I now wish to put forward a further argument which concerns a parallel case and which, I consider, substantiates my view.

At the time and immediately before the Black Brown was printed, there were negotiations going on between the Canadian Post Office and Messrs Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson (which firm became the American Bank Note Company during the course of the negotiations) for a supply of stamped envelopes. On the 16th March, 1859, the Post Office wrote to the printers as follows: "the Post Master General desires also to have provided as an experiment, a supply of stamped letter envelopes—of ordinary letter size of two values—5 cents. and 10 cents.—of device and color corresponding to the same stamps in the ordinary shape".

Further letters passed between the parties regarding shape and device and on the 15th June, 1859, the Post Office again wrote: "I am to request that you will prepare dies for the purpose of the denomination of 5 cents. and 10 cents. using the Head of the Queen as you propose for a device and the colors of the ordinary stamps of corresponding values", and on the 12th September the printers sent a proof impression and promised sample envelopes "the die printed in red and lilac, as requested." On the 5th November

the stamped envelope samples were sent to the Post Office "prepared in accordance with your order" for their approval and this approval was accorded on the 15th November.

All the correspondence referred to appears in the second volume of Boggs and refers to the stamped envelopes that are well known as the "Nesbitt" dies. No objection was raised by the Post Office to the colour of the 10c. and they received 100,000 of them. The colour, as we have seen, was specifically mentioned as Lilac.

However, and the point of the argument is, all the copies of these envelopes that now exist are in a dark brown colour and Boggs in his first volume lists the impressed stamp as being Black Brown. It would appear to be more than likely that a similar mixture of ink was used for both these envelopes and the ordinary 10c. now also listed as Black Brown and that the same set of circumstances applied to both with the result that both became changelings.

Yours faithfully,

J. MILLAR ALLEN (422).

STUDY GROUP FOR NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA

Dear Sir,

I should be very interested to contact any members who may be interested in the stamps and postal history of the above Colonies. Mr. Baresch has started the ball rolling with his excellent article on the numbered grid cancels of New Brunswick. I know that all possible help will be forthcoming from our friends across the Atlantic. Mr. Stephenson, Convenor of Group Studies, has asked me to act as Secretary to the Group and I shall be pleased to do so. Please drop me a line immediately if you are interested.

Yours sincerely,

H. L. DARNELL (613).

THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY

I have to report a most successful year. The list of books is steadily growing longer, our finances are well on the right side of the line, and many more members made use of the facilities offered by the Library. There is a constant demand for the more popular books, but I am sure you will find something of interest in the revised list published in this issue.

I am often asked, "How can I borrow books from the library?" The answer is simply this. Write to me stating the books you require, and as they become available they will be posted to you. It is as easy as that. Do not send money until you return the books, and please remember that postage must be paid BOTH ways. I emphasise both ways, because recently I have had books returned with postal order sufficient to pay loan charges only.

There is no specific charge for leaflets, except postage each way, but we would appreciate a small donation—postage stamps—to help in purchasing more literature. These articles are taken from Maple Leaves, Topics and other Philatelic publications, and cover a wide range of subjects. If you have any literature or articles for which you have no further use, please send them to me. I would also like to know of books for sale.

I have asked our Editor if a detachable or separate page can be included in this

39. P.E.I. "Lot No." Cancellations. (A. K. Grimmer). 4 pages.
40. P.E.I. Cover Valuations. (W. W. Chadbourne). 2 pages.
41. P.E.I. The Pence Postal issues. (M. V. Quarles). 17 pages.
42. P.E.I. Bibliography. (Study Group). 3 pages.
43. P.E.I. Random notes on the first issue. (L. S. Crosby). 3 pages.
44. New Brunswick, cover valuation. (W. W. Chadbourne). 2 pages.
45. Newfoundland, 5 cent Caribou issue. (A. B. Moll). 5 pages.
46. " Plating of the 1 cent card of 1880. (W. & D. Meyerson). 5 pages.
47. " Plating the 1 cent Guy. (H. A. MacMaster). 12 pages.
48. " Provisional of 1897. (D. Meyerson). 4 pages.
49. " Travelling Post Offices. (W. & D. Meyerson). 12 pages.
50. " " " " " " 6 pages.
51. " Pre adhesive P.H. and P. Markings. (W. & D. Meyerson). 47 pages.
52. O.H.M.S. (Various). 8 pages.
53. O.H.M.S. (Various). 16 pages.
54. Revenues. (Various). 11 pages.
55. Revenues, Check list of Newfoundland. (E. H. Hiscock). 2 pages.
56. Canadian Locals. (4 articles). 15 pages.
57. Canadian Locals. (H. W. Hale). 7 pages.
58. Design of the Sixpence Prince Albert. (G. E. Wellburn). 3 pages.
59. First printing of 6d. 1859, and on thin paper. (Wellburn & Sullivan). 5 pages.
60. Hand and Machine Made Papers 1851-1859. (Wellburn & Sullivan). 3 pages.
61. P.E.I. Preconfederation Postmarks. (S. S. Weatherbie). 3 pages.
62. Handstruck stamps of B.C. and V.I. (G. E. Wellburn). 13 pages.
63. A Seaman's letter from Vancouver Island. (G. E. Wellburn). 3 pages.
64. Early use of U.S. stamps in British Columbia. (G. E. Wellburn). 4 pages.
65. Victoria Post Office—Handstruck stamps of 1859. (G. E. Wellburn). 3 pages.
66. Beginning of Postal Service in B.C. (G. E. Wellburn). 3 pages.
67. Postal History of Red River B.N.A. (Dr. M. Campbell). 19 pages.
68. Canadian Military Postmarks. (Ian Morgan). 18 pages.
69. Canadian Postal History. (H. Buckland). 10 pages.
70. Canadian Proofs. (M. A. Studd). 9 pages.
71. "Experimental Coil" 1918. (C. Coleman). 2 pages.
72. Instructions to British Postmasters, 1856-1863. (A. E. Stephenson). 3 pages.
73. Postmarks of Canada. (A. E. Stephenson). 3 pages.
74. Canadian Easter Seals. (Baulch & Armstrong). 3 pages.
75. Canada imperforates are proofs. (C. W. Brazier). 2 pages.
76. Canadian Varieties. (R. M. Bryan). 3 pages.
77. Canadian Postal Slogan Cancellations. (C. B. D. Garrett). 18 pages.
78. Incomplete notes on 2 and 4 ringed numeral cancellations. (R. Barraclough). 4 pages.
79. Wings over Canada. (F. L. Wellman). 8 pages.
80. Main plate varieties of B.N.A. (G. Fairbanks). 3 pages.
81. Canadian Heraldry. (Falconer & Poole). 4 pages.
82. British Columbia Express Companies. (Seven different). 30 pages.
83. Additional data N. Ontario and Keewatin P.O.s, 1895. (F. Campbell). 6 pages.
84. Red River B.N.A. (Dr. M. Campbell). 4 pages.
85. Postal History 1860-1944. (Public Relations Branch P.O.). 10 pages.
86. Jarrett E5 Essay and Riel "Essay." 5 pages.
87. Odd articles. No. 1 (Various half or one page). 6 pages.
88. Odd articles. No. 2 " " 12 pages.
89. College Stamps of Canada. (F. W. Pollock). 3 pages.
90. New Frontiers in the Past. (H. W. Lussey). 6 pages.
91. Canadian Transatlantic Mails. (F. W. Staff). 4 pages.
92. Notes on certain Canadian Ship Markings. (Dr. Whitehead). 2 pages.
93. Initial Listing of Presentation Booklets. (Reg Barraclough). 15 pages.
94. X-Rays in B.N.A. Philately. (W. H. S. Cheavin). 5 pages.
95. A brief history of papermaking. 6 pages.
96. Canadian Censor Marks of 1914-1918. (H. E. Guertin). 2 pages.
97. Hairlines on the Edwards, Quebec and Admirals. (G. B. Harper). 6 pages.
98. Fine Engravings on Newfoundland. (Robson Lowe). 4 pages.
99. Folder of cuttings on Newfoundland. 15 pages.
100. "Canadian Topics," ten articles by P. J. Hurst from Philatelic Gossip.
(A series of articles by J. G. Goodwin from B.N.A. Topics 101 to 112).
101. B.N.A. Pre-adhesives. 2 pages.
102. B.N.A. Pre-adhesives. 4 pages.
103. B.N.A. Pre-adhesives. 3 pages.
104. B.N.A. Pre-adhesives—Steamboat. 3 pages.
105. B.N.A. Pre-adhesives—R.P.O. 4 pages.
106. B.N.A. Pre-adhesives—"Paid." 4 pages.

4.—Nominations received by the Secretary shall be passed to the Fellowship Sub-Committee, who will be responsible for checking the suitability of the nominee. The Fellowship Sub-Committee shall be appointed by the President and shall comprise three senior Fellows. The Fellowship Sub-Committee shall have the power to accept or reject the nomination.

5.—Such nominations as are accepted by the Fellowship Sub-Committee shall be presented to the Committee, where election shall become effective by a two-thirds majority of members' votes recorded.

6.—Nominations rejected by the Fellowship Sub-Committee may be re-submitted for further consideration after a period of not less than three years from the date of the original submission.

7.—Where considered desirable in the interests of the Society, the Fellowship Sub-Committee may, whilst not rejecting a nomination, withhold it until such time as they consider it acceptable for presentation to the Committee for decision.

8.—The Fellowship Sub-Committee shall exercise the utmost discretion in the selection of suitable nominations in order to maintain the highest level of award and to ensure the impossibility of any abuse. All matters regarding the selection of nominations shall be treated in the strictest confidence.

*Forms are available from the Secretary.

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May, 1950—R. W. T. LEES JONES.
Sept., 1951—J. C. CARTWRIGHT.

Sept., 1952—DAVID GARDNER.
Oct., 1953—WM. C. HINDE.

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1948—R. W. T. LEES JONES.
GERALD E. WELBURN.
1949—BRIG. M. A. STUDD.
1950—DAVID GARDNER.
J. C. CARTWRIGHT.
1951—FRED JARRETT.
DR. R. WILLAN.

1952—MISS B. LYNDHURST OGDEN.
FRED AITCHISON (died 30th
January, 1953).
1953—A. BRUCE AUCKLAND.
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Local Study Groups exist in the following districts. Information regarding meetings may be had from the Contact Members listed below:—

GROUP	CONTACT MEMBER
Aberdeen and North Scotland	George Beverley, 14, Holburn Road, Aberdeen.
Derbyshire and Notts.	D. A. Avery, 184, Wollaton Road, Beeston, Notts.
Dundee and Central Scotland	F. H. Fairweather, Struan Pl., Newport, Dundee.

596 BLEASE, H. F., Lausanne, 78, Bradley Road, Trowbridge, Wilts.

528 BLOIS, E. M., 4, Cartaret Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

341 BONAR, John J., 30, Greenhill Gardens, Edinburgh.

366 BOSWORTH, Wm. N., 70, Iddesleigh Road, Bournemouth.

369 BOWMAN, R. T., 14, Keswick Road, Orpington, Kent.

552 BRAYSHAY, S., 18, Palace Road, Birkenhead, Merseyside.

C.B.N.

C.B.

C.R. to C.E., P.H.

C., N.

C., N., B.

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 254 WELLBURN, Gerald E., R.D.P., F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S., Deerholme, Duncan, B.C., Canada. C., N., B., G.B., P.H.
 81 WHITE, W., 82, Mitchell Street, Glasgow. C.
 529 WHITE, W. T., 6312, Marguerite Street, Vancouver, 13, B.C., Canada. C.B.
 611 WHITEHEAD, A. (Dr.), 44, York Street, Sackville, N.B., Canada. C.P.V.B.N.
 543 WHITLEY, E., 25, Harker Terrace, Stanningley, Leeds. C.P., C.Q.
 618 WHITELEY, R. M., Woodbury, Durley Road, Seaton, Devon. N.
 100 WHITWORTH, Geoffrey, Westfield, Greetland, Halifax, Yorks. C., B.
 364 WIDDOWSON, H. J., Clinton Hse., Pelham Rd., Sherwood Rise, Nottingham. C.
 295 WIGGINS, Herbert F., 81, Glenfield Road, Leicester. C.
 681 WILDE, P. A., 36, Alfreda Road, Whitchurch, Cardiff. C.
 437 WILLAN, Dr. R., F.C.P.S., Oak House, Shaw, Lancs. N.
 599 WILLCOCK, W. M. C., 3500, Belmore Avenue, Montreal. C.
 570 WILLIAMS, D. J., 105, Upper Tooting Road, London, S.W.17. C.
 620 WILLIAMS, Wm., 53, Central Road, Wembley, Mddx. C.P.
 636 WILLIAMSON, Sir George A., Investment House, 6, Union Row, Aberdeen. C.N.P.
 574 WILLINGTON, K., 15, Hilary Avenue, Norwich, Norfolk. C., CR—CQ.
 410 WILLMOTT, Mrs. M. L., 28, Park Hill Rise, Croydon. C.
 551 WILSON, R., Oaklands, Cresswell Road, West Hartlepool. C.
 415 WOOD, Stanley A., 1, Dorset Street, Grey Lynn, Auckland, W.2, New Zealand. N.
 192 WOOD, Eustace, Westward Ho, 5, Cypress Road, Newport, I. of W. C.
 496 WOODALL, R. G., Forest Cottage, Holtwood, Wimborne. C., B., N., P.H., P.A., P.
 526 WOODLEY, A. A. J., "Mirador," 9, Headland Park Rd., Preston, Paignton, S. Devon. C.
 663 WOODS, James Edward, 2, Hengrave Road, Forest Hill, London, S.E.23. C.
 585 WORSSELL, J. M., 87, Northdown Park Road, Margate, Kent. C.G.C.
 646 WORWOOD, W., 6, Labonte Street, Charny, P.Q., Canada. C.
 536 WRESSELL, M., Mrs., 1, Beech Street, Paddock, Huddersfield. C.
 214 YARROLL, J. E., 111, Invergyle Drive, Glasgow, S.W.2. C., N.
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1953 - 1954

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Alg. Phil. p. 76



MAPLE LEAVEN

JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GT. BRITAIN

Vol. 5 No. 3

APRIL, 1954

Whole No. 31

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JOURNAL OF THE
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN

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Vol. 5 No. 3

APRIL, 1954

Whole No. 31

Notes and Comments

Spring Promptings

The rebirth of nature in its most active fields each year causes or seems to cause similar awakenings in ourselves. However dreary and long the winter may have been, the hint of better things "around the corner" conveyed by the warming sun and the lengthening days brings back to us that optimism which we thought had died for the last time. Looking round the garden, still standing in water from the weekend's incessant rain, a sorry unkempt clayey glue-pit which we were not sorry to forsake for the warmth of the hearth in the late autumn, out bursts optimism reborn anew in spite of the dead wallflowers and the remains of winter lettuce. The tragedies and failures of the past are almost forgotten as we peruse the seed catalogues, and the onions and carrots we have never been able to grow are once more re-ordered. What a wonderful thing is this commencement all over again of Nature's year!

The Philatelic Spring

In the days of our youth we always understood that Philately was essentially a winter pursuit, with enthusiasms reborn each autumn and dying in the late spring. This has changed over the years till the cycle seemed to have become almost a perfect rhythm, no start or finish, rotating evenly in tranquil harmony. We are now, however, noticing that the trend seems to be towards a rhythm in harmony with nature, that there is if anything a quiet time in the winter and a strong awakening in the early spring. Cynical dealers tell us this is due to the financial strain of the 1st of January, with income tax, school fees, annual dues of various kinds, and the cost of the festive season, and that it takes Father a few weeks or a month or two to recover from it all!

The Fresh Impulse

We ourselves seem to be affected by all this "bursting into bud" feeling and are inclined to try and transmit it to the Society and its members. We feel the urge to grow, or to try and make the Society grow. Believing that there is no standing still, only progress or retreat, we look around to see what can be done to advance still further the usefulness, reputation and membership of the Society. More perceptive members than us may see several directions in which advances might be made. We ourselves at the moment think of three, and we would like to know what our readers have to say about them, because they could all be considered at the Annual General Meeting in September if having any popularity. One consideration applies to all of them—they would cost money and some increase in subscription would be essential. They would, of course, also involve the officers of the Society in increased work. This latter consideration is one which is likely to be overlooked and not given the consideration it merits. Your principal officers must of necessity be enthusiasts for the

Society as they can expect to spend five hours on Society duties for each one they can find for their own collections! We will consider the three suggestions in each of the following paragraphs.

Library Improvements

It seems to us that the present Library arrangements are not either adequate or appropriate for a Society of the size and standing we consider we are—or aim to be. Certain important works are not held by us, others we have in a single copy only, and there is little financial provision each year for the Librarian to buy either to fill gaps or to obtain new publications. We tend to have an excellent service of extracted articles from magazines and journals unsupported with a similar service of the authoritative works on the subject. There is also a charge for the borrowing from the library of practically anything of value. Borrowers should certainly refund the registered postage of sending them their requests, and return the volume in similar manner, but the charges for the use of the library service should be discontinued. At the same time a specific sum of money should be earmarked for the purchase of books each year, and this sum should be in some reasonable proportion to the size of the Society.

Society Handbook

There is in the minds of some members, who have pursued studies of a particular issue to fairly exhaustive lengths, an idea that we should start the publication of a handbook on the stamps of Canada, by producing a booklet or booklets covering each specific issue which can eventually be bound into perhaps the most complete and ambitious Canadian Handbook ever produced. We are informed that the necessary information for this is already available as regards certain issues. If we tried to produce one or two sections each year, it would still take a long time. Even if the sections were sold, there would have to be extra finance to back the project. It is feared that unless something of this kind is done, much research work of our members will one day be lost.

A Monthly Journal?

Lastly, and with considerable hesitation and much trepidation, we whisper that there might be some ground now for considering the production of the Journal more frequently. Unless we have been sadly led astray, there appears to be a steady enough supply of material which with a little encouragement would suffice for an issue containing a reasonable number of pages each month. There would be advantages, the quarterly peak might be smoothed a little, the more frequent regularity might appeal to advertisers more strongly, and attention could be given to the odd items of "News" which now often have to be discarded as stale. The annual number would not be 12, as the August/September months would only attract one issue, and a similar telescoping might apply to June/July or some other period presenting difficulty. We think there might be 10 issues in each year.

The Total Effect

No calculations have as yet been made as to what all this would cost, but we imagine that it would mean something approaching doubling the present subscription of 10/-. Do you consider that it would be worth it? The Society is run by the Officers for the members, and we seek to give you what you want, not what we think you ought to have. In many cases, however, we have no really clear indication, and have to accept as a fair sample the opinions of the few with whom we are in close touch or who write to us either in support or in disagreement of what we have suggested. It should perhaps be made clear that it would take some time to put into operation any decision to print a more frequent Journal. We shall be interested to have your point of view on all this.

Newfoundland Air Mails

Published in 1953, the joint authors Messrs. R. E. R. Dalwick and C. H. C. Harmer, provide a first class publication covering the time from the pioneer

attempts to the merging of Newfoundland into Canada in 1949. The excitement of the early attempts to be the first across the Atlantic and the daring and adventure of those early days stand in vivid contrast with the precise philatelic information also supplied for each attempt. This is a book you will read and want to own. Now is your chance. A gift copy, autographed by the joint authors, has been presented to raise funds for the Convention. It will be included in the Convention Auction next September. It is a magnificent example of how history and philately go hand in hand.

The West-End Philatelist

Congratulations to David Field, Ltd., for achieving a Golden Jubilee of publication of this excellent journal. It took its bow in March 1904, edited by B. W. H. Poole, and its original editor is one of the contributors to the special Golden Jubilee number. The emphasis in this issue is on a review of the last fifty years in many different fields, and the 40-page issue constitutes a historical survey of no little value. We strongly recommend two shillingsworth of the "Golden Jubilee" number to all our readers; whilst there is nothing essentially Canadian, there is much which will interest and strengthen the reader. Copies can be obtained from David Field, Ltd., 7, Vigo Street, London, W.1.

Finds Can Still Be Made

Herbert Buckland sends us a cutting from "The Globe and Mail" (Toronto?) dated 27th February, 1954, relating the circumstances of a find of three full sheets of 50c Edwards. The finders tore off the bottom row from one sheet to show to dealers in their search for the highest offer! Jim Sissons is stated to have paid \$7,500 for the lot. The newspaper says that the largest known block previously was one of 28 owned by Fred Jarrett.

Subscriptions

Our Treasurer, J. P. Macaskie, tells me that there are still quite a few outstanding subscriptions and that he hates spending the Society's money on reminder postages, as well as the time it takes. If you are one of the delinquents, please send him 10/- (or £1 to cover next year as well) and let the revenue of the Society be spent to our mutual advantage on the Society's services. Thank you.

The Farouk Sale

Member Cyril Harmer must have got quite hot in the six days of what he calls "spirited bidding and enthusiastic competition" which realised £115,160. We shall expect similar results when we come to the Convention Auction at Buxton in September!

Holiday Thoughts

When one's period of absence from the office has an effect on the arrangements which can be made for the rest of the staff, early planning of holidays is necessary. This year we are not only having a different type of holiday than formerly, but we are splitting it into two parts; one at Easter and the other in August. This year we are caravanning, touring with our family caravan hitched on behind the car. Not for us are the large commercially-arranged caravan camps and sites; when we halt at the end of each day it is usually at some remote farmstead well down a by-road, "far from the madding crowd." The Easter trip is mainly in the nature of a try-out, for we have not yet used our newly-purchased Cheltenham van, but we hope to look in on George Manley and may see one or two other members. In August we intend to roll gently across the south of England, spend most of our time in Devon and Cornwall, and then roll gently back home. So if any of our members in that area see a pastel-blue Rover 75, with a similarly coloured caravan trailing behind, arriving at the front door—please don't set the dog at the occupants, as it will only be an itinerant collector of Map stamps paying his compliments and making a courtesy call!

GROUP NEWS

From ABERDEEN, enthusiastic Contact Member George Beverley sends us a monthly report of all their doings. We haven't room for all he says each time, but we can tell you enough to make you wish you were nearer to that Scotsman's paradise. At the December meeting, Mr. John Anderson, M.B.E., gave a lecture and display "Pre-cancels and various types of Postmarks on Canadian Stamps." He also showed a perf. 12½ 1870 3c. At the January meeting "Ossie" Fraser produced a portion of the collection of Mr. J. Millar Allen, kindly sent over from Northern Ireland. The February occasion was no less a success than these two had been when Mr. A. L. Bruce gave a display which ranged over uncommon postmarks right through to re-entries early and recent—what a field over which to roam! There seems to be no doubt that all were thoroughly entertained on each occasion and that Aberdeen is going from strength to strength.

The WEST RIDING GROUP have J. P. Macaskie as Contact Member. It has held three meetings so far this winter, and a fourth is arranged to take place in March. Subjects for discussion have included Quebec issues, where some of the results of Mr Whitley's researches were seen (They should be in *July Maple Leaves*—Ed.), Small Cents issues, and as a complete change, an extremely interesting film show of Canadian scenery in colour. This latter entertainment was provided by the kind invitation of a gentleman who spends a considerable time in Canada and the U.S.A. each year, and who apparently wastes no opportunity of taking a good photograph. This film was accompanied by an entertaining and personal description of the places on view.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The outline arrangements for the Eighth Annual Convention have been decided and are set out in this issue. The Organisers and I hope that as many of you as possible will be able to attend, and we promise all of you who come a most enjoyable time. We are thinking of having a small printing of souvenir envelopes for the occasion.

You will all be pleased to hear that David Gardner has agreed to take over and run the Convention Auction. Details of these arrangements will also be found later in these pages.

The work of organising the arrangements generally has been much lightened by the assistance of Messrs John Lea and J. P. Macaskie, whilst Dr. Willan has also given us the benefit of his attendance at our meetings and contributed much to help us in our decisions. We have been handicapped by the absence due to ill-health of Past President Lees-Jones, but we hope and believe he will be well enough by September to be with us on the occasion itself. He has said he will be there.

Details of further arrangements will appear in the July issue; in the meantime do not forget to reserve the dates in your diaries—September 21st to 24th—and get in touch with Mr Macaskie to reserve your hotel accommodation, coach seats, etc.

A lot of hard work is being put in to make the whole event the usual outstanding success we have come to expect, and the principal part each of you can play is to support it if at all possible.

WM. C. HINDE

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

Palace Hotel, Buxton, 21st to 24th September, 1954

For earlier particulars see "Maple Leaves," January, 1954, page 27.

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

Tuesday,	Morning and afternoon.	Arrival of members.
21st September	Evening . .	Display: "Postmarks"—L. Baresch.
Wednesday,	10. 0 a.m. .	Meeting of the Executive Committee.
22nd September	11. 0 a.m. .	Annual General Meeting.
	2. 0 p.m. .	Coach Tour to Chatsworth.
	7.30 p.m. .	Display—"Nova Scotia"—H. C. V. Adams, R.D.P., F.R.P.S.L.
Thursday,	10. 0 a.m. .	Auction.
23rd September	2. 0 p.m. .	Coach Tour to Blue John Mine, etc.
	7.30 p.m. .	Study Circles—
		(a) Newfoundland—Dr. R. Willan, F.C.P.S.
		(b) Canada—Geo. V.—A. E. Stephenson, F.C.P.S.
Friday,	Morning .	Time to relax and enjoy the amenities of Buxton.
24th September	Afternoon .	Study Circles—
		(a) Canada, 1851-1869—W. E. Lea.
		(b) Canada, 1870-1902—J. J. Bonar.
	Evening .	Society Banquet.

For the Ladies.—From 11.15 to 12.45 every morning there will be Cafe Music in the Pavilion Gardens. In the evenings there will be a good Repertory Company at the Playhouse Theatre, and dancing or television at the hotel. At all times there are excellent shopping facilities and pleasant walks.

The Coach Tours

Wednesday Afternoon.—The coach will leave at approximately 2.0 p.m. for a visit to Chatsworth, via Bakewell and Haddon Hall, returning by Baslow, where tea will be taken at the Devonshire Arms before continuing through the typical Derbyshire countryside to Tideswell and the Peak Forest. Arrival at Buxton, 6.0 p.m. Seats 12/6 each inclusive.

Thursday Afternoon.—The coach will leave at approximately 2.0 p.m. for Pooles Cavern, Doveholes, Sparrowpit, the Blue John Mine, Mam Tor and Castleton, where tea will be taken at the Rising Sun. The return journey is via Hope, Bradwell, Tideswell, Miller's Dale and Topley Pike, arriving at Buxton at 6.0 p.m. Seats, 12/6 each inclusive.

1954 Convention Auction

Members know we have to rely on stamp gifts, cash gifts, and auction commission producing sufficient to meet Convention costs, other than the purely personal expenses of those attending. To get results we require good B.N.A. material with a sprinkling of other items, and we require it some considerable time before Convention. Early submission of lots secures inclusion in the Catalogue, and the circulation of the Catalogue overseas as well as at home. Material should be in my hands by the end of July. Catalogues will be prepared and will be issued about mid-August, and lots will be available for inspection at viewer's expense thereafter.

Commission charged is 10 per cent. on the selling price, and provided your

reserve figure, if any, is reasonable, no charge is made for unsold lots. The 1953 Auction was very successful, and both buyers and sellers were satisfied. Vendors will receive marked catalogues without charge. A small remittance from others writing for catalogues will be appreciated. All enquiries to Mr. D. Gardner, 20 Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie, Lanarkshire.

Bookings

All bookings for hotel accommodation and coach seats should be sent to J. P. Macaskie, 23 Thornhill Avenue, Lindley, Huddersfield, accompanied by a remittance for the number of coach seats required. It would also help the organisers considerably if members intending to come would drop a post-card to Mr. Macaskie at an early date, but these will not be taken as firm bookings unless stated to be so. The capacity of the coaches are each 32, so we want to know in reasonable time whether extra coaches will be required, otherwise only the two will be arranged for.

Competitive Displays

Competitive classes this year will be as follows:—

(a) Research and Study. (b) Group Displays.

To ensure the economical use of the display frames it is desirable that entries in each class should consist of 4, 8 or 12 sheets of up to standard size. Entries will be limited to a maximum of 12 sheets, and should be sent to J. P. Macaskie, 23 Thornhill Avenue, Lindley, Huddersfield, to arrive on or before the 18th September, 1954.

CANADA'S RAREST POSTMARK

By R. A. JAMIESON (161)

The above caption should attract a lot of attention, and I hope it does. The mark I refer to is not Nineteenth Century, nor is it new either. My prize mark comes from the "Royal Train Post Office" of the 1939 Royal Visit of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to Canada.

The Canadian Post Office department showed considerable ingenuity in making the postal arrangements for this historic visit, and as most readers will know, a Royal Train Post Office was established in connection with the Royal Train, which travelled from Quebec City to the Pacific coast and back through Canada to Niagara Falls, where the Royal Train crossed to the United States and then back to Canada again to Halifax, where the Royal party embarked for the journey home.

The Royal Train Post Office marks were used for cancelling mail which was posted on the Royal Train. One was a hand canceller and one was a machine mark.

Neither of the early announcements made by the Philatelic Division of the Canadian Post Office gave any intimation to collectors that the ink to be used for cancelling letters was to be colored purple. But this was a happy thought, as purple—"Royal Purple"—has for many years been one of the marks of royalty.

This novelty was, however, covered by a confidential circular forwarded to the Postmasters of the larger Post Offices in Canada under the heading of "Postal

Facilities." Under the heading of "Ink" we read the following:—

"Purple ink is to be used for the cancellation of postage on all mail despatched through the Royal Train Post Office."

Collectors knew nothing about this purple mark till some days after the Royal Train Post Office had started to function, and till after the purple ink had been abandoned. From the historic standpoint this was fortunate, as Canadian collectors really show great ingenuity in obtaining items "to order," despite the vigorous denials of Canadian postal officials.

While this is an postmark article, let me digress for a moment on the last sentence in the previous paragraph, and with particular attention to the Royal Train Post Office. The three-man staff of the office was chosen with particular care as being entirely unsympathetic to collectors, who actually did besiege the office at it toured Canada with all sorts of ridiculous requests. Most were turned down, but not all. For instance I find that the Postmaster himself, Major George W. Ross, had his own personal stationery for use on the train. This is a scarce item, but scarcer still is this letter paper with the three Royal Visit stamps nicely cancelled thereon.

But what happened to the good intentions of the Post Office Department with the purple ink? That is what makes my story. Actually at 3 a.m. on May 15th,

1939, the staff of the office started to use it. Most unfortunately it was found that the ink was improperly compounded, that it smudged, ran and blotted, and therefore at that early hectic morning hour, it had to be abandoned, and ordinary ink had to be used in the emergency which so suddenly arose.

That is the mark, collectors, that I am writing about. Do you have a purple cancelled Royal Train Post Office cover? My guess is "No." Probably most of you never heard of it, but if you did, your collection is minus this rare mark. Perhaps my story should end here, but fortunately it doesn't.

There is a further refinement. Since the purple ink was so summarily discarded, it was decided that none of the covers which had been cancelled in purple should go forward to the addressees. Probably that was a wise decision since collectors had forwarded thousands of covers to the Royal Train Post Office for cancellation. The few covers cancelled in purple were replaced with covers made up by the Royal Train Post Office staff and cancelled in the regular black ink. Legally I am not satisfied that this could be done properly, but it was done. Perhaps my story should end here, too, but again fortunately it has a further extension.

With some semblance of legality you may replace a drop letter which looks like philatelic mail, but can you replace registered mail? Ah, there's the rub, as Mr. Shakespeare said.

Sensing the difficulties, the Royal Train Post Office staff decided that it would be dangerous (to put it mildly) to replace registered mail. The result was that registered mail was given the preferred treatment and allowed to pass through the office with the purple mark. Indeed again you will say that is the end of the story, but you are mistaken.

Remember that we are still at that early

hour of 3 a.m., May 15th, 1939, and the sun has not yet broken above the Eastern horizon. Thousands of covers lies in the cramped Royal Train Post Office to be cancelled. Confusion is rampant and the staff is on its own. Too late to get instructions from Ottawa. And the result—and this is the nub of my story—a few, very very few, covers got through which were not registered mail.

Over a period of fourteen years I have been looking for purple cancelled Royal Train covers. In that time I have been able to obtain a few, very few, but I do have two Royal Train "purples" with the Three cent rate. The registered purples are rarities, but the unregistered purples just do not exist, but I have two.

I think this is a good postmark story, and I hope you do, too. I have a cover for every day of the Royal Train Post Office. Some of the dates, from May 15th to June 15th, are mighty scarce. The purples are scarcer still. But the unregistered purples are just out of this world.

If you have any "purples" let me hear from you. Over a period of fourteen years I have run across only about ten purples, and of these I know of only three unregistered purples, two of which I hold.

If you wish "to bone up" on the Royal Train Post Office see the following:—

"The Royal Train Post Office—An International Stamp Event."—Weekly Philatelic Gossip, Holton, Kansas, U.S.A. R. A. Jamieson (Sept. 14, 1940).

"Royal Train Covers."—Popular Stamps, Cobden, Ontario, Canada. R. A. Jamieson (March, 1941).

"The Royal Train Post Office."—The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly—reprint of "Gossip" article (Dec. 14 and Dec. 28, 1940).

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF STAMP GUMS

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

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We have had many angles of study relating to the stamps of Canada, such as papers, perforations, dies, plates and inks. We have also had little side notes on gums, many very misleading. It is with all this in mind I have tried to build up a basis for the study of gums, and from such a groundwork be able to enlarge from that.

I was set on my quest in earlier years when trying to separate the various gums to be found in the early Dominion issues, the "Large" and "Small Heads," and also the many re-gummed stamps of the Maritime Provinces, and yet again the many gums found in the George V issues.

Having probed here and there I found I

was only building up a very elementary knowledge on the subject, but undoubtedly there was plenty of scope for deeper study in a branch as yet untouched in a constructive sense.

I was repeatedly asked "Are you not going too far?" or "Why not stick to stamps?" My reply to that is: "Do we know all there is to be known about any stamp?" I never found any pleasure of possessing thousands of different stamps; my pleasure has always been trying to root out some new information.

The purpose of the stamp adhesive is obvious, and we will leave that part with the old chestnut "By Gum! it sticks."

There are many kinds of gums, but few are used for making gummed paper. We find the paper gums divided into three classes:

1. Arabic Gums.
2. Dextrin Gums,
3. Fish Glues.

We can discard the latter class as not being used for stamp papers. Both Arabic gum and Dextrin gum are extensively used in the making of stamps. Each with various advantages and disadvantages.

Gum Arabic (or Acacia) is a natural gum. It is an exudation from the stems and branches of species of Acacia trees or shrubs.

The bark is removed from the tree in the dry season and the exudate collected periodically. The gum consists of lumps of material, is nearly white in colour, transparent and brittle.

It is very soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol.

There are many sources of the commercial product ranging from Central and North Africa, the Middle East, and India. The Sudan variety, or Kordofan (also known as White Sennaar) is reputed to be the best.

Gum Arabic is reckoned to have better adhesive qualities than Dextrin gums. It is known as Pure Gum Arabic, or "Pure Gum" for short. It is also used in medicine, is practically tasteless and odourless, and has no known harmful effects or qualities when moistened by the tongue.

Under reasonable conditions of storage it will not deteriorate and will retain its adhesive qualities indefinitely, whereas Dextrin needs more careful storage and is not so suitable for general distribution under the conditions to which postage stamps are usually exposed.

Pure Gum is less hygroscopic, or not so liable to absorb atmospheric moisture as dextrins.

In the case of Gum Arabic papers, occasionally these are found where the gum has starch or dextrin present.

A means of testing for the purity is by making a solution of the gum and adding 1% iodine to it. A pure gum will give no blue or brown colour, indicating the absence of starch or dextrin.

Such chemical tests are among the handicaps to the average collector owing to the lack of sufficient material with original gum with which he can afford to use for such tests. In fact it is better for him to leave such tests alone, unless he has some knowledge and the facilities to handle them properly.

Dextrin is a synthetic gum made from various types of starch.

The general process of manufacture is well covered in a Monograph issued by Messrs. Thomas Kerfoot & Co., Ltd.,

Ashton-under-Lyne, under the title "Sugars and Bacteria," in which they state:

"From the point of view of fermentation reactions the carbohydrates fall into several natural groups.

"**STARCH**, a complex polysaccharide, the principal reserve food material of plants, is hydrolised by the enzyme amylase (diastase) to maltose. An intermediate in this hydrolysis is **DEXTRINE**. Commercial dextrine, however, varies in composition according to the conditions of manufacture and the nature of the hydrolytic agent used. There appear to be several dextrines. Some are true intermediates between starch and maltose, but others, much more resistant to attack by enzymes, are formed by recondensation of maltose molecules to far more resistant polymers. Dextrine is manufactured by heating starch, alone or in the presence of a little nitric acid, to 110 degrees Centigrade. The degree of hydrolysis is indicated by the colour which the product gives with a solution of iodine: a soluble starch or amylo-dextrine gives blue, erythro-dextrine a red, and achroo-dextrine no colour. On further heating, dextrine is transformed into glucose."

Dextrins are of great use commercially and are found with various names:

1. Starch Gum,
2. "British Gum."

All starches may be used for its manufacture, and in general sense potato starch is best.

Some printers use papers gummed with Tapioca dextrin owing to its tastelessness, which makes it particularly suitable for stamp and envelope production.

Maize and corn starches are not considered suitable for gum dextrins.

The finished dextrins are crushed and sifted into fine powders, the colour varying from pale yellow to dark brown.

The dextrins are water soluble, but only partially soluble in alcohol.

Being more hygroscopic than Gum Arabic, it is more liable to the vagaries of climatic and storage conditions. It has, however, the advantage of easy commercial production and therefore cheapness.

It will be seen that dextrin gums loom largely in the stamps of Canada by the varieties in colour, particularly in the later issues of George V and onwards.

Colours of Gums. In recent years I have noticed a tendency, of which I myself have also been guilty, of sorting out various stamps of the modern issues as varieties, because of the different colours of gums, some white and others ranging into dark brown. Up to the present I have been unable to substantiate any definite reason for this, except that with dextrin gums the colour varies according to the amount of heat required in making the dextrin.

Chromatography. It was while I was

discussing the matter of tests for Arabic and Dextrin gums with Mr. J. S. Cannell, Chief Analyst to Messrs. Thos. Kerfoot & Co., Ltd.'s Laboratories, that he brought forward the idea of Chromatography as a means of detection. The method is new and is finding wide appreciation—for which two British workers received the Nobel Prize in 1952 for their discovery of the method—as a means of chemical analysis. I do not think Mr. Cannell realised he was making philatelic history when he made the first Chromatogram of Hydrolysed Stamp Gums from some stamps I gave him to work on.

There are various methods in use already, but the Paper Partition Chromatography method was used in the case of the stamps tested by Mr. Cannell, who has written an Appendix describing this process which follows this article. This gives a general idea of the working of the process.

In this way a true analysis of any substance could be made.

The immense possibilities of Chromatography opened up to me that where I had been seeking a simple method of general analysis of gums, here was a form which would give a very much more detailed examination.

In my study of the early Dominion issues of Canada I had come to the conclusion the British American Bank Note Company had bought their papers, not in large quantities, but in small amounts, and used any type of paper available. This theory was proved by the appearance of watermarked varieties showing the papermakers' marks, and the various kinds of papers used in the "Large and Small Head" issues.

These issues being gummed after printing, it would be reasonable to assume that the gums would also be prepared and used in comparatively small quantities and that different sub-divisions of the gums would show up by Chromatography, and by this method help in the difficult job of sorting out the stamps of these issues.

Some of these gums on the early issues give, with visual examination, sufficient evidence to support my theory.

Papers gummed after printing. Up till 1922-26 all Canadian stamps were printed on ungummed paper and gummed after printing. This was mainly due to the fact that most stamps were intaglio or Recess printed.

In this process the paper was moistened, printed, and dried off, then gummed and perforated. In these issues there are noticeable variations in the width and length of the printed design. I have heard it repeatedly stated that this shrinkage was caused when drying after the paper had been gummed. This was not the case, but took place in drying after printing and before gumming.

Pre-gummed papers. After 1926 all Canadian stamps were printed on paper already gummed by what is known as

"Dry printing process." The paper did not require to be wet in the printing process as of old, and the stamps could be quite conveniently printed on paper already gummed. It was soon discovered, however, that this also brought its headaches owing to the paper curling when stacked.

Ridged Gum appeared on certain issues, most noticeable being the Medallion issue of 1932. Winthrop Boggs explains this as the printing being done by Stickney process machines. The gums being broken or "cracked," giving the appearance of broad parallel lines or ridges along the gum. This was done to help reduce the amount of curling in the printed sheets. It was, however, discovered that this breaking of the gum could be reduced considerably by allowing the paper to absorb a certain amount of moisture. This led to the idea of the so-called ridged and flat gum varieties. Perhaps the old Recess printers had something and did not know it.

The ridging on gums should not be confused with the fine parallel lines often seen on the gums, usually running vertically with the stamp. These lines are caused by the rolling or brushing on of the gums when the paper is first gummed. The "cracking" ridges are much broader and usually run at right angles to "rolling" lines.

The curling of gummed papers is caused mainly by conditions of heat and humidity, and is corrected by a number of factors, including mechanical processes in the course of manufacture, such as the Stickney process already mentioned.

Other cases of curling crop up, not necessarily caused by gum, but due to cutting and printing.

In a small surface such as a postage stamp the question of it being cut with or against the grain of the paper has an influence, in curling, not exactly related to the gum, for example some of the Canadian booklet stamps, which are cut across the grain of the paper.

In this general introduction to the gums I feel there is a lot of scope for much further study and research.

I would like to thank Messrs. Samuel Jones & Co., Ltd., for much useful information regarding gummed papers, and to Messrs. Thos. Kerfoot & Co., Ltd., for their assistance and laboratory facilities through their Mr. Cannell.

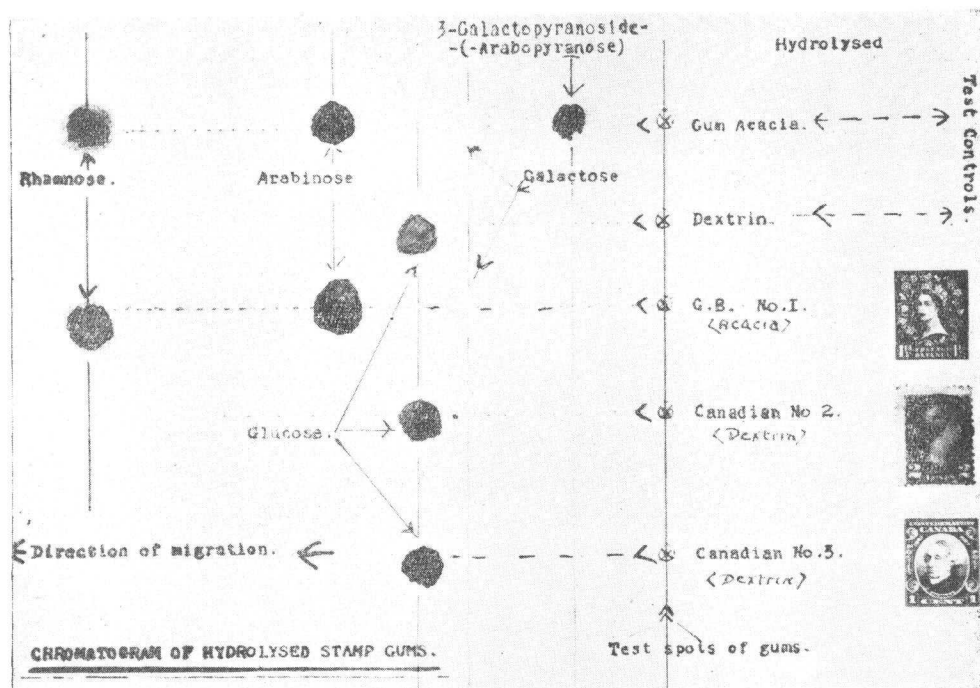
I would also like to thank Mr. Cannell for his very great kindness in writing the brief explanation of "Paper Partition Chromatography" which follows this article and describes the process which was used in the case of the stamps tested by Mr. Cannell.

References:

- "Stamps of Canada"—Winthrop Boggs.
- "Sugars and Bacteria"—T. Kerfoot & Co., Ltd.
- "A Guide to Chromatography"—Balston & Talbot.

PAPER PARTITION CHROMATOGRAPHY

By JOHN S. CANNELL, M.Sc., A.R.I.C., Ph.C.



Chromatography is a physical method for the separation of the constituents of mixtures of substances. Where the substances belong to the same chemical group, and have more or less similar chemical properties, their separation by ordinary chemical means may be difficult. Such mixtures are often present in naturally occurring materials, and it is in the analysis of them that chromatography finds some of its most important applications.

The principle of the method may best be shown by the consideration of an example. Suppose that it is desired to separate and identify the constituents of a solution known to contain several sugars.

A drop of the solution is placed near to one end of a long strip of filter paper and allowed to dry. The sheet is suspended in a suitable vapour-tight vessel with the spotted end of the paper dipping into a trough of a suitable developing solvent, e.g. n-butanol. The solvent is absorbed by the paper and will eventually be carried along its entire length. As the solvent moves along, it tends to carry the sugars along with it, but for reasons to be considered later, the different sugars move at different rates and so become separated from each other. After 18-24 hours, the solvent front may have moved about 20 inches. After a suitable time, the paper is removed from the vessel and the solvent

dried off.

It now remains to locate the positions of the individual sugars on the paper. This can be conveniently done by spraying with a reagent which produces colours with the compounds sought. The illustration in Mr. Stephenson's paper shows the finished chromatogram.

It will be observed that the different sugars present have migrated different distances from the base-line. It is by their positions on the paper that the spots are identified. It is usual to run on the same chromatogram a series of spots of the substances expected to be present. These serve as controls, and they confirm the identity of those spots which have moved similar distances.

The theoretical basis of the method depends on the fact that different substances differ both in their solubilities in water and in the solvent used to develop the chromatogram. More precisely, it depends on their different partition coefficients between the two solvents, that is, on the ratios of their solubilities in the two solvents. Even air-dry paper contains an appreciable quantity of water, and for chromatographic purposes the paper can be regarded as a column of water. When a water-immiscible solvent passes along the paper, the substances in the spot distribute themselves between the water and the solvent. There-

fore those substances having a proportionately higher solubility in the solvent, tend to be carried furthest.

This account of the methods of chromatography and of its underlying theory is a quite inadequate treatment of a most important subject. It is intended to serve only as a brief introduction to the subject, fuller accounts being available in several scientific publications.

Paper partition chromatography is an elegant and simple technique for the analysis of mixtures which otherwise may present great difficulty. Although a comparatively new method, it has found very wide application in many fields of chemistry. Two British workers, A. J. P. Martin and R. L. Synge, were in 1952 awarded the Nobel Prize for its discovery.

The procedure outlined above is that which has been applied to the stamp gums referred to in Mr. Stephenson's paper. The gum has been washed off the stamps with water and the resulting solutions were boiled with a dilute acid to hydrolyse the gum into its constituent sugars. The hydrolysed solutions were then chromatographed. Dextrin, on complete hydrolysis, yields one sugar only, namely glucose (dextrose). Gum Arabic, on the other hand, yields arabinose, rhamnose, and galactose, as well as traces of other sugars or sugar-like compounds. The presence and identity of the sugars present in the hydrolysed gums is clearly shown in the chromatogram and affords convincing proof of the identity of the original gum.

NOVA SCOTIA "CENTS" ISSUE—SOME NOTES

By E. M. BLOIS (528)

Donald King, in Gibbons Monthly Journal, 1894, gives the "Quantities received from the American Bank Note Company" as follows:—1c—1,150,000, 2c—1,000,000, 5c—3,950,000, 8½c—600,000, 10c—1,000,000, 12½c—600,000. These figures have been quoted by all later writers, including Poole and Jarrett, except that Jarrett gives the quantity of the 2c as 100,000, which appears to be a typographical error. In the Postmaster-General's report of 1863, as quoted by King, is the following:—"Application was accordingly made to the American Bank Note Company for a supply (of the 2c stamps), and 5,000 sheets were procured at a cost to the Department, including the die, of \$226.00." Each sheet contained 100 stamps, and 5,000 sheets is 500,000 stamps, not 1,000,000. The stamps procured in 1860 cost \$100 for each plate (including the die?) and 25c per 1,000 stamps. If the same rates were in effect for the 1863 order of 2c stamps, then the total cost of \$226 would be made up of \$100 for the plate and \$125 for printing 500,000 stamps at 25c per 1,000—a total of \$225. Why the extra \$1? Surely not for an additional 500,000 stamps. Did King make a mistake in listing the quantity of 2c stamps as 1,000,000 instead of 500,000?

Or was there a second shipment of 2c stamps? If there was, King makes no mention of it, and in the same report of the Postmaster-General for 1863 he says—"the reduced rate came into operation on the 11th May last, and has yielded for the five months ended 30th Sept. last a revenue of \$450." \$450 would be 22,500 2c stamps, leaving, from an original supply of 500,000, 477,500 stamps—enough for 11 years at the same rate of usage. With that quantity still on hand it is not likely that a further supply would be ordered immediately. However, suppose that the demand for 2c stamps did increase and it was found necessary to order a further supply in, say, 1865 to 1867, then we would expect that the "Perforation Pattern" of the rest of the Nova Scotia stamps, like that of the Decimal Issue of Canada, would apply, and the new 2c stamps would be perforated 12 x 12. Since there are no Nova Scotia 2c stamps perforated 12 x 12, and because of the above remarks, it is suggested that the quantity of 2c Nova Scotia stamps received from the American Bank Note Company should read 500,000.

The "Perforation Pattern" of the American Bank Note Company—that is 11½ x 11½ from 1859, 12 x 11½ or 11½ x 12 from early 1863 and 12 x 12 from early 1865 as found on the Canadian Decimal Issue—appears to apply equally well to the stamps of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The proof, of course, is in checking dates of usage, and as dated copies of Nova Scotia stamps are practically non-existent, recourse must be had to entires. Anyone that has 100 Nova Scotia cents covers has a lot more than I have, and what I have, and have

had the opportunity to examine, are mostly local covers using the 5c rate.- However, from what I have seen it seems to me that the "Pattern" is the same, with the exception that the Nova Scotia 1c, 2c and 5c are found perforated both $12 \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ and $11\frac{3}{4} \times 12$.

Using King's detailed list of quantities received, with a correction for the 2c, it is suggested that the quantities with their perforations is as follows:—

Date	Perf.	Perf. "A"— $11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$.					
		Perf. "B"— $12 \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ or $11\frac{3}{4} \times 12$.					
		Perf. "C"— 12×12 .					
		1c	2c	5c	$8\frac{1}{2}$ c	10c	$12\frac{1}{2}$ c
1860	A	250,000		750,000	200,000	500,000	200,000
1862	A	400,000		1,000,000	400,000	500,000	400,000
1863	B		500,000				
1864	B	500,000		1,200,000			
1866	C			1,000,000			
Totals		1,150,000	500,000	3,950,000	600,000	1,000,000	600,000

No attempt has been made to break down the 1863-64 quantities of the 1c, 2c and 5c as between perf. $12 \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ and perf. $11\frac{3}{4} \times 12$, and the writer is of the opinion that they exist in about equal quantities. It would be of considerable interest if by checking the dates of usage it could be established that one variety was used at an earlier date than the other. King, in his "Reference List" of the issue, gives a variety of perforations with which I am unable to agree, as I can find no stamps perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ nor any perforated $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$. Also all of the $8\frac{1}{2}$ c, 10c and $12\frac{1}{2}$ c stamps appear to be $11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$. My exceptions are a few used, but undated, copies of the 1c and 5c that appear to be perforated with Colonel Studd's "12 (just under)"—about 11.9×11.9 as found on the Canadian Small Cents issue of 1870. I cannot answer the question—do they represent a different perforating machine or are they really 12×12 or $11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$?

(Mr. H. L. Darnell, Secretary for the Study Group, points out: "This excellent and well-informed article shows how much scope there is in these issues even for the 'not so interested.' Why not check up your own copies and help us with your findings?").

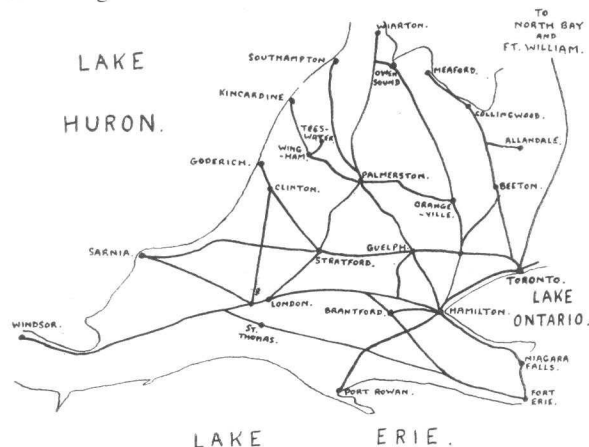
CANADIAN RAILWAY POSTMARKS

listed on a geographical basis

By P. R. GREY (607)

Illustration blocks by kind permission of "Stamp Collecting"

Part III is a complicated one and covers the area of Canada west of Toronto between the great lakes Erie and Huron. The main lines continue





westwards into the United States from Windsor and Sarnia.

The map given is a little inaccurate, but serves to show the area covered. A Canadian National Railway map is ideal for illustrating this part of a collection, as the majority of R.P.O.s are covered by what is now the C.N.R. system.

PART III

TORONTO TO NORTH BAY AND WINDSOR

(The R.P.O.'s listed under each route heading are given in full, although in the postmarks the town names are often abbreviated. An asterisk indicates a branch from the main route).

1. C.N.R. TORONTO, ORILLIA, GRAVENHURST, NORTH BAY

(228 miles)

Toronto & North Bay	O.382-385
North Bay & Toronto	O.204
Toronto & Nipissing	O.380-381
Toronto & Orillia	O.386
Toronto & Gravenhurst	O.340-342
Gravenhurst & North Bay	O.84-86
* Toronto & Midland	O.361-362
* Allandale & Midland	O.7A
* Allandale, Orillia & Midland (ALL O. & MID.)	O.7

2. (a) C.N.R. TORONTO, HAMILTON, LONDON, SARNIA

(179 miles)

Toronto & Sarnia	O.401-407
Toronto, London & Sarnia (T.L. & S.)	R.162A
Toronto, Hamilton & London	O.347-351
Toronto & Hamilton	O.343-346
Toronto & Lorne	O.358-359
Hamilton & London	O.101
Hamilton & Toronto	O.115
London & Sarnia	O.155-157
London, Hamilton & Toronto	O.144-146
London, Paris & Toronto	O.153
London & Hamilton	O.143
Sarnia & Brantford	O.313
* Hamilton & Blackwater Jct.	O.96
* Hamilton & Bolton	O.97

(For Toronto and London, Train Nos. 19-22, 629-632, see C.P.R. Para 10).

(b) C.N.R. TORONTO, HAMILTON, LONDON, WINDSOR

(230 miles)

Toronto, London & Windsor	O.356-357
Hamilton & Windsor	O.116
London & Windsor	O.165-167
London & Walkerville	O.161-163

Chatham & Walkerville	O.59-61
* St. Thomas & Windsor	O.310-312
* Clifton & Windsor	O.63
(c) C.N.R. TORONTO, HAMILTON, NIAGARA FALLS (CLIF- TON). (83 miles)	
Toronto & Niagara Falls	O.374-379
Niagara Falls & Toronto	O.182-185
Niagara Falls & Hamilton	O.178A
* London & Niagara Falls	O.150-151
* Niagara Falls & London	O.179-181
* Clifton & London	O.62
* Hamilton & Fort Erie	O.99
3. (a) C.N.R. TORONTO, STRATFORD, SARNIA. (170 miles)	
Toronto, Stratford & Sarnia	O.414
Toronto & Stratford	O.409
Stratford & Sarnia	O.325
Sarnia & Stratford	O.314
Toronto & St. Mary's	O.399
St. Mary's & Toronto	O.303
* Toronto, St. Mary's & London	O.396-398
* London, St. Mary's & Toronto	O.158-159
* Toronto, Stratford & London	O.413
(b) C.N.R. TORONTO, STRATFORD, GODERICH. (135 miles)	
Toronto & Goderich	O.339
Toronto, Stratford & Goderich	O.410-412
Stratford & Goderich	O.322
Goderich & Stratford	O.83
* Harrisburg & Goderich	O.117
4. C.N.R. (TORONTO AND HAMILTON), GUELPH, PALMERSTON, OWEN SOUND. (115 miles) (Train Nos. 172-175)	
Guelph & Owen Sound	O.92
Toronto, Guelph & Owen Sound (TOR.GUE. & O.S.)	O.342A
Hamilton & Owen Sound (H. & O.S.)	O.107
Hamilton & Palmerston	O.108
Palmerston & Hamilton	O.268
* Toronto & Southampton	O.408A
* Toronto, Palmerston & Wiarton	O.394
* Toronto, Hamilton & Wiarton	O.351A
* Hamilton & Kincardine	O.102
* Hamilton & Southampton	O.111-114
* Harrisburg & Southampton	O.118
* Guelph & Southampton	O.93
* Galt & Elmira	O.77-78
* Galt & Waterloo	O.79
* Palmerston & Kincardine	O.269-272
* Palmerston & Southampton	O.273
* Blyth & Kincardine	O.27
(For "Toronto and Owen Sound" Train Nos. 705-708 see C.P.R. Para 9)	
5. C.N.R. (TORONTO AND HAMILTON), BEETON, COLLING- WOOD, ALLANDALE, MEAFORD	
Toronto & Meaford	O.360
Hamilton & Meaford	O.103-106
Hamilton & Allandale	O.94

Hamilton & Alliston	O.95
Hamilton & Collingwood	O.98
Allandale & Beeton	O.1
Allandale & Meaford	O.2-3
Barrie & Meaford	O.9
Beeton & Collingwood	O.10-13
* Allandale & Penetang	O.4-6
6. C.N.R. (a) TORONTO, HAMILTON, JARVIS, SIMCOE, ST. THOMAS. (89 miles)	
Toronto & St. Thomas	O.400
Hamilton & St. Thomas	O.114A
* Hamilton & Lake Erie	O.100
* Hamilton & Port Dover	O.109-110
* Port Dover & Hamilton	O.286
* Hamilton & Port Rowan	O.110A
* Port Rowan & Hamilton	O.295
* Canfield, Dundas & St. Thomas	O.53
(b) C.N.R. FORT ERIE (BRIDGEBURG), CANFIELD, JARVIS, ST. THOMAS. (118 miles)	
Bridgeburg & St. Thomas	O.37-39
Fort Erie & St. Thomas (FT.E. & ST.T.)	O.67, 69-70
St. Thomas & Fort Erie	O.308
Canfield & St. Thomas	O.54-55
St. Thomas & Canfield	O.304
Jarvis & Canfield	O.124
Simcoe & St. Thomas	O.318A
* Port Colborne & Merriton	O.282
* Port Colborn & Port Dalhousie	O.283-285
(c) C.N.R. FORT ERIE (BRIDGEBURG), BRANTFORD, STRAT- FORD, GODERICH. (162 miles)	
Fort Erie & Brantford	O.65, 68
Bridgeburg & Brantford	O.30-31
Brantford & Fort Erie	O.28
Bridgeburg & Goderich	O.33-36
Goderich & Fort Erie	O.81-82
Goderich & Brantford	O.80
Brantford & Goderich	O.29
* Bridgeburg & London	O.36A
* London & Canfield	O.141
(d) C.N.R. PORT DOVER, SIMCOE, ST. THOMAS, LONDON STRATFORD	
Stratford & Port Dover	O.324
Port Dover & Stratford	O.287-291
Simcoe & Stratford	O.318
Simcoe, St. Thomas & London (SIM. ST.T. & LON.)	O.319
St. Thomas & Stratford	O.309
7. C.N.R. LONDON, STRATFORD, PALMERSTON, OWEN SOUND (SOUTHAMPTON, WIARTON, KINCARDINE)	
London & Owen Sound	O.152
London & Palmerston	O.152A
London & Southampton	O.160
London & Wiarton	O.164
London & Wingham	O.168-169
London & Kincardine	O.147-148
Stratford & Owen Sound	O.323A

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|---|-----------|
| Stratford & Palmerston | O.323 |
| Stratford & Wiarton | O.326-329 |
| 8. C.N.R. LONDON, LUCAN, CLINTON. (51 miles) | |
| London & Clinton | O.142 |
| 9. C.P.R. TORONTO, STREETSVILLE, ORANGEVILLE, OWEN SOUND. (129 miles) | |
| Toronto & Owen Sound | |
| (Train Nos. 705-708) | O.391-393 |
| * Toronto & Elora | O.337 |
| * Streetsville & Elora | O.330-331 |
| * Cataract Jct. & Elora | O.58 |
| * Toronto & Teeswater | O.415-416 |
| * Orangeville & Teeswater | O.205-207 |
| 10. C.P.R. TORONTO, GUELPH, LONDON. (115 miles) | |
| Toronto & London (TOR. & LON. | |
| (Train Nos. 19-22, 629-632) | O.354-355 |
| * Guelph & Goderich | O.88-91 |
| 11. CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY (U.S.A.) | |
| WALKERVILLE, BLENHEIM, CHATHAM, COURTRIGHT, SARNIA. (141 miles). | |
| Walkerville & Sarnia | O.425A |
| Walkerville & Leamington | O.424 |
| Blenheim & Sarnia | O.23-26 |
| * London, Blenheim & Sarnia | O.140 |
| * Blenheim & Leamington | O.21 |
| * Ridgetown & Sarnia | O.302 |
| * Ridgetown & Walkerville | O.300-301 |
| * Walkerville & Ridgetown | O.425 |
| 12. NEW YORK CENTRAL (U.S.A.) ST. CLAIR DIVISION | |
| ST. THOMAS-COURTRIGHT. (67 miles) | |
| St. Thomas & Courtright | O.305-307 |
| St. Thomas & Petrolia | O.308A |
| * Bridgeburg & Courtright | O.32 |

Although Part IV is a short one, it covers a considerable distance and lists some of the longest R.P.O. runs in the Dominion.

Connection is made with the R.P.O.'s of the United States Postal Transportation Service at Sault Ste. Marie (to Minneapolis), Fort Frances (to Duluth—the Warroad and Duluth R.P.O. overlaps), Emerson (to Minneapolis) and Boundary Line (to Minneapolis).





PART IV
NORTH BAY AND COCHRANE TO WINNIPEG

1. C.N.R. TRANSCONTINENTAL LINE. CAPREOL, LONGLAC, ARMSTRONG, WINNIPEG. (931 miles)

Capreol & Armstrong Stn.	O.56
Capreol & Longlac (CAP. & LON.)	O.57
Armstrong Stn. & Winnipeg	O.8
2. C.N.R. FORT FRANCES—WINNIPEG. (208 miles)

Fort Frances & Winnipeg	O.71-72
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3. C.P.R. TRANSCONTINENTAL LINE. NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, PORT ARTHUR, FORT WILLIAM, WINNIPEG. (1050 miles)

(See para. 10 of Part II)

North Bay & Fort William	O.190-193
Port Arthur & Winnipeg	O.280-281
Fort William & Winnipeg	O.74-76
Winnipeg & Fort William	W.183
* Toronto & Fort William	O.338
* Fort William & Toronto	O.73

(Toronto-Fort William=813 miles)
4. C.P.R. NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, SAULT STE. MARIE (SOO). (262 miles)

North Bay & Sault Ste. Marie	O.196-200
North Bay & Soo	O.201
Sudbury & Sault Ste. Marie	O.332-334
Sudbury & Soo	O.335-336
* Sudbury & Little Current	O.331A
5. C.P.R. BOUNDARY LINE-WINNIPEG. (66 miles).

Boundary Line & Winnipeg	(Trains 109 and 110) W.5-6
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6. GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY (U.S.A.). EMERSON-WINNIPEG (66 miles). (Trains 7 and 8).

Emerson & Winnipeg	W.49-51
Pembina & Winnipeg	W.103A
7. ONTARIO NORTHLAND RAILWAY. NORTH BAY-COCHRANE. (254 mles).

North Bay & Cochrane	O.186-188
North Bay & Englehart	O.189
North Bay & New Liskeard	O.194-195
* North Bay & Timmins	O.202-203
* Porquis Jct. & Hearst	O.294A

1990年12月





1. 凡在本行开立存款账户的客户，均可向本行申请开立支票。
 2. 支票的有效期为自签发之日起 10 个工作日内。
 3. 支票的金额不得超过账户余额。
 4. 支票的签发人必须是账户持有人或其授权代理人。
 5. 支票的收款人必须是本行开户的客户。
 6. 支票的签发必须使用本行提供的支票簿。
 7. 支票的签发必须加盖本行规定的印章。
 8. 支票的签发必须填写完整，不得涂改。
 9. 支票的签发必须遵守相关法律法规。
 10. 支票的签发必须符合本行内部规定。

117-118

1994年12月

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1997

[illegible]

1990年12月

1. 凡在本行开立存款账户的客户，均可向本行申请开立支票。
 2. 支票的有效期为自签发之日起六个月内。
 3. 支票的金额不得超过账户余额。
 4. 支票的签发人必须为账户持有人。
 5. 支票的收款人必须为本行客户。
 6. 支票的签发人必须对支票的金额负责。
 7. 支票的收款人必须对支票的金额负责。
 8. 支票的签发人必须对支票的金额负责。
 9. 支票的收款人必须对支票的金额负责。
 10. 支票的签发人必须对支票的金额负责。

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

一九五二年十月

... 1990 ...

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1999

15 CENTS LARGE QUEEN—PERF. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 WITH "CLUTHA MILLS" WATERMARK

The discovery is reported by Mr. H. E. Canham, B.N.A.P.S. Member 77, of the 15 cents Large Queen, perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 12, of the era 1875-1877, with the Clutha Mills watermark.

Mr. Canham states that something like 25 years ago the late Mr. Lathrop Pack, in his studies of the 1868 Large Queen 15 cents, found printings which though unquestionably of 1874 and later on account of the shade, were printed on the same vertical mesh paper as the Clutha Mills watermark paper. Though Mr. Pack never found such a stamp with the watermark, he expected—as plainly shown by his writings—that such a late printing watermark copy would show up eventually.

Such a watermarked copy has been found by Mr. Canham, a used stamp of the scarce shade as Jarrett's No. 107 (pale olive-grey), perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 12, and the Expert Committee of the American Philatelic Foundation have given it a certificate of genuineness (No. 4585, dated 7th December, 1953). The certificate describes the stamp as "Canada 1868 15c. Grey, No. 30a used," and states "are of opinion that it is perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 with portion of Clutha Mills watermark."

Mr. Canham tells us that the stamp has a distinct olive shade to the gray, and that it is cancelled with a fancy cancellation as Jarrett's No. 1395, which ties in very nicely with the dating of this shade. The stamp is off centre slightly to the right, has a slight crease about 8 mm. across the top right corner, five perforations are pulled or stubbed, and the watermark showing is approximately three-quarters of the "C" of CLUTHA.

Mr. Canham's report continues: "There-

fore we now have Scott's No. 30 with what is apparently a very scarce CLUTHA MILLS watermark for this $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 issue, according to the shade and perforations (checked with use of glass) showing $11\frac{1}{2}$ x $11\frac{1}{4}$, the stamp appears to be of issue between July 1875 and January 1877. While the writer has seen some of the best Canadian collections of the 15c, he has only seen two other stamps of this shade. One is in my own collection, and the other in the collection of Mr. J. W. Clarke of Regina, Sask. However, neither of these are on the watermark paper, recognised by its vertical mesh.

"I suggest you check your CLUTHA MILLS watermark copies of the 15c and let's get an enumeration of all these $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 that show the CLUTHA MILLS watermark, and while at it list the shades so we can arrive at a relative scarcity.

"There is probably no doubt that these later printings of this stamp on the watermarked paper occur through all the sheets of this paper not having been used up at the time of the early or first printings, leaving some unused sheets in the stock of the printers, so that at the time of the 1874 printing these old sheets of paper were used. Hence it might even occur that later printings may show up in the future with the CLUTHA MILLS watermark. Who knows?

"In the collection of Mr. H. G. Bertram of Dundas, Ont., there are TWO copies of the $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 12, both watermarked with portions of the CLUTHA MILLS watermark, but they are both of the early shade of faded or pale lilac and purple printings of 1868 to 1869."

THE CANADIAN 2 CENTS MAP STAMP OF 1898

By F. TOMLINSON (74)

PART I

I have been trying to accumulate material for detailed study of this stamp for some time, with only fair success so far. There has, however, been more than one article on this stamp in the past, and it may be helpful to review that which has already been recorded: it certainly prepares a background for any future activities. I propose, therefore, to review the writings of which I am aware. There will be little or nothing new, but we may get the essence of what is known, all in one piece. This should also bring to light any differences in opinions already expressed.

Mention is made of the stamp, of course, in all the accepted works on Canada. I have referred to the following:—Howes, Jarrett (1929), Holmes, Hamilton and Boggs. Similarly I have attempted to assimilate the following articles in various journals:—

"The Later Issues of Canada"	Dr. G. Richardson	London Philatelist	Jan., 1929
"An Introduction to the Study of the Map Stamp of Canada"	R. W. T. Lees-Jones	Philatelic Journal of Great Britain	Oct., 1930
"Canada's Xmas Map Stamp"	Patrick Hamilton	Stamp Collecting	Dec. 12, 1936 et seq.
"The 1898 Map Stamp of Canada"	Col. C. C. Adams	London Philatelist	Mar., 1946
"The Canadian Map Stamp of 1898"	A. S. Deaville	London Philatelist	Dec., 1947

The statements made in all these writings are not by any means in complete agreement, and must be accepted cautiously. The last of the articles, however, can, I think, be taken as completely authoritative. The late Mr. A. S. Deaville was Postmaster-General of Canada, and had access to all the official records on which his paper appears to be constructed. Had his writing dealt with the various points which are still puzzling us, there would have been no need for this approach. From his paper I take the primary details.

HISTORICAL DATA

The stamp was intended to mark the inauguration of "Penny Postage" between certain portions of the British Empire. Mr. William Mulock, the then Postmaster-General of Canada, who had proposed the innovation, conceived the idea of issuing a special stamp for the occasion. The actual drawing for the design was made, in Mr. Mulock's presence, by Mr. Warren L. Green, President of the American Bank Note Company, in Ottawa in October, 1898.

The die from which the black portion of the stamp was printed was engraved by Mr. Charles Skinner. Records do not show who was responsible for the originals for the coloured parts of the stamp.

The printing was done by the American Bank Note Company of Ottawa, the black portions from engraved steel plates, and the colour printings from electrotpe plates—not by lithography as formerly supposed.

Twenty million stamps were ordered, 10,000,000 with the ocean in blue and 10,000,000 with the ocean in green. The manufacturers delivered 19,927,500, spoilage presumably accounting for the balance.

THE ENGRAVED (BLACK) PLATES

Five line-engraved plates were laid down, from the original die, by a transfer roll with four impressions. These were all officially destroyed in 1928. The line-engraved plates were numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Plate 4 does not seem to have been used, no doubt due, says Mr. Deaville, "to certain defects which are apparent on the plate-proof."

These plates were of 100 subjects each, 10 x 10, and the plate number appears at the top, between and just above stamps Nos. 5 and 6. The imprint in black, AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO., OTTAWA, Boggs Type X, appears four times on each sheet, above No. 3 and No. 8 and below Nos. 93 and 98.

The method of laying down the plates is exhaustively discussed in Col. C. C. Adams's article. Exceptional care was taken to position the images, presumably necessary for accurate registration of the different colour printings, and this is fully described in the article mentioned. In particular a dot appears in the area round the Gulf of Tong-King—South China (at the extreme left edge of the map of the World as depicted on the stamp), and there often may be seen in this locality a compass arc. This dot is really the compass point for establishing the arc to locate the stamp above. These dots are stated by Col. Adams to be in a fairly constant position for the stamps of any one plate, but to vary from one plate to another—at least as regards Plates 1, 2 and 3. He states:—

On Plate 1, the compass points are usually heavy and appear to touch the coast-line of the gulf on the side of the sea.

On Plate 2, the dots are usually faint and appear away from the coast-line and inside the gulf.

On Plate 3, they are heavy and usually touching the coast-line of the gulf on the landward side.

(Plate 5 can be identified, according to Col. Adams, by the characteristics of the red printing).

Whilst these statements are generally correct, examination of blocks and large pieces shows constant variation, and there are many exceptions. It is the writer's experience that too great a reliance should not be placed on the position of the dot for the identification of anything small, e.g. singles, but it is useful for pieces and blocks. Together with the compass arc, the dot can, however, be used quite often to identify a particular stamp, although identical markings may exist on different stamps—so far my research has not proved this either way.

The mystery of Plate 4, no stamps from which have so far been identified, has given rise to some conjecture. In 1930 Mr. Lees-Jones wrote: "I surmise that Plate 4 may have been made . . . The plate may have been good or not. If it was not, then it may have been discarded; on the other hand, it may have been good and used, but in being put into use again may have had the '4' erased and a '5' engraved in its place. The latter theory I favour, as I understand there were two plates numbered '5.'" Col. Adams says in his article:



"On Plate 5 stamps 42 and 54 are of especial interest, as they are found with a normal surrounding rope, and also with the rope and engraved part on the left side of the stamp doubled. Evidently after use, the engraving showed signs of wear and was re-entered on the plate." Perhaps this is the basis of Mr. Lees-Jones thinking there were two plates '5'.

Having regard to Mr. Deaville's statement (17 years after Mr. Lees-Jones's article) already quoted regarding Plate 4—" . . . certain defects which are apparent on the plate-proof," contact was made with friends in Canada asking the following questions:—

1. Can the plate proof be inspected and more definite information supplied as to the defects? Perhaps even a photograph could be obtained?
2. Can it be verified that when the material was officially destroyed in 1928, there were in fact five black plates? Could I have a copy of the official report of the 1928 destruction?

Eventually Mr. Hans Reiche took up the pursuit on my behalf, and this is what he says:—

"With the help of the Philatelic Agency and Mr. Carpenter, we were still unable to locate the actual destruction certificate which refers to the destruction of the printing plates used for the printing of this stamp issue. Evidence has been found of the destruction of the die and transfer rolls, but not of the plates. The manufacturer of this stamp (now) the Canadian Bank Note Co., confirms that five printing plates were made from steel engravings and were numbered 1 to 5 inclusive. The Company cannot say positively that Plate No. 4 was not used, but all the evidence appears to indicate this. The rotary presses used for manufacturing of stamps use two plates at one time. The fact that five plates were made indicates to the Company that one plate was unsuitable, and an additional plate was made in order that stamps could be printed from two presses, using two plates each.

"In addition, they have evidence that Plate No. 4 displayed a lot of

scratches which would justify their condemning the use of the plate. They also mentioned to me that the plate was not fully polished and cleaned, which is normally done to a printing plate before it is hardened.

"The ocean in blue and the ocean in green, as well as the Imperial Possessions in red, were printed from an unknown number of electrotype plates which, as a rule, are not numbered. These plates were used to print the ocean and the red possessions by the letterpress printing process. This information confirms the statement of Mr. Deaville to the effect that the coloured portions of the stamp were not printed by the offset process."

THE ELECTROTYPE (RED & LAVENDER/BLUE/GREEN) PLATES

Records do not show how many electrotype plates there were, or what happened to them, but we know that there were at least two for the red printings, because of differences between that used in conjunction with black plates 1, 2 and 3, and that used in conjunction with black plate 5.

Mr. Lees-Jones suggested that the failure of the first electrotype plate, requiring the making of a second one, might have been the cause of any material printed from Plate 4 being discarded and destroyed. In the light of the later information, this must now be thought unlikely.

There were no markings on the electrotype plates, or if there were, these do not appear on the printed sheets.

Col. Adams says the characteristics of the red plates may be used to divide the printings from Plate 5 from those of Plates 1, 2 and 3. The description of the characteristics has not been put on record in detail, but he says in connection with Plate 5 "that for the red colour seems to have been made with more care than the old plate. The small red islands are usually smaller and rounder than those in the earlier series. On the other hand, the stone for the sea was made carelessly, as on a number of the stamps South America is coloured blue-green or lavender."

Stamp No. 46 of Plates 1, 2 and 3 has two islands below the Equator, instead of one over and one under as on the other 99 images. This variety does not appear on Plate 5 (Lees-Jones). Stamp No. 28 of Plate 5 has two islands on the same parallel of latitude (Holmes).

QUANTITIES AND SHADES

As previously stated, 20,000,000 were ordered, half with the ocean in blue and half with the ocean in green. 19,927,500 were supplied. The following table by Col. Adams is based on the examination of about 5,000 copies:—

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Colour of Sea</i>	<i>Earliest date found</i>	<i>Percentage</i> %
1	Lavender	7th December 1898	10
1	Pale blue-green	16th December 1898	8
1	Deep blue green	23rd December 1898	8
2	Very deep blue-green	1st January 1899	21
2	Lavender	11th February 1899	10
3	Lavender	7th March 1899	24
5	Lavender	27th March 1899	6
5	Bright blue-green	27th March 1899	13

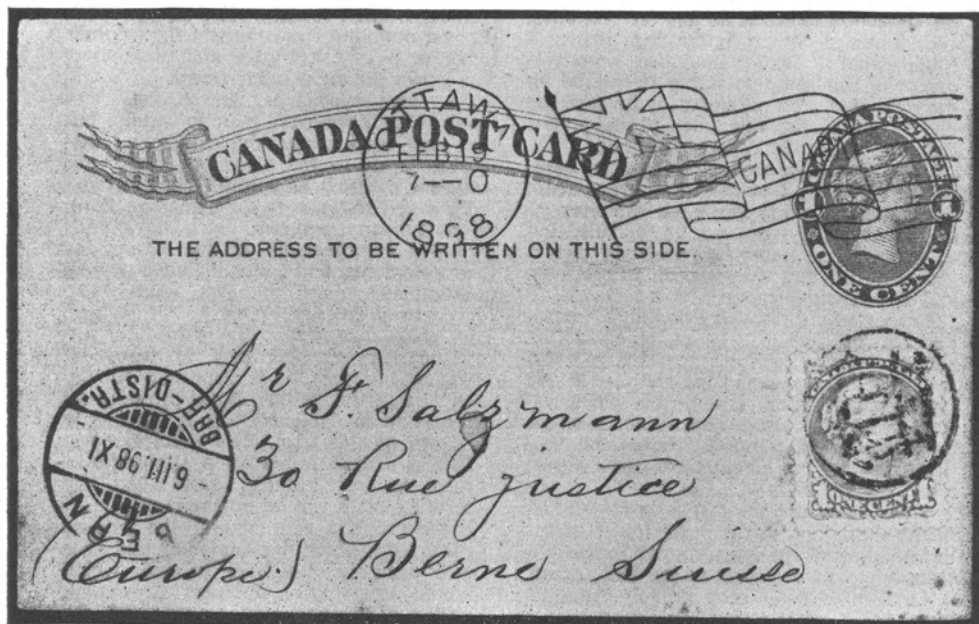
The analysis of this sample gives the percentages from the different plates as:—No. 1—26%, No. 2—31%, No. 3—24%, and No. 5—19%. The percentages for colour of sea are:—50% lavender, 29% deep blue-green, and 21% pale or bright blue-green. No one has recorded any marked variations in the shades of red colour, but Co. Adams writes of a very dense black ink used for Plate 5 printings.

CANCELLATIONS AND POSTMARKS (8)

By L. BARESC (263)

The crown cancels are undoubtedly the most popular amongst the many cancellation varieties on the Large and Small Queens. The two main types—the Ottawa

type of a crown in circle, and the Victoria B.C. type of a crown surrounded by rays—are far commoner than most collectors realize, and are certainly not worth the



exorbitant prices frequently paid for even poor strikes. These two designs had a very long run from the early seventies to the King Edward issue.

There are a number of other types, which have so far not been linked with any particular place or special use, with the exception of the Welland Crown, which incorporates the town's name in its design. All of these are scarce and some are definitely rare. One of those illustrated has some resemblance to the Victoria crown (also being surrounded by rays), and at first I wondered whether it was a worn or mutilated obliteration of the same origin, but this now appears unlikely as I acquired several copies, all showing exactly the

same design, but struck on stamps of different periods.

Two different types used for specific purposes are the Crown Registered and the House of Assembly Ontario circular date cancel incorporating a small crown in its design. The former antedates the general use of crowns and appears to have been sent out to Halifax by the G.P.O. for use on registered mail. I have a letter with a pair of 1859 12½ cent showing this marking, and have also seen it struck on letters to and from various British Colonies.

So far I have only seen two copies with coloured strikes of the normal crowns cancels, and both were obvious fakes, but the "House of Assembly" marking frequently appears in blue or green.

CANADIAN 1946 ISSUE

By MARY WRESSELL (536)

A present of a good magnifying glass has given me hours of pleasure and increased my enjoyment of my Canadian stamps enormously. Having spent many happy evenings with my George V issues, I turned my attention to modern stamps.

A search for hair lines on recent issues resulted in the discovery of faint hair lines in the margin of an imprint block, bottom right of plate one of the 7c Air Stamp 1946. I reported this in *Maple Leaves*, April 1953. This led to an examination for hair lines on every 7c stamp which came my way.

A friend who knew of my interest in Canadian stamps asked me to look through his collection to see if he had any varieties, and amongst other interesting items, I found what I fondly imagined were two copies of this same 7c stamp re-entered on the right side. To my great joy he gave me one of these, the one later to be photographed by Mr. E. Whitley (Member 543).

I had now more reasons to examine carefully the stamps I possessed. Starting from scratch and having no large numbers of any value of the issue, nor any information to guide me, I noted down all the data I gleaned from my examination of my own and any friends' stamps I could borrow.

I reported my discovery to *Maple Leaves* and sent my stamp to be examined. Later, Mr. E. Whitley sent me the enlarged PM which was to appear in the October *Maple Leaves*. During correspondence which followed, we discussed any discoveries we made, the most important being the flaw illustrated in the photograph, also kindly taken by Mr. Whitley.

This flaw above the last A in CANADA in the short lines in the outer frame occurs in all values of the issue, though in the 20c, definitely, and probably in the Dollar, too, it appears to have been crudely repaired. On further examination we found that a minute extension, visible with a good glass, occurs to the top right corner of the outer

frame. A third common fault a slight extension of the centre line in the pattern above the top right corner of the right value tablet, led us to agree that it seemed possible that a common frame had been applied to all the issue.

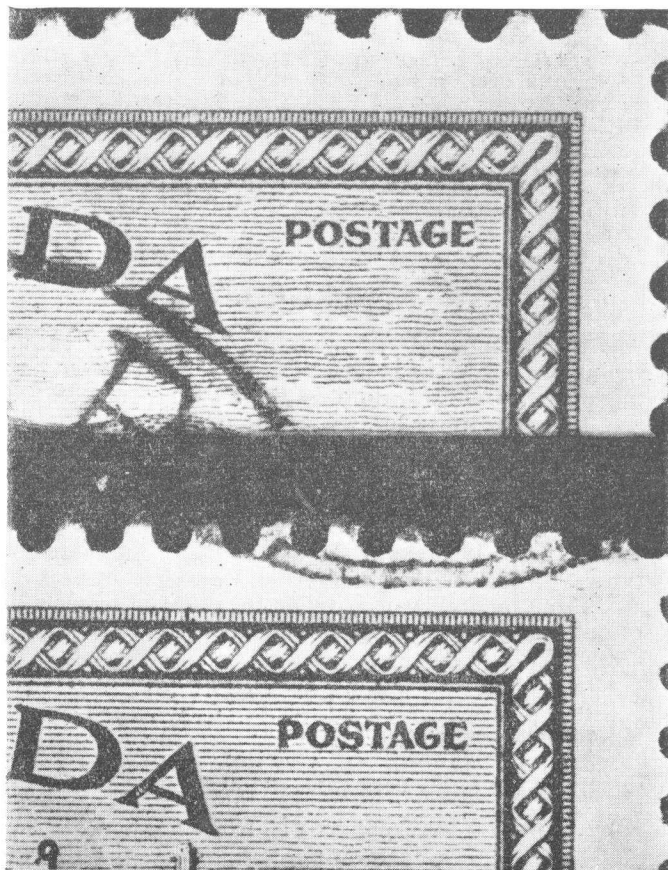
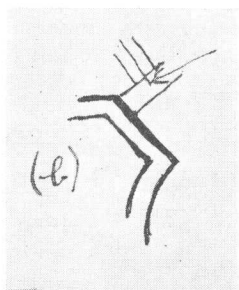
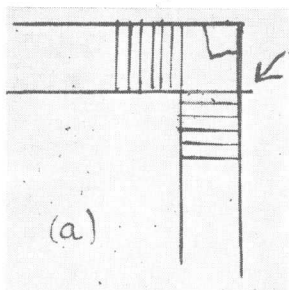
We had both discovered thickened lines and apparent doublings, not only in various positions on the frames of the 7c, but also on the frames of other values, though none were so clear as on my original discovery. On re-examination, I found that the bottom left stamp of my Plate One, imprint block, showed doubling to bottom left and top right of the short lines of the outer frames. I, later, found a third stamp which showed doubling from the top right corner to above N of CANADA, and for a short way down the right outer frame.

On some specimens, the A flaw was much more prominent than in others, but very few used copies showed dated postmarks, so up to the present I have not sufficient to draw any useful conclusions.

I decided to write to the Canadian Bank Note Company, and send one of Mr. Whitley's PM enlargements of my stamp for their comments, and I also included a short questionnaire about the 1946 issue. The reply was as follows, re the 7c Air Stamp:

"This matter was the subject of investigations on the part of manufacturers, and they have reported to the effect that this feature is not properly referred to as 're-entry' as is commonly known by this term. The effect in question is caused rather by a slight movement of the transfer roll when the printing plate was being prepared.

"No repairs were made to the printing plate from which the stamps of this issue and denomination were printed, which would necessitate a re-entry. An examination of an impression taken from the plate before the latter was used for printing shows that plate No. 2 top right



hand section, second row from the right side, the fourth stamp was slightly strained on the right side of the stamp, when transferring. This produced the double lines referred to."

A later letter from Mr. Carpenter included the following:—

"I have examined die and plate proofs in the plant of the manufacturer and I find that one engraving of the frame and denomination block was used for all denominations of the 1946 issue. Rather than engraving the frame for each denomination, only one frame was engraved and applied to all. I wish to repeat, however, that the double line feature in the frame of one of the 7c stamps was caused when this particular stamp was being transferred and would not necessarily be repeated in any other stamp of the printing plate for this denomination, or any other stamp of any other denomination."

This letter solved the question of the common frame for the 1946 issue. The occurrence of doubling in various other

positions on the 7c and other stamps of the issue is still not explained. Was the transferring in this issue subject to several movements, some slight, and others more pronounced?

Other members have shown their interest in this issue (see letters in "Maple Leaves" October, 1953), so I include some of my findings on the 7c, which might confirm items they have seen, apart from the three types of doubling mentioned above.

MINOR VARIETIES

1. Two 7c copies, one ordinary issue, one over-printed "G," show four points in common.
 - (a) Short line from Right value tablet at top through into margin, but broken through border.
 - (b) Faint line in margin above AN of CANADA.
 - (c) Thick, almost doubled, short lines in outer frame at top from centre to right corner.
 - (d) Thin line of colour in curve of left 7.

2. Line through frame into margin by third slope of pattern from top at right. goose.
3. Line through 7 in right tablet into bottom margin. Perhaps others sufficiently interested to study their own specimens of the 1946 issue from this point of view will let our Editor know the results of their findings.
4. Line in right margin opposite tail of

PRECANCELS

PERIODS OF USE BY TOWNS

By G. E. L. MANLEY (327)

On a number of occasions I have noticed inaccurate statements concerning the number of towns issuing precancels at any given period. I therefore feel it might be helpful to write these notes with a view to clearing up the position.

Eight Provinces are concerned: the two Maritimes, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and then travelling west, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

The total number of towns that have issued precancels at one time or another is 59. "City Types" have been issued by 54, while the corresponding figure for the "Numerals" is 46. Five of the latter towns never issued city types, i.e. Beamsville, Lennoxville, Rock Island, Sackville and Yorkton.

From the following notes on the different reigns it will be seen how the use of precancels gradually grew until the middle twenties, and then started to fall away again.

A. "CITY TYPES"

Queen Victoria. Number of towns: 2.

Only two towns, Montreal* and Toronto*, precancelled stamps of this reign, and then only used three different stamps.

King Edward VII. Number of towns: 24.

Precancels really came into use at this time, and a further 22 towns made use of them. They were: Brandon*, Brantford, Bridgeburg*, Brockville*, Brown's Nurseries*, Calgary, Carberry, Edmonton, Halifax, Hamilton*, Kingston, London*, Niagara Falls*, Ottawa*, Peterborough, Quebec*, Regina, St. John*, Vancouver, Victoria, Windsor* and Winnipeg*.

Fourteen towns (those starred in the previous paragraphs, e.g. Montreal*) also used, usually sparingly, a special precancel reading "for third class matter only." Though shewn in the catalogs up to 1936, Brantford is not now thought to have had this type of precancel.

Two towns, Brown's Nurseries and Carberry, only issued precancels during this reign.

King George V.

This reign conveniently splits itself into three natural periods:—

(a) **1912-1921, approx.** Number of towns: 31.

Nine further towns started using precancels during the period, i.e. Guelph, Kitchener, Lindsay, Moncton, Moose Jaw, Owen Sound, Perth, Saskatoon and Walkerville.

Owen Sound and Perth did not issue precancels in the next period.

(b) **1922-1927, approx.** Number of towns: 48.

This was the heyday for precancels in Canada, for no less than 19 further towns began to issue. They were: Amhurst, Carleton Place, Chatham, Estevan, Fredericton, Galt, Lethbridge, North Battleford, Oshawa, Paris, Red Deer, St. Hyacinthe, St. Thomas, Sherbrooke, Sydney, Truro, Welland, Weston and Woodstock.

Seven of the foregoing towns did not issue after this period, i.e. Amhurst, Bridgeburg, Chatham, Estevan, Sydney, Truro and Walkerville.

Here should be mentioned the so-called "Agency Issues." These were precancels sold by the Philatelic Branch of the Post Office at Ottawa to anyone who wished for them. Many of these stamps were never received by the post offices of their respective towns for normal postal use. This practice was soon stopped, but not before a great number of different precancels had been issued. These Ottawa emissions often appear to be of a more shiny ink than usual. In the "North American Philatelic Year Book" of 1927 there is an article that comments on these stamps, and also a dealer's offer reading as follows: "A collection consisting of 1,028 different singles, 202 different pairs and 66 different blocks of four. The collection includes complete sets of stamps as purchased at Ottawa at face value of \$19.50. . . . The price for this collection is \$50.00. . . ." How values change!

(c) **1928-1935.** Number of towns : 44.

From now onwards the number of towns gradually decreases, though during this period Cobourg and New Westminster issued for the first time, and Owen Sound again began using precancels.

The set of 1935 was the last one to have city types, as since the issue of 1931 the authorities had been experimenting with, and gradually changing over to numerals. Of this issue there were 13 precancels, consisting of 11 1c stamps, and one each of 2c and 5c, i.e. 12 towns.

Four towns did not issue in the next period, i.e. Fredericton, New Westminster, North Battleford and Welland.

It should be noted that not all towns mentioned under the above headings, having started, issued precancels on each succeeding issue, good examples being Fredericton, Owen Sound, Sherbrooke and Welland.

B. "NUMERALS"

These, as already stated, started in 1931. Hoovers' type U-213 was used on the issues of '31, '33 and '35, and type U-214 on that of 1935, of which there were five towns. This brought to an end varieties of Canadian precancels such as inverteds and doubles.

Finally type U-215 was accepted generally, and has been the only one in use from the 1935 issue to the present day.

King George V, 1935. Number of towns : 44.

The following four new towns had started issuing precancels : Beamsville ('31), Lennoxville ('35), Rock Island ('33) and Yorkton ('33).

Six towns issued no further precancels : Carleton Place, Lindsay, Paris, Red Deer, Weston and Woodstock.

King George VI. (a) 1937. Number of towns : 40.

Sackville had a single stamp on this issue, and New Westminster brought out one more stamp.

Besides these two, 11 towns stopped precancels from now on : Beamsville, Brandon, Brockville, Cobourg, Galt, Lethbridge, Moncton, Owen Sound, Rock Island, St. Hyacinthe and Sherbrooke.

(b) **1942.** Number of towns : 27.

Five towns gave up precancels after this issue, i.e. Kingston, Lennoxville, St. John, Victoria and Yorkton.

(c) **1950, Revised.** Number of towns : 22.

As far as I know, no list of these towns has so far been published in Great Britain, and so I give it in detail as received from Mr H. G. Walburn:—

Number	Town	1c Green	2c Sepia	2c Olive	3c Purple
X275	Halifax	...	*	*	*
0700	Montreal	...	*	*	*
1050	Quebec	...	*	*	*
2310	Brantford	...	*	*	*
3080	Guelph	...	*	*	*
3100	Hamilton	...	*	*	*
3366	Kitchener	...	*	*	*
3470	London	...	*	*	*
3800	Niagara Falls	...	*	*	*
3893	Oshawa	...	*	*	*
3900	Ottawa	...	*	*	*
4035	Peterborough	...	*	*	*
4260	St. Thomas	...	*	*	*
4530	Toronto	...	*	*	*
4940	Windsor	...	*	*	*
5850	Winnipeg	...	*	*	*
7120	Moose Jaw...	...	*	*	*
7420	Regina	...	*	*	*
7550	Saskatoon	...	*	*	*
8160	Calgary	...	*	*	*
8360	Edmonton	...	*	*	*
9780	Vancouver	...	*	*	*

PERFORATIONS OF THE 1859 ISSUES

By H. G. BERTRAM (632)

The observation by Dr. Reford in 1925, that the above stamps were issued in three perforations, deserves further examination by specialists wishing to classify the shades of different printings.

When Arnold Banfield and I examined some 2,000 of the 10c Prince Consorts in our collections, we were disturbed to find the distinctive stamps—red violet, of the last four orders, sometimes perforated $11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ and $12 \times 11\frac{3}{4}$. Mr. Jim Sissons and Mr. Bert Denton recall seeing this late shade on early dated covers, but we do not find them in our rather limited collection of covers and dated material.

To pursue the matter further, we examined our imprint copies and also our late dated copies, and here again we found $11\frac{3}{4}$ perforations.

The writer, in attempting to plate the 17c Cartier in the three perforations, ran into a similar situation. Using Senator Calder's figures, the production of the 17c Cartier is shown in the table below, and we would normally expect to find the 12×12 more numerous on account of the large quantity and the late date of issue. The reverse appears to be the case, as shown by the figures from my plated collection. Unfortunately, I have not kept a record of the hundreds of stamps I have examined from dealers, and I am not expert enough to sort the shades with confidence and confirm the implication.

Perf. $11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ —200,000 printed—180 in collection.

„ $12 \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ —150,000 „ — 82 „

„ 12×12 —250,000 „ — 58 „

These 17c stamps are found also with the wide variety of perforations, such as 12 at the top, $11\frac{3}{4}$ at the bottom, and so on, but I have not set aside these varieties as encountered.

The 2c stamps of 1864 on my pages are also irregular, especially a mint block of four, clearly punched and perforated $11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$.

All this adds greatly to the uncertainty when striving to sort the 10c Alberts into the shades associated with the different orders. On the other hand, recognition of the existing variations in perforations, warns us to be on guard and separate strays. It does look as though the $11\frac{3}{4}$ punching equipment was used from time to time in producing the stamps for the later issues, possibly on account of breakage or while the 12 x 12 punches were being reconditioned.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Reversed Essay?



DEAR MR TOMLINSON,

With reference to the article in January Maple Leaves, I have in my possession a set of five pairs of this item in green, black, red and two shades of blue.

When I purchased these I was given the information that they were printed in Germany in 1912 and submitted to the Canadian

authorities as the result of a tender issued at this time, but not accepted.

As regards the manner in which the end stamp is partially missing, I am afraid it is a problem which only the original printers could seem to answer.

Yours sincerely,

J. E. WOODS (663)

DEAR MR TOMLINSON,

I note with dismay your page publicity of those "fake" facsimilies of a Canadian stamp. I first saw these at Capex and was told by a visiting dealer from outside of Canada that he believed they were produced in Germany. They are merely some photographic reproduction, by some party who is trying to extract money out of gullible collectors.

There is nothing official about them, and I hope no collector will fall for them. They have appeared both on this side of the Atlantic in auctions and in England. Collectors should be warned against them.

I just noted you say they are printed in blue. What I saw were in red to match as well as possible the 3c. stamp.

Yours sincerely,

L. S. HOLMES (96) R.P.S.L.

DEAR MR TOMLINSON,

Talking stamps of Canada once with a fellow traveller in the train—name unknown—I heard of these and that either my companion or a friend of his had paid £10 and got a pair, but whether the price was £10 each or for the pair, I cannot remember.

Some time later, I saw some in a shop window in London, and went in and made inquiries. I was told that they were done by the German Government Printer when it was thought there was trouble between the Canadian G.P.O. and their printer, and were submitted as a specimen of what the German Government Printer could do. They were not made the right way round as they might fall into wrong hands and they would be accused of forging current stamps.

As the price was only a fraction of that recited to me in the train, I bought a pair

in black, and a block of four in each of green, blue and red—all three cents, and all stamps complete. There are no spots on the King's nose on any of my copies.

The seller would not guarantee his information, but in view of the story of £10 for a pair (or each) I thought it worth while to purchase the oddity even if the tale was not true. If the tale is true, it is possible some of the forces in Germany came across sheets of these when the country was overrun.

Yours sincerely,

G. A. WILLIAMSON (636)

DEAR MR TOMLINSON,

The last Maple Leaves brought an item termed "A Reversed Essay?" I have seen a great number of this so-called essay, own a few blocks of them in various colours, but can assure you this is neither an essay, proof, or anything of philatelic value at all. As a matter of fact they were selling here for a few cents.

It is merely a very good photo copy of the 3c. carmine stamp. This work was done in Hamburg, Germany, and a great number of sheets in black, red, green, blue and maybe other colours I have not yet seen, have been sold to dealers as essays. After contacting the Canadian Bank Note Company here, and Mr. Marler, who is specialising in the Admiral issue as I do, we came to the conclusion that this is only a photo. We at once pointed this out to all Magazines and Dealers, not to let anyone get away with false statements about this item.

Yours sincerely,

H. REICHE (647).

DEAR MR TOMLINSON,

To express a fair opinion on the reversed print block shown in the last issue of Maple Leaves one should see the actual piece. One can hardly judge by an illustration printed moreover half-tone, but I think I can say your illustration is definitely not that of an engraved stamp, and differs therefore from the normal engraved stamp.

A careful comparison by magnification with an original stamp shows many variations. As it is in blue it might be, **but for the differences described later**, photographically reproduced like the Mafeking stamps with the head of Baden-Powell, in which, by the way like this three cents, the design is reversed in a rare variety of that stamp (S.G. 23).

The curious thing about your illustration is the considerable variation in the number of shading lines in the background of the design when compared with the same parts of the original engraved stamp. I have taken four parts of the design of the "reversed essay" which clearly show the following differences:—

No. 1	The horizontal lines above 'S' of Postage and to the right of the crown. They number 11.	In the genuine stamp number 9
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No. 2	The diagonal parallel shading lines above the King's eyebrow, reaching up to the hair. They number 18.	In the genuine stamp number 13
No. 3	The parallel shading lines reaching from the collar to the ear. They number 11.	In the genuine stamp number 13
No. 4	The leaf-stalks above the final 'E' of THREE. They number four as against three on the original, but the additional one does not quite join the leaves like the other three.	In the genuine stamp number 3

Apart from these considerable differences that quite preclude the possibility of it being identical with the normal, I notice that the dark background between the 'R' of THREE and bottom of the oval above is much wider in the original than it is in the so-called essay. The 'G' of POSTAGE is also different in the essay.

As the original stamps were printed by the American Bank Note Co., it may have happened that an unaccepted essay or something similar got into unofficial hands, was duplicated, made into a block and reproduced by the blue print photographic method to subsequently reach you.

For those who would check the count of the shading lines, I may mention that a low magnification, 2 or 3x, is preferable for examining the large illustration on page 41, and a higher magnification, say 8 to 20x, for the original stamp itself.

Yours very sincerely,

H. R. HARMER (651) R.D.P.

O.H.M.S. Overprint on 1942 One Cent

DEAR MR TOMLINSON,

In looking over some duplicate copies of the O.H.M.S. overprint the other evening, I was pleasantly surprised to find two copies of the one cent. stamp (War issue) with the missing period after the 'S'.

One of these I enclose, as it may be of interest to other members, proving the position to be stamp number 39 of the lower left pane.

Other collectors here have mentioned the finding of the missing period on the two and five cents, stamps of this issue, but I understand the variety is commonly associated with the larger denominations.

Yours very sincerely,

W. M. C. WILLCOCK (599).

(Editor's note—A block of 20 proved the plate position. Examination x10 showed slight black markings where the period was missing, suggesting either wear or damage caused the loss.)

are concerned, the detriment for plate analysis lies in the fact that they cover only

DEAR FRED,

We love to see an Irishman trailing his

1898 Map Stamp

DEAR FRED,

Although I acknowledged the return of the Map stamps, before I had a chance of opening the parcel, I feel I must thank you again after reading your letter which is crammed full of interesting information. In fact, I shall put all your comments on the actual sheets.

I am afraid you have done yourself a disservice by telling me all this, as I shall now want at least DOUBLE if I decide to part with the lot one day—but not yet!! In fact, I am still keeping a look-out for any further used blocks or nice covers.

Sincerely,

LEO (263).

Cancellations on the Small Queen Issue

DEAR SIR,

I understand that some time ago, a Canadian enthusiast was working to prepare for publication a book giving a complete list and details of all the small town and village circular cancellations and postmarks of the Small Head issue. Do you happen to know if this was ever published?

It becomes increasingly difficult to find any of these in quantity, and even large lots are stripped of these postmarks. Have you any idea (apart from dealers) where a number can be acquired?

Yours sincerely,

N. CANLAN (325).

TREASURER'S REPORT ON THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS TO 30th SEPTEMBER, 1953

The Statements given below show the receipts and payments for all funds of the Society for the year ended 30th September, 1953. The Statement relating to the General Fund also contains comparative figures for the year to 30th September, 1952. This shows that total income has increased by £79. Nearly all of this increase is accounted for by the increase in the subscription rate from 7/6d. to 10/- at the beginning of the year, and the balance is the result of increased membership. While the total for magazine income is almost exactly the same as the previous year, it will be noted that there has been an encouraging increase in current advertising receipts and in the sale of back numbers. On the other side of the account, Printing and Stationery continue to be costly. Other expenses are reasonably stable, with the exception of the magazine production costs, which have risen by £54. In order to maintain a high standard, our Editor cannot economise in this direction, and I am sure that we all feel that the results of his efforts are well worth the cost, particularly in view of the fact that Maple Leaves is the main benefit received by many of our members.

From an examination of the General Fund account it is apparent that there would have been a deficit for the year of approximately £47, instead of an actual surplus of over £32, if subscription income had not risen as it has done, and I feel that this is the best possible answer to any who may have doubted the necessity of the increase in subscription rates, which now assures the soundness of the Society's finances for many years to come.

The Statement relating to the Convention Fund shows the balance of the receipts and payments arising from the 1952 Convention. Other items were included in last year's accounts. At the request of our immediate Past-President, Mr. David Gardner, I also show a complete account relating to the Glasgow Convention held in October, 1953. This shows that the event was successful financially, as well as in other directions, and the organisers must be congratulated on providing such an outstanding Convention and still having a few pounds left over at the end.

J. P. MACASKIE

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Financial Statements, Year ended 30th September, 1953

(a) General Fund

<i>Previous Year</i>		<i>RECEIPTS</i>		<i>Previous Year</i>		<i>PAYMENTS</i>	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
23	2 10	Subscriptions:		15	1 0	Printing and Stationery	24 5 6
132	9 0	Arrears	8 16 11			Affiliation Fees:	
16	0 6	Current	212 0 11	3	3 0	English Congress	3 3 0
		Advance	28 9 3	3	0 0	Scottish Association	1 10 0
171	12 4			249	7 1		4 13 0
		Magazine:					
23	15 0	Arrears...	1 10 0			Magazine:	
79	10 1	Current	88 14 2	190	1 0	Printing	181 8 6
19	6 6	Advance	1 0 0	18	8 10	Blocks	62 19 7
11	5 3	Sale of Back Numbers	24 10 2			Distribution	19 11 9
115	9 10			208	9 10		263 19 10
		Donations, Expert Fees, etc. ...	1 14 0			Administration:	
12	9			8	2 2	Secretary	5 16 5
287	14 11	TOTAL RECEIPTS	366 15 5	7	2 4	Treasurer	9 18 2
				11	3 0	Editor	13 3 4
				1	5 0	Study Convener	—
				1	2 6	Publicity Manager	—
				29	1 0		28 17 11
116	1 7	Balance brought forward at 1st October ...	129 4 2			Other Payments:	
				5	17 6	Convention Fund	—
				10	0 0	Grant to Library Fund	10 0 0
				—		Overhaul of Typewriter	2 8 0
				15	17 6		12 8 0
				274	12 4	TOTAL PAYMENTS	334 4 3
				129	4 2	Balance carried forward at 30th September	161 15 4
£403	16 6			£495	19 7		£495 19 7

(b) Founder's Fund

RECEIPTS			PAYMENTS		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance brought forward at 1st October, 1952 ...	8	17 6	Balance carried forward at 30th September, 1953 ...	11	18 8
Donations received during the year ...	3	1 2			
	£11	18 8		£11	18 8

(c) Life Membership Fund

RECEIPTS			PAYMENTS		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance brought forward at 1st October, 1952 ...	47	5 0	Transfer to Subscription Account 13 Life Members at 3/- each...	1	19 0
Life Memberships granted during the year ...	4	14 0	Balance carried forward at 30th September, 1953 ...	50	0 0
	£51	19 0		£51	19 0

(d) Convention Fund

RECEIPTS			PAYMENTS		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance brought forward at 1st October, 1952 ...	6	0 0	1952 CONVENTION:		
1952 CONVENTION:			Insurance ...	1	15 0
Donation received ...	3	3 0	Banquet: Net Expenses ...	6	5 11
Net Profit on Auction ...	38	6 8	Gratuities, etc. ...	7	6 6
Sale of Souvenir Envelopes ...	2	2 2	Postages and Stationery ...	1	7 3
			Coach Trips: Net Expenses ...		3 6
			Film Show ...	3	3 0
			Convention Badges ...	3	0 11
				23	2 1
			Balance carried forward at 30th September, 1953 ...	26	9 9
	£49	11 10		£49	11 10

J. P. MACASKIE,
Hon. Treasurer.

F. WALKER,
D. R. GREENHALGH,
Hon. Auditors.

Financial Statement. Glasgow Convention, October, 1953

RECEIPTS			PAYMENTS		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Donations and Miscellaneous ...	11	13 6	Exhibition: Net Cost ...	21	0 5
Coach Tour: Net Profit...	7	13 6	Dinner and Supper Party: Net Cost ...	5	10 6
Auction : Net Profit ...	44	10 1	Flowers ...	1	10 0
			Gratuities ...	6	10 0
			Rent of Rooms at Hotel ...	8	8 0
			Printing of Menu Cards, Programmes, etc. ...	7	11 10
			Convention Badges ...	5	1 4
			Hospitality and Miscellaneous items ...	3	9 11
				59	2 0
			Surplus, transferred to Convention Fund ...	4	15 1
	£63	17 1		£63	17 1

PACKET CHATTER

Well, well, how time flies! Over two years have elapsed since I assumed the office of Packet Secretary. During that period I have gained some experience on the likes and dislikes of the many members who "take the packet." I've made mistakes, too, and I've tried some innovations as circumstances allowed, but, best of all, I've made many friendships. What a friendly lot you are! I rejoice to be able to say just that.



The demand from members to view packets is still very much on the increase, and believe it or not, I am quite happy when someone asks me to remove his name from the circuits. This constant demand, summer and winter, needs a constant flow of saleable material to satisfy even part of our members. In this connection I would like once again to appeal to those members who have not yet helped with a book or two or duplicates to do so NOW. Material should be in reasonable condition, keenly priced, and nicely mounted in the usual type of packet book. I will be most happy to forward books to anyone on receipt of a card. I must stress that dirty, heavy postmarked, and common stamps rarely sell. They come back every packet with constant regularity—they always will; so don't waste your time mounting that sort of stuff—put it in the fire! Lastly, while on this subject, please note that promises do not sell—not even to me now.

Having said that, I must not forget to thank most warmly all you grand folks who so regularly keep me supplied with good material, and, too, those of you who send along an occasional book or two. Without your co-operation our Society would be a pretty empty affair.

Now will any member who has not been receiving packets, and who is anxious to do so, please send me a card, when I will do my utmost to rectify the matter. I will even refund your postage!

Over these past two years I see I have circulated fifty-three packets, some good, some not so good. Purchases from these packets averages around 30% of the value circulated, and as the commission deducted from sales is only 7½%, vendors have a really splendid opportunity to dispose of duplicate material. So on to a bumper year—I'll do the work if you give me the tools. (Misquotation, with apologies to a great man).

Should you feel liverish and out of sorts, send me your grouses, grumbles and groans; it may do us both some good! I remember reading somewhere

"On stone our wrongs we all engrave,
But write our benefits upon the wave."

For the present then, I wish you good hunting, good bargains, and good health to enjoy your hobby.

O. A. FRASER.

NOMINATIONS

Members are reminded that their nominations for the Office-bearers and Committee Members are invited and, in order to be considered at the Annual General Meeting to be held during the Convention at Buxton (21st to 24th September, 1954), must be in the hands of the Secretary by **21st August, 1954**. (Rule No. 16).

Members are also reminded that nominations for the Fellowship of the Society, for consideration by the Fellowship Sub-Committee, which will meet prior to the A.G.M. in September, must be made on the prescribed form (obtainable from the Secretary), and must be submitted on or before **21st July, 1954**. (Rules Governing the Award of Fellowship No. 2).

OUR SECRETARY REPORTS

"Come, gentle Spring! ethereal Mildness! come."

JAMES THOMSON (1700-48)

Who would not echo this sentiment after the experiences of the earlier months of this New Year, when I expect many a member, like myself, was distracted from the more pleasant delights of the winter season by having to make excursions into the attic. Brrr! the thought chills me to the marrow even now. However, it is to be hoped that the depredations caused by this necessity have been or will be repaired; and that now all are busy preparing for the Convention display. For now is the time, in the spring of the year, to engage in the

"Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot."

Were one to wait longer, the summer weather, bringing as it does its own specially attractive pursuits, will be upon us, and then it will be too late.

As for your Secretary, it is already too late! What was not done just over a year ago is now unlikely to be done at all, unless, of course, the Society ceases to grow, as it has been growing steadily since the Glasgow Convention. The progress to date is summarised as follows:—

Total reported at A.G.M.	488
New members	25
Resignations	1
New total	512

However, in spite of the activity in the secretarial office, or perhaps because of it, the secretary continues to lead a full and active life, and has recently been afforded several opportunities of doing a little advertising for the Society when visiting other local societies. The success of which is still in doubt, but which may well result in a further augmentation of the membership in the future.

OBITUARY

R. D. GILMOUR

It is with very great regret that we announce the death on the 14th March, 1954, of Member R. D. Gilmour. "Bob" Gilmour was one of the original five members who laid the foundations of the Society in those early house-to-house meetings pre-war.

Amongst his early efforts to advance the Society was the introduction, in his own paper "G.O.G." of the Society fly-leaf and news-sheet (the forerunner of Maple Leaves).

He was always ready to help his fellow and was, in every sense of the word, a true philatelist. He will be sadly missed in Glasgow philatelic circles. His number on our membership roll was No. 3.

CLIPPINGS FROM B.N.A. MAGAZINES

Contributed by R. J. DUNCAN (94)

VARIETY OF THE "WEEPING PRINCESS"

By R. M. ANGUS

What will be news to most collectors is the fact that the "tear" below the Princess's eye can be found in two positions. The writer's attention was first drawn to it some years ago, shortly after it was issued, when I sold a mint block of four to a collector. A few days later the collector rang me up and told me that in his opinion the one I had sold him was a fake! Frankly puzzled, I examined the used one he had and which he removed from the corner of his monthly bill from a large business house. To my surprise it was about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to the right of the commonly known one, and tallied with the size, shape and other details of the commoner one. There was no question of its being a fake. To allay his suspicions, I showed him Gibbon's enlargement of the stamp, which tallied exactly with the one in the block I had sold him.

The denouement came shortly after, when I with a group of brother philatelists was having dinner with Mr. A. Stanley Deaville on his last visit to Victoria prior to his untimely death. Among other leading questions I asked him was "Is it possible for the 'Weeping Princess' variety to happen in two positions and, if so, how do you account for it?" He gave me the valuable information that it was not only possible, but actually did occur. It appeared that when the plates were made, prior to use, they are wrapped in silver paper or tinfoil. When the time comes to go to press, this is removed. In the case in point, a tiny portion of the tinfoil adhered to the plate without being noticed until attention was drawn to it by collectors and others. The offending particle was immediately removed, but not before it had moved a fraction to the right, causing the two positions mentioned. The used copy in question is the only one the writer is aware of, and probably much the scarcest. Never having heard any lucid explanation as to how the variety was caused, the explanation, coming from such a noted authority as the late Mr. Deaville, should undoubtedly be recorded in Philatelic annals. (Popular Stamps—Sept. 1949).

OVER-WIDTH STAMPS IN MODERN CANADIAN ISSUES

By D. C. MACMILLAN

During my constant search for plate blocks, I sometimes pick up blocks or sheets which have flaws of the non-constant variety such as fold in the corner of the sheet during printing, smudges, creases, etc.

One flaw in modern manufacture which occurs occasionally and which would not be expected with our modern method of production is the issue of over-width stamps. I was quite amazed to find this as I thought that such things had gone out with the small queens.

I have been advised by the Post Office that the flaw could occur in two ways:—

- (a) By the edge of the sheet being curled during perforating. This allows the row of stamps at the outer edge to be wider than normal.
- (b) The position of the perforation cutters can be out of place on the rod on which they are set above the stamps.

They feel that stamps perforated in this manner are comparatively rare. I have accumulated several strips and plate blocks from nearly every value in all the recent issues in the small size stamps. They do not seem to occur in the larger size of stamp. Careful examination of used stamps shows them up also.

I feel that they are of sufficient importance to rate recognition as a variety. A good selection of them, both used and unused, will certainly enhance any collection. (Popular Stamps—Feb. 1954).

The "Wild Life" issue of 1953 has three different perforations, writes W. C. Stanley of Abbotsford, B.C.— $11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$, $11\frac{3}{4} \times 12$, 12×12 . The New Queens issue is perf.— $11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$, $11\frac{3}{4} \times 12$, $12 \times 11\frac{3}{4}$, 12×12 . (Popular Stamps—Feb. 1954).

JULY 1st, 1931—AIR RATE CHARGES

On July 1, 1931, the airmail rate was raised from 5c to 6c, yet no provision was made for a 6c air stamp. It was not until nearly eight months later, on February 22, 1932, that the Provisional 6c Surcharge on the first Canadian airmail was issued. Consequently airmail letters bearing the 5c air during this period also needed a 1c stamp to make up the rate.

No Canadian postal history collection would be complete without covers so franked during this period. One of the best sources is to look over First Flight Covers of the Vancouver-Victoria flights of Aug. 1, 1931. (Ed. Richardson's "Hollow Tree"—Popular Stamps, Dec. 1953).

Amendments to Membership to 28th February, 1954

NEW MEMBERS

- 703 WALLS, James Finlay, 7, Glengyle Terrace, Edinburgh, 3.
 704 TOWNSIN, Sydney G. E., 11, Victoria Gardens, Heston, Middlesex. C.R., C.L., P.
 705 PARKER, Harry Douglas, 23b, Park Crescent, Southport, Lancs. C.
 706 MARLER, George C., 1517, Royal Bank Bldg., 360, St. James St., Montreal, P.Q., Canada. C. CG.
 707 PIMM, Harry Silvey, 42, Moorside South, Newcastle-on-Tyne. C. P.
 708 COLE, James Edward, 20, Clematis Street, Westway, London, W. 12. CL—CGC.
 709 RENNIE, Ernest, Bowstones, Off Bridle Rd., Woodford, Stockport, Ches. CN.
 710 GOODY, Harry, 26, Carrwood Rd., Bramhall, Ches. N.
 711 BEATTIE, Alistair H., 62, Cairnfield Place, Aberdeen. C.
 712 SOLENDER, Joseph D., 121, Ferney Road, East Barnet, Herts. CG—CGC, MO.
 713 BROCK, Rear Admiral Patrick W., United Services Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1. CR—CGC, O.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 436 ALLISON, Russell, 2249, Niagara Avenue, Niagara Falls, N.Y., U.S.A. CS, PA & PH.
 (Add to listing.)
 596 BLEASE, H. F., 3, Victoria Road, Trowbridge, Wilts.
 470 JONAS, Cyril, 191, Ingrow Lane, Keighley, Yorks.
 105 McLAREN, R. H. G., Hestercombe House, Chedden Fitzpaine, Taunton, Somerset.
 547 MONTFORD, I. C., 2, Allington Court, Allington St., London, S.W. 1.
 461 DAVIDSON, J. D., 37, Grosvenor Place, Aberdeen.
 517 ORKIN, Mrs. P., 220, Westburn Road, Aberdeen.
 698 SIVERTS, John, 408, 16th, Bismark, North Dakota, U.S.A.

CORRECTIONS AND ALTERATIONS

- Derbyshire and Notts. Contact Member's address on page 55 should read: D. A. Avery, 20, North St., Beeston, Notts.
 125 GILL, Evan R.—insert F.R.P.S.L.

RESIGNATIONS

- 648 INSTONE, Eric C.

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1922 2c. green. Notes on the Major and Minor re-entries.

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—A "Toronto" puzzle.

In addition to articles, etc., details of all the above are in recent C.N.L.'s.

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POSTMARKS—those of small towns and villages, circular types, on the Small Head issues of Canada. I wish to buy these, any quantity from singles upwards.—N. Calnan, Edwin's Hall, Woodham Ferrers, Near Chelmsford, Essex.

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BACK NUMBERS—complete sets are no longer available but most issues are still in stock. Don't leave it too late if you want to complete your set. Write to the Editor for what you lack.—F. Tomlinson, Coombe Leigh, Chestfield Road, Whitstable.

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publication.*

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

1953 - 1954

President : WILLIAM C. HINDE, 20, Southdown Crescent,
Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire.

Secretary : PHILIP MARSDEN, 164, St. Albans Avenue, London, W.4.

Treasurer : J. P. MACASKIE, 23 Thornhill Avenue, Lindley, Huddersfield

Librarian : E. T. E. LLOYD, 43 Albany Mansions, Albert Bridge Road,
London, S.W. 11.

Exchange Secretary : O. A. FRASER, 85 Fonthill Road, Aberdeen.

Editor of Journal : FREDERICK TOMLINSON, Coombe Leigh,
Chestfield Road, Whitstable, Kent.

CANADA

- S.G. 1a 3d orange vermilion. Imperf. on laid paper. A fine copy with margins all round. Lightly cancelled **£17/10**
- 20b 10d bright blue on medium wove semi-transparent paper. Lightly postmarked with good margins and fine colour **£30**
- 23 ½d deep rose on stout hard wove paper. Postmarked 21 in four rings. A fine copy with margins all round and showing an excellent example of the re-entry in lower left corner ... **£10**
- 24a ½d deep rose on thin soft ribbed paper. Cancelled Dec. 2nd 1857. This stamp has the rare STITCH WATERMARK, and good margins ... **£27/10**
- 45 2c bright rose. A used copy with circular postmark dated Oct. 11, '67. Showing part of imprint in lower margin **100/-**
- 45a 2c bright rose. A fine horizontal mint imperf. pair (partially severed), of good colour **£40**
- 3c orange. A marginal block of four of the Canadian Bank Note Engraving and Printing Co. Essay of 1891. (Page 300, Boggs) ... **£30**

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A.P.O. p. 110
(Western Region)

Quebec Terent - 1908 2c. p. 1
Straight edges - p. 125



MAPLE LEAVES

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

Vol. 5 No. 4

JULY, 1954

Whole No. 32

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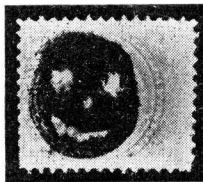
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JOURNAL OF THE
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OF GREAT BRITAIN

Edited by **FREDERICK TOMLINSON, R.P.S.L.**

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Notes and Comments

June Days

Over the last few days the weather has been cold and wet. Grey leaden skies make the periods between the rain only a continual threat of what is coming in a few minutes. Downcast holiday-makers may be found in the shops and cafés of the town, but the beaches are almost deserted. Some friends who are coming today to borrow the van for a week will be met with sympathy and not with envy. The unseasonable weather, however, does not appear to be holding up Nature's progress in the garden. We have had roses for a couple of weeks now, are eating our own new potatoes and spring cabbage, and the tomato plants are flowering. Time must be found for staking and tying up! With a patience only acquired in middle age we wait for the change of weather which we know must come—sunshine so potent that eventually one has to take shelter indoors.

Easter and Whitsuntide

The ten days at Easter with the caravan on tow behind were a great success. Even stamps were put away to give a complete and thorough change of way of living. Only on the occasion when we stayed with George and Mrs. Manley did we talk philately, and then it was leavened with almost every other topic of discussion. We had kind invitations to call on members elsewhere, but became so obsessed with our rustication that we never got round to any of the others, for this we ask to be forgiven. The Whitsuntide break was spent very differently. The laying of a land drain and of a large area of concrete path which had "gone home" had been put off too long, and there was just enough time at Whitsuntide for this work. The physical tiredness from really heavy manual work was a pleasure not experienced for some time, but was still found to be the rich reward previously treasured.

Bright and Early

The thrushes and blackbirds nest each year with and around us, and signal the start of the day at any time after half past three. We have been blessed (?) this year with one of those exceptional songsters with a repertoire performance and penetration of song of unusually outstanding prominence. He sits right on the top of the fir at the bottom of the garden and literally "sings his head off." There is no further sleep for your Editor from the time this performance starts; we have to get up! Fortunately the other members of the family seem to be able to sleep through this piercing performance, and your Editor has the run of the place to himself for about three hours before the family has to be awakened with a cup of tea in the firmly established morning ritual (which we tried for so long to avoid). Whilst this period from between four and five o'clock until

seven or seven-thirty is sometimes put to reasonable use (these lines are being written at 5.20 a.m.), it is amazing how the time can be wasted. It is ideal for examining Map stamps—if anyone remembers to send me a few!

This Issue

At the time these notes are being typed we are not sure of precisely what will be included. There is a juggling act just before we go to press when the limits of space available have to be reconciled with the articles we wish to print, those we have to print, and those we ought to print. Some items will not keep, others have been put off previously, certain contributors must be humoured—what a job! We still hope you find something attractive in these pages. Leo Baresch has been hopping round the world for the last four months and apologises for the absence of his usual postmark article. The sequence will be resumed, he says, next issue. The final arrangements for Buxton and Convention are all here inside, and we hope all who can will go, and that a really happy time will be spent there.

The Next Issue

Instead of this coming out on the first day of October, we are proposing to delay this by about two weeks in order to be able to include a very brief report of Convention, of the Annual General Meeting, and to provide the revised list of Officers. This next number will also be the Year Book number and will contain the usual Year Book features of rules, regulations, list of groups and of members. We would like to include the reports of the officers as submitted to the Annual General Meeting, and will all such officers make a note to prepare and send to the Editor a copy of any such report.

Society Services

The suggestions made on page 66 of the April issue produced very poor response and no marked increase in the Editorial mail. It is doubtful if the few replies can be taken as a sample of what the members think as they only represent a dozen out of over 500! The consensus of such opinion as was expressed, however, may be useful—we thank all those who wrote—and can be quickly summarised. All want improvements in the Library service, an annual vote to the Librarian, but no carry forward of unspent monies, no lending charges save postage, binding of B.N.A. periodicals and Maple Leaves, the eventual abolition of the leaflet service in favour of forwarding the volume concerned. We have found no measure of support for the suggestion that we build up a society handbook by producing booklets on each specific issue; opinions are that this proposal is premature and beyond the resources of the Society. Increased frequency of publication of Maple Leaves was not unanimously supported, and the general attitude (of the 12 or so who expressed views) seems best summed up in one word: "Caution." A suggestion that we might expand slowly, say to six issues each year for a start, might be more readily adopted. Finally, Subscriptions. Only two members thought there was any future in raising them to pay for improved services. The popular thought was that we should lose a lot of members who have no real and strong interest in the Society, and that we should only expand our services as our existing means permit.

The Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of this Society, the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, will be held at the Palace Hotel, Buxton, on Wednesday, the 22nd September at 11 a.m. This is the one "domestic" meeting of the Society each year, the opportunity for members to regulate the affairs of the Society, which is essentially their own anyway. For the rest of the year, the officers who have been appointed to act for the Society have to come to decisions based on what they think is right, what they can learn from correspondents and group meetings and friends, and not on specific instructions or requests

made by the members in meeting assembled. So if you have anything to raise, drop a note to the Secretary if you can't be there and he will raise it for you.

The First Booklet

Those of us who collect the booklet panes of Canada will be interested in what happens to an example of one of the very first issued, and which is in Robson Lowe's Bournemouth Stamp Auction on the 9th July. Lot 158, it is described as "1898-1902 2c. the scarce booklet pane with part original gum. Cat. Scott \$125." The Auctioneer's valuation given in the catalogue is £10. There are some other attractive Canada and B.N.A., and you can get a catalogue from Bournemouth Stamp Auctions, Granville Chambers, Richmond Hill, Bournemouth, for 1/-. There is a photo of the booklet pane.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

This will be my last opportunity of reminding all members that our eighth Annual Convention of the Society is to be held at the Palace Hotel, Buxton, from September 21st-24th, 1954, of which details of the programme and arrangements have been given in "Maple Leaves" in January and April 1954 issues. It rests with you to ensure the success of the event by supporting it, if at all possible.

Up to the time of writing these notes (late in May), it has been too early to get or expect much response, though many have given provisional intimation that they hope to be present, from Scotland and the South as well as from nearer home.

Whilst there may be cheaper smaller hotels available, it makes a great difference if all are under one roof, and the "Palace" does not need any recommendation of mine, as Congresses are their speciality, and there was one a week or so ago when I paid a visit.

Attractive brochures of the hotel have been sent to many members who have attended previous Conventions and are available to others from Mr. Macaskie on application.

It is proposed to have attractive souvenir envelopes at 3d each (2/6 dozen), and all members are invited to purchase some of these, particularly those who cannot attend the Convention and to whom this offers an opportunity to make a small contribution towards Convention expenses.

I should like as soon as possible after this issue of "Maple Leaves," for members who can support the Convention by attending, to make application for room reservations at the hotel, coach tour seats, hotel brochures, and souvenir envelopes to Mr. Macaskie, 23 Thornhill Avenue, Lindley, Huddersfield, Yorks.

As the coaches for the tours are an appreciable item in the expenses, we should like to know the estimated requirements early, so that we have time to make adjustments if necessary, with a view to trying to make this section pay its way.

A number of Study Circles of Canada and Newfoundland have been arranged, covering all issues, and member are asked to contribute to the interest and benefit of these meetings by bringing along items of interest from their collections and queries and problems for discussion and (we hope) solution.

I understand the Buxton Philatelic Society are having an exhibition during the period of the Convention, and this should add to the amenities.

The English Congress will be over by the time you read these notes, but I believe all our four delegates will be there and, with other members, doing their bit in the Canadian Study Circles.

I should like to remind you of the details previously given regarding the Convention Competitive Displays, which are in the hands of Mr. Macaskie.

Convention Auction

Though it has perhaps been too early to expect results, I feel it is important to repeat the request made in April "Maple Leaves," and at the same time ask you to act promptly. Many lots arrived too late last Convention to go in the catalogue, and possibly some too late altogether.

The details given in April were as follows:—"Members know we have to rely on stamp gifts, cash gifts and auction commission producing enough to meet Convention costs, other than the personal expenses of those attending. To get results we require good B.N.A. material with a sprinkling of other items, and we require it some considerable time before Convention. Early inclusion of lots secures inclusion in the catalogue, and the circulation of the catalogue overseas as well as at home. Material should be in my hands by the end of July. Catalogues will be prepared and issued in early August, and lots will be available for inspection at viewer's expense thereafter.

"Commission charged is 10% on the selling price and, provided your reserve figure, if any, is reasonable, no charge is made for unsold lots. The 1953 auction was very successful, and both buyers and sellers were satisfied. Vendors will receive marked catalogues without charge. A small remittance from others writing for catalogues will be appreciated.

"All enquiries to Mr. David Gardner, 20 Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie, Lanarkshire."

That is all I have to say, and the rest—well it all depends on you.

WM. C. HINDE.

NOMINATIONS

Members are reminded that their nominations for the Officers and Committee Members are invited, and in order to be considered at the Annual General Meeting must be in the hands of the Secretary by **21st August**.

Members are also reminded that nominations for the Fellowship of the Society, for consideration by the Fellowship Sub-Committee, must be made on the prescribed forms (obtainable from the Secretary), and must be submitted on or before the same date.

1954 CONVENTION AUCTION

We did "no sae badly" in our 1953 Convention Auction, and no doubt cheques for amounts from a few shillings to ninety pounds within two weeks of the sale were welcomed by the vendors. More important, as the accounts showed in the April number, the Auction profits saved dipping into a rather lean Convention Fund, and still more important, helped to maintain the subscription level at the absurdly low charge of 10/- per year, including your Journal.

Despite Jack Canuck's crack at me in the Convention Report, I had hoped to finish with the auctions last year, but the President has been the disillusioning influence for 1954. I would like this year's auction to be a really bumper one which will help to put the Convention Fund on a sound basis. Meantime the signs are good. As a present from Cyril Harmer there is an autographed copy of the new Newfoundland airmails book, of which he is joint author. This is a "Must Have It" for the collector of Newfoundland, and for the airmail fan. From Captain Hetherington I have a nice used copy of the 5d. North West Pacific Islands, a neat £1 worth, and from Mr. W. M. C. Willcock (No. 599) of Montreal, there is a nice block of four of the Quebec $\frac{1}{2}$ cent showing the major re-entry. Mr. Frank W. Staff has provided a pictorial record of the Rockies. Three out of the four of the first four lots received as gifts is a very promising start, but too high an average to continue. Before I can make progress, all of you have a job to do. Clean up your surplus material in B.N.A.,

including any of those nice duplicated items in your collection in which you personally have lost interest. If you are sending me a few lots, please earmark one, even a small one, as a gift lot; it will be welcomed just as much as the Postal Orders or Cheques which I hope to receive from non-contributors. To save my postages bill on catalogues, I would even welcome small supplies of 1½d. stamps, but you can save postages if you include those with a lot for the auction.

For a rough timetable and to insure that catalogues go far enough afield, let me have your stuff by the end of July. If received later it may not be in time for inclusion in the catalogue, and you as a member lose in those circumstances. The catalogues will be ready and will be posted to donors, vendors and last year's bidders about mid-August. If you are not one of those categories, drop me a note and, if in a thoughtful mood, enclose a block of four 1½d. stamps, and I will send you one by return. Lots will be available for inspection at the viewer's expense, but if you are in a hurry and want an early view, give me a note of the items in which you are interested and I will select suitable items to send you. To vendors I would say, avoid reserves if you can, but there is no objection to the owner's valuation, and let this be what you yourself would be prepared to pay for the lot. I do not throw away lots at absurdly low prices. If your valuation or reserve is reasonable, and the item remains unsold, you have only to return postage to pay, if you make your reserve too high and you do not sell, well you'll have to pay for it.

All enquiries to Mr. D. Gardner, 20 Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

THE FOUNDER'S TROPHY

The above-mentioned trophy mooted three years ago is now a reality. It takes the form of a handsome shield, mounted on Canadian maple, mounted scrolls top and bottom, with the reproduction of a Beaver stamp in the centre.

The centre symbolises through the Beaver, Industry and Research, and, through the Sun, the Reward of Light.

A beautiful piece, it will enhance any sideboard.

It is the Founder's desire that it shall be awarded each year for the best subject, or paper, of Original or Intensive Research in any branch of British North American Philately.

There are many deep students in the Society who have started off on very good work and then "tailed off," leaving many "unfinished symphonies."

It is hoped to see much of this work finished and competing for the Trophy.

It is hoped we will see many entries for this very handsome shield.

RULES APPLYING TO ENTRIES AND AWARD OF THE FOUNDER'S TROPHY

1. The Trophy shall be awarded only to members of the Society. It will be held by the winner for one year.
2. The Trophy will be awarded for work considered, by the Judging Committee, to be the best subject of ORIGINAL or INTENSIVE RESEARCH in any branch of British North American Philately.
3. The Judging Committee will comprise the
President of the Society,
Immediate Past President,
and Fellows of the Society.

A quorum of this Committee shall be four or more, and the Committee's decision will be final.

4. Throughout these rules the word "Committee" shall mean the Judging Committee.

5. The Committee may withhold the Trophy in any year when they feel the intended standard of original or intensive research has not been reached.
6. The Committee may make the award in any year for outstanding research in previous years, providing the member concerned is still alive.
7. Any winner of the award will understand his subject of research will be made available for its initial publication in the Society's Journal, for the benefit of all members.
8. Nominations for the award, proposed and seconded, may be sent in through the Secretary, or brought up by the Committee themselves.
9. All nominations, and discussion in Committee, will be treated as strictly confidential.

CANADIAN RAILWAY POSTMARKS

Listed on a geographical basis

By P. R. GREY (607)

(Illustration blocks by kind permission of *Stamp Collecting*)

Some R.P.O. enthusiasts who have arranged their collections geographically, instead of alphabetically, have experienced difficulty in finding their way about their collections. An effective cure for this is to have a typed index at the beginning of each section, the index showing the main route headings serially numbered; the album sheets can then also be numbered for reference. Those readers who are using these Maple Leaves lists as a guide will find that the paragraph and sub-paragraph numbers and the route headings lend themselves conveniently to this scheme.

A useful method of mounting maps in a collection is to hinge each one to the top of an album leaf at the end of the appropriate section in such a way that it can be opened upwards into view while any page of that section is being worked upon.

Some readers have asked me how I deal with R.P.O. covers in my collection. I hesitate to give my views as it is very much a matter of personal taste, but I recently took the plunge and mounted my covers and photographs in with my main "on piece" collection; previously I had mounted my R.P.O. covers, in the same way as my other covers, on cards in card-index fashion. I have not regretted the step as it is more economical and I now have the "whole story" in one place; furthermore, I am now never faced with the frightful situation of deciding whether to cut up a cover to fill a gap in my "on piece" collection! However, not every album, or album leaf, is suitable for such mixed treatment, and the decision depends very much upon the individual and the circumstances.

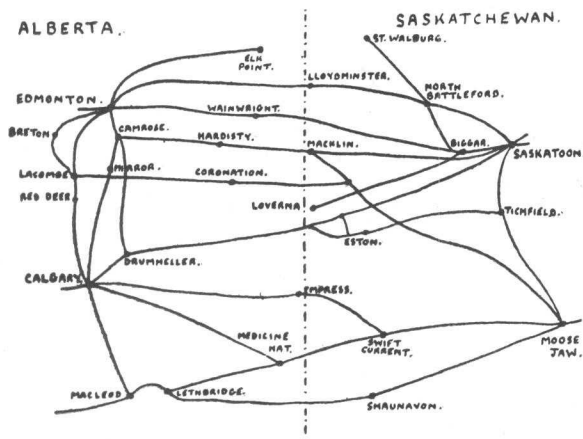
Parts V and VI cover the prairie provinces, and the R.P.O. runs fall conveniently into two sections.

The Canadian National transcontinental line runs from Winnipeg to Rivers, Saskatoon, Wainwright and Edmonton; the Canadian Pacific takes a more southerly route from Winnipeg through Brandon, Regina and Moose Jaw to Calgary.

The American line from St. Paul, Minnesota, crosses the border into Canada at North Portal, and continues as C.P.R. to Moose Jaw. The "St. Paul and Portal R.P.O." of the U.S. Postal Transportation Service thus links up with the Canadian "North Portal and Moose Jaw R.P.O."

The C.N.R. line from Hudson Bay Junction travels north to Churchill, which is the terminal port for the annual voyage of the Eastern Arctic Patrol.

- (f) REGINA, BULYEA, LANIGAN, GRONLID. (208 miles).
 Regina & Lanigan. W.117.
 Regina & Gronlid. W.116.
 Lanigan & Gronlid. W.66.
 (g) REGIN-COLONSAY. (134 miles).
 Regina & Colonsay. W.115.
 (h) RESTON-WOLSELEY. (122 miles).
 Reston & Wolseley (REST & WOL.) W.125.



PART VI

MOOSE JAW AND SASKATOON TO CALGARY AND EDMONTON

1. C.N.R. TRANSCONTINENTAL LINE—SASKATOON, BIGGAR, WAINWRIGHT, EDMONTON. (330 miles)
 Saskatoon & Edmonton. W.135B/C, 139.
 Saskatoon, Wainwright & Edmonton. W.146.
 *Humboldt & Edmonton. W.58.
2. C.N.R.—NORTH BATTLEFORD, LLOYDMINSTER, EDMONTON. (350 miles)
 Train Nos. 5 and 6
 North Battleford & Edmonton. W.99-100.
 Edmonton & North Battleford. W.40.
 Edmonton and Vegreville. W.47.
 (For C.P.R. Lloydminster-Edmonton, Trains 63, 64, see para. 8 (a))
3. C.N.R.—SASKATOON, KINDERSLEY, MUNSON, DRUMHELLER, CALGARY. (400 miles)
 Saskatoon & Calgary. W.136-137.
 Saskatoon & Drumheller. W.138.
 Drumheller & Saskatoon. W.35.
 Saskatoon & Munson. W.144.
 Saskatoon & Kindersley. W.142.
4. C.N.R. BRANCH LINES.
 - (a) SASKATOON, ESTON, KINDERSLEY. (198 miles).
 Saskatoon & Kindersley. W.142A.
 Saskatoon & Eston. W.140.
 - (b) NORTH BATTLEFORD-ST. WALBURG. (77 miles).
 North Battleford & St. Walburg. W.100E.
 - (c) BIGGAR-LOVERNA. (105 miles).
 Biggar & Loverna. W.1.
 - (d) ELK POINT AND BONNYVILLE, ST. PAUL, EDMONTON.
 Elk Point & Edmonton. W.48.
 Bonnyville, St. Paul & Edmonton. W.4B.
 St. Paul & Edmonton. W.154B.
 St. Paul de Metis & Edmonton. W.133.

- (e) EDMONTON, CAMROSE, DRUMHELLER, CALGARY. ((278 miles).
 Calgary & Camrose. W.17.
 Munson & Camrose. W.92.
 *Calgary, Stettler & Vegreville. W.24A.
- (f) EDMONTON, CAMROSE, MIRROR, CALGARY. (232 miles).
 Calgary & Edmonton (Trains 13-14, 22-27). W.18, 20, 21, 24.
 (For trains 523-528 see C.P.R. para. 8 (f)).
 Calgary, Mirror & Edmonton. W.23C.
 Edmonton & Calgary. W. 36.
- 5. C.P.R. TRANSCONTINENTAL LINE—MOOSE JAW, SWIFT CURRENT, MEDICINE HAT, CALGARY. (433 miles)**
 (Continues to Vancouver)
 Moose Jaw & Calgary. W.85-87.
 Swift Current & Pasque. W.159.
 *Moose Jaw & Empress. W.88.
 *Swift Current & Empress. W.157-158.
- 6. C.P.R.—SASKATOON, MACKLIN, HARDISTY, EDMONTON. (368 miles)**
 Saskatoon, Hardisty & Edmonton. W.141.
 Hardisty & Wetaskiwin (HARD. & WET.) W.54-55.
- 7. C.P.R.—MEDICINE HAT, LETHBRIDGE, CRANBROOK, NELSON. (449 miles)**
 (Continues to Midway, Hope and Vancouver)
 Medicine Hat & Nelson. W.73-83.
 Medicine Hat & Cranbrook. —
 Medicine Hat & Lethbridge. W.72C.
 *Lethbridge & Calgary. W.66A.
 *Macleod & Calgary. W.68.
- 8. C.P.R. BRANCH LINES.**
- (a) LLOYDMINSTER-EDMONTON. (177 miles).
 Train Nos. 63, 64
 Lloydminster & Edmonton. W.67.
- (b) MOOSE JAW, OUTLOOK, MACKLIN. (268 miles).
 Moose Jaw & Macklin. W.89.
 Moose Jaw & Outlook. W.90.
 Outlook & Macklin. (OUT. & MACK.) W.103.
 Macklin & Outlook. W.69.
- (c) CORONATION, STETTTLER, LACOMBE. (107 miles).
 Coronation & Lacombe. (COR. & LAC.) W.32-33.
 Stettler & Lacombe. W.154.
- (d) LACOMBE, BRETON, EDMONTON. (132 miles).
 Lacombe, Breton & Edmonton. (L.B. & ED.) W.66B.
- (e) MOOSE JAW-SHAUNAVON. (183 miles).
 Moose Jaw & Shaunavon. W.91.
- (f) EDMONTON-CALGARY. (194 miles).
 via Red Deer. Train Nos. 523-528.
 Calgary & Edmonton. W.19-20, 22-23.

“BUXTON OR BUST”

Having now saved half the number of “baw-bees” required to convey myself, cat, dog and other paraphernalia to Buxton for our next Convention, I am now trying to calm an excited frame of anticipation of the good times usually to be had at our annual spree.

In my rounds I have found our worthy President, John Lee, J. P. Macaskie and others of the Northern Convention Committee working themselves up into a real lather in order to make our visit to Buxton a huge success.

Already a batch of Scots, always on the look-out for value for their money, as is found at our Conventions, have paved the way with good intentions, and we can look forward to seeing Os, Fraser, A. Spence, J. J. Bonar and Stevie, all leg weary and tired

having walked all the way.

David Gardner has already got a move on with the Auction, so send along what you have.

We look forward again to seeing Miller Allen of Irish Green, when we can convince him there is such a colour as Black Brown. Also we hope Leo Baresch will stay put in the “Old Country”, at least till after the Convention (with all London at his elbow to help him along).

Again we look forward to seeing J. C. with his henchman Searles, and all the Kentish men, pity our Editor bought that caravan! The committee assure me that they have had a special staircase built for D. L. Carn to sit on all night.

One of the pleasing things about the Glasgow Convention was the Invasion we

had from the members from the South Coast—let's see them all again.

The committee can be congratulated in their arrangement of the programme. Plenty of coach tours of interest, and Study circles which we hope will bring out many controversial points. Again it is a great pleasure to see H. C. V. Adams, R.D.P., appearing upon our programme. He is one of our early members, and has given much to philately, and we are privileged to be able to see his Nova Scotia collection.

We have just finished another season

among the Study Circles. Some of the Groups are very active, and there is no doubt keep interest at fever heat. On the other hand, unfortunately others are lying in a very dormant state. What is going to happen about them, the members in these districts are being let down?

Heard in the passing:

"A general collector is one who knows less and less about more and more. A specialist is one who knows more and more about less and less."

JACK CANUCK.

QUEBEC TERCENTENARY ISSUE OF 1908

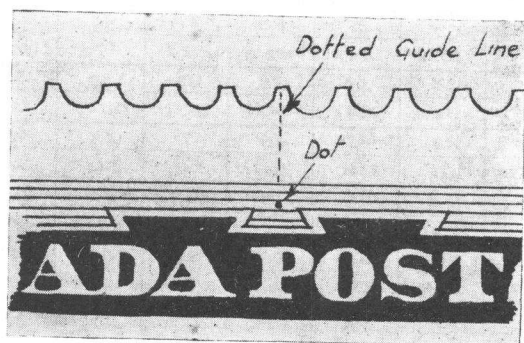
NOTES ON THE $\frac{1}{2}$ c. VALUE

By ERNEST WHITLEY (543)

Previous notes which were published in the April '52 issue of *Maple Leaves* were written after examining a comparatively small number of copies of the stamp.

These notes are presented from the data gathered, after the close study of numerous copies, including large blocks, strips, and also two complete sheets, one kindly loaned by our Editor and the other by Mr. Millar Allen. My sincere thanks are tendered to both of them for the hours of pleasure I have had in browsing over their sheets. I wish also to record especial thanks to Mr. Allen for his help in checking varieties discovered, and also drawing attention to some which might have escaped notice.

It is hoped that what has been written may be considered as a start to the study of the 1908 Issue, and also, that it may arouse interest in this beautiful set of stamps. The fairly plentiful supply of (at least) the lower values, is in itself a strong recommendation to their study, the $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 1c. and 2c. can be purchased in quantity at prices which are not prohibitive to the average collector.



The fact that the Guide Dots (which are to be found in between, or on, the background lines at the top centre of the stamp) would probably provide a key to plating, has long been known. The chart illustrated is an attempt to provide such a key. At a first glance, the chart appears rather complicated, but it will be found perfectly simple in use, provided that the position of the dot is written down as a number, by following the method stated. The greatest difficulty encountered in the preparation of the chart was the lateral positioning of the G.D.

in its relationship to the centre ornament, i.e., Right, Left or Central. The variations in these locations is very minute. The sizes and shapes were also found to vary, even for identical positions; for these reasons some little latitude must be allowed in locating the position. Blocks and strips are easily plated, some singles present difficulties, but the majority can be plated with confidence, as other constant features are present which give clues to their identity.

The top row of the sheet having no guide dots presents a problem, but as already said, other distinguishing features are present which enables their identity to be established; if in pair with the second row they will present little trouble.

The recurrence of certain guide dot number positions is an indication of the skill of the operator who laid down the plate. It will be noted position No. 343 occurs no less than fourteen times, the only variations of the dot being Right, Left or Central. From this it follows that a 343 position is not easy to plate unless in block or strip, or with other notable feature. Where the dot is noted as being long, this is to indicate that the shape of the dot is more like a minus sign rather than the conventional dot. Other forms have been seen, but are not specially mentioned, e.g. square. The idea of furnishing actual measurements for the lateral positioning of the dot was considered, but was abandoned due to the impossibility of making accurate measurements by ordinary methods, the markings on most rules being themselves wider than the dots. The methods adopted, whilst being far from perfect, are the best I have been able to arrive at, and indulgence is craved if it is found that some locations do not fit exactly. Hopes are entertained that an improved method may be evolved for this lateral positioning.

QUEBEC TRICENTENARY ISSUE OF 1908
LOCATION OF "GUIDE DOTS" ON 1/2c VALUE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(11) 343 R	(12) 454 L	(13) 343 C	(14) VERY FAINT ON 3 C	(15) LONG DOT 343 C	(16) ON 3 C	(17) 344 C	(18) ON 4 C	(19) DOUBTFUL ON 4 L	(20) LARGE DOT 344 L
(21) ON 3 L	(22) V. FAINT 232 L	(23) LONG DOT 343 L	(24) 233 L	(25) 122 R	(26) 122 R	(27) 232 L	(28) 23 L	(29) 12 L	(30) DOUBTFUL ON 2 L
(31) 544 L	(32) 454 C	(33) 454 R	(34) 34 R	(35) 233 R	(36) 343 R	(37) 455 C	(38) ON 4 L	(39) 454 C	(40) ON 4 L
(41) 343 L	(42) 344 L	(43) 343 R	(44) RE. ENT. 233 L	(45) 233 C	(46) 343 C	(47) 343 C	(48) 344 R	(49) ON 3 C	(50) 454 C
(51) 232 C	(52) 122 R	(53) 233 C	(54) LARGE DOT ON 2 C	(55) 122 L	(56) TWIN DOTS 233 R 455 C	(57) 233 R	(58) 344 L	(59) 343 C	(60) ON 3 C
(61) 34 L	(62) 233 C	(63) ON 2 C	(64) 343 C	(65) 232 C	(66) ON 3 L	(67) 12 R	(68) 122 R	(69) 12 C	(70) TWIN DOTS 233 R
(71) 23 R	(72) 344 R	(73) LARGE DOT 233 C	(74) 344 C	(75) 543 C	(76) 343 L	(77) 233 R	(78) 343 L DOT	(79) ON 3 R	(80) 233 L
(81) 454 R	(82) 344 C	(83) ON 3 C	(84) 34 C	(85) 343 R	(86) LARGE DOT 23 C	(87) ON 2 R	(88) 12 R	(89) 121 C	(90) ON 2 R
(91) 455 L	(92) ON 5 L	(93) 455 C	(94) 565 C	(95) LONG DOT 454 L	(96) 454 C	(97) ON 4 L	(98) 344 R	(99) ON 4 R	(100) LONG DOT 23 R

Stamps 1-10 have no Guide Dot.

The first two figures of the number under each stamp indicate the background lines between which the dot is located, counting the frame line as the first line.

If the dot is not touching a line—two figures only are given, but if the dot is touching a line, three figures are given, the last of these being the line which the dot is touching.

If the dot is on a line this is noted.

The letter following the numbers indicates the transverse position of the dot in relation to the related design of the background lines.

C=Central.

L=To Left of Centre.

R=To Right of Centre.

LIST OF POSITIONS OF GUIDE DOTS

<u>ON LINES</u>		<u>BETWEEN LINES</u>		<u>TOUCHING LINES</u>	
ON 2C	63 54	BET 3-4R	34.	121C	89
2R	87 90	• 3-4L	61.	182R	25 26 52 68
• 2L	30.	• 3-4C	15.84	122L	55
• 3R	79	• 2-3R	71.70.100.	232C	22 51 65
• 3L	66 21	• 2-3L	28	232L	27
• 3C	14.16 60.83.49	• 2-3C	86 70.	235R	35 57 77 56
• 4R	99	• 1-2R	67 88	235L	24 44 80
• 4L	97 40.19.38	• 1-2L	29	233C	45. 53 62 73
• 4C	18	• 1-2C	69	343R	11 43 85 36
• 5L	92.	• 4-5C	56	343L	41 23 76 78
				343C	13 64 75.46.47 59
				344R	48 72 98
				344L	20 31 42.58
				344C	17. 74 82.
				454R	33 81
				454L	12 95
				454C	32.39 96 50
				455L	91
				455C	37.93
				565C	94.

NOTE. TWIN DOTS ON 56 & 70

BOTH POSITIONS ARE
LISTED SEPARATELY.



344C

EXAMPLE. SHOWING POSITION
OF DOT ON 74

Only one plate of 100 subjects was made for this value. The stamps are arranged 10 x 10 with the imprint OTTAWA No. 1 in the upper margin only, the final A in Ottawa being in the centre of the sheet. Probably on first laying down the plate horizontal and vertical centre lines were ruled, small portions of the horizontal centre lines are visible in the upper margins of stamps 58 and 60. The vertical centre line had terminating dots, one in the upper margin under the

centre of the final A in Ottawa and one at the lower end between 95-96, opposite to the pendant ornament below the value tablet and about 1.75 mm. from the right vertical frame line of 95. A dot is also to be found in the right margin of the sheet about 12 mm. from the right frame of 60; the left side marginal dot has not been seen and may have been removed by the perforations. There is considerable variation in the widths of the gutters over the whole of the sheet in both horizontal and vertical directions. The frame dimensions being 34.00 mm. x 23.125 mm. and the centres of the dots 37.35 mm. x 26.3 mm., these figures were obtained from multiple measurements, giving theoretical gutters as, vertical 3.35 mm. and horizontal as 3.175 mm. Any variations from these sizes naturally agree with the respective positions of the guide dots. Stamp 59 has a top marginal dot which is in the same horizontal plane as the centre line mentioned over 58 and 60, and is mid-way between the DA of Canada.

Some of the varieties on these stamps are well known, No. 44 being the major fresh entry. Another minor fresh entry is found on No. 50, the only evidence we have so far seen being an extremely faint line through parts of E and N in Cent (not to be confused with the cent in Centenaire). No. 60 on one sheet has a short horizontal line through the second E in CentEnaire and is opposite to the lower stroke of the E. Another minor fresh entry has also been found on 58 shewing as a faint line through the lower part of CE in CENT and a line in the horizontal stroke of the T at its right side. (Note Cent).

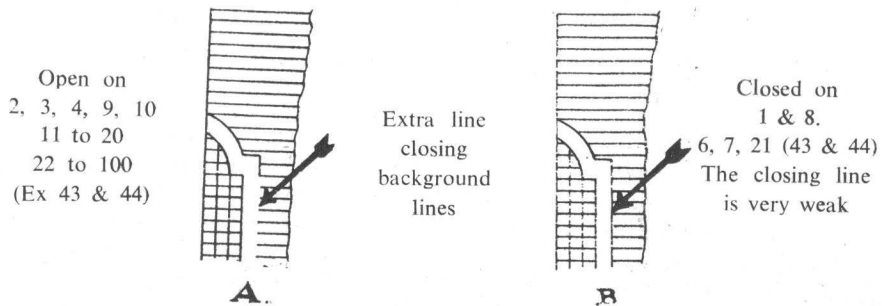
A constant dot appears in the lower half of C in CENT; no copy has been seen without this dot. Another dot which also appears to be constant is found on the fifth line from the top over and between the 0 and 8 of "1608." Difficulties with top-row singles have been somewhat lightened by receiving from Mr. Millar Allen a copy from the top row shewing a dotted G.L. between the upper background lines, this also being reported by Mr. H. H. Brown (No. 550). Apparently this line was ruled as for all the lower rows, but the intersections with the vertical G.L.s were not punched, at the dots were not required for rolling in. There is another G.L. in the bottom margin of the sheet. Traces of it are to be found beneath stamps 91, 92, 93, 94 and 96, this 1.75 mm. below the lower frame lines. There is also a bottom marginal dot for each stamp at the same spacing as the guide dots in the lower row, and as for all the remaining vertical spacings, this bottom row of dots was required for rolling in the first row of stamps, as the lower dot controls the position of the stamp above. The top row of the sheet Nos. 1 to 10 were all rolled in from the dots which were eventually in stamps 11 to 20, this being the explanation of the absence of dots in the top row of stamps.

The extreme fineness of the guide lines is possibly accounted for by the fact that once the intersections of the vertical and horizontal guide lines had been marked by the punch, both guide lines and punch burrs were burnished off the plate before any rolling-in commenced and that any visible guide line remaining is purely chance, the DOTS being the only guides which were required for rolling-in. The discovery of copies from the top row shewing the horizontal guide line replaces to some degree the absence of the dots. This helpful line is very difficult to find on some copies, and is not always to be found from identical positions. The line has been seen on (1), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7) and (8).

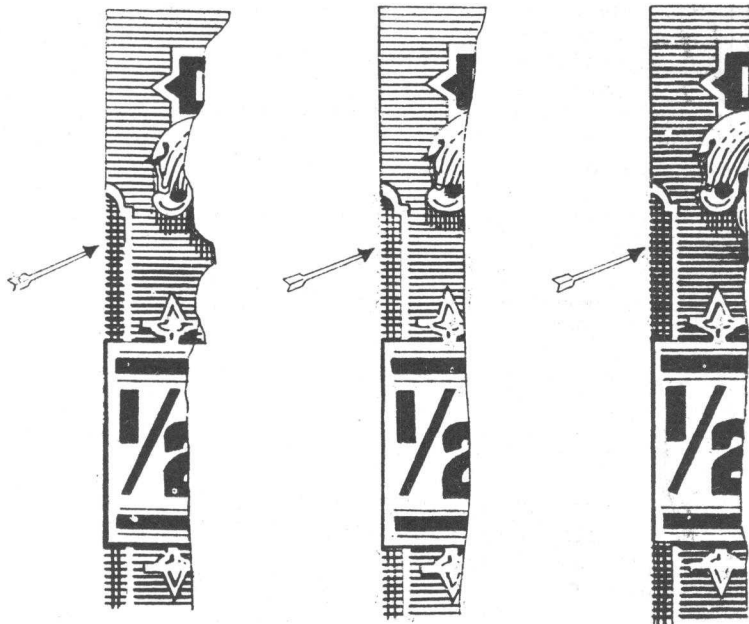
- Stamps
- (1) Very faint at U.R. side margin above background line three.
 - (3) Visible at U.R. side margin opposite line 3.
 - (4) " " U.L. " " " " 4.
 - (5) Very faint L. and R. sides in margins, on the L. side visible slightly, above the third line, at the R. side visible slightly below the third line.
 - (6) Very faint U.L. side margin, very slightly above line 3.
 - (7) Very faint at U.L. side between 2, 3 (using the numbering of the chart) with a trace in the margin and ending in the background lines over the 8 in "1608."

A careful examination of any "dotless" stamp is necessary, looking for these elusive lines.

The following varieties have been noted, some of these may be of a transient nature, as quite prominent features have been found upon checking not to be duplicated. For this reason some of these apparent varieties must be viewed with reservations as I have been unable to check them all. I shall be glad to have confirmation or otherwise of those which have been enumerated. There is considerable evidence of re-touching to both R. and L. vertical frame lines; this is very evident in the grille panel of ornamentation at each side above the value tablet. In some cases the background lines which form the gutter above the value tablet are open ended, and in others closed by a fine line.



The various re-touches to the vertical lines of the left grille may perhaps be best described by saying that the grille is made up from two, three or four lines.



LEFT FRAME VARIATIONS

In some cases there is a very faint line extending about half-way down the inside grille lines, commencing at the moulding, but not continuing so far as the tablet square.



2. Lines

30. 32. 33.
63. 78.
79. 84.
85. 89.
92. 93.
100.



3. Lines

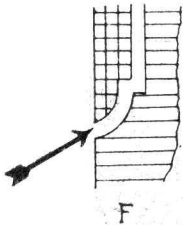
40. 62.
64. 67. 68.
69. 74.
76. 77.
83. 86.
88. 94.
96. 97.



4. Lines

36 Heavy
37 Frame Thin
38. 39.
41.-50.
61.-65
66. 70. V.Thin
71. 72. 73.
75. 80. 81.
82. 87. 90.
91. 95.

From the above it is obvious that the four-line state is due to a re-touch of the frame line. Some of the left vertical frame lines are so weak as to leave the gutters to the grill open below the value tablet; above the tablet the gutters are all closed but, as stated, some lines are so weak as to be almost non-existent.

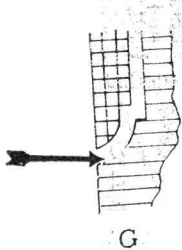


Open (or closed by an extremely faint line)

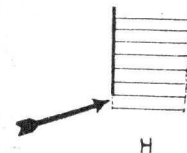
17, 25, 35, 63, 64, 84

With very faint line. 67, 68, 77, 89, 100

In addition to the above the curved line of moulding forming the gutter at the bottom of the grille is almost absent on 17. (Fig. G.)

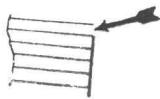
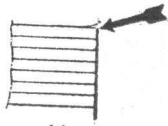


54 and 63 have both been seen with a break in the upper part of the left frame line; in the case of 54 the left frame was heavily re-touched, but the re-touching was not carried down to the bottom frame line. (Fig. H.) The left frame line is very weak, but may have been re-touched late. The list shewing the state of the vertical frame lines is positive for the stamps seen with weak vertical frame lines, and also for those with strong lines from re-touching, but some of those marked "N"



indicating normal may have this state from re-touching, the weak lines are obviously a greater help in plating.

The following are the details of some varieties which have been noted, and again it is emphasised that these may belong to those we have examined only:—

- (10) Elongated dot in lower margin under R of CENTENAI(R)E, also one copy seen with break in U.R.H. corner. (Fig. J.)
 (9) & (10) on sheet and possibly one or two other positions may be said to have this upper right corner complete. Re-touching to some of the right vertical frame lines may account for the diversity of positions with a closed corner, as we incline to the belief that the relief broke after the rolling in of (9) & (10), the defect shewing practically over the whole of the sheet.
- 
- (11) The left vertical frame line has been strengthened to beyond normal thickness.
- (12) See notes with (19).
- (16) (17) Frame lines absent over the whole of the grille lines; in the case of (17) the gutter is open as mentioned before.
- (18) Left grille border very weak.
- (19) & (12) Both show evidence of an attempted re-touch upper right corner, but leaving the horizontal frame line as a spur (Fig K), the spur being more pronounced on (19) than (12). The guide dot on (12) has such a shift to the left (position 454L) that it cannot be mistaken for any other position on the sheet, even without the upper right corner aiding in its identity; a perforation on the corner can remove this latter help.
- 
- (33) Shews a marginal dot at right side opposite the 2 in $\frac{1}{2}$; this is at a distance of .5mm. from the vertical frame line.
- (36) Left frame heavily re-touched, but the re-touching stops before reaching the bottom frame line. Horizontal background lines are open-ended for six lines upwards, giving a bevelled look to the corner of the stamp. This appearance can be seen without a glass.
- (38) A dotted vertical line through the vertical leg of the R in CENTENAI(R)E, and also three shapeless dots in the margin below the same R.
- (42) Two shapeless dots in right margin opposite the bottom of the grille and the horizontal lines of the value tablet.
- (44) The well-known fresh entry with spurred lower frame line and line through Canada.
- (51) Break in upper portion of left frame line between seventh and eighth lines.
- (53) Right frame line very weak.
- (54) Break effect in left vertical frame at lower corner for two lines upwards due to a faulty re-touch.
- (56) Break in two upper background lines at left.
- (58) Very weak right frame line and top marginal line as earlier noted for both (58) and (60), and also the minor fresh entry in 58.
- (63) Lower left corner break as for (54) and also left marginal dot opposite to the third line of the lower grille ornament, below the value tablet. Also dots inside and outside of bottom frame under N in CE(N)TEN-AIRE.
- (65) Projecting right vertical frame line at lower right corner. This has been seen as a spur and also as a blurred line, due perhaps to an attempt to close the spur.
- (81) Break in bottom frame line under the E in III E, also a right side marginal dot opposite to the top of the tail of the 2. This is visible to the unaided eye.
- (86) Extended frame line at upper right corner.
- (92) Left frame line very weak, others with exceptionally weak left frame lines are (66), (78), (80), (83), (89), (90), (93), (98), (100).

- (94) Right frame break below lower grille. This is opposite to the upper part of the scroll over the C in QUEBEC. Also the lower gutter to the grille above is closed by only the faintest of lines.

DETAILS OF VERTICAL FRAME LINES											
W = WEAK, S = STRONG, N = NORMAL											
AG = ABOVE GRILLE						BG = BELOW GRILLE					
STAMP NO.	L.H. FRAME	R.H. FRAME	STAMP NO.	L.H. FRAME	R.H. FRAME	STAMP NO.	L.H. FRAME	R.H. FRAME	STAMP NO.	L.H. FRAME	R.H. FRAME
(8)	N	SAG	(37)	SAG	N	(60)	W.	S.	(79)	W.	N
(9)	N.	SAG	(38)	SAG	N	(61)	S	S	(80)	WAG	N
(10)	N	SAG	(39)	S.	N	(62)	S	N	(83)	WAG	N
(11)	S	N.	(41)	S.	N.	(63)	VERY N	NAG	(84)	W.	N
(16)	N.	N	(46)	SAG	WAG	(64)	NAG	S.B.G.	(85)	W	N.
(17)	VERY W	N.	(48)	S.B.G.	N	(65)	NAG	N.	(89)	W.	N
(30)	W.	N	(51)	WAG	N.	(66)	WAG	N	(90)	WAG	N
(31)	S.	N	(53)	SAG	VERY W.	(67)	W	W.BG	(92)	VERY N.	N
(32)	W	N	(54)	SAG	N	(68)	W.	N	(93)	VERY W	N
(35)	W	W	(55)	S	N.	(71)	WAG	WAG	(96)	W.	N.
(34)	WAG	N	(56)	S	N.	(75)	N	W.	(98)	WAG	N
(35)	SAG	SAG	(58)	N	VERY W	(77)	W	N	(100)	W.	W
(36)	SAG	N	(59)	N	W	(78)	VERY W	W			

CANADA $\frac{1}{2}$ c. FOUR LEAF, 1897

By FRED JARRATT

(Reprinted from *The American Philatelist*, September, 1933)

This stamp, printed in black and grey-black (for later printings), appeared in November, 1897. The design is well balanced, showing a maple leaf in each of the corners, head of the widowed Queen surrounded by band reading at top "CANADA POSTAGE" and at bottom "HALF CENT." The outer frame line is quite thick, with a white space intervening between it and the fine horizontal lines which form the background.

The rate of one-half cent was for drop letters, unsealed, or for unsealed printed circulars.

No statistics are available to the author showing quantities printed.

No essays are known. A die proof exists, on India paper, or mounted on white cards size 5 x 7, with "Plate F 102" under the design, and under this again "American Bank Note Co., Ottawa." Plate proofs are known on India paper, and on cardboard, in color of issue.

The gum used was clear, evenly applied, and of yellowish tint. The paper used was of good quality medium wove.

While the stamp was commonly used in multiples for prepayment of all ordinary rates, few covers properly prepaid with the single $\frac{1}{2}$ c. stamp have survived.

Cancellations other than the usual town and date types of the period are seldom seen. The stamp was used in precancel form, appearing with Type G normal and double ; and Type H (Jarrett's B.N.A. Catalogue) normal, vertical and double vertical.

The perforation was Gauge 12. The stamp is known imperforate, being quite rare thus. Ample sheet margins occur outside the outer horizontal and vertical lines of perforations. There are no normal straight edges.

There was but one Plate, divided into Left and Right Panes of one hundred impressions each. "OTTAWA—No.—1" appears at top of each, centred over the fifth and sixth stamps.

The existence of stamps 5 and 6 from the Right Pane with top sheet margin, **without imprint**, indicates that the first printings were made before the "OTTAWA—No.—1" imprint was applied to the Plate.

The stamp is rich in re-entries. Credit for locating the plate position of the major re-entry is shared with R. W. T. Jones of England, and the other re-entries had previously been noted by the late Mrs. A. R. Clarke, Toronto, and W. A. Nicholson, Winnipeg. The following detailed list indicates the outstanding features of all re-entries:—

Left Pane

- The Major Re-entry. No. 69. Irregular line shows in lower half of white vertical border. A small vertical line outside the frame line opposite T of CENT, and evidence of doubling in TAGE and HAL as well as other letters.
- No. 1 Top left. Top right. P of POSTAGE, A of HALF, etc. Faint vertical line at bottom left outside frame line.
 - 2 Top half of outer frame line at right doubled. Doubling at bottom right corner.
 - 6 Lower leaves overlap, and additional horizontal line showing.
 - 7 The same as 6, with irregular stroke of colour in white space opposite upper right leaf.
 - 10 Leaves overlap slightly at bottom. Re-entry outside outer frame line at right centre.
 - 11 Inside and outside top right corner, and inside corner at bottom left.
 - 12 Top right and veins of leaf doubled.
 - 16 Top right and bottom right, leaf and outer frame line.
 - 19 Top right. Lower leaves.
 - 21 Top right. Veins of lower right leaf.
 - 22 Top right. Veins of leaf distinctly doubled.
 - 28 Top right and bottom right.
 - 30 Top right. Bottom right. Veins of both lower leaves.
 - 31 Veins of upper leaves slightly doubled.
 - 32 Top right corners. Veins of leaf distinctly doubled.
 - 34 Top right corners. Veins of leaf top left. Leaf bottom right.
 - 37 Veins of leaf top right slightly doubled.
 - 41 Top right. Veins of leaf.
 - 42 Top right. Veins of leaf.
 - 48 Bottom. Veins of leaf and right leaves.
 - 52 Top right. Veins of leaf.
 - 58 Veins of left and right leaves.
 - 62 Top left. Veins of leaf.
 - 67 Stroke joins inner and outer frames opposite A of POSTAGE. Short horizontal line extends from bottom right corner.
 - 74 Veins of bottom leaves slightly doubled.
 - 91 Top left. Slight doubling.
 - 92 Top left. Veins of leaf doubled. Bottom right, veins slightly doubled.
 - 93 Bottom leaves. (Nos. 94, 96, 97, 98, 100 similar).

- 95 Top right. Short horizontal line extends. Bottom leaves show traces.
- 99 Top right. Veins of leaves doubled. Lower leaves doubled. Irregular stroke of colour above leaf and to the left of H, lower corner of stamp.
- 13, 14, 17, 18, 24, 25, 26, 29, 33. Top right.

Right Pane

- No. 79 The Major Re-entry. Doubling of outer frame at left, most pronounced at bottom. Under F C, bottom portions of leaves and all frame lines doubled across bottom. Lines of re-entry in C of CANADA, in T G and other letters.
- 1 Top right. Lower leaves.
 - 2 Bottom right, distinct line under leaf.
 - 3 Lower leaves and additional horizontal line.
 - 4 Upper left. Short tick of colour on top of frame line. Top horizontal lines run together above DA of CANADA. Smudgy dot in last A of CANADA. Ticks of colour between frame lines at bottom under F C and lower right corner.
 - 5 Diagonal stroke in white space at left of C of CANADA. Lower left leaf doubled at bottom. Line (plate scratch) extends lower right corner across margin and under left corner of No. 6.
 - 19 Lower right. Short line extends beyond corner horizontally.
 - 29 Lower right. Line 1 mm. long extends beyond corner horizontally.
 - 52 Upper right. Lower right. Leaf stem extended, and slight re-entry under leaf.

PUBLICATIONS REVIEWED

CANADA—Billig's Specialised Catalogues, Volume 7

This fifty page hand-book, similar in size of this Journal, is a new edition of the CANADA CATALOGUE OF CONSTANT PLATE VARIETIES, written and compiled by Hans Reiche and published by Fritz Billig, New York City.

It is a completely revised and very much enlarged edition of the popular booklet which appeared a few years ago. The author states that it is the only comprehensive listing of constant plate varieties on the stamps of Canada.

The book is very attractively produced and contains a good number of drawings and enlarged photographs to illustrate the varieties described. It would be better, of course, for even more of these illustrations, and the incorporation of them throughout

the text instead of mainly on plates at the end would help in reference work.

The greater bulk of the material relates to the stamps of the present century, in fact only the first two pages relate to the stamps of the reign of Queen Victoria, and the earliest stamps mentioned are those of the Jubilee issue of 1897.

Nevertheless, the work is one which will be regularly consulted by the specialist in the more modern issues, and it is undoubtedly real value for the price. Whilst we understand that supplies are being made available in this country through the trade, individual copies may be obtained by making application to one's bankers for a Canadian Draft for \$2 and sending this to Mr. Hans Reiche at 235, Cooper Street, Ottawa, Canada.

GROUP NEWS

We have now finished another season with the Study Groups, and it has been very gratifying to see the results. Some groups have been working hard all winter and many happy and instructive evenings have been had. There have, however, been a number of groups where no meetings have been held, though we have had notes to the effect that individual members would like to take part in them. We trust that Group Leaders will review their year and see if they are found wanting.

We trust they will pardon us being very blunt. If they cannot get their group in motion, we trust they will step down and let somebody else take over. To the members of the Groups, or if a group does not exist in their area, we would remind them that the General Committee do not interfere in local matters, but will give any assistance needed where possible. We would remind them to examine their Constitution Para. 4, and elect a Contact Member.

It is very satisfying to get reports of

elections and progress of very successful seasons from Aberdeen and North Scotland, Dundee and Central Scotland, Edinburgh and East Scotland, Glasgow and West Scotland, London and Home Counties, Newcastle (Tyne and Tees), West Kent and Sussex, and West Riding of Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire.

Also two groups working well under difficult and scattered areas, namely East Anglia, and Hants, Dorset and Wilts.

To other groups not in this list we would be pleased to hear of progress.

The success of the Special Subject Study Groups needs no restating. There are now five such groups all circulating files on such varied subjects as The Admirals, Maritime Provinces, Postal History, Pre-cancels and Railway and T.P.O.s.

Incidentally, the file for the Postal History Group will not be circulating during the summer months.

Let us hope the next few months will be spent preparing for next season's activities.

A. E. STEPHENSON.

Convener of Study Groups.

LONDON held its A.G.M. on the 3rd June, and appointed as officers: Members Greenhill, Clougher, Hutton and Cole as Chairman, Contact Member, Secretary and Treasurer respectively. The four Council Members appointed were Members George, Smith, Yorke and Lorna Cooke.

ABERDEEN held their final meeting of the season on 10th March, when exhibits were provided by local members Reid, Davidson, Fraser, Anderson and Shand. The meeting enjoyed a very full selection of the stamps of the Dominion—entries, air-covers, re-entries and postmarks, all were there to conclude a most successful season.

NOTTS AND DERBY were present, at

the kind invitation of the Derby Philatelic Society, when Mr. J. Lea (of Manchester) gave a display of Canada up to 1859 to the Derby Society. The largest audience he had so far drawn saw what we are assured was a really wonderful show by Mr. Lea. The Group held a meeting on the 13th March to discuss what it had seen, and is reported to have "nattered" about everything from shades of the 1859 10 cents to Geese Re-entries. The next meeting is tentatively fixed for 2nd October.

KENT AND SUSSEX are just starting when all the others are finishing! They are meeting at Eastbourne on Wednesday, the 30th June. The Friends' Meeting House, Wish Road, at 2 p.m., or the Braemar Restaurant, South Street, at 1 p.m., where luncheon tables will be reserved for all notifying Contact Member Carn that they are in need of sustenance and support. Member Thomas is to give a display (these are worth seeing).

Proposed Study Group for N.W. England

It is proposed that a Study Group shall be formed for the N.W. of England, comprising largely Lancashire and Cheshire.

A preliminary meeting has been arranged to consider and discuss the possibilities, on Saturday, July 17th, 1954, at 2.30 P.M. at the Estate Exchange (Chartered Auctioneers Institute), 46 Fountain Street, Manchester, 2. (Off Market Street and at the lower side of Lewis's Store).

Any members who find they cannot attend but would like to be associated with the 'New' Group, are asked to drop a line previous to the meeting to Mr. Wm. C. Hinde, 20 Southdown Crescent, Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire.

CANADA-BOOKLETS, COILS AND STRAIGHT EDGES

By E. C. POWELL

(Reprinted from *The Canadian Philatelist*)

ABOUT 30 years ago I found myself running into an impasse with my Canadian collection. I could not afford the early varieties that I did not already have, yet I wanted to continue collecting "Canada's." I decided to start a side line collection of "straight edges" and it is the group of stamps included in this collection that I am now describing.

At that time the stamps of Canada were printed into sheets which were afterwards cut into panes resulting in the stamps of two sides of each pane being without perforations, i.e., having a "straight edge." About 19 per cent of the Canadian stamps issued at that period by the Post Office had these straight edges. The four central stamps in each sheet of 400 would have 2 sides imperf, each one, of course, being

different to the other 3, and I arranged my specimens so that these particular ones were corners, and the other part perfs were used to fill in the square, thus a completed square would show stamps which had no perforation on the outer edge.

As I began to develop this collection, some of the low value stamps presented a different appearance to others of the same value, notably a much wider margin, and thus I became aware of the booklets and their varieties. This is a point worthy of special notice, because I have read articles in which it is claimed that sheet stamps can be faked by trimming to resemble booklet stamps whereas it is my opinion that the reverse is more accurate.

As the years went by, I found that not all the sheet stamps presented the same ap-

pearance as regards straight edges. In 1927, the Sixtieth Anniversary of Confederation was marked by a set (S.G. 266-270) #266 can be found with straight edges all round. By this term I mean in all possible positions, including the central "corners." 267 and 268 had straight edges on the top and bottom only, thus there are none with two sides imperf. 269 is the same as 266, and 270 is top and bottom only. The Special Delivery, S 5 has straight edges only on the sides. 271, 272 and 273, are all round.

In 1929-30 changes occurred, and we find #284, the 50c. "Bluenose" has no straight edge issue and also in a new format. A narrow gutter divides the panes, the stamps are all perforated and the division is made by cutting down the center of the gutter. 281, 282, 283, 285, are top and bottom straight edge only.

The year 1930 brought other changes, amongst them being a different outside margin on some of the low values, and 297 occurs with straight edges on sides only, the only stamp of this shape that comes that way.

The last straight edge sheet stamp is the Jacques Cartier, 332, and this one is straight edge on the sides only.

There has been a lot of confusion regarding these straight edges and Scott's used to claim they were not regularly issued. This inaccuracy did not help matters. Another hand book states that no commemoratives were issued in that condition. Actually, most of them were.

A Booklet appeared on June 11, 1900, the Q.V. Numeral, 2c Rose carmine. This came in panes of 6, 2 panes to a booklet. This was followed by a similar booklet for the 2c Edward, Rose Carmine.

I do not know when the change was made in printing methods, but it must have been close to this date, because panes for both the Victoria and Edward booklets are known "tete-beche" but none since.

Booklets have been known in more than one format; with the backs bound; later, stapled; and two recently appeared with sewing replacing the stapling, thus providing a smooth surface for use in vending machines.

One interesting feature in regard to booklet panes, is the changing collector attitude. First, no one wanted them, then, after they were given catalogue status some collectors wanted the marginal tabs intact, and now some of them want the outer tabs as well, the ones showing the stapling holes. This places the panes so appearing as being almost certain to be cancelled to order as in normal use no one would ever take these tabs out. It can only be done by taking the booklet apart.

I have read that you should not, under any circumstances, collect singles as they can be faked from sheet stamps. My own idea, as already expressed, is exactly the reverse, that is, that you can fake sheet stamps from the booklet stamps because in

so many cases the latter are slightly larger. I still collect singles.

The 1943 4c Carmine booklet has an interesting error. The Postage rates were increased but the booklets fly leaf was not corrected. Thus there are 3 booklets, one with the wrong fly leaf, another with the wrong postal rates struck out, and the corrected ones printed below, and the third with a fly leaf showing the correct rates.

The first coil stamps of which I have any knowledge were issued in November, 1912, and Sept., 1913, and they were Perf. either 12 or 8, horizontally or vertically. Perf. 12 were intended for use in vending machines and came in rolls of 1000, and those Perf. 8 or 8½ were for use in stamp affixing machines. They came in rolls of 500.

There are some very interesting varieties amongst the coils, commencing with the Geo. V. 3c Brown, perf. 12, horizontally. Originally made for a Montreal firm, it was later found that they were intended for philatelic purposes, so Ottawa put supplies on sale through the Philatelic Bureau and ended that little scheme.

Caution must be exercised in collecting coil stamps because it is possible to trim portions of booklet panes to resemble strips of coil stamps. I have some strips of three of this nature. This does not apply to all coil stamps and is not a great danger once you learn the various varieties.

In July, 1918, a coil stamp appeared perf. 12 x Imperf. 1c Green which had also two holes, 4½ mm. in diameter, and 7 mm. apart. It is stated that these were used for two days only in the Toronto General Post Office as an experiment. It was not regarded as a success, and its use was discontinued.

In 1926, pairs of the 1c. Yellow, 2c Green, and 3c Red, appeared Imperf. x 8. These came from a very small number of uncut coil sheets which in some manner came into the hands of the public. Ottawa made an attempt to discount the value of these at once by issuing the 1c and 2c in quantities, but apparently the 3c plate was not available, as this value was not re-issued. The re-issue, however, was on thinner paper so that, instead of discounting these coil pairs, their status, especially that of the 3c, was considerably improved.

In 1931, the 3c Red appeared Perf. 12 x 8. This was, apparently due to the same cause as the 1916, ITC Carmine, 12 x 8, that is a temporary shortage of regular 3c sheet stamps. The printer using sheets of stamps prepared for use as coils but not yet cut, perforating them 12 horizontally, and releasing them as regular sheets.

The 1930-31 issue of coil stamps has numerous points of interest, such as the "Bad-eye" variety on various of the 2c stamps, and also due to the fact that a change of printing methods occurred. Up to this time the coils were linked together with a small tab which was perforated, and is found adhering to the underside of a

stamp.

These "Joints" are no longer found but we now have a guide line appearing between every 24 stamps.

This guide line did not appear in the 1935 coils, and other changes took place at this time. The "hidden dates" appeared with the 1935 regular issue, and have continued up to now. Printing methods also were changed and the following comment from the "Western Stamp Collector" by F. Walter Pollock is of interest.

"Canadian coil stamps, as produced by the Canadian Bank Note Company since 1935, are printed from plates which are curved, but not to form a complete cylinder; therefore, after each revolution of the press, the web of stamp paper must be drawn back to compensate for the open space between the two edges of the plate, as coil stamps must run with no margins or gutters greater than the normal spacing of adjacent stamps. Obviously, when the paper is drawn back, it may shift ever so slightly, so that the next impression does not align perfectly with the previous impression—and thus the faulty horizontal alignment is accounted for.

Stamps are, of course, printed under terrific pressure, and as a matter of fact, the dry process used in Canada requires about twice the pressure which, in this country (U.S.A.), is used to print stamps on dampened paper. The pressure must be released when the web is drawn back; when reapplied, the paper may "creep" or surplus ink may squeeze out of the engraved lines of the plate, thus causing malformation or defective printing of the left frame-line.

Also, when the web is drawn back, it is extremely difficult to maintain spacing between one impression and the next, as accurately as between two subjects entered consecutively on the plate, and thus, variations in the measurement of the spacing have been observed, running from two to six mms.

As a matter of fact, this variety, in one or more of its aspects, is the only clue to the break-down of a long coil strip, to allocate a particular stamp to its position on the plate (each plate is 25 subjects long horizontally) as there are no joint lines to

be found on Canadian coils of the last 18

years."

There have been more than one method of linking the coil stamps. The "joints" of the earlier issues; continuous printing with the guide lines; and since then "patch ups" can be found. This simply being an extra piece of paper joining either a break or two sheets of paper, the extra piece of paper being irregular on its sides.

From 1938 the coil stamps have strips of colored paper at one end to enable easy feeding into the machine. At the present time the coil stamps of Canada come in rolls of five hundred stamps; at each end is a series of blank perforated tabs, the outside one colored, the inner, white. In some cases, the tabs are a different perforation to the stamps.

Except for a reference to the early booklets, I have not gone back beyond the year 1912 in this review. I have a few stamps from earlier periods that show straight edges, but as far as the small cents issue is cornered I think that only the half cent could show any. They were printed in two pairs of 100 each, separated by a space of 11 mm. All the other values were printed in sheets of 100 (Montreal) or 200 (Ottawa).

Although Imperforate stamps of necessity have straight edges, they do not belong with a range of this review. The 3 values which appeared in 1924 are included in this collection.

Another development of which this type of collection is possible concerns the outer margin of the sheet. Here we run into plate blocks, marginal imprints, the engine turning which was once a feature of the margins, and the later deckle edges, and the guide arrows.

Special Delivery and Postage Due stamps also occur with straight edges, as well as some of the Air Mails.

In building up this collection I found it to be an inexpensive way of maintaining an active interest in Canadian stamps. The pages gave me many color varieties, and they helped me realize how varieties could be faked. They aided me in learning more about the methods employed in printing Canadian stamps, and collectable varieties occur in this group that are not to be found in sheet stamps. Most important, probably, I have had a lot of fun doing it.

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY (Incorporated)

The 26th Annual Convention and Exhibition was held at Kitchener, Ont., on April 22-24, 1954. The President, Mr. L. M. Lamouroux, who presided and was re-elected President for a further year, thanked the Kitchener-Waterloo Philatelic Society who acted as hosts for their excellent arrangements. Remarkable progress was reported in the activities of the Society, the sales department having practically doubled its sales over the past two years, the library more than doubled its issues over the last year, Chapters throughout Canada had in-

creased to 31, and the Society's journal, 'The Canadian Philatelist', had been put on a monthly basis and shown a steady improvement in its form and contents.

In addition to the re-election of the President, the meeting elected as first, second and third Vice-presidents respectively Miss Hanselman (Brantford), Mr. Christensen (Montreal) and Mr. Patrick (Toronto). Mr. Fred Green (Toronto) was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. C. Woodhead, Sales Manager, Mr. Herbert Buckland, Librarian, and Mr. Phil Miller,

Editor of the Canadian Philatelist. Six other Directors were also appointed.

The exhibition, held in the old Post Office building in Kitchener, was well attended, and included over 200 frames of a wide variety of material. Much of it was, of course, not Canadian, as the Society is one of Canadian collectors and not of specialists in the stamps of Canada (although it contains many of these), and the Brisley Trophy, the Premier Award, went to Nick Lagios (Montreal) for an exhibit of early Greece. The Canadian Post Office put in an official exhibit of two

frames of DIE PROOFS before HARDENING of the recently issued Animal stamps and of the Elizabethan stamps due for issue on the 10th June.

It was announced that the next Convention of the Society would be in Montreal in April 1955, the Union Philatelique de Montreal acting as hosts, and that an invitation for 1956 from the Windsor Y Stamp Club had been accepted by the Directors of the Society.

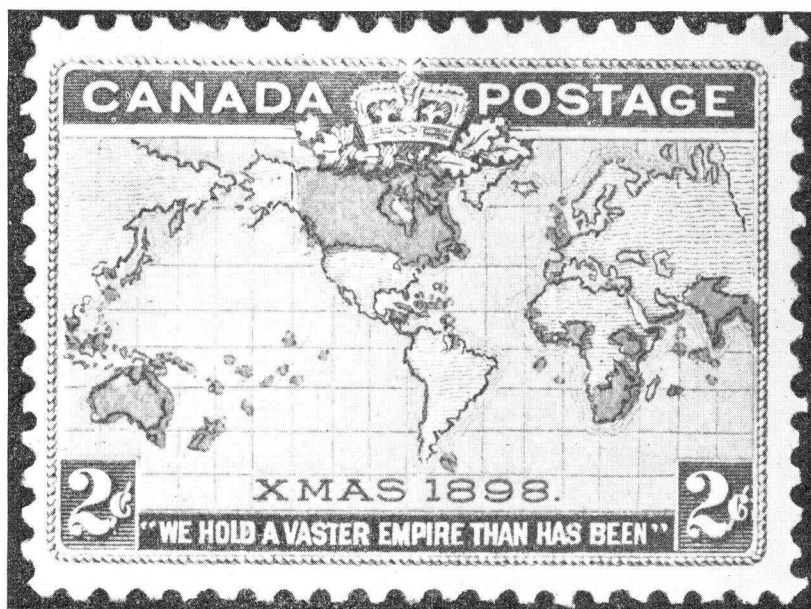
We are obliged to Mr. A. H. Christensen for this report.

THE CANADIAN 2 CENTS MAP STAMP OF 1898 (continued)

By F. TOMLINSON (74)

PART II

The first essential to the further study of this stamp is a detailed knowledge of the image of the stamp itself, so that the regular features are constantly born in mind and so that any differences between one copy and another become readily apparent. This, of course, is the whole basis of any detailed investigation, and it has repeatedly amazed the writer that this obvious necessity is so frequently not realised by the casual collector. The question that is so frequently put—"What are you looking for?" indicates so often the common approach of looking for specific known things, and not the proper approach of looking for anything different from the constant design. Having found a divergence from the basic design one may, of course, make a rapid hunt for a confirmatory copy, but the fundamental basis of approach must always be a careful examination of as many copies as possible for any differences from what has been established as the normal stamp.



To return to the Map stamp itself, it is not necessary for me to put down the salient features of the design—these are readily apparent to any more than a casual glance. There are, however, certain features which I find are often

marked in the collections I have inspected, and even in dealers' stock books, as varieties, but which do in fact appear on all normal copies. Sometimes the tone of the ink, wear on the plate, postmarking of the copy, or similar happenings may operate to obscure or apparently alter these features, but they are standard to all normal copies of the stamp. I will list them under the areas of the stamp wherein they may be found.

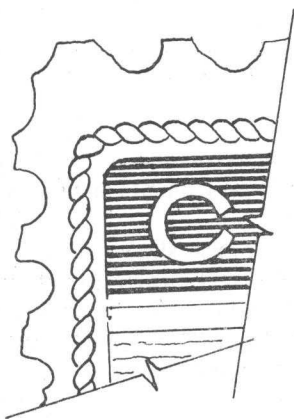


Fig. 1

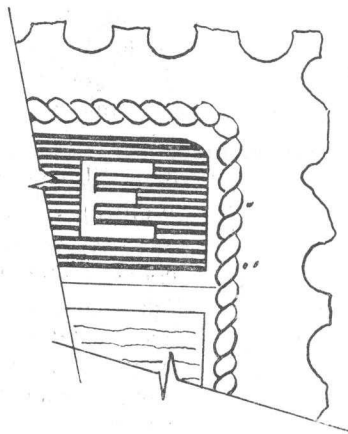


Fig. 2

(a) Space between "CANADA POSTAGE" and the top of the map. (Figs 1 and 2).

1. At the left, there is a very weak inner frame line upwards from the top of the map at the corner nearly as far as the horizontal line which divides this space.
2. There appears to be a guide dot on this short weak inner frame line.
3. At the right, there is no inner frame line at all for this position.
4. The horizontal line extends, at the left, barely to the position of the inner frame line.
5. The horizontal line extends at the right almost to the cable surrounding the stamp.

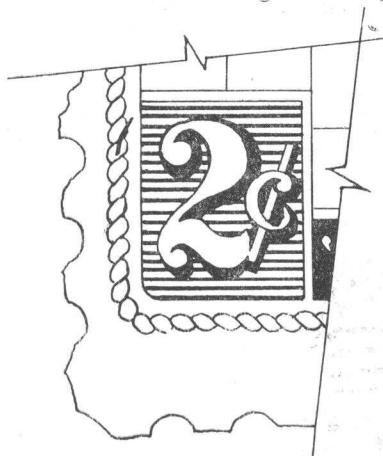


Fig. 3

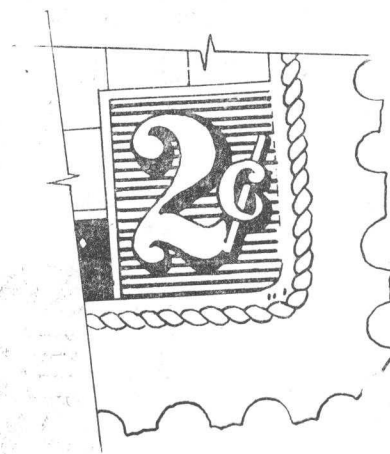


Fig. 4

(b) The numeral boxes in the lower corners. (Figs 3 and 4).

6. The gutter around these, on the inner side, as regards the left numeral box is closed at the top and open at the bottom.
 7. Around the right numeral box the position is reversed: the gutter is open at the top and closed at the bottom.
 8. The left numeral box, on the side opposite to the gutter, is bounded by a firm inner frame line closing the background lines of the box.
 9. The right numeral box, on the side opposite to the gutter, has no frame line and has quite an uneven finish to the background lines.
- (c) Latitude and Longitude markings.
10. Whilst these are only strikingly apparent across the oceans, they nevertheless exist elsewhere, particularly on China. They should not be confused with guide lines.
 11. The tropics of Cancer and Capricorn are also shown as dotted lines, mainly across the oceans and never very clearly anywhere. Again these should not be taken for anything else. One some stamps a guide line in the centre of the stamp does follow pretty closely to the northern tropic (of Cancer), e.g. stamps 93 to 97 of Plate 1.
- (d) Right vertical cable.
12. A constant dot appears outside the right cable, opposite the middle bar of "E" of "POSTAGE." (Fig. 2).
 13. One or two fine dots also appear, outside the cable and immediately below the above dot, slightly lower than the base of the "E." (Fig. 2).
 14. Three vertical marks appear, between the cable and the right numeral box, in the extreme lower right corner. (Fig. 4).
- (e) Other markings.
15. In the left cable, the second twist below the top of the left numeral box shows a heavy diagonal mark. (Fig. 3).

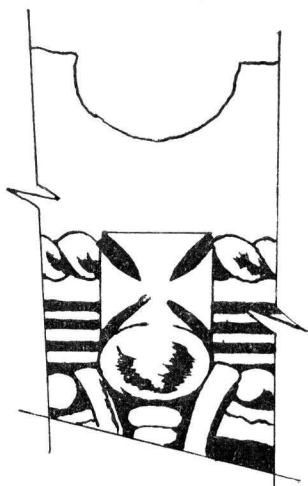


Fig. 5

16. The cross on the crown at the top of the stamp has a slight split on the lower left diagonal marking as it moves towards the centre of the crown. (Fig. 5).

(f) Almost constant markings.

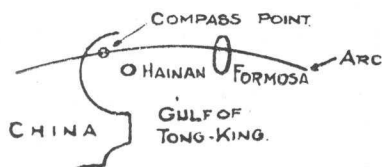


Fig. 6

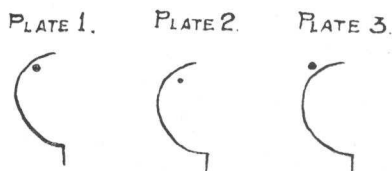


Fig. 7

17. The compass dot in the Gulf of Tonking and the compass are in this locality are common to considerably more than half of the stamps. It is believed that they vary, and it is possible that no two are exactly alike, but the mere existence of these markings does not, of itself, make a stamp remarkable.

The first sixteen markings listed above are common to all stamps whether of Plates 1, 2, 3 or 5, and would therefore appear to belong to the impression on the transfer roll. We are authoritatively informed that there were four impressions on that roll; it is inconceivable that each of these had the same peculiarities as listed unless they were inherited from the Die. As I have not seen any die-proofs I cannot be authoritative myself on this point, but I suggest the Die would be most unlikely to carry these features. If it did, it was far below the normal standard of reasonable perfection. It is suggested as most likely that these characteristics came from the transfer roll, and that presumably only one image on that roll was ever used.

Whilst it is possible to lay down the constant features of the plates for the black printings, the plates used for the red printings are not so easily dealt with. Each stamp of the four black plates bears the features named, unless it is one which has been tampered with, e.g., re-entered, re-touched or damaged. The two plates used for the red printings do not show such constancy. The typographic process of printing is not such a perfectionist process, and the red printing plate used for printing Plates 1, 2 and 3 was not laid down with nearly such care, similarity of image, or precision as the black plates were. The plate used for the red printing applied to Plate 5 was made more carefully. Even so, it leaves much to be desired by line-engraved plate standards.

A careful examination of some thousands of copies of the stamp has confirmed me in my opinion that too much reliance should not be placed upon minor differences in the red printing. In other words, these cannot be relied upon completely. I have found it necessary, generally speaking, to prove the same characteristics at least three times to the same position before accepting it as constant—even then I have been mistaken and found stamps of the same position not complying at a later stage. I will be recording the principal varieties of the red printing of Plates 1, 2 and 3 in a later part of this study. There are many which are clearly constant, and these can be used to identify without question a particular position on the plate. Where, however, the difference is minor, e.g., a small extra island which might always be some foreign matter on the plate, these little differences should only be used to con-

firm other features which allow the locating of the position. There are 58 varieties of this kind in the red printings of the first red plate—the difficulty of relating the constant features will now become apparent !

The principal islands in the Pacific Ocean, however, are intended to be set out as follows:—

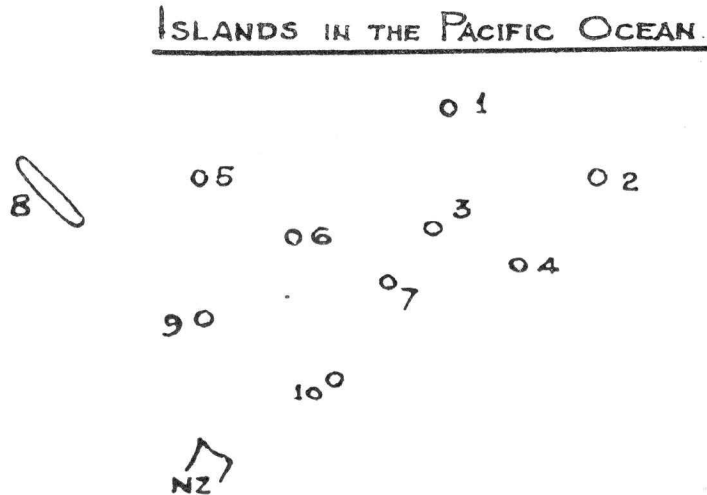


Fig 8

The numbering of the positions allows the location of any extra markings to be recited by reference to the standard positions. Please remember, however, that any extra bit of colour is not of necessity an extra island, but may be just a splash of ink on the paper!

I have not yet sufficient material to enable me to express my findings as regards the second red plate, apparently used only for the red printings applied to stamps from black plate 5. This red plate was made more carefully; it nevertheless has its varieties, possibly not in the same quantity. The same basic intention as to the set-out of the principal islands in the Pacific applies.

One of the main difficulties of the red printings is that they change materially as the plates become worn. Much more is this so than in the case of the black printings. There is in fact some doubt in my mind as to whether there was not a third red plate, used for a short time only in connection with black printings from Plate 1. Until, however, a major piece turns up carrying the positions with the differences I have noted and also one of the positions of clearly constant difference, e.g. 46 or similar, then this point cannot be resolved.

As regards the plates used for the printings, in blue, green or lavender, of the sea, no constant features or differences have been noted. A more critical examination of this part of the printing may have to be made at a later stage. Colonel Adams comments on the careless making of the plate used for printing the sea in conjunction with black plate 5, and states that on a number of stamps South America is coloured blue-green or lavender. His general statements on the colour printings are well worth reproducing:—

“The coloured parts of the stamps vary considerably, and the details are different from every stamp on the plate. Further, any particular

stamp does not always appear the same, but varies on account of the age of the plate and the amount of ink used. These variations make the identification of individual stamps which go to make up a plate very difficult. It appears that the lithographic stones were prepared by transfers from one stamp to another, and in many cases a variety appears in alternate stamps. This leads one to suppose that the stone was first prepared for alternate stamps and the spaces were filled in afterwards. Alternatively, the transfers may have been made in pairs or, what is more probable, blocks of four. In any case, the stones were re-touched during the process, and varieties therefore occur throughout. The large blocks of colour for the sea and for Canada and Australia were apparently drawn by a series of vertical lines, and when insufficient ink is used in printing, these lines are visible. If the stamps are soaked in water, much of the colour is removed."

NOTE.—Colonel Adams' references to stones should now, of course, read typograph plates.

CLIPPINGS FROM B.N.A. MAGAZINES

Contributed by R. J. DUNCAN (94)

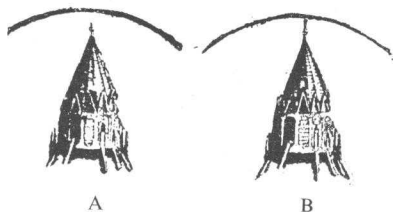
5. CANADA No. 173—LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT

There may have been some write-ups about this stamp—but if so they have escaped us. And no doubt many others.

So we advise our readers to look up these stamps and study them.

Take a good look at the spire and also the shading between the building and the frame of design.

We have an artist's drawing reproduced below to show the difference in the length of the spire. As you will note on type A the spire does not reach up to the top frame design. On type B it does, and it seems to be type B we must call regular—at least that's the type listed in Scott's Catalog.



The shading on type A between the building and the frame at right is much heavier than on the type B.

The difference is so outstanding that it could be two different printing and design re-engraved. But there is at least one collector here in the City of Trail that has a pair of No. 173, one stamp of "type A," the other stamp of "type B."

Comments on this stamp welcome. Many of our readers are well-qualified, being specialists in B.N.A. stamps. (Collector's Guide—Feb. 20th, 1953).

6. WHITE LINE DISCOVERED ACROSS CORONATION ISSUE

By DOUG PATRICK

Every week the mail brings a new assortment of news, questions and problems. This week the news concerns a variety of the Canadian Coronation stamps which has been found by Mr. A. K. Grimmer, Temiskaming, Quebec.

The variety is an unusual one, and to understand it one must know at least a little about the production of Canada's postage stamps. Canadian stamps are printed from plates that produce sheets consisting of four panes each, and these panes are distinguished by their positions—upper left and right, lower left and right. Mr. Grimmer, who has five panes of the Canadian Coronation stamp, discovered a white line one millimetre wide through the entire seventh row of all five panes. Two panes are from the upper left corner of plate number two, while three panes came from the upper left corner of plate three.



The question arises, where are the other five panes? Since two plates print consecutively, the white strip should appear on the lower left hand panes, too.

Jim Webb, who supplied the news, thinks that these may have been taken out of the stocks as printers' waste when the examiners checked the stamps. He also believes that the variety may have been caused by a faulty inking roller which did not roll the ink on the printing plates in this one mm. strip through both plates two and three.

Finding varieties like this one offers some degree of pleasure because Canadian stamps are so carefully checked at the banknote printing plant in Ottawa. However, among the postage stamps of South Africa and other countries using gravure printing, collectors have difficulty trying to determine which stamps are normal and which are the varieties. In our collection of South Africa stamps, 2 shilling 6 denomination specialized, none of the 300 stamps are precisely identical. (The Globe and Mail, Oct. 10, 1953).

7. PRINTING VARIETIES IN CANADIAN COIL STAMPS

By F. WALTER POLLOCK

One can only be amused by the current rush of articles and "letters to the editor" in recent months, "discovering" the faulty alignments and spacings which are to be found on all Canadian coil stamps issued since the printing contract reverted to the Canadian Bank Note Company on May 1, 1935.

The latest of these articles appears in *Popular Stamps* for March, 1954, and in it the author, C. H. Bayley, writes that "there is little to be gained by increasing the already large volume of speculative writing which has been lavished on this subject."

I quite agree; there is not the slightest reason for writing speculatively, inasmuch as the facts of production which give rise to these varieties have long been known, as the result of explanations from official sources. The facts, too, have long since appeared in print, but have apparently escaped the attention of a new crop of collectors, wherefore this repetition.

During the tenure of the British-American Bank Note Company, 1930-1935, the coil stamps of Canada were produced on the Stickney rotary press, used for most all postage stamp production in the U.S.A. The Canadian Bank Note Company, on the other hand, uses a press of its own devising; while curved plates are fitted to a revolving drum, it is not the "rotary" press to which philately generally refers.

The coil plates, curved to fit the drum, do not form a complete circle or cylinder thereon; there is a gap between the edges of the plate. Now, of course, coil stamps are printed on a continuous web of paper, and if the press was operated as set up, there would be considerable white paper between each plate impression. Therefore, after each revolution of the press, producing one impression from the plate, the pressure or tension on the press is released, and the web of paper is drawn back so that the succeeding impression will follow immediately after the one just completed.

As this adjustment is made by hand, it is obvious that the paper may shift up or down ever so slightly in the drawing-back operation, thus causing some mis-alignment between the last subject of the previous impression, and the first subject of the next. Moreover, it is also obvious that the spacing can not always be made to match exactly, the spacing achieved by mechanical means in laying out the subjects horizontally on the plate itself—so the space between the last subject of one impression and the first of the next, may be more or less than "standard."

It has been frequently noted that the stamp immediately to the right of the faulty alignment or spacing—that is, the first subject of an impression, shows flaws along the left side; frame lines, left numeral, etc. These flaws are the result of this same printing operation—after the drawing-back, the plate must again be brought into contact with the stamp paper, and the heavy pressure required by the dry-printing process reapplied. Slight squeezing or slip-page occurs, producing a blurred effect; this can be readily understood when it is remembered that the paper is backed, not by another roll of steel, but by a soft and compressible felt-covered roller.

Only when we endeavour to answer the question, why the blurred effect does not always appear, do we have to fall back on speculation, or deduction might be the more appropriate word; this probably depends upon whether the felt is new and still "springy," or old and therefore pretty well flattened out.

And I do hope B.N.A. Topics and Maples Leaves will copy.

(Popular Stamps, April 1954).

STAMP GUMS—PAPER PARTITION CHROMATOGRAPHY

The allied articles on this subject, indicating a completely new field of research and method of approach, which appeared in our last issue, have aroused attention in many different philatelic spheres.

In addition, this activity has not passed unnoticed elsewhere, and we set out with pleasure two extracts from the technical Press of the Pharmaceutical profession.

"The versatility of science in its application to apparently unrelated hobbies and interests is well shown in an article contributed to the April issue of 'Maple Leaves,' the journal of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, by Mr. A. E. Stephenson (Scottish representative of Thomas Kerfoot & Co., Ltd.). The article, 'An Introduction to the Study of Stamp Gums,' gives a brief description of the arabic and dextrin gums used in the making of postage stamps and mentions the use of chromatography in detecting the different gums. Another article, written by Mr. J. S. Cannell (head of the company's analytical department) explains how the gum is washed off the stamp, hydrolysed, and the sugars so formed identified on a paper chromatogram."—From "The Chemist and Druggist," 22nd May, 1954.

"New Study for Chemist-Philatelists"

"An unusual and, I suspect, little-known application of paper chromatography is its use for the study of gums on postage stamps. This is one of several subjects of interest to stamp collectors referred to in 'Maple Leaves,' the Journal of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, of which a recent issue has been lent me by a keen collector. Paper partition chromatography applied to a solution of the gum from a stamp makes it possible to distinguish between arabic gums and dextrin gums. Although, as might be expected, gum arabic is more suitable as a stamp adhesive than dextrin gums, which are hygroscopic and therefore susceptible to the vagaries of climate and storage conditions, many of the stamps of Canada have been backed by dextrin gums. These gums can often be detected by their colour, which varies according to the amount of heat used in making the dextrin. Is the gum applied to the paper before or after printing? Today, apparently all Canadian stamps are printed on paper already gummed, but some thirty years ago the gum was applied after printing. These observations suggest new lines of thought and investigation which philatelists may wish to pursue with regard to stamps of other countries. There are obviously many avenues of interest to the possessor and connoisseur of stamps. Paper, perforations and inks provide themes for study, but surely the identification of the adhesive material by paper chromatography is a novel method of approach."—From "The Pharmaceutical Journal," 22nd May, 1954.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Canada 1859 Cents—10c Black Brown

DEAR SIR,

With reference to the letters of Mr. J. Millar Allen and Mr. W. E. Lea relative to the above stamp as a 'Colour Changeling', in my collection I had five or six copies of this stamp on the **thicker** medium wove paper and two of them were on entires. The colour (?) which described them best was chocolate (not the milk variety).

I am quite certain that none of my copies had been tampered with by any outside agency and that the colour was exactly as first issued by the printers. Hence I agree with Mr. Lea that the stamps were not colour changelings in the fraudulent sense.

In my experience, however, it is quite possible for some colour pigments to be changelings in the non-fraudulent sense. When the colours are mixed to produce the required shade it is possible for one of the colour shades to lose its brilliance when exposed to light, especially sunlight. When this happens, the brilliance of the whole shade deteriorates more or less rapidly, resulting in what I call a non-fraudulent changeling, involving in some cases an appreciable change from the original shade.

An example of this is the 6d Red Purple on thick soft wove paper. Nearly all the copies I have seen come in a rather insipid Pale Red Purple, but I have—very rarely—seen this stamp in a brilliant shade of Red Purple. In my opinion, this stamp is a non-fraudulent changeling owing to colour fading.

ing on exposure to light—but it is in an entirely different category from the 10c Black Brown, as it is merely the fading of the original colour and not a change of colour from Black Brown to Red Purple.

Finally, I had two or three 10 cents in my collection which were almost identical to the true Black Brown of the first printing, but perhaps not quite so black. All of these were on the ordinary medium wove paper of the later printings, quite different from the thicker medium wove paper of (from memory) the first six printings. I have always suspected these as non-fraudulent colour changelings from one of the brown shades of the later printings.

Yours faithfully,

M. A. STUDD (Brigadier) (75)

Essay? S.G. 264 Overprint

DEAR MR TOMLINSON,

Further to my previous letter (April Maple Leaves), I have now discovered what appears to be the whole story in Boggs—on page 384 of Volume I. It is an Essay.

Here is what Boggs says:—“... The King's Printer essayed three types of surcharge, viz.:

‘2 cents’—Sans-serif caps. 5 mm high, black.

‘2 cents’—Sans-serif caps. 3 mm high, black.

Both black, occurring in alternate rows.

‘2 cents’—Sans-serif caps. 3 mm high, orange.”

Boggs also illustrates a vertical pair of the two types set-tenant in black. That seems to tie it all up.

Yours sincerely,

F. E. M. BETTS (104).

8c. Small Queen

DEAR MR TOMLINSON,

On pages 42 and 43 of his book ‘Canadian Stamps’, Patrick Hamilton says “Stamps from the first, August 1893 issue, in Bluish Grey, come from a different die than the others.”

I understand that Boggs tells us that there were two plates, each of 200 subjects (20 x 10) but makes no reference to there being two dies. There is also a reference by Mr. Hamilton to a re-entry on the stamps of Die 2.

I have found no reference elsewhere to either this variety or the second die. Can any reader supply any information to help me identify either the dies or the variety?

Yours sincerely,

E. W. TILLEY. (464)

OUR SECRETARY REPORTS

Upon this occasion it is not necessary for me to search through my dictionary of quotations in order to find something to inspire some cogent thought with which to regale you. There is so much to report.

Firstly, I need hardly remind you all that one coming event now occupies an important position in the minds of your office-bearers, and that is the Annual Convention. This number of “Maple Leaves” will be the last before the Convention, and so I draw your attention to the notice regarding nominations which appears in this number, and also appeared in the April number. The A.G.M. is your annual opportunity of expressing your opinion of the way in which the Society conducts its business on your behalf, and I am sure that I express the views of my colleagues when I say that we shall be pleased to entertain your views on any subject, whether you are able to attend the Convention and express them personally, or being unable to do so, you wish to commit them to paper.

Our President, Mr. Wm. C. Hinde, has appointed a Fellowship Sub-Committee under the authority conferred upon him by the Rules Governing the Award of Fellowships. This Sub-Committee is to consist of three senior Fellows, namely, Messrs. J. C. Cartwright, R. W. T. Lees Jones and A. E. Stephenson.

At the A.G.M. it is intended to ask for an amendment to the Rules of the Society. The rule affected is Rule 12, which it is proposed to amend to read as follows:—

“Candidates for admission as Members must be eighteen years of age or over, and should be proposed and seconded by Members of the

Society. However, a Member may sponsor the application of one junior Member at a time, and whilst that junior Member is under 21 years of age may not sponsor another. Junior members will not be allowed to receive the Exchange Packet until they attain adult status, when they may apply to receive it."

Very considerable progress has been made in terms of membership since the last report.

Last total, reported in the April issue	...	512	
New Members	...	...	20
Resignations	...	...	1
Deaths	...	...	2
New Total	...	...	529

It is very gratifying to note that a large proportion of these new members are Canadians.

For the benefit of any member to whom it may be of interest, I have now had a private telephone installed in my home, and my telephone number is Chiswick 5614. Please do not hesitate to contact me by that means if it is convenient to you to do so.

PHILIP MARSDEN.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP

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- 714 GOWERS, Herbert H., 17, Turketel Road, Folkestone, Kent. C.V.
 715 WALTERS, Edwin P. F., The Dormy House, Ripon, Yorks. C.
 716 ANDERSON, Robert B., Royal Bank Buildings, Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, C.E.—CGC
 717 ROBERTSON, Alan W., M.B.E., "Ranworth," St. Lawrence Dr., Eastcote, Middlesex. PH. esp. maritime.
 718 ANDREWS, Harold V., 33, Haddon St., Toronto 12, Ont.
 719 DIGNAN, Alan, Q.C., 459, St. Clarens Ave., Toronto 4, Ont. C.
 720 MILLER, Dr. James H., 32, Kingslynn Rd., Toronto 18, Ont. C.
 721 PELLETIER, Narcisse, 34, Blandford St., Toronto 10, Ont. C.N.
 722 SMART, J. D., 583, Mary Street, Oshawa, Ontario. CR—CL, Maritime.
 723 DAVENPORT, Les. A., 230, Lonsmount Dr., Toronto 10, Ont.
 724 KITCHEN, John M., Route 6, Woodstock, Ontario.
 725 CHAPLIN, Charles J., Box 30, Almonte, Ontario.
 726 HOLLANDS, Hedley J., 18, Dorset Dr., Edgware, Middlesex. C.V.P.
 727 HINDE, H. E. W., 20, High Row, Darlington, Durham. C.
 728 DUCHEN, Raymond B., 1, Mentone Court, Riviera Rd., Kellameg, Johannesburg, South Africa.
 729 CHUDLEY, Frederick J., 44, North Street, Exeter, Devon. C.
 730 RODGERS, Dr. Robert Ewing, 56, Wildwood Rd., London, N.W.11. C.
 731 SMITH, Trafton C., 2756, Mortenson Blvd., Berkley, Mich., U.S.A. CL.—CGC, V.P.
 732 LUKOW, Stanley, 472, McKenzie St., Winnipeg, Manitoba. CR.—CS.
 733 BAIN, Rev. John S., 4530, Custis Ave., Sacramento 18, Calif., U.S.A. C. CG. BS. PH. 1898 Map.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 274 BREWER, James W., "Downview," The Ridgeway, Southborough, Kent.
 550 BROWN, H. H., 21, Roseland Gardens, Highfield, Southampton.
 169 CHRISTENSEN, A. H., The Linton Apt. 47, 1509 Sherbrooke St West, Montreal 25, Que., Canada.
 582 GARDNER, Daniel, 56, Grant Street, Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire.
 381 HARRIS, Dr. H. C. A., 1, Penrhyn Avenue, Casham, Hants.
 347 PAINE, H. L., 27, Bevdale Rd., Willowdale, Ontario, Canada.
 626 TONKIN, R. J., 285, Willoughby Road, Naremburn, N.S.W., Australia.
 611 WHITEHEAD, Dr. A., 52, Havelock St., Amherst, N.S., Canada.

CORRECTION

- 436 ALLISON, Russell—House number should read 2259.

RESIGNATION

- 665 POWELL, D. C.

DEATHS

- 650 RICHARDS, Reginald Albert, on the 16th December, 1953.
 86 HORNAL, Charles, about 26th April, 1954.
 Previous Total 512. Net Change + 17. New Total 529.

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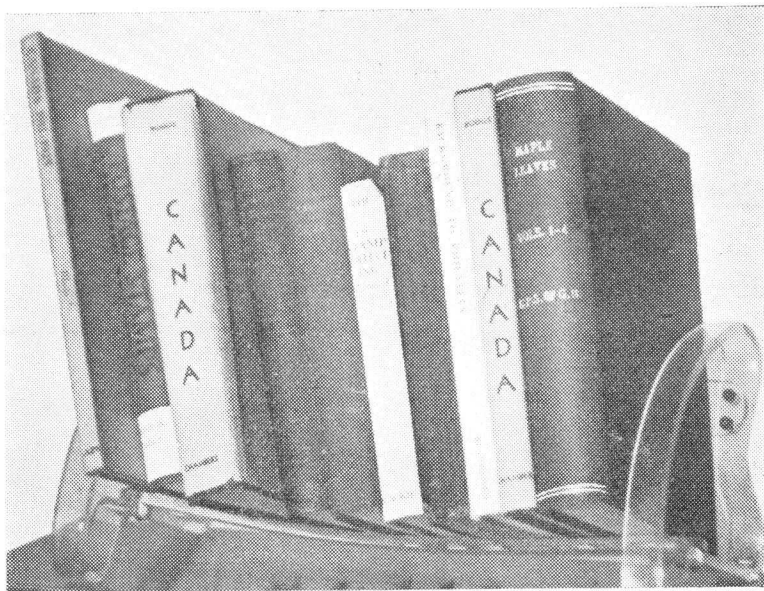
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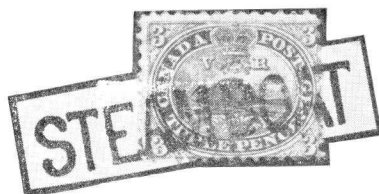
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Vol. 5, No. 5

OCTOBER, 1954

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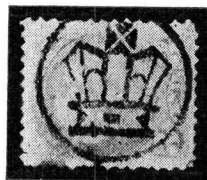
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306	1/3	10d	368	8d	4d	396	1/6	1/-	422a	7d	6d
307	1/6	10d	369	10d	4d	397	2d	4d	422b	2d	4d
308	10d	6d	370	1/3	4d	397a	3d	4d	423	4d	6d
309	1/3	6d	389	4d	4d	398	5d	6d	423a	9d	9d
326	5d	7d	390	5d	4d	398a	6d	8d	423b	8d	7d
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S.G.	138	\$3.	Mint. Centred to bottom. Nice copy	£8 10 0
S.G.	138	\$3.	Unused. No gum. Very fine colour	£6 0 0
S.G.	138	\$3.	Mint. But deep shade. Slight surface abrasion	£5 0 0
S.G.	138	\$3.	Fine used. Montreal roller cancellation	£8 0 0
S.G.	138	\$3.	Superb lightly postmarked. Toronto circular dated. Very rare	£17 0 0
S.G.	139	\$4.	Superb Mint. Beautiful colour	£12 0 0
S.G.	139	\$4.	Fine Mint. Centred to right	£8 0 0
S.G.	139	\$4.	Superb used. Very light roller cancellation	£8 0 0
S.G.	139	\$4.	Superb used. Very light circular Montreal postmark	£10 0 0
S.G.	139	\$4.	An even finer copy. Dated & Superb	£12 10 0
S.G.	139	\$4.	Fine used. Circular postmark	£9 0 0
S.G.	139	\$4.	Used Ottawa circular postmark, but very slight fading	£5 0 0
S.G.	140	\$5.	Mint. Very slight trace of thin	£12 10 0
S.G.	140	\$5.	Mint. ditto.	£10 0 0
S.G.	140	\$5.	Used with Toronto roller cancellation	£6 0 0
S.G.	140	\$5.	Fine used. Circular postmark	£8 0 0
S.G.	140	\$5.	Superb used. Toronto circular dated postmark. (shades available)	£14 0 0
S.G.	121—135		All with fine circular postmarks (13)	£8 0 0

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JOURNAL OF THE
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OF GREAT BRITAIN

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Whole No. 33

Notes and Comments

Elusive Summer

Cold and chilly, rain from a grey sky is driving across the windows of the office, and the sea beyond the harbour looks forbidding in its tones of sombre grey-green. The few remaining holiday-makers are mainly found trudging wearily past the shops in the main street, in the no longer busy cafés, and sitting in the lee-side of the shelters. The summer-which-never-came is dying on its feet, and the atmosphere is one more appropriate to November than to the end of September. Pessimism prompts the pervading notion that there is nothing better coming than we have already had, and that those glorious autumn days which so often bring Christmas before winter in these parts of Kent are also to be denied to us this year. It may be that our philately will benefit, but we sadly mourn our sunshine.

Holidays

Although now only a memory, we made our proposed trip west with the caravan behind the Rover, and with three days or so spent in travelling in each direction we had just over two weeks in the Duchy of Cornwall. We had promised ourselves that we would look in on such members as we chanced to be near, but intentions are frail at holiday times, and we became so involved in our own enjoyment that we never seemed to be in the right locality when we had time to stop. To our many friends we didn't see may we say that we will do our best another time.

Belinda

In Penzance, however, it was inconceivable that we could miss the opportunity of conveying our compliments to our only Lady Fellow of the Society. We had never met her, although we have had correspondence from time to time, and this was an omission to be remedied without delay. We are exceedingly pleased to report that we found her lively and well—that is as well as she can be—and that she still has that outstanding charm and welcome of which we had heard so much. The permitted time for the visit passed much too rapidly; we look forward to the next occasion with real pleasure. It is typical of Miss B. Lynhurst Ogden that she immediately produced her Map stamps, including a complete pane from Plate 2, refusing to believe we had come to see her and not on our normal errand! Our command of words is not adequate to convey a proper impression of this grand person.

Convention

This number is delayed by waiting for the preliminary reports from Buxton, where everyone appears to have had the usual marvellous time now inevitably associated with the Convention of the Society. We gather that the organisation and the results came well up to everybody's expectations, and that proper appreciation and thanks to the organisers, led by the out-going President, was both expressed and recorded. We now have Leo Baresch in the Presidential chair, Geoff. Harper was elected as Vice-President, and all the existing gang of Officers were committed to another year of worry, toil and trouble. We hope someone is at work training replacements for the existing officers—our advancing age, senility, and much reduced enthusiasm as years go by will make at least an editorial replacement essential ere long! Our congratulations and best wishes to both Leo and Geoff.

Subscriptions

Did you know that your subscriptions became due on the 1st October? Do you also know that ALL the Society's revenues are expended on the services given to the members, and that if you require the Treasurer to expend time and money in sending you a reminder, or generally chasing-up your subscription, it merely means less in the kitty—YOUR KITTYY? So please DO IT NOW, and send your sub. right away to our Treasurer, J. P. Macaskie. His address can be found with those of all the other principal officers on the inside of the back cover each issue. Please don't forget, just a humble miserable 10/- is all that is required, and please get it off now! The officers give all their time and effort without fee or reward, merely for the joy of maintaining our Society, which we think is second to none, so please help them where you can and made unnecessary labours obsolete. Thank you.

The Next Issue

Should be in your hands just before Christmas, will be the January and Year Book Issue. Don't forget your Greetings advert. this time. We want these please by not later than 1st December, and again suggest you SEND IT NOW. Cash with instructions saves trouble all round, a quarter page costs 17/6d or an eighth page costs 10/-. The number will contain the full membership, the usual rules and regulations, a galaxy of articles to suit all tastes, and will—we hope and trust—be with you in time to be included in your reading when you are relaxing over Christmas (or resting in anticipation of the New Year if you are one of those unfortunates unlucky to be born a Scot!) We apologise for *this* number not being the Year Book one as previously announced, but unforeseen difficulties have caused us to have to alter our plans.

Binding Service

We are pleased to announce that we have been able to arrange for the binding to complete sets if these are sent, together with index and a remittance of 14/-, to Messrs. Ridouts, Harbour Street, Whitstable. The result is a neat volume in blue cloth, lettered in gold on the spine, like that appearing in the picture on page x of this issue. Please DO NOT send them to the Editor.

Newsletters

Again we draw the attention of our readers to these excellent sources of information and of bargains. The two particularly appropriate to Canada are those of Norman Todd—we understand this is the original one commenced by F. Jackson of Rochdale—and that of C. N. Richardson. Both come out each month, and the latest issues contain valuable and new information about Postal Stationery, Coils, Numerals and Pre-cancels, and of a new Queen Elizabeth 5c. coil Re-entry and a new booklet variety respectively. Have you seen them?

Another London Meeting

Mention will be found elsewhere of details of a get-together meeting to be held in London on Saturday, the 6th November. Once again it will be at the Shaftesbury Hotel, and the arrangements will be under the direction of Leo Baresch, our new President. Lunch and dinner can be provided, but the hotel will want prior notice of this (tell Leo) and the room will be available from 2 p.m. till teatime for informal chats. After tea there will be a display, but the details of this have not yet been arranged. Altogether it will be similar to that held last autumn and promises to be quite as great a success. Roll up and meet old and new friends.

Finds Can Still Be Made

We receive, as we go to press, preliminary details of a find of over 10,000 unused stamps of the U.S.A. 1893 Columbus issue. They will be sold by Harmers as one lot on the 30th November. Realisation is expected to be about £7,500 (\$20,000). Quite a few values exist in SHEETS! There are 20 sheets each of the 1c. and 2c., down to two sheets each of the 50c. and \$1. These stamps are often compared with the Canada Jubilee issue of 1897, and the realisation will be watched with interest. A find such as this restores the Editor's confidence that some day someone will turn up with a sheet or so of Maps, and allow him the pleasure of completing his studies of this stamp!

Winnipeg Philatelic Society

From T. R. Burr, the President of the Winnipeg Philatelic Society, and member 505 of the C.P.S. of G.B., we receive a copy of the Year Book for 1954. The slim yellow-backed volume is an attractive credit to any society and contains, apart from domestic details and adverts., articles entitled "Carrying the Mails," "O.H.M.S.," and "Stamps as a Teaching Aid." A copy can be borrowed from the Library and would be worth the effort. Jack (J.C.C.) Cartwright is an Honorary Member of the Society—Can we say more to their credit?

New Discoveries and Varieties

Dealer and Member C. N. Richardson sends us copies of two items which he describes and offers in his newsletter dated July. These are the old type 1c. Queen in a clearly different shade of light brown, and the 4c. mauve of the present set on unusually thin paper. Members who are trying to keep abreast of current issues and varieties as they come out or are discovered, will want these now—before they become either hopelessly too expensive or alternatively unobtainable. Alert specialist dealers can be most helpful in assisting collectors generally by keeping their eyes on the material which passes through their hands in quantity and where they have a huge advantage over the ordinary collector, who has not the same opportunity for comparison. We are pleased that our specialist dealers are alert to the help they can give to us.

Philatelic Literature Review

We get a quarterly copy of this publication from the Editor, Daniel W. Vooy's, P.O. Box 300, Canajoharie, New York. Amongst other items of interest there is a reprinting of the article "Cataloguing a Philatelic Literature Collection." Subscription to the Review is included in Philatelic Library Association membership, which costs \$1.00 per annum. A specimen copy can be obtained on application to Mr. Vooy's.

U.S.A. Publications

We are continually being asked how members may obtain copies of publications where dollar exchange is required. There are two ways: one is that any relatively current item is almost bound to be handled by the bigger London dealers (you can get nearly anything from Robson Lowe—I see the Royale

Stamp Co. are advertising Nelson Bond's book on the Postal Stationery of Canada). The second is to make application to your bankers for the necessary foreign exchange, which will readily be granted provided you only apply for the cash for one copy of the book required.

The Market in Canada

There is no sign of any recession in the sale of Canadian items, whether in the dealers' shops and offices or in the auction houses. We are reminded of this by Vessey's catalogue, which lies open on our desk. Sale 659 on the 30th October is obviously going to make Canadian philatelic history for Vesseys. It includes what they describe as "one of the finest collections of Pence issues ever to pass through our sales"—there are, for example, no fewer than four copies of the perforated sixpenny. The Large Cents are equally worthy of scrutiny. Send 3d. and 1½d. postage—total 4½d.—and secure your copy in time to bid.

Presentation Albums

It is not often that any of these come on the market over here, but Norman Todd had five in his September issue of the Canadian News Letter, prices varying from £1 7s 6d up to £7. We cannot imagine that there are any of our readers who don't take Mr. Todd's monthly, which is always full of information and offers—2/9d post free for a year's supply. (We must renew our expiring sub. right away or we shall be missing it!)

Wrapper Trouble

We have had two complaints from the same member to say that his copy of this Journal often arrives in a rather dishevelled condition, and he suggests we embark on a larger and more fully protecting wrapper. This would increase distribution costs, and we are loth to do this if only one out of some 500 is affected. Please drop us a line if you, too, think that we should wrap our magazine more securely.

Small Advertisements

We would like to point out the great advantage of using the small-ads. column inside the back cover, and to say, that relatively poor use is made of this column. Advertising is the life-blood of the Journal, and further advertising revenue must be found if we are to come onto a bi-monthly production. Are you playing your part in helping the Society all you can? Or are you one of the many who puts nothing in?

Seasonal Greetings

We always look to our Christmas Number to contain a page or two of seasonal greetings, and commend this practice to our members and to the different groups. The next issue will be the January one, and printing and press days will be brought forward so that it can be in the post to at least our members in Great Britain (and J. Millar Allen!) to arrive before Christmas Day. Send us your copy for your seasonal greetings ad. right away—DO IT NOW! If you want inspiration look at last year's copy to see how it is done.

OUR NEW PRESIDENT

Leopold Baresch—Leo to everyone—has been a tower of strength to our Society for many years. An inveterate globe-trotter, whether for business or pleasure, he is perhaps better known to members than any other office-bearer. An Austrian by birth, he established a Scottish connection by marriage, and rumour has it that as the President of a Society of Scottish origin, he is now engaged in tracing a Scottish ancestor!

He has a very fine collection of Canada in which his pages of 19th Century

postmarks, displayed at Convention, form an outstanding section. He has, or has had, very many other philatelic interests. At the moment of writing, members who have for disposal copies of the classic issues of Western Europe would find him an interested enquirer, but such is his assiduity and success in tracking any variety which takes his fancy that he has frequently to take up a new line to provide scope for his energies. Wherever he goes, and whatever the reason for his visit, the local dealers are sure to have their stocks searched at the first opportunity.

When I met him years ago my first impression of Leo was of the beaming smile of welcome; my second of his willingness to talk endlessly when he can find a listener! Further acquaintance disclosed the energy he devotes to everything he takes up. These are all qualifications for a successful President, and I have no doubt that he will make a worthy successor in a distinguished line.

J. J. B.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

It being the first time that I am addressing you under this heading, may I thank everyone of you for the honour you have given me by electing me as your President. I promise honest endeavour in this task, but I cannot promise hard work. Everyone of our officers being such a glutton for work, I can only hope they will leave me something to do. Seldom, if ever, has a philatelic society had such a splendid and industrious set of men dealing with its work, at great personal sacrifice and frequently without even a "thank you."

Only few of us had the privilege of seeing our Secretary and our Treasurer at work during the Convention. Even a casual visitor could not help being impressed by the efficient way in which they transacted their business, and thanks are particularly due to "Mac," who has brought order to the chaos which he found on assuming the Treasurership. As you will see from his report, our finances are now on a sound basis and kept in a way which has brought high praise from our two auditors—both of them qualified accountants.

I can add little to what you can see for yourselves every time "Maple Leaves" is published about our Editor, Fred Tomlinson. Every new copy is better than the previous one, and we wonder how he can keep this up. Now he has asked for authority—and received it at the Annual General Meeting—to increase the number of publications to six per annum, which will be pleasing news to you, particularly as we can see our way of doing this without an increase in subscription.

Our Librarian—a modest fellow who works like a beaver, but shuns the limelight—has now completed the colossal task of sorting out, classifying and even binding all the material at his disposal. On his recommendation the A.G.M. has also abolished the loan charges for all but the most expensive books.

Next time you receive a packet, just give some thought to how much work there is in preparing one, seeing it safely through its circulation, and finally breaking it up. Then multiply the work by some thirty—the number of packets Oswald Fraser puts into circulation every year.

Finally, the Convention auction so ably handled year after year by our past-president, David Gardiner. Professional auctioneers need a large staff to do a fortnightly or monthly auction, and our David does it all single-handed in his spare time.

I am sure you will all wish to join me in giving thanks to all of them. At the same time let us make a firm resolve to assist them in their onerous task.

A few suggestions as to how this can be done : paying subscriptions without reminders ; more material for the packets, and sending advices and remittances promptly ; careful treatment of borrowed books ; more contributions to "Maple Leaves," etc., etc.

A matter of special interest to everyone has been decided at the A.G.M., viz. to set up a small committee to revise the rules governing the conduct of our Society. From a small local body we have grown into a large society with members in all parts of the world. Some of the original rules, whilst most appropriate in the early days, are somewhat out of date now and need redrafting. In this connection the method of voting will also be considered, and some members may feel that a secret postal vote is preferable to the present form. If you have any suggestions as to improvements or changes in our constitution, please write either to our Secretary or myself and we shall place the matter before the committee for consideration.

I should also like to use this opportunity to make a most insistent appeal to you on a matter in which everyone can help. We need more active regional study groups and postal study groups on special subjects. What better opportunity for those of you who live far away from other members than to join the postal study groups of your favourite issue, or better still, to become its secretary and recorder. Make an effort and write to me what you can and would like to do.

One more appeal : let us bring into the fold all those friends and members of your local philatelic societies who are interested in B.N.A. If each one of us recruits only one new member, we shall be the largest specialist philatelic society of the world. Surely an aim worth the effort? I will add to this my promise to send to the first member (officers and contact members excluded) who during my term of office recruits six new members a nice crown cancel.

Finally, there is the news that we shall hold next year's Convention in London. We are in contact with several suitable hotels, and I shall give you full particulars in the next issue of "Maple Leaves."

Let me close with the wish of good hunting, and may the present season bring you that elusive little stamp for which you have been hunting so long.

THE CANADIAN 2 CENTS MAP STAMP OF 1898 (continued)

By F. TOMLINSON (74)

PART III

I now propose to attempt to deal with the constant varieties of the first three plates, namely, Plates 1, 2 and 3, and of the red plate used in conjunction with these plates.

BLACK PRINTING—PLATE 1

The engraved (black printing) plate used and numbered as Plate 1 bears all the regular plate markings found on each of the four plates (Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5). These constitute (A) the plate number which appears at the top of the plate only over the gutter between stamps 5 and 6 ; (B) the imprint in four places AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO., OTTAWA (BOGGS type X) above Nos. 3 and 8 and below Nos. 93 and 98 ; (C) the marginal markings half-way along each side—a thick heavy guide line in the margin **at the edge of the sheet** between rows and columns 5 and 6 (not near the stamps, only in the margin) ; (D) a cross with arms about $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long in the middle of the sheet, in the perforation gutter between stamps 45, 46, 55 and 56. The perforations always remove part of this cross, but some of it is usually visible at the lower right

corner of stamp 45, the lower left corner of stamp 46, the upper right corner of stamp 55, and the upper left corner of stamp 56.

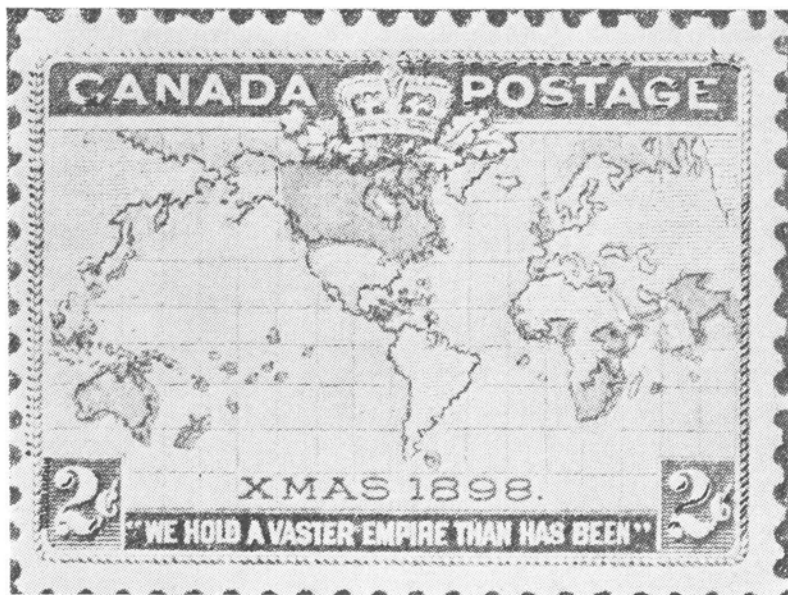


Plate Number One—Stamp No. 3

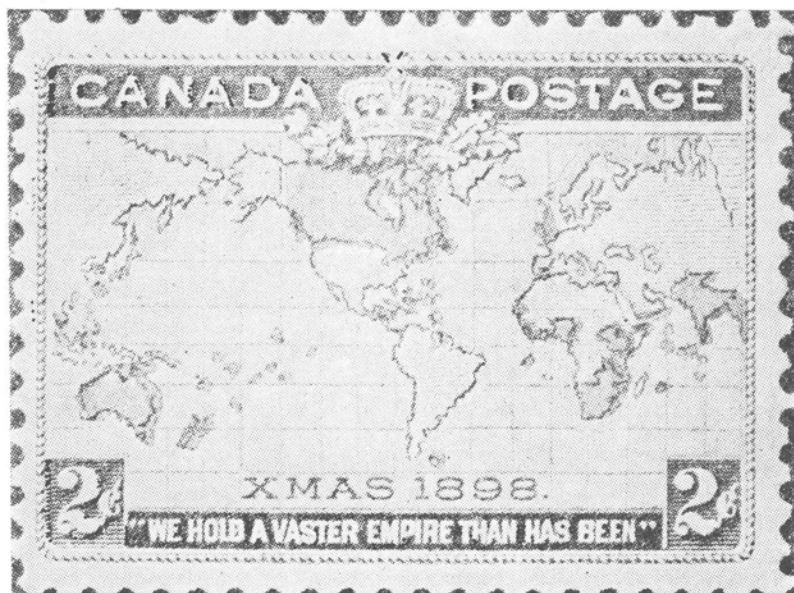
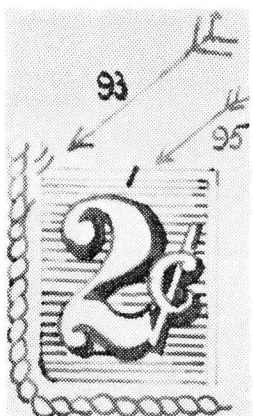


Plate Number One—Stamp No. 89

Two stamps from this plate show re-entries, Nos. 3 and 89. These are illustrated here. Care should be taken in identification; there is a Plate 5 re-entry rather similar to No. 3 of Plate 1. Stamp 93 shows the peculiar "arc"



marking above the left value tablet, and stamp 95 a tool mark, both as illustrated. Otherwise the production from this plate is very uniform. Many compass arcs were rubbed down and virtually eliminated, but plenty are still left. Both horizontal and vertical guide lines—faint—can be found; the horizontal ones sometimes through the centre of the stamp (don't confuse with the standard dotted marking of the tropics), sometimes above or below the stamp; and vertical ones usually outside the cable frame, but sometimes well inside the stamp.

Copies identifiable by the attached margin as from the bottom row, can be allocated to this plate if the base cable of the stamp bears no retouch; Plate 1 was the only one where the base of the bottom row was not retouched.

THE CARIBOU ISSUE OF NEWFOUNDLAND

(Re-printed from "The American Philatelist")

Few nations have more graphically portrayed their history and their characteristics on their postage stamps than has that far northern island of Newfoundland. Beginning with her fourth issue of stamps, in 1866, every new series has been pictorial in nature, and in their sum may be seen the story of Newfoundland from its discovery down to the present day. For their dramatic value if for nothing else, the stamps of Newfoundland would have surely been favourites the world over.

The Caribou issue of Newfoundland, is in reality a victory issue similar in nature to those special stamps issued by so many of the Allies shortly after the Armistice in 1918. This particular series of stamps is not as handsome as some, nor does it portray such diversified subjects as is the case with almost every series of stamps issued by that dominion, but even so, the Caribou stamps, or, more properly speaking, the Trail of the Caribou issue, has its points of interest.

Early in 1918, stamp supplies in Newfoundland were running short, and it was evident that either a reprint of existing values must be made, or else an entirely new issue designed. With four years of warfare behind her, and with a great percentage of her manpower lying under French and Near-Eastern sod, and especially as almost every able-bodied man in the Newfoundland Posts and Telegraph Department had joined the colours overseas, it was logical that any new series of stamps should bear some patriotic motif. Note that at the time the Caribou stamps were designed the war was still on with unabated fury, so the stamps reflected not so much the joy of victory as the determination to "carry on." That they were actually issued shortly AFTER the end of the war was mere fortuitous circumstance, although most appropriate.

The official desire for stamps of a patriotic design brought results in the form of two sketches from a Newfoundland artist,

Mr. J. H. Noonan, who also happened to be close to the Department in the capacity of First Clerk and Cashier of the Newfoundland Customs Department, at St. Johns. One of these pictured the Canadian moose, while the other portrayed the Caribou. From available records it appears that the first design was much more attractive, but as the Caribou was the official insignia of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment it was adopted regardless of appearance. As a matter of fact, the resulting picture is a cross between the moose and the caribou, being an animal never seen on land or sea. But to the average spectator that means nothing, as few have ever seen either animal closely enough to judge the fine anatomical differences.

The suggested designs were sent to the firm of Whitehead, Morris & Co., Ltd., of London, England, who held the contract for printing the stamps of Newfoundland. By May, 1918, proofs of the completed designs were back in St. Johns. During the same month an appropriations bill was passed by the Newfoundland Assembly allocating the sum of \$50,000.00 for the new series of stamps. Final orders were placed with the London printers shortly afterwards, and production was under way. Several delays put off the arrival of the stamps in Newfoundland, and it was not until Dec. 31, 1918, that they arrived on the steamer Graciana, of the Furness & Witherby Line. Unpacked and checked immediately, the stamps were at last placed on sale at St. Johns at the General Post Office at 3.30 p.m., Thursday, January 2, 1919.

There are twelve stamps in the series, all bearing the same central design of the Caribou (?) head, but each bearing on a scroll beneath the design either the name of some military engagement of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment or else the name of the Royal Naval Reserve, with the Latin word "Ubique," which means "Everywhere," indicating the extensive operations

of the marine contingent of the Newfoundlanders. The values, covers, and scroll phrases of the series are as follows; with the number issued as shown:

- 1c. Green (Suvla Bay)—5,000,000
- 2c. Scarlet (Ubique)—4,000,000
- 3c. Brown (Queudecourt)—6,000,000
- 4c. Violet (Beaumont Hamel)—250,000
- 5c. Ultramarine (Ubique)—1,000,000
- 6c. Gray (Monchy)—50,000
- 8c. Magenta (Ubique)—50,000
- 10c. Dark green (Steenbeck)—250,000
- 12c. Orange (Ubique)—50,000
- 15c. Dark Blue (Langemarck)—50,000
- 24c. Bistre (Cambrai)—50,000
- 36c. Olive Green (Combles)—50,000

The above figures represent the original print orders, and are fairly accurate. Of the 4c., 5c and 10c. there were a few more furnished, while of the other values there were slightly less. The 6c. and the 8c. values were the first to be exhausted, not because they were more heavily used than any other values, but because there were far less of them than of any of the lower values. They naturally were the first to rise in cata-

log value, and were quoted at a dollar or more long before the higher values caught up with them. Today, the old law of supply and demand has ironed out temporary scarcities, and the catalog values more truly reflect the relative scarcity of the twelve values. The series is not rare, but is just scarce enough to make its acquisition a minor triumph. The series sold rapidly, and several values disappeared quickly, but by September of 1920 all values had been exhausted except a very few of the 1c., which lasted slightly longer due to its limited use.

Jarrett reports that two values, the 4c. and 8c., have been forged, and very well forged, but the forgeries are really scarcer than the originals, so they may be forgotten except by the specialist.

The 3c. value was also overprinted to the tune of 200 stamps for the Hawker air stamp of 1919, and the 36c. was overprinted fifty cents. in 1930 for the Columbia flight, a few of that value having been saved for some unexplained reason. These air stamps, however, are another story.

CANADIAN RAILWAY POSTMARKS

LISTED ON A GEOGRAPHICAL BASIS

By P. R. GREY (607)

(Blocks for map and postmarks illustrating this section kindly loaned by "Stamp Collecting")

PART VII



CALGARY AND EDMONTON TO THE PACIFIC COAST

This section takes us through the Rockies to the west coast of Canada. The two transcontinental lines, from Edmonton and Calgary respectively, meet at Kamloops, and from there run together to terminate at Vancouver. The C.P.R. operates Railway Post Offices from Calgary to Vancouver, but from Edmonton the C.N.R. takes the R.P.O. service to Prince Rupert.

The Squamish and Quesnel line, on which there is one passenger train a

day in each direction, is isolated from other railways, but the Union Steamship Company operate a service each day from Vancouver to Squamish connecting with the outward and inward trains and linking the mail service with Vancouver.

The "Blaine & Vancouver R.P.O." was a continuation of the "Seattle & Blaine R.P.O." of the United States Postal Transportation Service.

PART VII

1. C.N.R. MAIN LINE. EDMONTON, PRINCE GEORGE, PRINCE RUPERT. (956 miles)

TRAINS 195, 196

Edmonton & Prince George.	W.41-43.
Edmonton & Edson.	W.39.
Prince George & Prince Rupert.	W.110-112.

2. C.P.R. TRANSCONTINENTAL LINE. CALGARY - VANCOUVER. (642 miles)

Calgary & Vancouver. (C. & V.)	W.25-30.
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3. C.P.R. MAIN LINE. NELSON, MIDWAY, VANCOUVER. (513 miles).

Trains 11, 12

Nelson & Midway.	W.94-98.
Agassiz & Vancouver.	W.O.
Hope & Vancouver.	W.57.
Ruby Creek & Vancouver.	W.132.
*Huntingdon & Vancouver. (HUNT. & VAN.)	W.59-60.
*Huntingdon & Mission City. (HUNT. & M.C.)	W.58A.

4. C.P.R. BRANCH LINES.

(a) ROBSON, ARROWHEAD, REVELSTOKE. (154 miles)

Robson & Arrowhead.	W.131.
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(b) PENTICTON, KELOWNA, VERNON (OKANAGAN LANDING).

SICAMOUS. (124 miles)

Kelowna & Sicamous. (KEL. & SIC.)	W.64.
Penticton & Okanagan Landing. (PEN. & O.L.)	W.104-106.
Okanagan Landing & Sicamous. (O.L. & S.)	R.101-102.
Sicamous & Okanagan Landing. (S. & O.)	W.147, R.157.

5. NORTHERN ALBERTA RAILWAYS.

EDMONTON, McLENNAN, SPIRIT RIVER, WEMBLEY, DAWSON CREEK. (495 miles)

Edmonton & Dawson Creek.	W.37-38.
Edmonton & Wembley.	W.45-46.
Edmonton & Spirit River.	W.44.
*McLennan & Hines Creek.	W.72.

6. PACIFIC GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.

SQUAMISH - QUESNEL. (347 miles)

Squamish & Quesnel (S. & Q.)	W.153, R.158.
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7. ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY (VANCOUVER ISLAND.)

VICTORIA, NANAIMO, WELLINGTON, COURTENAY. (140 miles.)

Victoria & Courtenay. (VIC. & COURT.)	W.161.
Victoria & Wellington. (VIC. & WEL.)	W.162-166.
Nanaimo & Esquimalt.	W.93.
*Victoria & Port Alberni. (VIC. & P.A.)	W.161C.

8. GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY. (U.S.A.)

BLAINE - VANCOUVER. (36 miles)

Blaine & Vancouver.	W.3, 4.
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THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

A "POPULAR" REPORT

Owing to the very full agenda, after very brief words of welcome by the President, Mr. Hinde, and apologies for absence, the 27 members of the Society present got down to the business of the ninth Annual General Meeting of the Society on Wednesday, 22nd September, at 11.00 a.m. in the Palace Hotel, Buxton.

The minutes of the previous meeting had been made available to members before the meeting and were therefore taken as read.

The reports of the Officers of the Society were presented and accepted by the meeting. These are published elsewhere in this issue. The meeting recorded its appreciation of the work of the officers during the year.

A financial report was presented by the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. P. Macaskie, who considered that the financial position was sound. The report was adopted by the meeting. A proposal that the Organising Committee for the Convention should be authorised to draw up to £10 from the General Fund was agreed.

After the election of Officers for the ensuing year, the meeting agreed to the amendment of Rules 11 and 12. Those governing the award of the Founders' Trophy, as published in "Maple Leaves" July issue, were adopted. In this connection it was agreed that the whole question of the Constitution should be reported on by a Sub-Committee, whose terms of reference should include consideration of the possibility of electing the Officers by postal ballot. The views of all members are invited on all aspects of this problem and may be forwarded to the Secretary for the consideration of the Sub-Committee.

A number of important resolutions were put to the meeting and agreed. These were:—

(a) That all loan charges, except those decided by the Librarian, be abolished and that the running expenses and buying of new books be met by a grant from the General Fund to be voted annually. The sum voted for this purpose this year is £25.

(b) That the Editor be authorised to arrange for bi-monthly publication of the Journal in future, this to commence from a suitable date to be decided by the Editor.

A Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the appointment of an advertising manager and advertisement rates.

After the announcement of the names of the new Fellows and those receiving the Awards, the remaining items on the agenda were dealt with, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the President and his organising committee for the excellence of the arrangements for the Convention.

P. M.

THE NEW FELLOWS

H. C. V. Adams, Esq., R.D.P., F.R.P.S.L., for outstanding work on behalf of the Society in advancement of B.N.A. philately.

Robert J. Duncan, Esq., for outstanding work in the advancement of the Society.

George C. Marler, Esq., for outstanding research in the "Admiral" (1912) issue of Canada.

HONORARY LIFE MEMBER

Fred Jarrett, Esq., R.D.P., F.C.P.S.

ANNUAL AWARDS

AITKIN TROPHY awarded to Ernest Whitley, Esq., for his article in "Maple Leaves," Vol. 5, p. 115, entitled "Quebec Tercentenary Issue of 1908—Notes on the $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Value."

FOUNDERS' TROPHY awarded to R. W. T. Lees-Jones, Esq., F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S.

DIPLOMAS—Research and Study Class—

First—Mrs. M. Wressell.

Second—Mr. A. E. Stephenson.

Third—Mr. H. H. Brown.

Group Display Class—

First—London and Home Counties Group.

Second—Newcastle-upon-Tyne Group.

ALTERATIONS TO RULES

Rule No. 11 now reads:—

Members or individuals of outstanding merit may be elected by the Executive Committee as Honorary Life Members of the Society for reasons of exceptional service in the field of B.N.A. Philately.

Rule No. 12 now reads:—

Candidates for admission as members must be eighteen years of age or over, and must be proposed and seconded by members of the Society. Such members under the age of twenty-one shall not receive the Exchange Packet.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Office	Member Elected	Proposer	Second
President	L. Baresch	Wm. C. Hinde	R. Willan
Vice President (Scotland)	J. J. Bonar	A. E. Stephenson	P. Marsden
Vice President (N. England)	R. Willan	A. E. Stephenson	J. J. Bonar
Vice President (S. England)	G. B. Harper	E. T. E. Lloyd	J. P. Macaskie
Secretary	P. Marsden	L. Baresch	J. J. Bonar
Treasurer	J. P. Macaskie	A. E. Stephenson	J. J. Bonar
Librarian	E. T. E. Lloyd	L. Baresch	J. J. Bonar
Editor	F. Tomlinson	L. Baresch	J. J. Bonar
Exchange Secretary	O. A. Fraser	L. Baresch	J. J. Bonar
Convener Exhibits	S. Godden	L. Baresch	J. J. Bonar
Convener Expert Committee	R. W. T. Lees- Jones	L. Baresch	J. J. Bonar
Convener Study	A. E. Stephenson	L. Baresch	J. J. Bonar

SECRETARY'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1954

Although the number of new members enrolled this year has been somewhat fewer than was the case last year—59 as against 65—the net increase in membership has been greater—39 as against 28. Whilst the decrease in enrolment is a matter of some slight concern, the improvement in the net increase for the year indicates that fewer members are resigning or defaulting through non-payment of their subscriptions.

Of the 59 new members it is of interest to note that nearly half of these reside in Canada (20) or the U.S.A. (5). It is very gratifying to find that so many of our colleagues on the other side of the Atlantic are joining our ranks. Since the main benefit they derive from the Society is the Journal, this is a very real tribute to the quality of "Maple Leaves" and the efforts made by the Editor to improve it still further.

Some 20 memberships ceased during the year. Of these, 14 were due to resignation of members, five due to the deaths of members, and one member was removed from the register under the provisions of Rule 13.

The net increase in membership results in the new total membership of 527.

It was with regret that the deaths of the following members was recorded during the year:—

Crawford, H. D.	Donaldson, S. G.	Hornal, Charles,
Richards, R.A.	Roberts, J.	

P. S. M.

REPORT OF THE PACKET SECRETARY

On the whole, the past year has been a reasonably happy one for the Packet. I hold the view that this is a service to members rather than a means of making money, consequently my relationship with packet members has been a most pleasant experience.

From the beginning of September last year till the end of August of the present one I have been able to issue no fewer than 24 packets. The gross value of these 24 being (round figures) £2,964. Sixteen of these packets having completed their normal circuits have been broken up and the owners paid. The gross value of these 16 packets was £1,960, from which sales amounting to some £562 were made. I think this is a very satisfactory percentage. The value of the packets still on circuit is £1,004, and from a cursory check of sales so far, I would forecast that they will bear a similar ratio.

Out of the profits I have (at the beginning of this month) sent to our worthy Treasurer a cheque for £25. When I did so I took the liberty, perhaps wrongly, of suggesting to him that this sum might be earmarked for special purposes, putting forward the idea that, at least part, might be used to purchase some of the books so badly needed for the Society's Library. I most warmly commend this suggestion for your consideration and, may I hope, acceptance. Regarding the general running of the packets—I have had the usual crop of unsigned spaces or spaces marked with pencil bearing initials or hieroglyphics, some most difficult to decipher. Short payments, too, have been more common than usual. All these add up to a lot of unnecessary work on the part of the Secretary.

Recently I had to make a claim from the Insurance Company for the loss by burglary of some books from a packet. Here I should like to pay tribute to Messrs. Philatelic Insurances, Ltd., for the help and guidance given in this matter and for the prompt settlement of the claim. I must also give thanks to all those good folks who have supplied books for circulation, and an especial thanks to those who are now making it a habit—I only wish there were more of them. The supply of good saleable material is still difficult, and the packet can usefully absorb all that comes along.

Demands for viewing packets have increased considerably in recent months, and in an attempt to meet this I have had to have recourse to increasing the circulation lists. The only satisfactory way is for members to supply more books of higher value, when more packets could then be issued.

To all the office-bearers, too, my sincere thanks for help and so much encouragement in a somewhat exacting office.

O. A. F.

THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY

Another successful year. The printed "Wants List" brought a deluge of requests and I am still trying to clear them. Please do not think I have forgotten you: the books will turn up when you least expect them. We have now an almost complete range of B.N.A. literature, but the difficulty is that most requests are for a limited number of books. Boggs and Jarrett appear on every list, and most members keep them for the maximum period of four weeks; this restricts the number of times I can send them out and often leaves you wondering what has happened to your request.

I have one serious complaint to make. There are members who deface books by writing in comments, making alterations and ticking items which they may or may not have. While we appreciate there must be inaccuracies in most books, the addition of any notes is purely a personal observation and may be equally inaccurate. The correct procedure is through "Maple Leaves," write a letter to the Editor and invite comments on the substance of your letter. This lack of care on the part of some members has caused us considerable concern.

B.N.A. Handbooks are not cheap, but what is far more important to your Librarian, the books are almost unobtainable. I appeal to all members to take the greatest care of all books borrowed from the Library.

We have decided to make changes in the policy of the Library. In future Jarrett, Boggs and Holmes are the only books for which a charge will be made; all other books are free on payment of postage BOTH ways. The leaflet section is to be withdrawn and will be reorganised. All existing articles taken from "Maple Leaves" will not be included in the revised list; if a member needs an article from a back number, the Editor will supply him with the copy on the usual charge for back numbers. I hope to have Topics bound into volumes and an index published. No leaflets will be sent out until the new list is published in the next issue of "Maple Leaves."

Each year I appeal for B.N.A. literature or information that will enable me to buy the books we need. Has any member copies of Topics he would like to give away or sell? What about that article you have studied so often that you know it by heart? Pass it on so that other members can share the information.

Our sincere thanks to Miss Ogden, J. S. Reid, Sq. Ldr. Grey, B. Howe, Stanley Godden and Bruce Auckland for their gifts of books and literature, and to Messrs. Wingfield for a copy of their monthly publication. To Geo. E. Foster, Trenton, U.S.A., Bury Binks, Vancouver, and to our "Old Faithful," R. J. Duncan of Armstrong. To our friends across the water we thank you for the thoughts and wishes behind your gifts.

I would like to thank the Officers and all members of the Society for their help and co-operation.

E. T. E. LLOYD, Librarian.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF THE SOCIETY'S JOURNAL—"MAPLE LEAVES"

The normal four quarterly issues were published during the year, each showing the tendency of the size of the issue to increase, and the whole constituting a record of philatelic print for any one year. In addition, the whole of Volume One, previously existing as four cyclostyled issues, was reprinted in format the same as all the subsequent issues of Maple Leaves have been. Furthermore, a cumulative index for the whole of Volumes One to Four has also been prepared. Sales of the reprinted Volume One and of the Index have been most encouraging. As no statistics have been kept by me, only the Treasurer is likely to be able to say when these two items are likely to have paid for themselves.

A binding service for members possessing complete sequences has been arranged, and an announcement regarding this will appear in the next issue.

Contributors have continued to provide authoritative, informative, and provocative articles for the Journal, and the correspondence columns have been by no means the least interesting feature of each issue. In addition to the ready flow of new material, there is also a vast quantity of information previously recorded elsewhere, which should be made readily available to our members. Much of this has never been printed in this country, and the assistance and inspiration which it might give

are lost until this is done. With this in mind, there is no problem in increasing the number of issues—at least as regards material.

Advertisers have kept pace with the increasing pages, but not as well as we would have wished. Proposals for dealing with this are also on the agenda. The meeting might wish to record its appreciation of the 'stalwarts' in our advertisers, they are a solid support to the Society.

Our printers, too, are deserving of some very kind remarks, always helpful, nearly foolproof, not quite Editorproof!, and always tolerant. The promptness of publication is a constant mark of their efficiency.

Distribution also means addressing 500 odd wrappers and envelopes. To Jim Woods, who took this work over when a certain nameless lady member had to give it up, a large measure of thanks for doing a thankless task so well. I would also wish to extend my thanks to the lady mentioned. I am most grateful to you both.

Increasing size and larger printing bills made it necessary to cut the quantity printed, and the present numbers are barely sufficient to cover normal distribution and a few reserves, so back numbers of some of the newer issues will be scarcer than the older ones—always with certain exceptions.

It cannot be emphasised enough that one

of the finest investments in the B.N.A. philatelic sphere will always be a bound complete copy of the volumes of Maple Leaves. Certain back numbers are now out of print and out of stock, but most issues will remain available for some time yet. The Treasurer's accounts will show the quantity of sales of back numbers.

Finally, I would wish to express my personal appreciation to all those who have assisted to make my job a pleasant one, and to assist and encourage me in every way. Foremost of these must come the President and the Officers of the Society, secondly my own staff and my family, and

lastly, but by no means least, all the contributors and correspondents. To all of you I am extremely indebted, and if the result of my work has been to afford some pleasure and interest to the members of the Society, it is only through your support, assistance and encouragement that this has been possible.

F. TOMLINSON,
Editor.

Coombe Leigh,
Chestfield Road,
WHITSTABLE.

7th September, 1954.

THE 1954 EXHIBITION

By FREDERICK WALKER (350)

Back to normal again after the very special effort at Glasgow, last year, but the only regret I have to express about it this year, is, that so few people have been able to see it, and I must, therefore, try to convey as clear an impression as possible to all Members of the C.P.S. of G.B. who have not been able to come to Buxton.

About 250 Album Sheets were on view and, except for the Group Displays and the Research section, there was no indication of ownership, so I can restrict my remarks to description. The first direction arrow brought me to Newfoundland Essays, Die and Plate Proofs, with mint and used copies of the 1857 Pence issues. Examples on Covers shewed the use of the rare 8d. and 1/- Bisects. The 1d. Brown Purple was in a Mint Block of 15 with original Gum. A lovely piece. There were large Mint Blocks of the 1860 issue. The new colours of 1861-62 were represented by Mint Sheets, and there was a copy of the very rare 1d. Red Brown (S.G. 17A). Covers of this Issue shewed the 4d. rate to Nova Scotia. The 3d. green stamp being sold for 2½d., and there was a Cover franked with 3d. green and a 2d. rose lake; and another with a 3d. and 2 penny Chocolate Brown. The 1866 issue was shewn by lovely Die Proofs both in Black and the issued colours. A jump to 1897 gave us the 1 ct. on 3 cts. Provisional with double surcharge. The 1911 Coronation Issue was represented by the Artist's Hand-painted designs of the young Royal Family, and in different style we had Artist's sketches and Hand-painted designs of the 1933 Gilbert Issue. There were several pages devoted to the Air Mails. A 1919 Hawker, two 1927 De Pinedas, and a 1930 Columbia, all on flown Covers, whilst the later overprinted Air Stamps were in large Mint Blocks shewing the different variety positions.

Canada started with some interesting Pre-Stamp Covers, selected apparently to shew the difficulty in those early days of charging the proper postage rates and exemplified by rates entered and repeatedly crossed out, but always increasing before finally reaching their destination.

There were many pages of the Pence

Issues of 1851-57 Issues imperf. Die and Plate Proofs and specimens and a good range of fine used copies, on and off cover of all values except the 12 cts., but of this great rarity there was a Proof Block of 4 and a fine used single ex the Reford Collection. Beautiful margins, and what a bargain it would be at its 1873 price of 10/- in a Dealer's catalogue I saw recently. There was a 3d. Beaver, Major Re-entry on an 1854 Cover. A lovely strip of 4 of the 10d. Cartier on Cover, and I also noted a mint vertical pair of this fine stamp. There was a page of fine copies of the ½d. rose.

Two or three pages were devoted to these Pence Issues, perforated in 1858-59, again with nice Covers.

Changing to cents currency in 1859 there was a choice selection of all values. The 10 cent. Purple was worked out in the different printings with some lovely copies of the 10 cent. Black Brown, even on Cover. Amongst the Covers I noted a fine strip of 4 of the 12½ cents, green on Cover from Oakville, Decr. 1862. This is the scene of the Jalna Novels and must have been a very small place then, for it is not a big place even now.

The Large Queens of 1868-78 began with Plate Proof Blocks, and there were pages of fine used, for shades, and on Cover. A most interesting Cover from St. Pierre-Miquelon to Granville, Normandy started by Fishing Boat to Nova Scotia unstamped, received a 15 cts. purple to take it to England and then a number of manuscript markings and postmarks of various types applied in France got it to its destination.

There were not many small Queens, but on Covers the 1 cent. and 3 cents. had been selected to shew some extreme shade variations, and there was a 2 cent. on a Louis Real rebellion Soldier's Letter.

The Jubilee stamps were shewn on Cover. One value to each Cover with the Ottawa Flag Cancellation. The Dollar Value's a joy to behold. Alongside was a page of interesting but horrible forgeries of these Dollar Values.

The Maple Leaves and Numeral Issues were shewn Mint with shades and there was a large Mint Block of 10 cents, shewing

how bad centering can occur. It looked as if the Perforating Machine had had one over the 8.

A few interesting pages of Map stamps with a letter from Sir Wm. Mulock, the Designer. I noted imperf. Proofs, with and without the red portions of Empire.

The King Edward VII Issue was represented by Essays and Die Proofs. A mint Pane of 60 of the 2 cents. imperf. and a fine strip of 4 of the 50 cents. Violet.

There was an interesting Frame of Boer War Covers, Wreck Covers and Korea Covers.

Quebec Tercentenary Issue was shewn in Imperf. Pairs, and Blocks of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value to shew the re-entries.

The Frame of Registered stamps included 5 mint and 7 fine used copies of the 8 cents. Blue. One on Cover, and the 2 cent. value was compared for shades with small Queens.

George V 1912-26 issues concluded the Canadian Exhibit, but there was a comprehensive Display of Die Proofs, Mint and used Admirals, War Tax stamps, Coils and Booklets, including both Experimental and Toronto Coils.

Our old Member, H. C. V. Adams, shewed 5 or 6 Frames of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. These lovely things deserve an article on their own. I can only mention a few of the gems. Scarce ship letters including a Digby Ship Letter taken coastwise from the West Coast to Port Medway in Eastern Nova Scotia. A Block of 65 Plate Proofs of the 1d. Chalon Head Nova Scotia in Black. New Brunswick O'Connell Proofs in Black and colours. Pages of all issues in superb condition and Covers shewing the use of the Bisects.

In the competitive Displays, Newcastle Group entered a study of the 1897/98 Maple Leaves and Numeral Issues shewing different Dies and Retouches. London Group entered sheets of covers to illustrate the development of the means of Transport of Mail from 1823 to 1950 by Couriers and Stage Coach through Railways and Aeroplanes to Jet Liners.

In the Research Group, A. E. Stephenson shewed his study of Canadian Gums, and their effect on Stamp production. An interesting tale of Gum Arabic, Starch and

Dextrin shewing their results in the wet Process, pre 1922, Paper gummed after printing; and the Dry Process, post 1922, Paper gummed before printing. This latter method tended to make the sheets curl and to prevent this the Gum was cracked, giving a ridged appearance to the back of the stamps, necessitating further experiments to eliminate this. A. E.'s diagrams promise interesting developments in the detection of re-gummed stamps passing off as Mint, but it was most interesting to watch Exhibition Viewers take one look at this Exhibit and dive round the end of the Frames as if they had seen a ghost.

Mrs Wressell shewed an interesting study of the Frame Flaws and doubling of the 1946 Views and Canada Goose Issue with letters from Mr. Carpenter of the Philatelic Division in Ottawa explaining why these are not Re-entries, but simply slight movements or defects of the Transfer Roller.

Two unnamed Entries were one of Mint Blocks of Map Stamps shewing Re-entries, extra islands, scratches and dots. Could our Editor be responsible? And another of 12 sheets of Transatlantic Mails, Canada to United Kingdom and vice-versa from 1761 to 1859, but mostly pre-1840 and all of pre-adhesive use. A most interesting series of markings on these historic Covers.

My readers will realize by now that this year's Exhibition is selective rather than comprehensive, but it contains a marvellous wealth of B.N.A. materials, and the presentation and mounting reflect great credit on every Contributor.

At this stage I was shewn two more Entries which arrived late. 12 sheets of Admiral Issue Mint Coils from H. H. Brown, a very fine shew indeed of these, often rare items. Then 4 sheets of precancels with covers from various town Postmasters shewing their specially worded Postmaster Cancellations used on official Mail. This Exhibit was from Frank Campbell of Michigan, U.S.A.

These entries came to light when the judging was being done of the Group and Research Classes, which are the only competitive ones this year, and I am thus enabled to give their awards as follows:— Group Displays: I, London. II, Newcastle. Research Displays: I, Mrs Wressell; II, A. E. Stephenson; III, H. H. Brown.

THE FELLOWSHIP

Once again it is our very pleasant duty to announce three new names to our jealously guarded Roll of Fellows, one from the Old Country and two from the Dominion itself.

In the past we have been inclined to look upon Fellowship as something purely a matter within the family of the Society; it is to the credit of the Fellowship Committee that they have kept strict control on admission. On looking over the Roll, as it stands to-day, we find we have nurtured something very precious that has now developed into something really international, worth aiming at, and which all possessors are proud to attain.

This year we welcome to the Roll, for Research, George C. Marler, of

Montreal. His work on the Admiral Issues is perhaps one of the finest works of research in Canadian philately, whilst his book on this issue must be one of the most complete works on any Canadian issue. A member of the legal profession and a member of the Cabinet in Canada, we hope his duties will still allow him a little leisure to spend with his stamps.

The name of H. C. V. Adams is very widely known on both sides of the Atlantic, and we are lucky to have a member such as he. One of our early members, with a very keen interest in the well-being of the Society, he is always ready to help its advance. Mr. Adams' knowledge of stamps, and in particular of the Maritime Provinces, has all been to our advantage, and has always been at the disposal of the expert advice committees. His name already adorns the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, and we feel honoured to have his name added to our own Roll.

The third name is that of Robert J. Duncan, of Armstrong, British Columbia. In Bob Duncan's ascent to Fellowship we feel no name is more popular amongst our Canucks. His indefatigable work on behalf of the Society's interests has not been confined to British Columbia, nor to the Dominion and U.S.A. His knowledge of philatelic literature is unsurpassed, and our Librarian will readily admit that our Library has, in Bob, a guiding hand by remote control. A farmer by following, if his drive at that is like his drive for the C.P.S. we can appreciate why Canada stands as it does. A. E. S.

"BACK FROM BUXTON TO SLEEP"

Having crawled back from Buxton in the usual Convention state of exhaustion, one begins to wonder if Philately really is a nice quiet indoor hobby.

Jack Canuck arrived early to find President Hinde, John Lee, Treasurer Macaskie and Dr. Willan hard at work putting the finishing touches to the preparations for the onslaught about to hit the town. How well they did it; a delightful spot, grand accommodation and the usual happy C.P.S. atmosphere.

Though Tuesday was the opening day, Monday found the Leas, Harper, Clougher and Stevie families established and in possession of the hotel lounge.

Tuesday found the main body of delegates arriving from Scotland, Eire, England North, South, East, and West. Again it was pleasing to meet so many newcomers to Convention, Dr. Hollingsworth, Messrs. Hollands, Avery, etc. Donald Pearson, however, decided he would hold a Symposium instead of a Convention. Fred Walker arrived straight off the Canadian boat having acquired a really bright Canadian accent. Our new President managed to cool his world-toured heels to settle a few days with us.

Tuesday night we were regaled with a wonderful display of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by H. C. V. Adams, R.D.P., and ably presented by Bill Lea.

Wednesday we had John Lea on a horse, and we had much conjecture as to how we could get Geoff. Harper on as well, but had to give up when we discovered he had forgotten his spurs. (In any case, why waste our time?—he would have only fallen off!) We have, however, now entered John Lea for the next Calgary Stampede.

A most delightful coach tour round Derbyshire, to Haddon Hall, and on to

Chatsworth House where we inspected some of the wonders of famous tapestries, china and paintings under the guidance of tour-conductors.

A very woebegone Stevie arrived outside the building having got his parties mixed a bit and sailed round accompanied by the Buxton Woman's Guild. Was his face red? (We would also like to know who the member was who stood outside the house being asked embarrassing questions by people who mistook his Convention badge for that of one of the house stewards!)

J. C. Cartwright, up early next morning, was disappointed because he could not find the porpoise, perhaps if he had taken less water with it he would have seen shoals!

Tragedy of the Convention was when one of our Scots was invited by one of the V.P.s to have a drink and, having drunk it, his host said: "You might pay for it old man, my wife has my wallet!" Our poor Jock is still unconscious.

In the evening we had a very fine display of Postmarks by Leo Baresch, so many good things we went to bed with spots before our eyes. Our Scots came to the conclusion after seeing so many fine "Corks" it must have been a real good party.

The A.G.M. went over with much work done and no heads broken. Thursday afternoon saw another coach tour to the Famous Blue John Mine. After the party had found their way down a precarious 300 feet to the bottom and then struggled to the top again their theme song will always be "Don't go down the mine Daddy."

Another party accompanied Stevie round T. Kerfoot's Pharmaceutical Laboratories at Ashton-under-Lyme. Dr. Willan, having seen the dope he prescribes pushed out by the million, decided he could not count that quickly and has decided to give up

medicine; whilst Dr. Hollingworth was intrigued to see his signature weighed exactly .0003 milligrams, he says it feels heavier than that when he writes a cheque!

"Oor David" again ran a most successful auction, he had been studying psychology in order to apply that "little extra squeeze" on buyers. The evening found Study Circles with interesting discussions going on led by Dr. Willans on Newfoundland, while, led by Stevie, discussion followed involving Peter Brown, J. C. Cartwright and Col. MacLellan before an array of Admirals, both "Rear" and "Vice." The after-meetings lasted till 2.30 a.m. stimulated by liquid refreshment (tea and coffee).

Friday morning was left for shopping, that is for those left with any money after the auction. Peter Brown was found trying to make his way on a 50 miles return journey to the "Cat and Fiddle" on half a gallon of petrol, he should borrow our Editor's caravan next time and sleep it out in comfort! Friday afternoon, J. J. Bonar led the Study Circle on Victorian Issues from 1870 to 1899, at which many delightful things were shown and much useful information absorbed.

In the evening the Society Banquet was

the usual gay and bright finish to a very happy week, Bill Lea proposing the toast of the Society and was replied to by Stevie. The President proposed the President Elect, this was replied to by V. P. Geof. Harper in Leo's absence. Peter Brown gave the Toast to the Ladies, which was followed by Mrs Barrett with the best speech of the evening. The Presentation of Awards was made by Mrs Stephenson, and of these none was more popular than that of the Founders Trophy to R. W. T. Lees-Jones, who has done so much for research in B.N.A. lately. Thus drew to a close a wonderful chummy Convention.

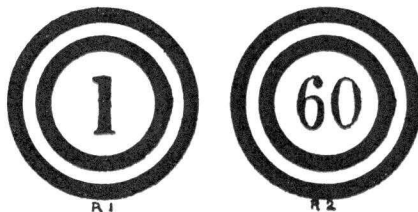
The most disappointed man we found was L. D. Carn, who was deprived of the privilege of sleeping on that "Golden staircase" and had to go to bed via the elevator. It was a sad parting on Saturday morning of many good friends, all with their thanks to President Hinde and his Committee for a grand Convention.

Our last glimpses were of some of our Scots trying to convince our Yorkshire Treasurer that he should pay their train fares home, and David Gardner, with John Hannah on the back step, trying to pedal his bike back to Glasgow

THE "FIRST KILLER" OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

(Reprinted from "The Philatelic Contact")

By C. F. BOWMAN



(Blocks for illustrations by kind permission of the Editor of "The Philatelic Contact")

Of all the varied Cancellations which appeared during the decade immediately following the formation of the Dominion of Canada by the British North America Act of July 1st, 1867, combining the territories of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the first Cancellation to be issued, the 2-Ring Numeral Cancellation, offers an interesting as well as an instructive study.

This Cancellation, which appeared simultaneously with the first Dominion issue of Stamps in March 1868, is accordingly found principally on stamps known as the large Head issue, as well as of its immediate successor often referred to as the small Head issue. This description, in point of fact, is rather misleading, the head in both issues being identical; the description large and small applying only to the size of the stamp itself, the smaller design presumably having been issued in the interests of paper economy.

Unlike the 4-Ring Numeral Cancellation found on the pence and cents issues of the Province of Canada (1851-1867) and whose numerals were allotted to 52 offices in alphabetical order, the numerals in the case of the 2-Ring Cancellation were allotted to 60 offices in accordance with their relative size and importance. For the benefit of those collectors not in possession of a copy of a specialized B.N.A. Catalogue, the following is a nearly complete list:—

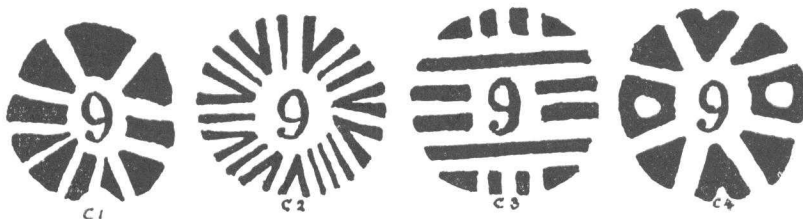
- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Montreal | 20. | 40. Cornwall |
| 2. Toronto | 21. Goderich | 41. St. Marys |
| 3. Quebec | 22. | 42. Acton Vale, Que. |
| 4. Halifax | 23. Woodstock Ont. | 43. Windsor N.S. |
| 5. Hamilton | 24. Stratford | 44. Owen Sound |
| 6. London | 25. New Glasgow N.S. | 45. Perth |
| 7. St. John N.B. | 26. Windsor | 46. Dundas |
| 8. Ottawa | 27. Ingersoll | 47. Napanee |
| 9. Kingston | 28. Sarnia | 48. Simcoe |
| 10. Sydney, N.S. | 29. Cobourg | 49. Prescott |
| 11. Fredericton N.B. | 30. Pictou N.S. | 50. St. Andrews N.B. |
| 12. St. Catherines | 31. | 51. Picton |
| W. Ont. | 32. Barrie | 52. Caledon |
| 13. Belleville Ont. | 33. Sherbrooke | 53. |
| 14. Guelph Ont. | 34. Branchton | 54. Truro N.S. |
| 15. Brantford | 35. Lindsay | 55. Berlin |
| 16. | 36. St. Johns C.E. | 56. Brampton |
| 17. St. Hyacinthe P.Q. | 37. | 57. St. Thomas |
| 18. Yarmouth N.S. | 38. Bowmanville | 58. Aylmer |
| 19. Peterboro Ont. | 39. | 59. Clinton |
| | | 60. Newmarket |

A study of their chronological order, therefore, casts an interesting historical sidelight on the economic development of the Dominion since those early days, when Montreal was No. 1, Toronto No. 2, Quebec No. 3, Halifax No. 4, Hamilton No. 5, London, Ont., No. 6, St. John, N.B., No. 7, Ottawa No. 8, Kingston No. 9, etc., etc.

It is of this period that, to quote from Fred Jarratt's B.N.A. book (which, although over 20 years has now elapsed since its publication, is still regarded as the most comprehensive and illuminating work on the subject of Early Canadian Cork Cancellations): "It is a conservative estimate to state that a thousand postmasters satisfied their artistic desire, and everyday requirements, in the matter of Cancellations by using a cork." The reason for resorting to this practice of home production instead of awaiting official supplies of Cancelling devices was probably the same as that prevailing in the United States of America at this same period, namely, the inability of the authorities to keep pace with the replacement of worn killers for existing offices, as well as the supply of new ones to a large number of offices opening up in all parts of the Dominion, to cope with the mailing requirements of the rapidly increasing population.

My reference to the question of Cork Cancellations is due to the fact that at an early stage of their appearance some of them were closely associated with the 2-Ring "Killer" in that a number of postmasters, after producing a cork killer, inserted in the centre the number allotted to their home town by the authorities when issuing the 2-Ring Cancelling devices.

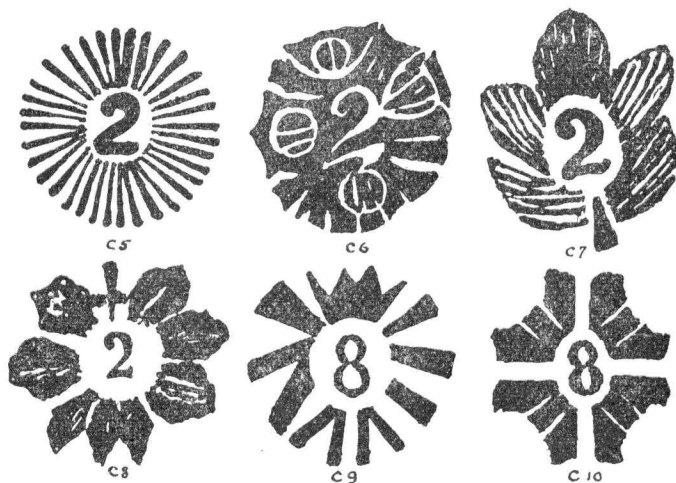
The town most prolific in the production of such Cork Numeral Killers appears to have been Kingston, Ont., the Cancellation now known as the "Kingston 9," and of which a few examples are here shown. (Figs. C 1—C 4).



"Kingston 9" (C 1 to C 4)

Second in order of the number of different designs of Cork Numeral Killers produced was probably Toronto, with Ottawa in the third place; these Cancellations now being known as "Toronto 2," and "Ottawa 8" respectively. This order of merit is based upon nearly 30 years' experience as a collector of early Canadian Cancellations, as I have in my own collection 21 different "Kingston 9s," 18 different Toronto 2s, including 7 in leaf design (a unique speciality of Toronto Postmasters and now known as "Toronto 2 in Leaf"), as well as 8 different "Ottawa 8s."

A few efforts of Toronto and Ottawa postmasters are here shown
(Figures C 5 to C 10)



"Toronto 2" (C 5 and C 6). "Toronto 2 in Leaf" (C 7 and C 8).
"Ottawa 8" (C 9 and C 10)

Among my earliest Kingston 9s I had a number of the type shown below (R3b), and although in their irregularity of design, and this applies particularly to the later, worn impressions, they have all the appearance of Cork Cancellation, and have been recorded and classified as such, I promptly changed my opinion when one day I acquired the Cancellation shown adjacent to it. (R3a).

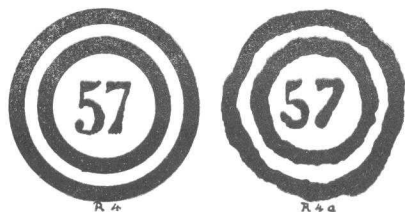


A careful examination of the two cancellations left no doubt in my mind that R3b was not a cork cancellation at all, but was a mutilation into 13 sections of the 2-ring Numeral Killer (R3), probably by means of cuts with a file, and that R3a was the missing link, namely the first stage of such mutilation, into seven sections.

I have, accordingly, now classified these two types as "Mutilated 2-Ring" cancellations, and although I have half a dozen examples of the 13-section variety in various stages of wear, I have during the whole period of my Canadian collecting, only seen the two examples I possess of the 7-section variety.

Whether the mutilation of the 2-ring cancelling devices may have inspired postmasters to go one better with artistic cork designs, or whether artistic cork designs may have prompted the mutilation of the 2-Ring Numeral Killer, I am unable to suggest, and would welcome any information in this connection.

Regarding other varieties of the 2-Ring Killer: Montreal 1 often shows a mottled appearance, the Killer having been impressed through cheese-cloth; Toronto 2 sometimes has its numeral reversed, several numerals come in blue, and very rarely in red; No. 57 has often a very worn appearance (R4a) quite inconsistent with the wear to be expected in so small an office.

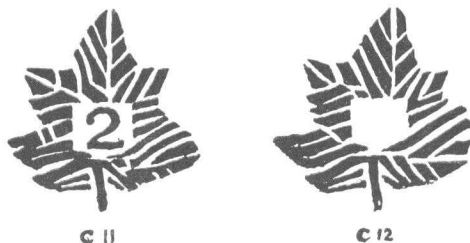


porary Cork Cancellations as have a close connection with the "Dominion's First Killer." (All the illustrations shown are tracings from stamps in my own collections).

A variety of "Toronto 2 in Leaf" shows leaf design C 7 complete with aperture, but with missing numeral.

Finally the subject of Canadian Cancellations covers such a vast field that, to keep within the prescribed limits of this article, I have confined my remarks strictly to the 2-Ring Numeral Cancellation, together with such of the contempor-

SUPPLEMENTARY



In my article which appeared on pages 44-47 of the last issue of the *Philatelic Contact* I dealt with the 2-ring numeral Cancellation, together with the contemporary Cork Cancellations, with which they are associated by reason of the inclusion in the design of the numeral allotted to their township.

In connection with "Toronto-2-in-leaf" I mentioned a variety of type C7 (page 46), complete with aperture, but with missing numeral. I have noted another "missing numeral" variety, illustrated above (C11), the leaf design of which is very similar to one of the "Toronto-2-in-leaf" cancellations (C12).

As Toronto appears to have been the only town incorporating their numeral in a leaf design, I think it is reasonable to presume that both these varieties represent the artistic efforts of Toronto Postmasters.

CANADIAN POST OFFICE

ANNOUNCEMENT—NEW POSTAGE STAMP ISSUES

(Kindly air-mailed to us by Herbert Buckland)

4c and 5c. Prime Ministers Bowell and Thompson Commemorative Issues

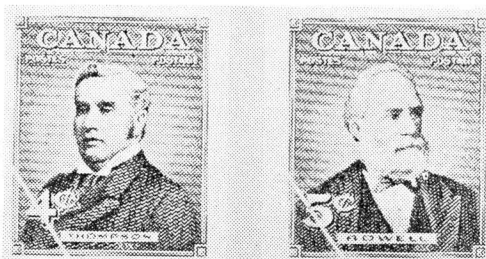
On Monday, the 1st November, two newly-designed postage stamp issues will be available for purchase by the public in Post Offices throughout Canada. The two stamps will be additions to the series commenced several years ago issued to commemorate former Prime Ministers of Canada. A 4c. stamp in purple will portray the Rt. Hon. Sir John Sparrow David Thompson, Prime Minister of Canada from the 5th December, 1892, to 12th December, 1894. A 5c. stamp in blue colour will portray the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Prime Minister of Canada from the 21st December, 1894, to the 27th April, 1896.

These two Postage Stamps are being issued to commemorate the contribution made by these outstanding men to the development of Canada. The stamps will be small size and will be distributed in panes of 100 stamps each.

First Day Covers

All patrons who desire to have First Day Covers prepaid with the new issue Postage Stamps specially cancelled on the date of issue are required to forward self-addressed covers to the Postmaster, Ottawa 2, Ontario, *not to the Philatelic Section*, prior to the date of issue. The covers must contain "fillers," and must be sealed or have the flap turned in. To avoid errors, the patrons should mark on the cover, upper right-hand corner, the quantity and denomination of stamps to be affixed to each cover. Do not fold covers when forwarding through the mails. Enclose all covers in an outside cover marked "First Day of Issue." All covers will be returned by ordinary mail unless it is specifically requested that they be returned by registered or air mail. Orders for first day cover service must not include orders for mint or unused stamps. Remarks or enquiries not related to the order for first day covers should be written on a separate piece of paper.

In addition to the cost of postage required to be affixed to the covers at ordinary, air mail, or registered mail rates, collectors must include in their remittance sufficient money to pay the Department's cover service fee amounting



to 5c. for each cover returned by ordinary mail and 10c. for each cover returned by air mail or registered mail. The necessary space should be allowed on first day covers if blocks of stamps are ordered. The Postmaster, Ottawa, cannot guarantee to supply plate corner blocks of four stamps which will be distributed as equitably as the supply permits. The Philatelic Section will not handle first day covers.

Postage Rates

The postage rate on first class mail for delivery in North and South America, the British Commonwealth, France and Spain is 5c. The First Class mail rate for Ottawa local delivery is 4c., and for countries not mentioned above is 6c. Avoid covers being spoiled by postage due markings by prepaying sufficient postage.

Remittances

Remittances for first day covers are to be made payable to the Receiver General of Canada, and sent to the Postmaster, Ottawa 2, Ontario.

Remittances for mint stamps are to be made payable to the Receiver General of Canada, and sent directly to the Post Office Department, Philatelic Section, Financial Branch, Ottawa 4, Ontario.

Remittances should be made by means of Postal Money Order or bank draft **in Canadian funds**, payable to the Receiver General of Canada. Patrons from countries other than Canada or the United States should forward remittances by means of an International Money Order. Postal Notes cannot be accepted. If cash is sent, it should be in a registered package. At this time, United States funds are subject to a discount when converted to Canadian funds. Postage stamps are not accepted as a remittance.

Plate Numbers

The new stamp issues will be printed from two plates for each issue, Nos. 1 and 2. Plate number blocks will be supplied only from the Philatelic Section

of the Department with orders for these stamps in mint condition and where they are specifically ordered. 100 stamps, full panes, must be ordered for each plate number block of either denomination. An order form is enclosed for the convenience of patrons. Orders for the new issue postage stamps only will be given preference over mixed orders for both the new issue stamps and older issues. Mixed orders cannot be filled until some time after the date of issue of the new stamps, the 1st November, 1954.

General

During the past summer, the H.M. Queen Elizabeth II 1954 design portrait stamp was issued in rolls (coils) in each of the 2c. green, 4c. purple and 5c. blue denominations. In addition, the 5c. denomination of the same design was issued in a bilingual book of five stamps. No additional books or rolls are anticipated. This ordinary use design will not appear overprinted "G" for many months.

The new 1954 design H.M. Queen Elizabeth II portrait stamp has been issued printed from plates numbering 1 to 4 inclusive for the 5c., and 1 and 2 for each of the other denominations 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c. and 6c.

NOTE.—We reproduce the whole of this notice to show our members how the Post Office in Canada caters for philatelists. A similar bulletin is issued for each new stamp or series. We do not always receive them early enough for them to be news. The information and service given is a complete contrast to what happens over here!—EDITOR.

PRECANCELS—AN EMERGENCY ISSUE

By G. E. L. MANLEY (327)

Mr. George Searles recently sent me a most interesting cover. It was the wrapper that contained the June issue of "B.N.A. Topics" and bore a current 3c. stamp cancelled with a rubber roller postmark of Brampton, Ontario. The interesting point was that the postmark did not carry onto the wrapper, i.e. the stamp was not tied to the cover. It therefore seemed likely that the stamp had been cancelled before being attached to the wrapper, and was an emer-



gency or provisional precancel.

A photograph of one of the stamps and a pen and ink drawing of the roller cancellation actual size are reproduced.

Wishing to discover more about the cancellation, I wrote to the Editor of "B.N.A. Topics", Mr. Gordon P. Lewis,



and received back a most informative letter dated 16th July, 1954. I therefore feel that I cannot do better than quote an extract from it:—

"Regarding your query about the stamps used to mail BNA Topics, these are not precancels in the true sense of the word, although they were certainly cancelled prior to being placed on the envelopes. The full sheets were cancelled with a rubber roller postmark when I purchased them to save the post office the time and trouble of cancelling each piece separately later. This was done because the 3 cent. stamps are not available as precancels.

We have just started printing BNA Topics in Canada after having it done for several years in the U.S.A. Hereafter, the magazine will only take a 2 cent. stamp, and regular precancels are available for this fee. The 3 cent. rate was necessary for the first two issues mailed in Canada because our

application to the P.O. for second class mailing privileges had not been accepted. However, this permit has now come through and the 2 cent. rate will apply."

It will be seen from this explanation that the stamps were in fact precancelled by

the local post office to meet an emergency. It seems probable that about 1,700 stamps were cancelled thus.

Brampton is only authorised to use a Bar precancel, and this is now being used on the 2c. stamp to frank the current sendings of the magazine.

PUZZLE CORNER

What is This?



Readers are invited to tell us what they make or what they may know of the above item. Your Editor saw photographs some time ago, one of which might have been the same item, but the other had the cancellation vertically and not horizontally. Does anyone know anything about this item? No prizes!

The Cornwall Marine Post Office



The Cornwall Marine Post Office is not a travelling post office, but is situated in the Department of Transport building at the eastern entrance to the Cornwall Canal, which is part of the Saint Lawrence seaway connecting Lake Ontario with the city of Montreal.

The post office serves over 6,500 ships during the navigation season from April to December each year. For the remaining months the canal is closed by ice.

The postmaster, in addition to his post office appointment, is a statistical officer in the Department of Transport.

P. R. GREY (607)

Auction Prices

G. P. D. VESSEY, at Liverpool, 24th Sept.

Canada	Item	Realisation		
		£	s	d
1851	3d Laid, fine used, large margins ..	12	10	0
	6d Laid, marginal pair on cover with addtl. 3d ..	53	10	0
	6d Laid, brown-purple, very fine target ..	36	0	0
	6d Laid, slate-violet, very fine target ..	35	0	0
	3d Medium wove, deep red fine used pair ..	11	0	0
	3d Thin wove, very fine on cover ..	11	10	0
1852-57	6d Slate-violet S.G.12, v. fine used ..	28	0	0
	6d Medium wove, slate-violet, fine used, 4 ring "21" p'mk ..	29	0	0
	3d Thick hard wove S.G.15, fine used ..	12	0	0
	6d Thick hard wove, grey lilac, v. fine ..	20	0	0
	6d Very thick soft wove, S.G.17, v. fine used with Royal Certificate ..	40	0	0
	Collection to 1899—162 stamps ..	15	0	0
	Collection O.H.M.S. issues, all 3 types, 149 stamps, estimated valuation £8 ..	16	0	0

When Did You Last See Your Father?

At the moment Stevie is feeling very much like the little boy in this famous picture.

Who is sitting on the Admiral Study Circle File? The file was sent off on its circuit some months ago and has not been seen or heard of since.

Enquiries among members of the circuit show that nobody has seen it. Well who the heck has? Please comb out some of those corners that you keep the Twelve Penny Blacks in and if you find the Admiral File there don't hold on to it, send it on its way, the information in it is too valuable to lose.

The same thing has been happening only too often with the circulation file of the Postal History Study Circle. The last we heard of Frank Staff was that he was running round Europe looking for it.

GROUP NEWS

The LONDON Group have their programme arranged till Christmas, and will meet in the usual premises, the Office of the Commercial Counsellor for Canada, Sun Life Buildings, 2, Cockspur Street, S.W.1. Tom R. Hutton is the Group Secretary, telephone CItY 5634, and he tells us that visitors are always welcome. They must be, we have never felt like a visitor when we have dropped in. The programme so far is:—

- 14th October - 1859 Issue - - - - Leo. Baresch
 11th November - Leaves from an Auctioneer's Diary - T. J. Edwards
 9th December - Nova Scotia and New Brunswick - H. L. Darnell
 The meetings start at 6.30 p.m.

The NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE Group send us their programme and report a very successful year for 1953-54, well-attended meetings and a membership of 15. Their Secretary (Contact Member—sorry) is John F. Bird, telephone Gosforth 52026, and the meetings are usually held at his house at 6, West Avenue, Gosforth, at 7 p.m. The programme has already started, the remainder is as follows:—

- 26th October - Discussion—Jubilees and Quebecs.
 23rd November - Display—Canada - - - Stanley Dale
 28th December - Open Night.
 1955
 25th January - Discussion—Moderns from 1930.
 8th February - Display of B.N.A. States to the Gateshead Society.
 22nd February - Display—Canada - - - J. H. Sinton
 22nd March - Discussion—Large Cents.
 12th April - - Display of B.N.A. to West Hartlepool P.S.
 26th April - - A.G.M. and Members' Night.

CLIPPINGS FROM B.N.A. MAGAZINES

Contributed by R. J. DUNCAN (94)

8. THE "SAMPLE" OVERPRINT

By ED. RICHARDSON

Several years ago I took a "flier" in an auction and came up with a set of the First Provisional Revenue War Tax stamps bearing a "Sample" overprint. This is the issue which Scott's do not list but which they mention in the War Tax section, after MR2 as follows:

"In 1915 postage stamps of 5, 20, 50 cents were overprinted 'WAR TAX' in two lines. These stamps were intended for fiscal use, the war tax on postal matter being 1 or 2 cents. A few of these stamps were used to pay postage."

This set was originally in blocks of four. The "Sample" overprint is hand-stamped in Script lettering and is in purple. It ap-

pears in the horizontal gutters between the stamps. Sometime ago the blocks were broken and the other set of vertical pairs now resides in the collection of our hard-working secretary, Jack Levine.

In the intervening years no additional copies have come to the attention of this writer. It appears that these might be similar to "Specimen" postage stamps. Do other collectors of Canadian Revenues own copies? In fact, do they own any Canadian Revenues with the "Sample" overprint, and can they shed any light on their purpose?

Incidentally, referring back to that quotation from Scott. They first mention these

War Tax stamps in their 1927 edition. At that time they also continued with the following: "... but we do not catalogue revenue stamps used postally". This extra phrase continued in use up through 1941. How come it was dropped? And since it was dropped, how come they do not now list them as do the Gibbons, Regent,

Michel and Yvert-Tellier catalogs? For our money, marbles or chips they are postage stamps, and were used as such from April 16, 1915 until December 30th of the same year, regardless and notwithstanding the fact they were intended originally to be used only as revenues.

(B.N.A. Topics—Aug., 1947)

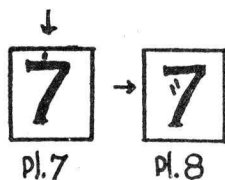
9. VARIETIES 7 CENT RED BROWN ADMIRAL SERIES 1942

By R. M. BRYAN (B.N.A.P.S. 450)

Very little has been written as to varieties in the 7 cent. Red Brown Scott No. 114. There are, however, a number which while similar, occur in several positions, especially on Plate 8 both wet and dry printings.

There were only two plates used for the Red Brown. These were new plates laid down in October 1924, with a total quantity of 16,280,000 issued, according to the Philatelic Agency, making it unlikely that any retouching was done to the plates; at least there is none to my knowledge.

Before discussing Plate 8, mention might be made of Plate 7 upper left pane, stamp No. 15, in which there is a small perpendicular dash in the right numeral. This is



constant appearing only in the dry printing, several plate blocks in the writer's possession and others examined prove the constancy. Quite possibly it is a small tool scratch; never-the-less it is of interest. (See sketch.)

It is in Plate 8 that some further explanation is needed because the variety or varieties similar in appearance occur in constant and various positions on the wet printings. The upper right pane has been examined but only parts of the upper left pane while the two lower panes have not yet been seen, so whether the same varieties occur in all panes is not yet known to the writer.

These varieties are in the form of two small diagonal dashes below the top bar of the left "7." These are quite fine and have been located as stamps No. 14 and 86, but may occur in other positions. (See sketch.)

So far so good, but the mystery deepens because again two diagonal dashes appear in other positions, either closer together or slightly more to the left of the original position as shown on stamps No. 14 and

86, but always below the top bar of the 7. These will be seen on No's 15, 89 and 90 of the upper right pane. Now comes the upper left pane with 81, 83, 89 and 90 with almost identical dashes; these have been seen in both wet and dry printings.

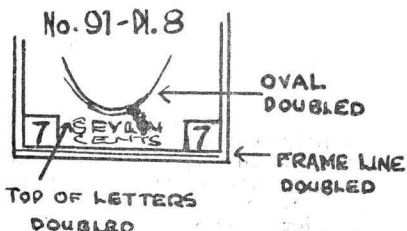
Damage to one position can be understood, but why should identical damage occur in other positions and, again, why should similar damage only slightly at variance occur in still other positions?

Further, why does it occur on the second row from the top and the second row from the bottom of the panes and not elsewhere? Is it possible it is a printer's mark used in lining up the plates as in other stamps on close examination there can occasionally be seen just a trace of these diagonal dashes appearing out of the top bar of the seven? What is the answer?

Re-entries on the 7 cent. Red Brown appear to be of a minor nature, but they do occur, principally showing in the white portion inside the left frame line No's 82 and 92, Plate 8, upper left, but there are others, stamp positions unknown.

There is one that might be called a major re-entry No. 91, Plate 8, upper left, which, in addition to light lines in the upper left white portion, shows a complete

Re-Entries



line below the inner frame from the outside numeral box lines on both sides; also doubling of the bottom oval frame line and to the tops of the letters SEVEN.

Anyone with sufficient of this material on hand may be able to shed some light on these varieties of the 7 cent. Red Brown, and possibly bring to light others.

(B.N.A. Topics—Nov., 1950)

The Founders' Trophy

It was with great satisfaction we learnt that the Fellowship Sub-Committee had decided that the first name to go on the Trophy would be that of

R. W. T. Lees-Jones, F.R.P.S.L.,
R.D.P., F.C.P.S.

His original and intensive studies of the 1851 and 1859 Issues of Canada have, without a doubt, given all students of Canadian stamps a basis upon which to continue the study of these stamps.

No man has given more to our hobby than "Canada Jones."
A. E. S.

Local Study Groups

Concern was expressed at the Annual Committee Meeting held at Buxton regarding the inactivity of certain Local Groups.

After further review it is possible that there will be a regrouping in certain areas.

Newfoundland Postal Study Circle

To those who are interested in the stamps of Newfoundland Dr. R. Willan, F.C.P.S. has agreed to start a Postal Study Circuit. All interested please contact the doctor at

Oak House,
Shaw, Lanes.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

London Re-union

DEAR FRED,

I hope that you will be able to get some note into the next issue of "Maple Leaves" about another London Meeting similar to those we have held previously, which will take place on Saturday, 6th November, at the Shaftesbury Hotel. Generally speaking the arrangements will follow the lines of the last meeting (14th November, 1953) at which you were present, with the room open at 2 p.m. until tea time for informal chats. After tea there will be a display, but we have not yet settled who will give it. Lunch and dinner can also be provided at the hotel but advance notice is required for this. Please make as much propaganda for it as you possibly can so that we get a really good crowd along, and I also sincerely hope that you will be able to make it again.

Yours sincerely,

L. BARESCH.

Canada 1859 Cents—10c. Black Brown

DEAR SIR,

With reference to the continued controversy on the so-called 10 cent. Changeling of 1859. Brigadier M. A. Studd very kindly gives the doubters the benefit of "non-fraudulent" changelings. I find myself still to be convinced that the 10c. Black Brown was a changeling, and find my views aligned with Bill Lea, and no compromise.

Having metaphorically "nailed our colour (black brown) to the mast", I trust your readers will pardon me if I restate part of a letter I sent to Stamp Collecting during the discussion which prevailed on this subject last year.

"I may be wrong, but I have always taken a changeling to be a change of colour caused by:—

1. Chemical (a) applied artificially: (b) applied atmospherically.
2. Physically (a) caused by sunlight (or strong light): (b) caused by moisture (water, etc.)

In the case of 1 (a) this could be detected fairly easily. In the case of 2 (a) light would have the effect of paling the colour of the stamp. With regard to 2 (b) constant washing and cleaning a stamp with water would also have the effect of paling the stamp, or lightening the stamp colour. On the other hand, in the case of 1 (b) we could, in some districts, have atmospheric sulphur compounds formed on the surface of the stamp, thus causing a darkening of the colour pigment, but this could be corrected simply by an application of hydrogen peroxide (as done with discoloured G.B. Penny Reds, for instance).

In the case of the 10 cent. black brown 1859, two very dark specimens (damaged copies) were worked upon by myself, in collaboration with the late Keith Macdonald (Radio's Uncle Phil) as far back as 1937, without any impression being made to the colour."

It will be seen that from the above-mentioned cases, I think we can safely rule out 1 (a). While in the cases of 2 (a) and 2 (b) the effect would be to pale or lighten the colour, or the colour lose its brightness or lustre, which would fit Brigadier Studd's suggestion regarding 6d. Red Purple appearing as a "rather insipid Pale Red Purple."

The only case of the stamp being darkened would be as in the case of 1 (b), such as atmospheric sulphur. If this was the case the Hydrogen Peroxide would return such a changeling to a Redder colour, but not the lighter colour of Lilac, as originally suggested by F. B. in his quotation from Boggs on the original order of the Post Office Dept.

I can only come to the conclusion that Black Brown was the colour as issued.

A. E. STEPHENSON. (1).

Edinburgh.

Cancellations on the Small Queen Issue

DEAR SIR,

This letter is written on the off chance that "Canadian enthusiast" might have some reference to "The British North American Philatelic Society's Small Queen Study Group".

I do not know that the Group ever thought of listing all of the circular cancellations and post-marks used on this issue.

I did find that there were about 15 members of the Group particularly interested (apparently) in fancy cancellations found on this issue, and we attempted to get tracings of those not already illustrated in Jarrett's 1929 Book with the name of P.O. and approx. date of use.

Tracings as sent in by members were mounted on sheets, and the sheets photo'd. Each sheet contained about 30 tracings, and 9 sheets were completed and copies sent to the interested members.

Gradually, interest waned, then died.

Tom Boggs exhibited his copies at BNAPEX in 1953 and reports that no-one bothered to look at them. I have had two selections published in BNAP magazine "Topics" and received 3 letters regarding them.

At the present time, I have on hand tracings enough to almost mount up another sheet, but it has taken about a year to collect with no sign of getting more, and I'm too Scotch to have a part sheet photo'd.

So I sit back and hope that friend Leo Baresh will continue his series of articles and eventually accomplish what we started to do.

Copies of all our sheets were sent to Leo, also to F. L. R. Brown (F.B.). If you are interested in what we did, I feel sure Leo would show you his set of copies.

Sincerely,

E. M. BLOIS. (528).

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is actually a copy of a letter to one of our members and not to the Editor. It is included as being of wider interest than to its recipient only.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP

NEW MEMBERS

- | | | |
|-----|--|---------------|
| 734 | COHEN, Louis Charles, "Halowyn," Iillwyn-y-Grant Road, Cardiff, Wales. | C. |
| 735 | SMITH, Cyril Lyndon, 119, Lonsdale Road, Barnes, London, S.W.13. | C. |
| 736 | KRAEMER, James E., 176, Benton St., Kitchener, Ont. | PC.R.A.P.PER. |
| 737 | COPP, Dutton A., 8719 97th Ave., Edmonton, Alta. | CR.—CQ.P.PE. |
| 738 | WILLIAMS, Ronald M., 12224 125th St., Edmonton, Alta. | C.D.C.O. |
| | P. (ALTA) (G.B., Aust. & N.Z.) | |
| 739 | HARRIS, Edmund A., 9649 84th Ave., Edmonton, Alta. | C. |
| 740 | McLEOD, J. M. H., 12203 115th Ave., Edmonton, Alta. | CR2. |
| 741 | BOWLEY, Henry S., 10039 87th Ave., Edmonton, Alta. | C.O.N. |
| 742 | ADAMSON, Morris C., M.D., 11159 77th Ave., Edmonton, Alta. | C |

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 104 | BETTS, Fred E. M., "Highbury," 88, Milton Road, Clapham, Bedford, Beds. |
| 430 | GAMMIE, J. I., "Highlands," 156, Pinner Road, Watford Heath, Herts. |
| 726 | HOLLANDS, H. J., 26, Longley Pk., Mill Hill, London, N.W.7. |
| 423 | VAN SICKLE, W. P., 61, Fursecroft, George St., London, W.1. |
| 594 | HOROBIN, K., 27, Stradbroke Road, Sheffield, 13, Yorks. |

CORRIGENDA

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 325 | CALNAN, N.—Address should read Edwins Hall, not Edwina. |
| 590 | CAMPKIN, R.S.—Delete interests "C.B." and insert "CR2—CS." |

RESIGNATIONS

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------|-----|----------------------|
| 386 | Baulch, B. L. | 627 | Izzet, Rev. D. S. T. |
| 186 | Beken, F. W. | 96 | Muggleton, D. J. |
| 287 | Hillcox, S. H. | 703 | Walls, J. F. |

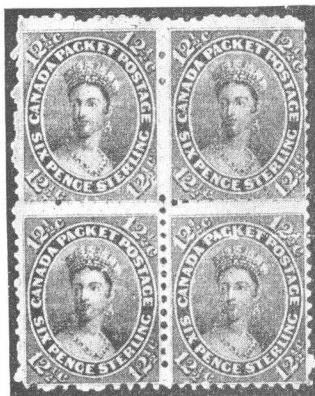
DEATHS

- | | | | |
|----|------------------|-----|-----------------|
| 30 | Donaldson, S. G. | 246 | Crawford, H. D. |
|----|------------------|-----|-----------------|

Total Membership—530.

NOTE.—Addition to code of interests: PER=Perfius

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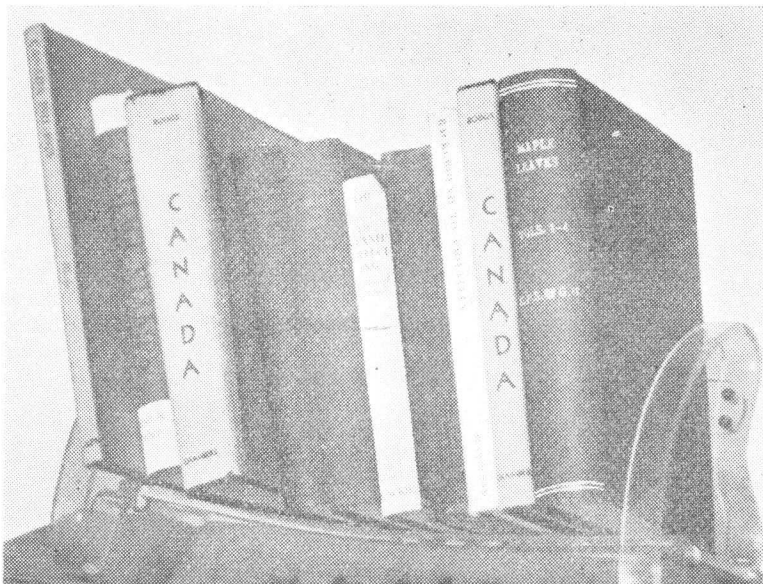
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1954 - 1955

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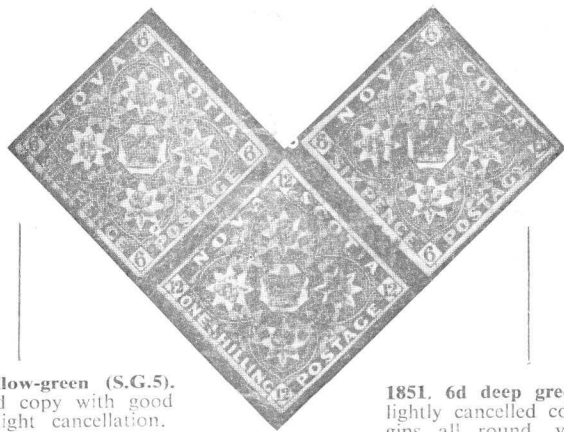
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Librarian : E. T. E. LLOYD, 43 Albany Mansions, Albert Bridge Road,
London, S.W. 11.

Exchange Secretary : O. A. FRASER, 85 Fonthill Road, Aberdeen.
Chestfield Road, Whitstable, Kent.

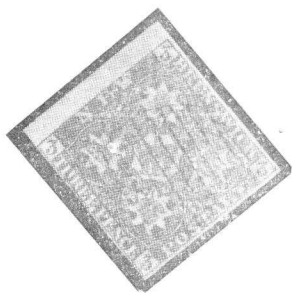
Editor of Journal : FREDERICK TOMLINSON, Coombe Leigh,

NOVA SCOTIA and NEW BRUNSWICK



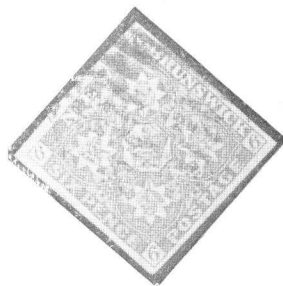
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Vol. 5 No. 6

JANUARY 1955

Whole No. 34

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For the last twenty-five years an invaluable aid to serious stamp collectors has been the Catalogue of Canada and British North America first published by Fred Jarrett, and more recently by Dr. L. Seale Holmes. Since the last one was released in 1949, Dr. Holmes' fine editorial staff has done continual research on stationery, proofs, covers, airmails, revenues and all types of Canadian stamps, and much new data has come to light. Then, of course, during this period some of Canada's finest stamps have been issued, and many of them of such commemorative value that they will be greatly prized by Philatelists the world over.

All along Dr. Holmes has had the finest co-operation from the Postal Department of Ottawa, and now, in order that, when in the early part of December the new catalogue appears, it will be entirely up-to-date, it has provided him with examples of all philatelic items appearing within the next few months.

Thus we are able to give you the news you have been waiting for and to say that the new Holmes Catalogue of Canada and B.N.A. will be released early in December.

The Catalogue is being printed and distributed by Canada's largest publishers and booksellers, which operate the largest presses in North America. Yes, we have seen the final proof copy. What a fine job it is. The printers have done a fine piece of work on Dr. L. Seale Holmes' 340-page catalogue.

The Catalogue is elaborately illustrated and has 125 screen reproductions of the necessary examples of stamps, proofs, stationery, airmail, labels, etc., containing enlarged reproductions of errors and similar items of special interest. The finest paper and printing, strongly bound with hard cloth cover, will provide the maximum readability and durability, and all in all the catalogue will be notable and lasting value for libraries, hobby-rooms, and the book shelves of Philatelists.

This will be a reference book you cannot afford to be without. Then, too, remember how difficult it has been to procure copies of the last Holmes Catalogue and look what Jarrett's Catalogue is bringing now (1929 edition, auctioned at \$37.50). So send in your order at once. Limited edition of this catalogue.

The editorial staff of the new Holmes Catalogue is of the very highest order and sufficient to recommend it to all well-informed Philatelists. It reads like a list of the prize-winners of "CAPEX" (The International Stamp Exhibition held in Toronto in September, 1951).

The Essay Section has been thoroughly revised by the Essay Proof Society, with Dr. Jephcott as chairman. The most complete listing to-date. Then there are chapters dealing with the regular postal issues broken down into suitable sections of pence, cents and 20th century issues. Air mail section has had a thorough revision as well as Revenue section covering Provincial and Newfoundland issues. Thus on his editorial staff, Dr. Holmes has succeeded in bringing together the finest group of Philatelists that this country has produced, and the very finest job is assured.

Ready for distribution early in December. We are now accepting booked order. We do not know the final price quotations (in the range of \$7.00), but we shall be pleased to send copies on approval (hot off the press) to any who write asking to see it. Be the first to receive your copy.

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Vol. 5 No. 6

JANUARY 1955

Whole No. 34

Notes and Comments

Seasonal Thoughts and Greetings

Once again we would take the opportunity to extend to all our readers, at home and all over the world, our most sincere good wishes for a very happy Christmas, and the best of health, fortune and philately in the New Year. We are again engaged in the usual rush to get this issue to our home readers by Christmas and hope you all find something of interest between the covers. We have not had much criticism lately: either our readers are satisfied, indifferent, or have given it all up as hopeless. Anyway, all the best to all of you!

Year Book Number

Here we come again with the complete list of members and their addresses and interests. Please check your entry and let the Secretary, NOT THE EDITOR, know if it needs any correction.

Convention 1955

Leo. Baresch has not taken long to start on the preparations, and preliminary information—quite a lot of it—appears in his **PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE** on a later page. The brochure enclosed with each copy of this issue sets out the brief qualifications of the Selsdon Park Hotel, and Leo is really confident we shall have a superb time. The close proximity of the hotel to London should result in a record attendance. Get your booking in early.

Wanderings

A hurried visit to mid-Yorkshire for the last week-end in November was going to be the means, we hoped, of looking up one or two good friends up there. Unfortunately our programme was disarranged (mucked up?) by an illness where we stayed and by the atrocious weather and the limit of our achievement was half an hour with Jimmy Macaskie. This, however, was a real pleasure, even if Huddersfield was by no means at its best in late November. When we got back home we were delighted to find that George (Pre-cancel) Manley was on his way to spend an evening and night with us. George duly rolled up, and we talked and looked at stamps till ordered to bed by a non-philatelist!

The U.S.A. Columbus Fund

A brief note from Harmer's sale on the 30th November tells us that the recent find of Columbus stamps, realisation estimated at £7,500, fetched £13,000. The newspapers made a story of a telephone breakdown in the transatlantic 'phone service which prevented someone over there from capping the winning bid, alleging that the final figure would have been higher if this had not occurred.

Puzzle Corner

The apparently pre-cancelled Falklands Islands stamp illustrated on page 162 of the October issue is stated to be a ship marking. We have this

explanation indirectly through a third party and verbally, but stated to be from a leading Falklands Islands authority. This gentleman is said to have added that he had never seen the fourpence value (as illustrated) so cancelled, only the penny value.

Harmer's Annual Resumé

Again we have a copy of the 29th Annual Resumé from the H. R. Harmer Organisation and would like to commend it to all our readers as a first-class publication well deserving close examination. Including reports from London, New York and Sydney, it gathers into one comprehensive whole a rapid survey of the International Auction World. It also contains an outline of the programme for the coming season, a most informative extract of Prices Realised, and, after several reports and articles, concludes with the details of the Harmer Organisation and its particular facilities. No one should be without this attractive production, 2/- post free from H. R. Harmer, Ltd.

Binding Arrangements

In our last issue we mentioned the arrangement which had been made for these to be done by Messrs. Ridouts of Harbour Street, Whitstable. They tell us, however, that a mistake was made in the price quoted to us. Whilst those which they have been sent at the old price will be completed and returned, we are asked to point out that the charge for future orders will be 16/6d, and that a postal order for this amount should be sent to them with the copies for binding. Please remember, copies for binding ARE NOT TO BE SENT TO THE EDITOR.

The Exchange Packet

Under the heading "Packet Chatter" there will be found in the pages of this issue Oswald Fraser's retirement from the arduous position of Exchange Packet Secretary and the nomination of his successor. For four years Oswald has carried out an exacting and onerous task, on behalf of all of us, in spite of declining health and the serious responsibilities of his own business. He has done a grand job and we congratulate him, and the Society for choosing him, and hope he improves in health by discarding at least one of his worries. On behalf of all of us—"Thank you very much indeed, Oswald, and lang may your lum reek!"

Ossie's successor is John Hannah, of 68a Main Street, Overtown, WISHAW, Lanarkshire. We all welcome him to executive office on behalf of the Society, and assure him he will get all possible co-operation from the other Officers. Can we leave it to you, our readers, to see that this co-operation comes from all? John has a difficult job ahead, a brilliant predecessor to follow, and will need all our help and encouragement as well as all his own tact, persuasion and perseverance.

All new books should be sent to John Hannah; Oswald will only be concerned with the packets still circulating and WHICH BEAR HIS NAME. He will, however, see these through, receiving the cash and advices, and breaking up the packets when they finish. John will deal with all those starting on or after 1st January and WHICH BEAR HIS NAME. As stated before, all new sheets or books to John, please.

The London Get-together

This function went through as arranged, and all those attending had a thoroughly good time at the Shaftesbury Hotel on the 6th November last. A record attendance of over 50 turned up for the occasion, and the Officers of the Society were represented by the President, Leo Baresch, two ex-Presidents, Jack Cartwright and Wm. C. Hinde, a Vice-President, Geoff. Harper, the Secretary, the Librarian, and the Editor, to say nothing of Stanley Godden, the Convenor of Exhibits, and others. A miscellaneous display which would take pages to describe was on the frames during the afternoon, and members and visitors divided their time between this and moving from group to group—

mixing, arguing, discussing, inspecting, and generally enjoying the whole affair.

After tea—and can anyone tell us how Jack Cartwright gets all the young ladies to wait on him?—Leo. Baresch, our President, gave us a display from his collection. This was introduced by a brief reference to any items which Leo deemed to be of note, and contained quite enough of the tastier items to make his audience properly envious. To say that it was well received would be an understatement. The success of the occasion was so marked that arrangements were already being planned when we left for a further similar “do” in the Spring. We had at least one Scot there, Colonel McLellan. They’ll have to run a ’bus next time if he tells them all how good it was!

Kind Friends

Once more we would like to express our appreciation of First Day Covers of the latest Prime Ministers Issue, this time from Cyril Purvey and from A. H. Christensen. Kind gestures like these, coming through the letter-box on a dismal November morning, can make the sun seem much more likely to shine! We shouldn’t forget, in this tribute, one or two members living in other parts of the world who don’t forget to send a bright new Commemorative and a Cheery Message when the occasion presents itself. Such thoughtfulness can be really warming, and the Editor’s job becomes a personal link for at least a little while and the dull grind is forgotten! Thank you all very much.

PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE

I am sure you will all share my feeling of regret at the unhappy news of the continued misfortunes and lack of good health of our old and trusted friend, Oswald Fraser. Under great difficulties he has carried on as Packet Exchange Secretary—and what a splendid job he has made of it—but now the time has come when his medical adviser has given him a strict instruction to get plenty of rest. In consultation with my Committee I have appointed another Scot, Mr. Hannah, as Acting Exchange Secretary. I hope all of you will join me in wishing him well and giving him all the support we can.

To our Oswald, our heartfelt thanks for dealing with this difficult task so magnificently and our very best wishes for a speedy recovery to good health. Our thanks also to Mrs. Fraser for having so patiently borne the lot of a “stamp widow.”

Now to the Convention news. October 1955 may be a long way off, but let us all prepare in time to make this one to be remembered for many years to come. It will be held at Selsdon Park Hotel from the 4th to the 8th October. A brochure of the hotel is enclosed with each copy of “Maple Leaves.” It is an ideal setting for a Convention, yet only half an hour’s journey from the centre of London. The owner is a well-known collector himself and, therefore, fully appreciates the needs and likes of his fellow philatelists. The inclusive terms for the four days’ stay range from two guineas per day, but as the number of rooms at this price is limited, you are advised to book early—in fact it will be wisest if you write immediately to our Southern Vice-President, Mr. G. B. Harper, of 53 Chesil Court, Chelsea Manor Street, London, S.W.3, who has undertaken to deal with all bookings for the Convention.

Whilst the cold and unpleasant weather persists, may I suggest a useful occupation?—preparing an exhibit for the Convention under one or all of the competitive classes. Our Convener of Exhibits, Mr. Stanley H. Godden, will again look after this part of the show, and he will gladly give you any advice you may need.

Another pleasant and at the same time profitable occupation during the winter evenings will be to look out all your duplicates for the Convention auction. Our Librarian, Mr. E. T. E. Lloyd, a glutton for work, has undertaken to receive and prepare all the material, and Mr. Cyril Harmer, of Messrs. H. R. Harmer, Limited, has kindly agreed to act as auctioneer.

All Convention publicity is being dealt with by our Editor, Mr. F. Tomlinson, and the Convention dinner arrangements are in the most capable hands of our trusted Past President, Mr. J. C. Cartwright.

Having dealt at some length on the Convention arrangements, I hope you will not think that other important matters have been neglected. I can report a fair amount of progress in the organisation of postal study groups, which are essential to a widespread society of our kind. The aim of a study group is not only to gather all the facts on a particular issue, but also to impart this knowledge to others less versed in the subject but equally keen. Therefore, do not hesitate to join a group, even if you feel you do not know much about it yet.

The ultimate aim of each study group is the publication of a treatise, or even a book, dealing with the particular issue, but before we can run we have to learn to walk, and results can only be expected after a prolonged period of study. Although one or two groups have been operating for a while, in most cases it will mean starting completely from scratch. However, a number of knowledgeable members have agreed to act as leaders, and Mr. Lees-Jones and Mr. A. E. Stephenson have promised their fullest co-operation and help. The groups covered so far are as follows:—

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Leader</i>
Postal History	Frاند Staff, Stonehaven, Westbay, Birdport, Dorset.
1859 issue	J. Millar Allen, 36 Antrim Road, Lisburn, Northern Ireland.
Small Queens	Col. Duncan McLellan, 30 Royston Road, Hillpark, Glasgow, S.3.
Leaf and Numeral issues	J. J. Bonar, 30 Greenhill Gardens, Edinburgh.
Edwards	G. B. Harper, 53 Chesil Court, Chelsea Manor Street, London, S.W.3.
Admirals	A. E. Stephenson, 44 Saughtonhall Drive, Edinburgh, 12.
Registration stamps ...	E. T. E. Lloyd, 43 Albany Mansions, Albert Bridge Road, London, S.W. 11.
Pre-cancels	R. B. Hetherington, St. Margaret's, Kitwood, Ropley, Hants.
Postal Stationery	P. S. S. F. Marsden, 164 St. Albans Avenue, London, W. 4.
Newfoundland	Dr. R. Willan, Oak House, Shaw, Lancs.
New Brunswick	H. L. Darnell, 54 The Mainway, Chorley Wood,
Nova Scotia	Herts.

I hope that by the time the next issue of "Maple Leaves" is due we shall have found leaders for some of the other important issues, but it will, of course, depend on you to volunteer for the task. In the meantime, get in touch direct with the leaders for the issues shown above.

Having already used more than my fair share of space, just a line about some more Society activities.

The Westminster Stamp Exhibition in January will, for the first time, include an exhibit from our Society.

Another get-together party at the Shaftesbury Hotel is planned for late March.

Good progress is being made with the new constitution which we propose to lay before the Annual General Meeting next October, but please write to our Secretary giving your views and suggestions.

Finally, a special word to our members in Canada. A letter was received from the Secretary of a philatelic society in the mid-west of Canada, saying that he had heard of our Society and asking for particulars. These were duly sent, together with a copy of "Maple Leaves," and as a result eight members have so far joined our ranks from this comparatively small society. Please

send to our Secretary or myself the addresses of your local clubs and any others known to you, and we shall do the rest. One and a half dollars a year is a most modest sum to pay for six issues of "Maple Leaves."

The Editor hopes to have this issue in your hands by the 24th December, so may I wish you all a very happy Christmas, and may all your wishes—philatelic and other—be fulfilled in the coming year.

CONVENTION BOOKINGS

Please endorse any envelopes containing correspondence in connection with bookings for the Convention "C.P.S. CON." in the top left corner. This will ensure expeditious handling of such correspondence during any absence of Geoff. Harper from London on business.

CANADIAN RAILWAY POSTMARKS LISTED ON A GEOGRAPHICAL BASIS

By P. R. GREY (607)

*(Blocks for map and postmarks illustrating this section kindly loaned by
"Stamp Collecting")*

PART VIII NEWFOUNDLAND

(Shaw's Catalogue of R.P.O. cancellations does not cover Canada's new province of Newfoundland. The following article, which appeared in "Stamp Collecting" in June, 1953, has been amended to date and includes the exact lettering of the postmarks.)

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The postal communications of the wild and rugged island of Newfoundland are dependent upon the small coastal ships and the narrow-gauge railway. Nearly all ships and passenger trains carry travelling post offices, so in this section I am listing both Railway "R.P.O.s" and Ship "T.P.O.s" for the period since March, 1949, when Newfoundland became a province of Canada.

The Newfoundland Railway (C.N.R.) runs 547 miles from St. John's in the east to Port aux Basques in the south-west corner of the island; from Port aux Basques there is a twice-weekly connecting service by sea to Sydney, Nova Scotia. The main line also serves the airport at Gander, a famous transatlantic air staging post during the war and now an important port of call for civilian air lines. Branch lines of the railway operate to the coastal towns of Carbonear, Bonavista and Lewisporte in the north and to Argentia on Placentia Bay in the South.

The R.P.O. cancellations are, with two exceptions, of the small lettered type illustrated.

<i>Exact lettering of Postmarks</i>	<i>Train Nos.</i>	<i>Shaw type.</i>	
CLAR. & BON. R.P.O.	11, 12	17H.	Clareville & Bonavista.
ST. J. & ARG. R.P.O.	5, 6.	17H.	St. John's and Argentia.
ST. J. & CARB. R.P.O.	7, 8.	17H.	St. John's & Carbonear.
ST. J. & C.BK. R.P.O.	15, 16.	17H.	St. John's & Corner Brook.
ST. J. & P.A.B. R.P.O.	1, 2.	17H.	St. John's & Port aux Basques.
ST. J. & P.A.B. R.P.O. NEWFD	1, 2.	17H.	(Two types, one with larger lettering).

SEA T.P.O.s

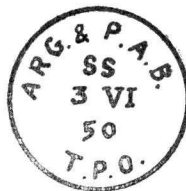
The coastal ships are also operated by Canadian National Railways and serve all the small ports round Newfoundland. They also extend to the coast

of Labrador as far north as Hopedale; this route includes a call at Rigolet close to Goose Bay, another famous transatlantic airport, famed for the prevalence of good flying weather. The north coast routes and those to Labrador are interrupted by drifting ice in the winter and spring.

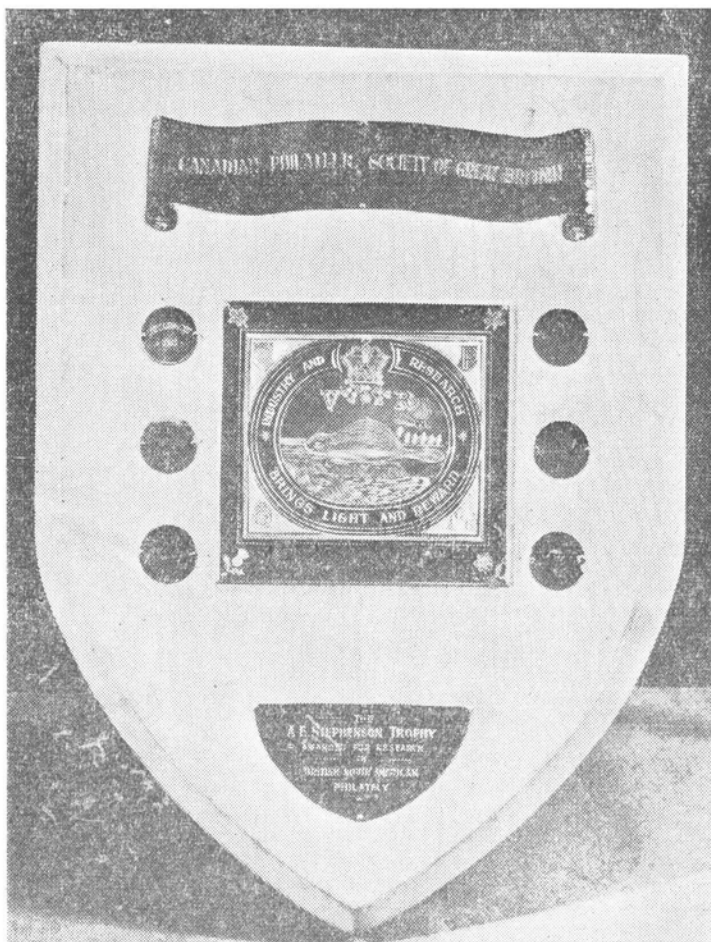
The postmarks are similar to the R.P.O.s in style with the exception of the Labrador and Placentia Bay T.P.O.s, which are larger, as illustrated.

<i>Exact lettering of Postmarks</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Ship's Names</i>
ARG. & N.SYD. T.P.O. ROUTE A.	Argentia and North Sydney (via Grand Bank and Hermitage).	S.S. BURGEO. S.S. BACCALIEU.
A.R.G. & N.SYD. T.P.O. ROUTE B.	(Via Burgeo)	S.S. BAR HAVEN
ARG. & P.A.B. T.P.O.	Argentia and Port aux Basques.	S.S. BACCALIEU.
LABRADOR T.P.O. ...	(St. John's and Hopedale.)	S.S. NORTHERN RANGER
LEW. & C.B.K. T.P.O.	Lewisporte and Corner Brook	S.S. CLYDE.
LEW. & FOGO T.P.O.	Fogo and Lewisporte	S.S. SPRINGDALE.
LEW. & SHOE COVE T.P.O.	Lewisporte and Shoe Cove.	M.V. BURIN.
PLACENITA BAY T.P.O.	(Argentia and St. John's.)	S.S. NORTHERN RANGER
ST.J. C.H. & C.B.K. T.P.O.	St. John's, Cooks Harbour and Corner Brook.	—
ST.J. & HOPEDALE T.P.O.	—	S.S. KYLE
ST. J. & LEW. T.P.O.	St. John's and Lewisporte.	S.S. GLENCOE
ST. JOHN'S & LEWISPORT T.P.O. Nfld.	—	S.S. GLENCOE

Newfoundland's T.P.O.s are illustrated in the stamp album by the issues of 1928/29. The 5c. values (S.G.168 and 184) show the St. John's to Port aux Basques express, and the 2c. values (S.G.165 and 181) show the steamship "Caribou" which operated the Port aux Basques to North Sydney service until she was sunk by enemy action on October 14th, 1942.



THE A. E. STEPHENSON TROPHY



PURCHASED OUT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS MADE
TO THE FOUNDER'S FUND BY MEMBERS OF
THE SOCIETY

AWARDED FOR RESEARCH IN BRITISH NORTH
AMERICAN PHILATELY

Present Holder—R. W. T. Lees-Jones

Official Stamps—CANADA

By MARCEL BELANGER

(Reprinted from the American Philatelist)

(Illustrations by courtesy of the "American Philatelist")

I have attempted to find out if the official stamps of Canada are actually postage stamps. True, practically all official mail bears one or more of these stamps. However, letters sent by a federal office (apart from the Post Office) and bearing no postage stamp, but an imprint of some rubber stamp or a signature, will probably be delivered without being "postage due." The purpose of these stamps seems to be an accounting method of how much is spent by the department for this mail. The stamps are not sold at the Post Office.

Letters to these departments bearing no stamps will be taxed. Upon delivery, no postage due stamps will be applied. Instead, the department will supply an official stamp in payment for the amount missing. It then appears the official stamp would become a "postage due" stamp.

Packages of small value imported from a foreign country are no longer retained at Customs for the owner to claim. Instead, they are delivered by the Post Office upon payment of the proper duty. Then an official stamp is stuck on a card, cancelled and retained by the Post Office. These stamps, therefore, are not postage stamps but revenue stamps.

Like official stamps of all countries, they cannot be used by the public.

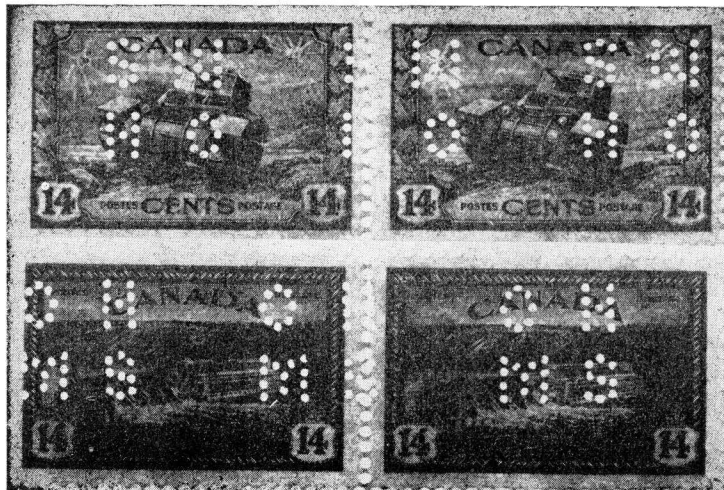
That may be why they are not too popular. Canadian official stamps are collected by Canadian philatelists. Neglected for many years and considered as "perforated initials," they are now gaining in popularity.

As official stamps are not to be used by the public, they should not be sold to the public. When the use of OHMS stamps was made compulsory, sales of mint copies

Right, 3c 1942 red, 4-hole perf
Left, 1c 1938 used, 5-hole perf.

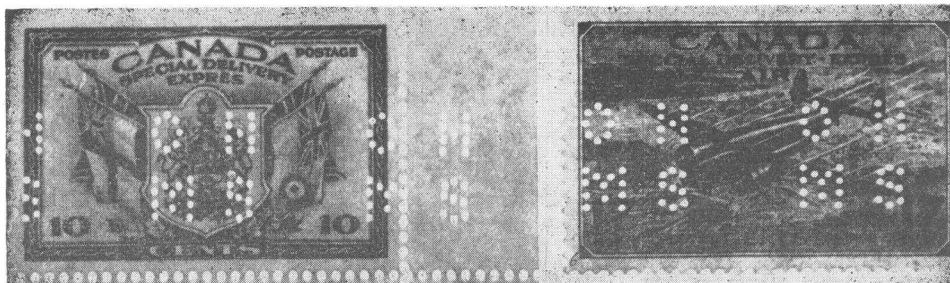


3c 1938 mint block of four



14c tank, mint horizontal pair, perforated one and one-half times

14c turbine, mint pair, perforated one and one-half times



10c special delivery punctured twice not in stamp; 17c special delivery punctured twice in stamp.

were forbidden. Collectors, being what they are, mint copies soon were no rarities. The sale was then restricted to ten mint copies of any stamp. Again, many had blocks larger than ten. Now, sales are unrestricted to philatelists. Of course, they must not use such stamps on mail.

The first OHMS type consisted of five holes, and the overall perforation was 10 x 13 m. Since no record was kept of what was so perforated, anything may exist, and probably does. Several lists have been published. Of course, much more may be discovered as time goes on. Quantities are unknown. Some stamps may be unique. On cover they will be most interesting. Some 5-hole types, however, may be considered as semi-official and not entirely necessary; others are official.

I have always wondered why Scott does not list stamps perforated OHMS. If the 5-hole type is more or less of an official nature, the 1937-1938 4-hole issue should be considered the same as the overprinted values. After all, these stamps were issued by the Government, used by the same departments and for the same purpose.

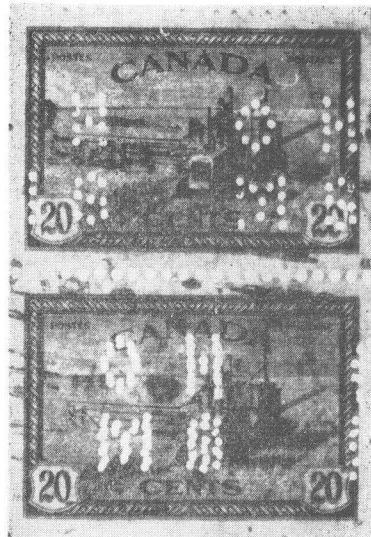
Some collectors may object that the punctured stamps can be faked. What stamps can't be faked? Any good printer can imitate an overprint, but few have a perforating machine with matching pins.

Lets study, first, the 4-hole type. It replaced the previous 5-hole issue in 1939. It was in current use, until replaced by the overprints. Stamps supplied in 1939 were so punctured. However, when it was made compulsory that stamps, when used on government envelopes were to be initialed, some departments had on hand sheets of stamps without initials. These were returned to be perforated (or punctured, whichever word you prefer) and were used on mail. This is how we come to see the Royal Visit all values and the special delivery 10c on 20c. These values exist with both the 4-hole and 5-hole perforations. I have seen them . . . unfortunately could not obtain them.

If stamps perforated 5-holes, issued before 1939, have a semi-official character, then those returned for perforating are really official. Under such circumstances anything may have been returned for per-



4c 1943 perf. horizontal block of four



20c gray, misplaced perf and double of OHMS

forating. However, we must consider only the 1937-38 issue as having been so treated. The three values of the Royal Visit issue and the overprinted special delivery and possibly the Coronation issue can be accounted for, in this way.

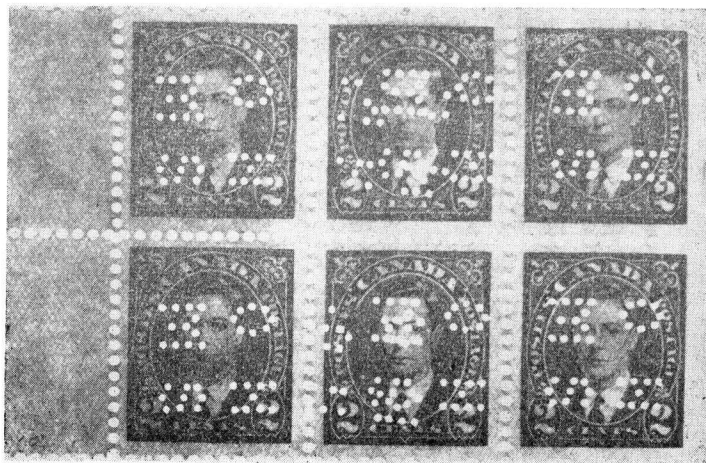
The 4-hole perforation was so spaced that each set of four letters will be found in the centre of each stamp of a sheet of 100. The stamps were fed into the machine so as to read up or down, either from the front or the back. Students are requested to find "the reason why." There was a reason for feeding the sheets of stamps that way. Maybe they were fed head first, or bottom first, either frontward or backward, so as to centre the four letters in the stamp. Let us not forget that the sheets of 100 stamps would not show the perforation in the same position if all the sheets were fed into the machine the same way. The gutter, or selvage, has to be taken into consideration. The position of the plate number means a wider selvage at that particular position, i.e., a sheet with upper left plate number would have a wider selvage at the top and at the left, and therefore would not centralize the same as a sheet from lower right which would have a narrow margin at top and left.

When applied to a double size (or nearly so) stamp, the overprint reads from left to right, or inverted, etc. If we figure the width of two horizontal stamps as being equal to the height of three vertical stamps, we come to a logical solution that a horizontal pair of horizontal stamps will show three sets of letters OHMS, the middle set overlapping (if I may use this word) both stamps. So a stamp of horizontal size will be punctured "once and a half." According to the way the sheet was fed into the press, some stamps would be fully perforated OHMS twice, since the overall width of two perforations is 37 mm. and the width of a stamp is almost 37 mm. In such



20c 1946 mint strip of three, one row of perms slanting

2c 1938 block of 6, middle pair doubled



2c 1946 over print wide and narrow spacing between the overprint



a case, the adjoining stamp will be perforated only once, right in the centre of the stamp.

For the collector of blocks, such blocks would show the perforation centred—that is three times each three stamps, in other words, a complete setting, and not with the perforations run into the other stamps. Singles showing only "once" or "twice" are interesting, and I presume many collectors specialising in such stamps will find a happy home for them in their albums.

The overall size of the three perforation is 62 mm. and 13 mm. high,

may also produce a variety where one stamp will show only two letters, but the stamp is 46mm. wide, and therefore will adjoining stamp will show six letters, i.e., the normal four and the two that should have appeared on the other stamp.

Doubles are easy to obtain, so are slanting varieties. A crooked row of perforations will not show much of a variety where it starts, but the end of the row will result in a wide spacing as mentioned above. In some cases, it may result in doubles. Depending upon the way the variety occurs, you may find strips of three



Left, 8c 1946 broken letters, missing holes. Centre, 3c violet 1943, roughly perforated. Right, 13c blue 1938 OH at Bottom MS at top

the same height as the 5-hole stamps. In case of the special delivery size stamps, such as the 10c green, this show, on all stamps, twice a set of letters 37mm. width. Of course, depending on how the sheet is placed, some perforation may fall into the adjacent stamp, but normally, all such stamps should plainly show two sets of perfs.

I have mentioned that the small-size stamps perforated 4 holes show the perforations reading up or down. An interesting variety also shows it reading from left to right, the same as double size stamps. It is presumed that all small-sized stamps may exist so, and this writer has seen the 4c red and the 5c blue of 1943 in this condition. However, the spacing being quite different, some stamps in a sheet will show one set of four letters while the others may show any part of same, since of course, the height and the width of such postage stamps differ. That spacing situation offers to specialists some interesting varieties, a few of them are discussed.

The wide spacing will result in one of the rows showing only two letters, either OH or MS. A pair of stamps will show one stamp with the four letters and one with only two letters. This wide spacing



3c 1938, OH only

showing one stamp doubly perforated while the end stamps will be normal; or, of course, vice versa.

Apparently, these punctured stamps were not inspected as well as regular stamps, so many varieties occur. Sheets with rows of stamps missed entirely are, however, sent back to the machine, and this may result in a row being perforated differently than the rest of the sheet. Pairs showing one stamp fully perforated and one missed entirely are not often seen.

For unknown reasons, it was decided to overprint the stamps with the letters OHMS. Since all overprints of Canada since 1898 have always shown interesting varieties, we have had the missing dots, constant or not, after any of the four letters, usually the S. The wide and narrow spacing is of a more minor nature, but it can be seen with the naked eye.

No variety has yet been reported in the G issue which letter replaced the former OHMS. Incidentally, it seems that collectors and most of the public seemed to understand the meaning of the letters OHMS, but when shown a "G" many admit ignorance.

A word must be said about missing holes, which, although interesting in a way, are due to broken pins, or worn-out pins that do not penetrate the stamps. At times, some holes may be missing in any of the



3c 1943 violet, pair MS one stamp, six letters on other

letters, but stamps showing a letter entirely absent do not seem to be common.

The perforations will come clean cut or roughly perforated. Normally all sheets should be perforated one at a time, but it appears that several sheets are fed into the machine at the same time, thus resulting in holes of unusual shape.

Collectors must not misunderstand my statement of the first paragraph. The use of OHMS stamps is compulsory on official letters, but not entirely necessary, so please do not send tons of letters of protest. But if you do, please do not use an official stamp on the envelope, as you would be in trouble with the P.O.

GROUP NEWS

The LONDON Group send their programme for the remainder of the session. All the remarks on page 163 of the October number still apply.

- Jan. 13—20th Century Newfoundland—T. R. Hutton.
- Feb. 10—Ladies' Night (and possible Auction).
- March 10—General Display — Stanley Godden.
- April 14—Bits and Pieces: Some New Aspects on Canadian Philately —J. C. Cartwright.
- May 12—Pre-cancels—R. B. Hetherington.
- June 9—Annual General Meeting (and possible Auction).

The meetings start at 6.30 p.m. and are held in the Conference Room of the Commercial Counsellor for Canada (R. P. Bower, Esq.), Sun Life Buildings, 2, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1.

The members of the Aberdeen group had another red-letter night at their November meeting when a section of the collection of our esteemed president, Mr. Leo Baresch, was displayed. The display comprised the Queen Victoria issue from 1870 to 1897, and included some rare flaws and interesting re-entries in addition to many unusual

postmarks, etc. on singles and entires. It was a philatelic treat to the Aberdeen members.

The exhibition was ably compered by Mr. Oswald Fraser, who spoke with knowledge on the many outstanding items displayed and the care and great interest that Mr. Baresch had taken in gathering such an excellent collection.

Mr. Baresch and Mr. Fraser were warmly thanked by Mr. J. D. Davidson for providing a most enjoyable evening.

The Aberdeen Branch got an excellent send-off for Session 1954/55 when local members E. G. Reid, John Anderson, M.B.E., James Shand and George Beverley displayed parts of their various Canadian collections. Each exhibitor showed a different section from the other exhibitors with the result that a most interesting evening was spent. Mr. O. A. Fraser was Chairman and was warmly welcomed by the members after his recent illness. "Oss'e" was his usual genial self and displayed some very unusual postmarks on entires which he has recently secured. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Fraser are rapidly becoming experts in postmarks and some of our Southern friends will have to look to their laurels!

PRECANCELS

Essays and Settings of Numerals Type U-213

By G. E. L. MANLEY (327)

When the authorities were considering changing from the City type of precancel to the current Numerals type, some trial printings or essays were first made. Referring to these, Boggs (on p.734) says:—

"Prior to the adoption of this method of precancelling stamps, essays were made on the King George Admiral Type 3c carmine stamp about 1928. The experimental electro differs from the issued types in that the numerals are slightly taller, and the closely spaced double lines are 10 mm. apart."

These essays eventually came into the market, and on studying the stamps it will be seen that the above quotation needs some amendment and expansion. There are, in fact, six known essays, four of which appear on the 3c Admiral and two on the 2c carmine 1931 issue, Die II.

All the numerals are of the same size amongst themselves and are identical with the subsequently issued types. However, there are three different spacings of the lines amongst these six stamps. The measurement referred to below is the inside measurement between the pairs of parallel lines in millimetres. It should be noted that the respective settings are used for the issued precancels of the towns for which the original essays were made. The different settings are as under:—

1. **10½ mm. between lines.**
0700 on 3c Admiral ... Montreal.
The 2c is not known.
2. **10¼ mm. between lines.**
2186 on 3c Admiral and
2c 1931 Beamsville
5850 do. do. ... Winnipeg.

The 3c Winnipeg is the one illustrated in Boggs (p. 735).

A further two towns issued precancels with this setting:—
3100 Hamilton.
4970 Woodstock.

3. **10 mm. between lines.**
4530 on 3c Admiral ... Toronto.

The 2c was used postally (both Die I and Die II). This was the only Numeral precancel on the 2c carmine of this issue.

This is the setting illustrated in the catalogue as representing Type U-213.

The above six towns all commenced using Numerals Type precancels on the 1931 issue. Then on the 1933 issue a further change took place:—

4. **9½ mm. between lines ... 18 towns.**

No essays are known for this type, but if there were probably unidentifiable from the normal postal issues.

The original six towns kept to their respective spacing and did not change over to 9½ mm. on the 1933 issue. There are therefore four different overprints that are all represented by Type U-213 in the catalogue. The six essays are now all listed in it, but are not shown as other than ordinary precancels, although they were never used postally.

CONVENTION AUCTION

We understand that the annual auction, held at Convention at Buxton, was the usual remarkable success we have come to expect from it and that David Gardner once more confirmed what we have all known so long, that anything in his hands is in the best possible hands! According to the catalogue which he sent to us, and from the statement of prices realised now also received from him, this year's effort seems to have been a record-breaking event.

There were 50 lots "gifted" to raise Convention funds, and these produced a total of £44 8/—, a splendid result which will do much to ease the worries of the organisers. Then there were 261 normal auction lots in addition; these were mainly B.N.A. material, but contained a diversity of other items from the four quarters of the globe. A number of lots were withdrawn, and some did not fetch reserves or

reasonable bids and so were not sold, but the remainder fetched practically £400—£399 12s 9d to be exact.

It is not possible to print either the sale catalogue or the list of prices realised, but you can take it from us there seem to have been some real bargains in what we might call the mixed lots, and there were some good prices fetched by attractive items. A selection is set out below.

	£	s.	d.
Newfoundland First Aerial Mail			
—first day cover franked S.G.			
148a, cat. 55/-	7	6	
Canada—			
S.G. 351 Mint unmted. block			
of four, cat. £5	2	2	6
1859 17c proof, est. £3	4	0	0
60 items of postal stationery			
est. £2	3	5	0
1859 1c used, stitch watermark			
est. £4	7	10	0

Box of approx. 2,000 Admirals, all values	3 12 6	defects	1 0 0
1868 2c, major re-entry, light cancel	11 2 6	Ed. VII part (3 stamps) of an used booklet pane	15 0
1898 2c Map, 2 covers, one with 2 stamps est. £3	1 10 0	2c 'Experimental coil' paste up strip of 4	4 2 6
1898 2c Map, pre-cancel and 50c Edward pre-cancel	12 6	S.G. 256 \$1 orange superb used block 6 x 2	2 2 6
313b Air stamp triple surcharge	12 0 0	Howe's book 'Canada, It's Postage Stamps, etc.,' good cond. 11 12 6	
Nova Scotia—		Canada—	
S.G.2 full margins, light cancel	4 5 0	Map stamps, 1 on cover, 2 on pieces, all squared circle cancels, est. 32/6d	3 5 0
Canada—		DON'T YOU WISH you had been there, or that you had put some of your stuff in the sale? Remember you will have another chance next year! Don't miss it next time.	
Bulk lot, 4500 various in 100s est. 45/-	1 0 0		
Bulk lot, mixture in box, est. 10/-	15 0		
6d and 7½d Cat. to £100, some			

VARIETIES FOR YOU TO FIND

Member Cyril R. Purvey (612) reports from Nanaimo:—

1. 2c Revised Green Coil S.G. 420a I bought a complete coil of 500 from Ottawa looking for the jump coil which occurs every 25th stamp, and found a constant missing perf, one hole blind, every 24th stamp. This progressed throughout the roll.
2. Q.E. II 1953 2c green, S.G. 451, Stamp 89, the 9th stamp in the ninth row, shows a distinct recut line in the lower portion of the right frame line. This occurs in the ordinary as well as the "G" overprint.

3. 20c Paper, S.G. 441. The margin to the right of stamp 10 of Plate 1, U.R. shows distinct hair-lines.
4. Q.E. II, 1953 4c violet, S.G. 453. The 2nd stamp in the ninth row of Plate 2 L.L. shows hair-lines in the right lower margin. These very fine marks look like a stain till a strong glass is used, and are probably from bending the plate. This is the plate which was discarded quite early in the issue, and the cracks which show are probably the ones which started the breaking up of the plate. All of Plate 2 of this 4c are considered scarce.

NEW QUEEN ELIZABETH COIL STAMPS FOR CANADA

Information supplied by Mr J. R. Carpenter (Assistant Director of Financial Services, Philatelic Division, Ottawa) to A. H. Christensen of Montreal, and Frederick Walker of Bournemouth.

The printing plate has two blocks of nine rows of 25 stamps each. Between the two blocks of nine rows there is a gutter.

The printing plate is curved and attached to the cylinder of a rotary press. Only one plate is attached to the press, and there is a gap between the ends. The plate prints on paper that is a continuous roll. After the plate impression is transferred to the paper, the cylinder stops and the paper is jerked backwards to compensate for the distance between the bottom of the last row of stamps printed and the top of the first row of stamps that will be printed next, when the cylinder revolves. The printing of roll stamps is comparatively slow because of the stopping of rotation of the cylinder after each impression to allow time for the adjustment of the paper. Normally the paper adjustment will be exact, and there will be no visible misalignment between plate impressions. Occasionally, however, misalignment does occur and the distance between one row of stamps from one plate impression and the next

row from the second plate impression may vary to a slight degree, or the alignment of the rows may vary. As the printed paper leaves the printing area, it is slit into halves and re-wound, by press machine, into two rolls, each containing nine rows of stamps printed continuously and of indefinite length, depending upon the amount of paper printed. Each roll of stamps is then passed through the perforating machine, and then to the counting machine, where they are counted into blocks of nine rows of stamps 500 long. The sheet is broken at each 500 and affixed with end papers, inside and outside ends. Each block of 500 x 9 stamps is next fed through the slitting and winding machine, which slits the block of nine rows into separate columns and winds them into rolls as purchased in the Post Offices. Of course, there is much inspection during the whole procedure, and frequently large blocks of culled stamps are removed, and paste-ups occur.

These last few lines indicating the possibility of paste-up pairs promise a new variety in modern Coils I have not yet seen any report of being found. Keep your eyes open for them, fellow-collectors.

**THE CANADIAN 2 CENTS MAP STAMP OF 1898
(Continued)**

By F. TOMLINSON (74)

**PART IV
Black Printing—Plate 2**

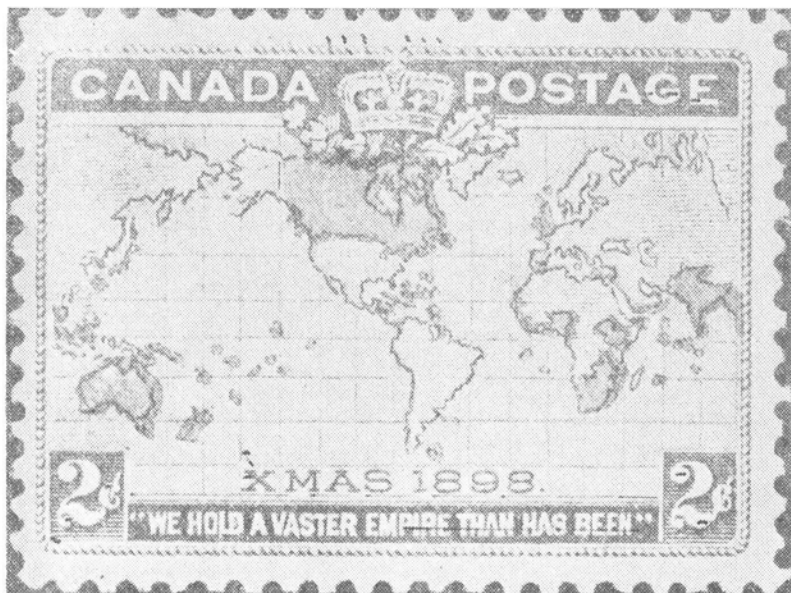


Plate 2 No. 7

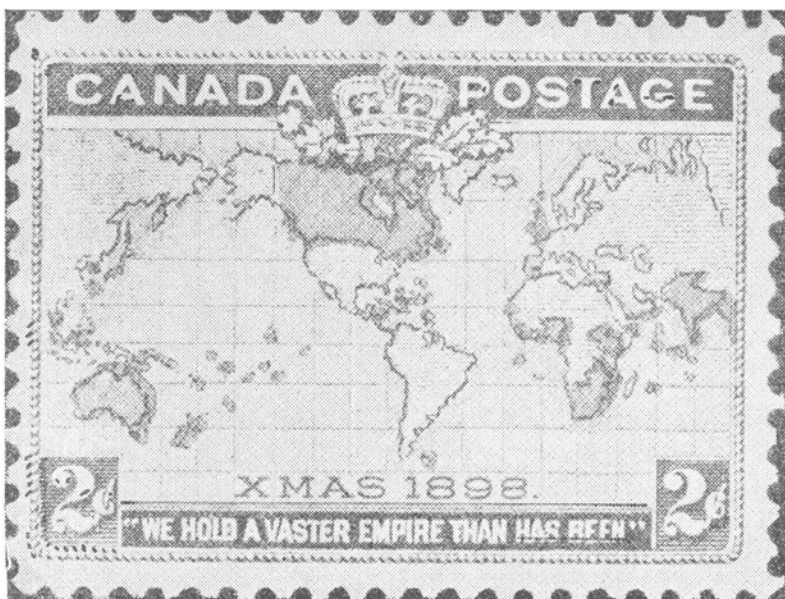


Plate 2 No. 17

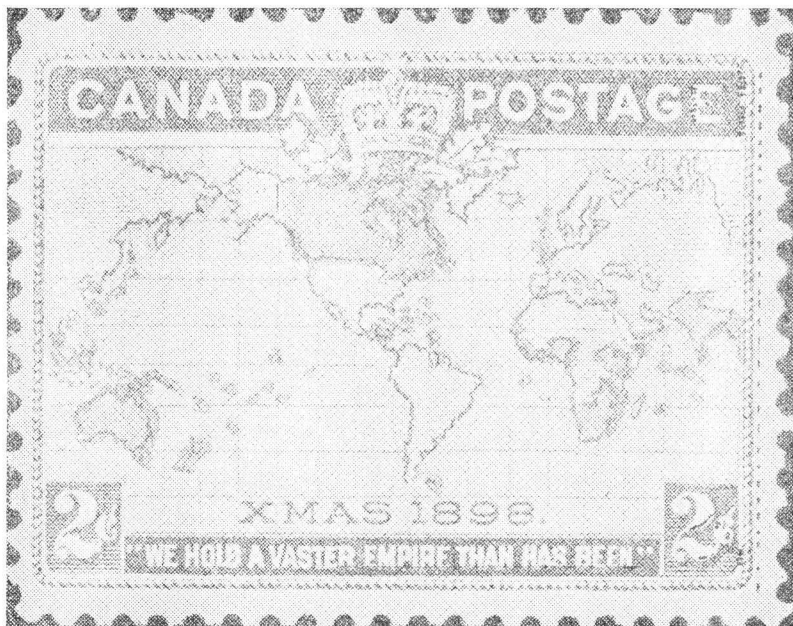


Plate 2 No. 27

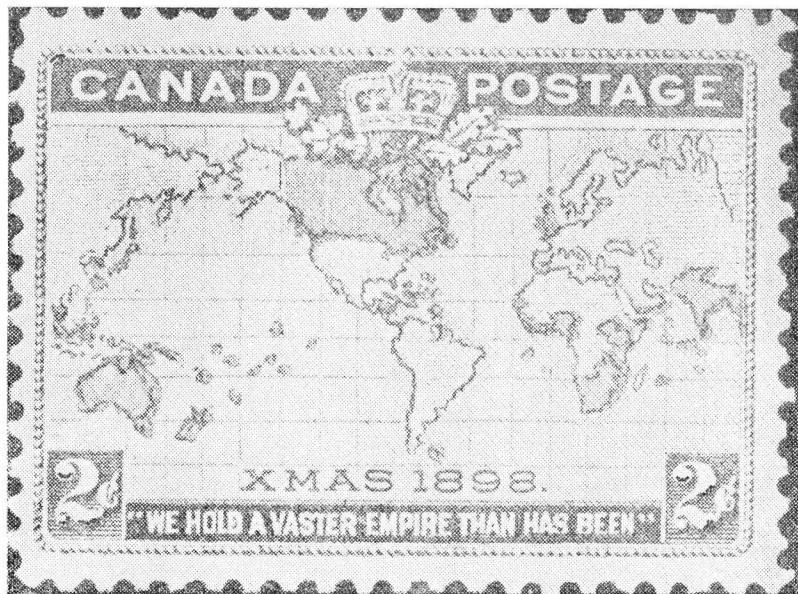


Plate 2 No. 37

The engraved (black printing) plate used and numbered as Plate 2 again bears all the regular Plate markings similar to those of Plates 1 and 3 and listed on page 144 of the October 1954 issue, i.e.,

- (a) The Plate Number
- (b) The Imprint (four times)
- (c) The marginal markings (four times)
- (d) The centre cross

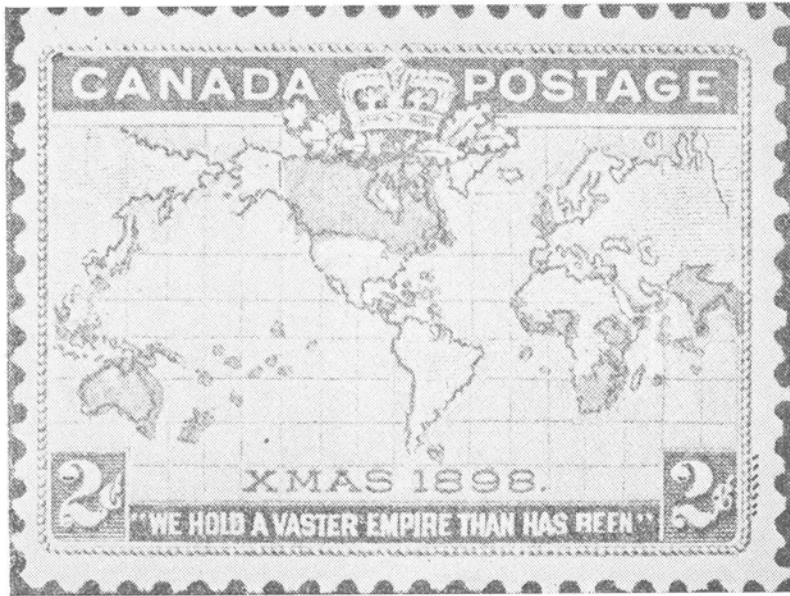


Plate 2 No. 47

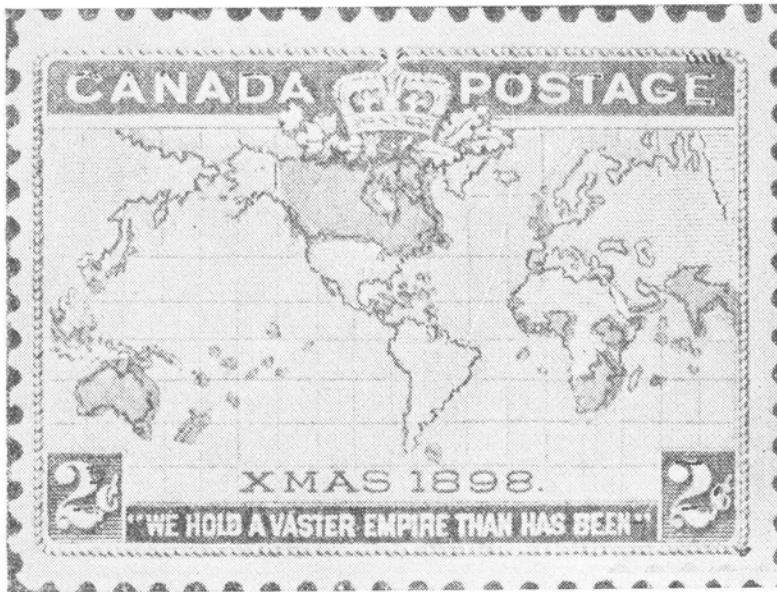


Plate 2 No. 9

and all the remarks in the first paragraph of the part of the article dealing with Plate 1 apply to Plate 2.

There are TEN re-entries on this plate, the first five stamps in column 7, viz., Nos. 7, 17, 27, 37 and 47, the first four stamps in column 9, viz., Nos. 9, 19, 29 and 39, and stamp No. 84. The first nine of these, that is those from columns 7 and 9, are all of the genus "line through 'WE HOLD A VASTER EMPIRE THAN HAS BEEN' variety," and any re-entry featuring this comes

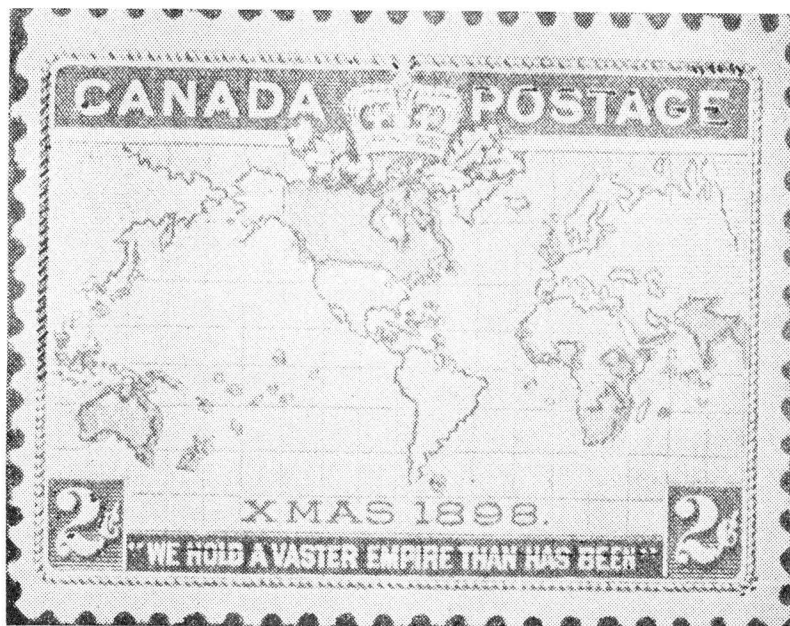


Plate 2 No. 19

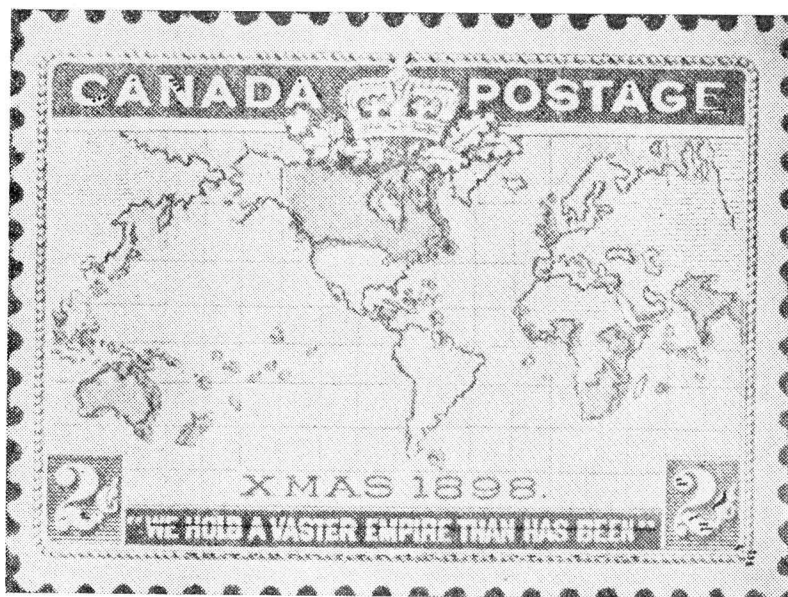


Plate 2 No. 29

from one of these two groups. Some error caused a vertical misplacement which had to be corrected over five and four stamps respectively by re-entering the image on the plate. The line through part of 'WE HOLD, etc.' is seldom continuous and is only visible in places. In the seventh column it appears near to or through the base of the lettering of each stamp; in the items from the ninth column it appears towards the top of the lettering.

A careful examination of the minor differences is necessary to allocate stamps correctly to their proper places. The accompanying illustrations should

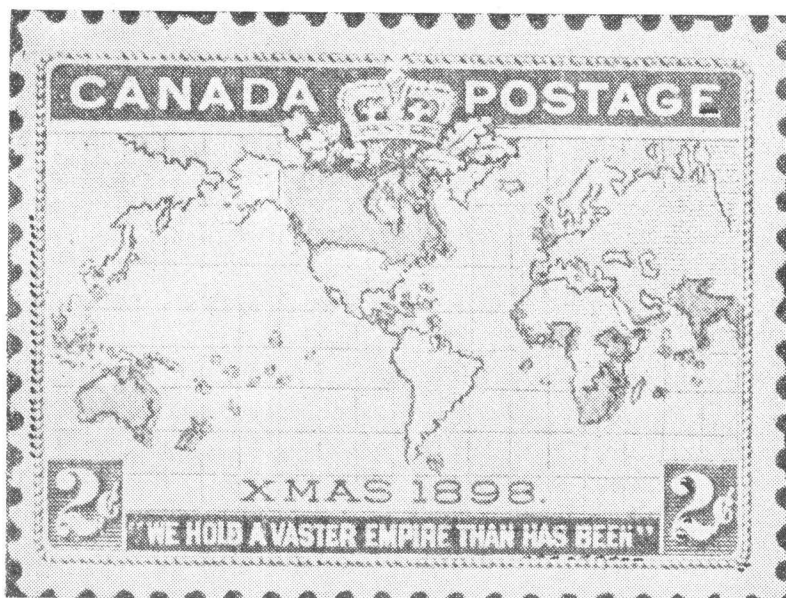


Plate 2 No. 39

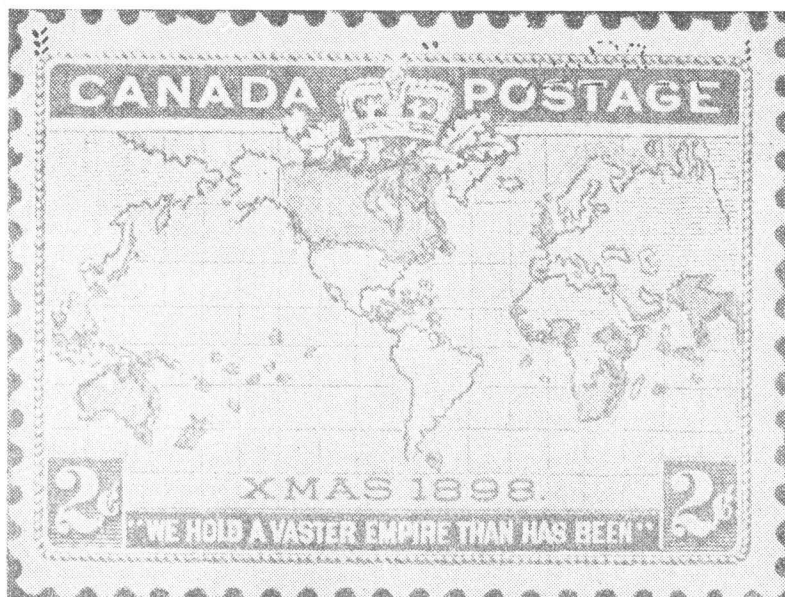


Plate 2 No. 84

enable this to be done. Re-entry stamp No. 84 is one on its own and is readily identifiable.

In addition to these re-entries there are a number of re-touches to the plate. All the stamps in the bottom row, Nos. 91-100, ten in all, were re-touched by the addition of horizontal lines to the bottom cable frame. These and other re-touches to this plate will be dealt with in the next part of the article.

Precancels (The New Catalogue Reviewed)

By G. E. L. MANLEY (327)

The Fifth Edition of the "Official Catalog of Canada Precancels" has just come to hand and is called the W. B. Hoover Memorial Edition. It is now seven years since there was a new edition of this invaluable booklet, and it was therefore eagerly awaited by specialists in this line. It is still edited by our friend and member Mr. H. G. Walburn of Canada, but is now published by Gilbert W. Noble of 202 Sherman Drive, Findlay, Ohio, U.S.A.

Arrangement and classification are as before, but the size of type has been reduced, and is not easy to read for long. Very few printing errors occur, and these are quite obvious.

In the previous edition a start was made on the listing of the paper varieties of the 2c and 5c of the 1922 Admiral issue, and this has been completed. In the present edition a start is made on listing the Dies I and II of the 1c and 2c of the 1931 issue, but the result is not very clear. Where there is only one Die of a stamp precancelled, this is not noted. Also, where two Dies are shown of a normal precancel, the Die of the inverted and double varieties are not given. Lastly, there are a few straightforward omissions.

Six Essays of Type U-213 are listed as precancels, but it is not pointed out that they were not used postally, though this also applies to a number of the Agency issues, but for a different reason.

Below are listed, besides possibly four Early Bar types, additions that should be made to the catalogue:—

Regina.	1922.	2-112.	5c violet.
			Thin paper.
St. Thomas.	1931.	1-151b.	1c green.
			Double, Die II.
Windsor.	1903.	1-74wx.	1c green.
		Dbl. 1	'Bridgeburg Ontario' U-200.

The following should be shown as occurring on both Die I and Die II:—

Beamsville.	1-151.	1c green.
Montreal.	8-151a.	1c green, Inverted.
Toronto.		

	11-153.	2c carmine.
	13-151b.	1c green, Double.

The listings are brought up to July, 1954, and altogether this is a remarkably complete and useful addition to precancel literature, including as it does many recently discovered varieties. (See Advt. p. xii).

CLIPPINGS FROM B.N.A. MAGAZINES

Contributed by R. J. DUNCAN (94)

The 2c King Edward Booklets, 1903-12

By ED. RICHARDSON

These notes are set down to assist those philatelists interested in this fascinating item of Canadian philately, to clarify some confusing and conflicting points that have appeared in earlier philatelic literature, and to bring forth new facts, together with some unanswered questions.

A) BOOKLET COVERS

There are at least three different cover types. All three have similar outside covers, but each has a separate type setting for the information included on the two inside covers and two fly leaves.

*Type 1) bears "no date." (Probably the earliest issue).

Type 2) bears date "7th July, 1908" on bottom of fly leaf. (Illustrated page 444—Boggs' Canada).

Type 3) bears date "1 Dec., 1910" on bottom of fly leaf. (Illustrated page 446—Boggs' Canada).

B) PLATE LAYOUT

According to Cryderman (TOPICS, October 1948) booklet stamps "... were printed in sheets of 120, 20 x 6. Consisting of two vertical rows of ten booklet panes arranged tete-beche horizontally." According to Boggs' this was the plate layout arrange-

ment. Boggs assigns a similar layout to the Victoria booklet panes. However the Edwards at least, were actually printed on plates just twice as large, as mentioned above—in sheets of 240—with a wide vertical gutter separating the two panes of 120. There is some evidence that this was also true of the Victorias.

This knowledge came to light when the author compared his plate No. tete-beche imperforate block of 12 with that of Clare Jephcott of Toronto. It turned out that my block was actually the right side of the sheet, while Jephcott's was the left side.

The illustration shows these two blocks side by side. The two panes had been separated by folding and tearing, leaving an irregular edge. These matched perfectly, proving they came from the same original sheet.

Moreover, while both these blocks are from plate 1, the alignment of the stamps in one block are quite different from that of the other. The alignment would have to be exactly the same if the layout suggested by Cryderman and Boggs had been used.

Moreover, note the position of the wide and narrow margins. When the two plate

* I have booklet issued 1 Nov. 1907

blocks are put together as shown, one sees at a glance the plate layout—at least as regards the horizontal direction of the plate.

There are, therefore, at least 20 imperforate tete-beche booklet blocks of 12 in existence instead of the 10 blocks indicated by previous information.

C) DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND FAKES.

Dr. Whitehead (TOPICS Nov. 1948) is quite right when he says that shade differences are of no help in determining whether the booklet panes are original or faked. The sheet stamps come in numerous shades and, of course, some match those

of the booklets. Even the booklets vary in shades.

Moreover spacing difficulties alone, my own previous statements notwithstanding, is not a reliable test. A study of most of the 2c. sheet stamp plates shows that at least two plates were of the wide spacing, so this widely accepted test, while useful, is not completely reliable.

Whitehead's test, the direction of the weave of the paper, probably can be relied upon. The booklets are on horizontal wove paper, and sheet stamps are on vertical wove paper. At least as far as we now know, this test is the best of the lot. However, we do know that certain 5c. copies have been found with a horizontal weave. If this could be true of the 5c., then why couldn't it be equally true of some printings of the 2c. sheet stamps.

Only a combination of tests, including some not yet in print, seem to be wholly reliable. The author would welcome comments and suggestions relative to this problem.

D) DIFFERENCES IN STAMP IMPRESSIONS.

As far as I have so far been able to determine, there are at least two main types of 2c. stamp impressions. These can be easily distinguished with a glass, but are better studied with a high power microscope.

1) TYPE 1. The entire stamp has a rather "fussy" appearance, and particularly the lines shaping the lettering are indistinct or missing, and therefore the outline of the letters have the appearance of a re-entry with background shading lines seeming to cut into the outline of the letters.

2) TYPE 2. The lettering is distinct.

There are many other differences, and there are several variations, but this is sufficient to start our study.

So far I have found that some 2c. sheet stamps, including plates 1 and 2, but not restricted to those plates—are of type 1. Other plates, but not all others, are of type 2.

The common imperforates from plates 13 and 14 are of type 2. The early imperforates—the "Norris" imperf's from plates 11 and 12, are of type 1.

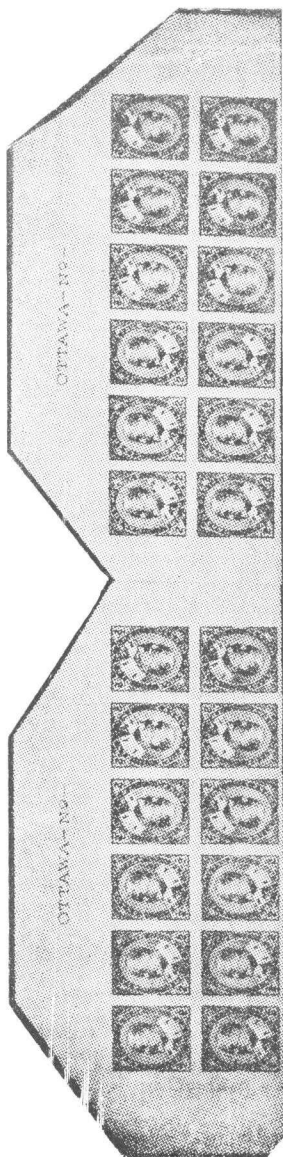
So far as my examination has gone, the panes from the undated covers mentioned under (A), and those of the imperforate tete-beche blocks are of type 1. Panes from the others examined have been more nearly like type 2.

It is my opinion that a study of these various plate differences may shed some interesting new light on the whole subject of 2c. Edwards and may lead to a definite means of identification of fake panes, when used in connection with other tests.

* * *

As I promised in the beginning, I brought up some unanswered questions!

—B.N.A. Topics, September, 1951.



Some Incomplete Notes on the King Edwards

By ED. RICHARDSON

IMPERFORATES—Paper Thickness

Every now and then one runs across some bit of data which seems so basic that one wonders why there has been nothing previously in the philatelic press regarding it. Take a look at your Canadian handbooks and see if you can find anything which would tell you how to distinguish between the irregularly issued King Edward 2c Imperfs from plate #1 and #2, and those regularly issued from Plates #13 and #14. As far as I am able to determine—The answer is no! (Incidentally, every copy of both plates #1 and #2 can be identified by a series of private marks, placed thereon by the owners before the sheets were cut up. These marks give a clue to the sheet position of each stamp). Recently, armed with a paper gauge, we went to work. The results were both astonishing and conclusive. The irregular imperfs, including the other values, all without gum, generally measure over .004" thick, and average approximately .0043". Compared with this, the common 2c imperfs, even *with gum*, are generally thinner. Without gum they seem to run between .0027" to .0032". With gum they run from .0032" to .0043".

A deucedly nice appearing single 7c imperf tied on a piece showed up its bad character very quickly with the gauge, in spite of its board walk margins. It was a full .0015" thinner than the genuine!

VARIETIES—2c Common Imperf.

A recent study of a number of 2c imperfs from the common plates turned up three interesting paper and gum varieties. Can anyone give us further information on these?

	Paper	Gum	Thickness incl. Gum
Variety A	White,	White smooth	.0035"
Variety C	Greyish, semi-trans.	White, mottled	.0032"
Variety B	Yellowish	Ye. lowish, smooth	.0043"

I have rarely seen other copies of Type B. Who has further data, and/or theories regarding the purpose and cause for the existence of these varieties? Perhaps still other varieties exist.

VENDING MACHINE COILS—

The Herman and Zorke type of perforation of the 2c Vending Machine coil is on the paper of, and in all other respects seem to be made from Type A imperforates. Will someone check on the other varieties? MAJOR RE-ENTRY—5c

A hitherto unlisted major re-entry in the 5c Edward is a 'honey,' and well worth searching for. There is doubling in POS of POSTAGE, in VE of FIVE, in the horizontal lines of the left tablet, the entire word CANADA, particularly in the first A, in the issue garter frame below C of CANADA, and other places too numerous to mention. Happy hunting! And let us know the results. And, while you're hunting, don't forget to look for the 'faint background' variety, back of the words "Canada Postage."

My recent hunts also turned up a 5c with an extra vertical row of perfs. BOOKLET PANES—

Regardless of some claims to the contrary, I have never seen any 2c imperforates which could be made into 2c booklet panes without their easily being detected. The average measurement of the impression of the three horizontal stamps in the booklet is always greater than that of the imperfs—and the perforate sheet stamps for that matter. If your booklet has the same measurement as your sheet stamps—sorry, but you have a dud!!

—B.N.A. Topics, June, 1947.

A G.P.O. CIRCULAR OF 1784

By J. J. BONAR (341)

The accompanying illustration is from a photograph of a Circular issued by the General Post Office containing information which I have not previously seen in print. It takes Postal History back to the days of the War of Independence.

Its terms disclose that after the Treaty of Versailles in 1783 had recognised the independence of the United States, the first postal arrangements with that country were on the footing that postage need not be pre-paid, a plan that speedily broke down. Although the circular refers also to postage to Halifax, the bulk of the mail was probably for New York. The difficulty in recovering postage on letters which were not pre-paid may be the first trace of the obstacles which the American Postmaster-Generals were only too apt to put



GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

MAY the 22d, 1784.

NOTICE was given by an Advertisement from this Office of the 18th of November last, that the Packet Postage of one Shilling for a single Letter, and so in Proportion, between LONDON and NEW-YORK, might or not be paid beforehand; but Difficulties having arisen in the Collection of the Packet Postage in NORTH-AMERICA, it now becomes necessary to inform the Public, that both the Inland and Packet Postage on all Letters from any Part of GREAT-BRITAIN or IRELAND for NORTH-AMERICA, which are forwarded from this Office on the first Wednesday of every Month, must absolutely be paid quite to NEW-YORK, and also to HALIFAX, without which they must be opened, and returned to the Writers.

By Command of the Postmaster-General,

ANTHONY TODD, Sec.

in the way of the British and Canadian Authorities for a considerable time thereafter.

Students of Nova Scotia Postal History will note that, in 1784, the charge for a letter from London to Halifax was 1/-. I do not have a note of changing rates, but certainly by 1836 the charge was doubled at 2/2d, a figure at which it remained until the general reduction in rates in 1841.

PACKET CHATTER

Three years have slipped past since I took over the organisation of the Society's exchange packets, and I have very much welcomed the numerous opportunities that have presented themselves during these years of being in touch with members who "take the packet." The time has now come, however, when I feel I must relinquish this post, an action not taken without much

thought. As my health has not been up to standard for the past few months, my medico has bluntly told me to cut down my work wherever I can. The New Year would seem to be a suitable time to make the break; moreover, what is more important, it would be a fitting season for my successor to assume control.

I am particularly pleased to introduce to

you my successor, Mr. John Hannah of 68a Main Street, Overtown, Wishaw. The Society should consider itself lucky indeed to be able to have his services in this capacity. I hope that all you good folks who have helped me in this work will continue with redoubled effort to make Mr. Hannah's job a very happy one.

I am sending out all packets in December and will be responsible not only for them, but also for the packets now circulating. Will members, therefore, please continue to send to *ME* the return forms which bear my name and address. As packets return after the completion of their circuits I shall deal with them as usual and return the books to their owners together with the remittance for any sales.

Mr. Hannah will be sending out the packets as from January 1st so that these packets will bear his name and address; therefore all returns and correspondence for them should be forwarded to him. Will all contributing members to packet

please send their books to Mr. Hannah from now. He will acknowledge all sendings in due course. Any uncirculated booklets which I may have on hand at the takeover I will pass on to him, and the member concerned will be notified.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking all members for their kindness and support during the past years. May I add, too, that those of you who write to me from time to time will always be sure of a reply, and if I can be of any help I shall be most happy. As one of the first dozen members of this great Society I have its welfare very much at heart, and I shall continue to do all I can to promote its future success and prosperity.

"When Time who steals our years away,

Shall steal our pleasures too,

The memory of the past will stay

And half our joys renew."

With this thought, then, I wish you, one and all, a very happy and prosperous 1955.

Sincerely,

O. A. F.

CANADIANS INVADE 57th STREET

H. R. Harmer sale of Alfred F. Lichtenstein 20th Century Canada brings record prices.

Leading Canadian dealers, including J. N. Sissons, L. A. Davenport, K. Bileski, Lt.-Col. F. Eaton of the Stanley Stamp Co., R. Lyman, Harry Martin of Empire Stamp Co. Canada moved in on 32 East 57th Street, New York, when H. R. Harmer, Inc. sold the chiefly 20th Century portion of the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Collection of Canada, on November 1, 2, 1954.

Armed with a host of bids from prominent Canadian collectors and with a keen desire to replenish stocks depleted by the greatly increased popularity of Canadian issues, they made a heavy onslaught against competition from United States and European collector's bids.

That they met serious competition is evinced by the fact that the collection brought more than 25% over the auctioneer's pre-auction estimate. Jim Sissons, following the auction, remarked that very many lots had brought record prices. "This auction will undoubtedly mean a general marking up of price levels for 20th Century Canada" he added.

Interesting realizations included the following. (Scott catalogue prices in parentheses for blocks are based on a multiple of the price for a single.)

1897 Jubilee \$1 o.g. (\$20)-\$21; \$2 o.g., slight gum wrinkles (\$45)-\$37; o.g. block of four (\$180) - \$620; \$3 o.g. block of four (\$220) - \$420; \$4 o.g. (\$57.50) - \$52.50; o.g. block of four (\$230) - \$350; \$5 o.g. block of four (\$240) - \$430; *1897-1927 presentation booklet* containing 77 die proofs or essays stamp size in black - \$2400.

1897 Maple Leaf, large die proofs in black 1/2c - \$72.50, 1c to 10c - \$48 each; large die proofs in color 1c to 10c - \$77.50 each; issued stamps, set in o.g. blocks of four (\$49.20)-\$44, imperforate o.g. set in blocks of four (S.G. £164)-\$240;

1898-1902 Numeral, large die proofs in black 1/2c to 20c - \$57.50 each, 4c, 15c, 50c essays - \$80 each, large die proofs in color 1/2c to 8c - \$75 each; issued stamps set in o.g. blocks of four (\$125) - \$82.50; booklet pane of 6, o.g.,

thinning (\$125) - \$115; 20c. o.g. Plate strip of 3 (\$42) - \$38, block of four (\$56) - \$46; imperforate 2c, two booklet panes of 6 tete-beche, thinnings - \$340, 20c ungummed corner block of four - \$130;

1898 *Map* 2c large die proof in black - \$82.50, plate proof of black design in imprint block of 9 - \$170; 2c black and red, imperf. block of 4 - \$110;

1903 *Edward VII* die essay, white numeral 1c red brown - \$77.50, in bright ultramarine - \$75, large die proofs in black 1c - \$87.50, 2c to 50c - \$62.50 each, issued stamp 2c o.g. booklet pane (\$125) - \$105; 20c o.g. blocks of four (\$60) - \$75, \$75 and \$80; 50c o.g. block of four (\$140) - \$150; imperforate 2c, two booklet panes of 6 tete-beche, ungummed - \$370; 1908 *Quebec Tercentenary*, large die proofs in black 1c to 20c - \$80 each, 1/2c die essay - \$150, large die proofs in color 1/2c, 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c, 20c - \$90 each, imperforate, set in Plate blocks of four (S.G.£256) - \$350; 1912-25 *George V* 6c die essay in black - \$90, die proofs in black 1c to \$1 - \$50 each, in color - \$70 each; imperforate 1c yellow, 2 booklet panes tete-beche, ungummed - \$330; 2c yellow green, same o.g., slightly thinned - \$330; 3c, same ungummed, faintly creased - \$390;

1912-24 *coils*, perf. 8 vertically first printing, 3c, o.g. sheet of 100 (\$1000) - \$525; 1914 *unissued MacDonald Cartier Commemorative* 1c to 20c, large die essays in black - \$110 each; 1c to 50c in color - \$90 each; 1924 *imperforate 2c*, marginal imprint arrow block of 60, mint (\$165+) - \$155; 1927 *Canadian Convention*, large die proofs in black 1c to 12c - \$45 each, in color - \$62.50 each; 1927 *Historical* 5c, 12c, 20c, large die proofs in black - \$135; 1928-29 *Pictorial* 1c to \$1 large die proofs in color - \$50 each, issued stamps imperforate, sets in blocks of 4 - \$160 and \$155; 1930-31 *Arch and Mapleleaf* 1c to \$2 large die proofs ("POST" at right) in color - \$55 each; unissued 7c - \$90; ("POSTAGE" at right) - large die proofs in color - \$50 each; unissued 7c - \$95; 1935 *Silver Jubilee*, compl. issue of 52 Plate blocks of 10 (\$216) - \$270; imperforate, sets in pairs - \$160 each, in blocks of four - \$310; 1935 *secret date*, 10c to \$1 large die proofs in color - \$62.50 each, imperforate set in Plate blocks of 6 - \$475;

Air Post 1930 ("POST" at right) 5c small die essay in color - \$110; ("POSTAGE" at right) - \$92.50;

Registration 1875-89 2c scarlet, sheet of 50 (\$375) - \$220, 8c sheet of 50 - believed to be unique - (\$875) - \$1300, vert. pair on cover to France - \$200, imperforate 2c used, cut into pair (S.G.£5. 10 (!)) - \$75.

American room bidders included Ezra Cole, Lamont Hall, W. Cheney, R. A. Struthers, J. A. Singmaster, R. Goldberg and others.

The collection offered by order of Mrs. Louise Boyd Dale, daughter of the late Alfred F. Lichtenstein, brought \$47,547.25 against the estimate of \$37,522.50.

AUCTION PRICES

ROBSON LOWE LTD, 24th November, 1954		Realisation	
Canada	Item	£	s d
1851	6d slate-violet on laid, pair with two target cancellations	55	0 0
1852-57	6d grey-lilac on thick hard wave, fine margins and light cancel ..	70	0 0
1852-57	6d reddish-purple on very thick soft wave paper very attractive on cover	140	0 0
1855-57	10d bright blue on thin wave, fine with light cancel and fine re-entry	39	0 0

1857	7½d yellow-green, fine with part of dated cancellation	45	0 0
1858-59	½d deep rose, perf. 11½, used pair	30	0 0
1859	10c black-brown fine used ..	26	0 0
1859	17c slate-blue, fine used block of 6	70	0 0
1912	set of sunken die proofs of the Admiral set in issued colours	75	0 0

G. P. D. VESSEY LTD., 17th November, 1954		£ s d	
Canada			
1898	Map Complete pane (100)		
	Plate One	23	0 0

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

S.G. 293—1930/31 10 cents—

Parliamentary Library

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

I apologise for the delay in dealing with the July number of *Maple Leaves*. I have before me the article on the lower half of page 133. As there seems to be some doubt as to which is normal and which is the variety, I am in a position to state that type A (broken lightning conductor) is the variety. I have this in block of four with 3 normals.

A glimpse at a few 10c Libraries will establish that the variety is seldom seen, I have it in mint and used singles but they took some finding and my block of four seems to prove the point. The stamp is No 67 in the Upper Left Pane of Plate 2.

Yours sincerely,

C. W. MEREDITH (20)

Back Numbers

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

I have recently been accepted as a member and have just received my first copy of "*Maple Leaves*"—October 1954. As my ignorance of Canadian Philately is profound, a first and obvious step is to read as much literature on the subject as possible. At a later stage I propose to

Canada 1859 10c Black-Brown

DEAR SIR,

Apropos Mr. W. E. Lea's refutation of Mr. J. Millar Allen's contention that the same ink was used to print the 10c Prince Consort and the Nesbitt 10c embossed envelope, thus supporting the Changeling Theory (see April *Maple Leaves*)—I should like to discuss the various points in Mr. Lea's letter in the order in which they occur.

That the definition of changeling given in the Glossary of Philatelic Terms is acceptable, since it includes the qualification "accidental" (alteration). I have always maintained that the 10c Black-Brown is an accidental changeling.

According to Mr. Lea, 100,000 copies of the Black-Brown were printed—the 1st order of March 16th, '59. However, this statement needs modification since Sen. Calder, from an examination of 9 dated copies, has shown that this printing exists in two shades, the "brownish black (mostly black)" and the "deep chocolate black (with the brown colour more prominent)". I take it that the first shade refers to the Black-Brown proper—the most expensive shade listed in Gibbons catalogue. I have seen copies of this shade in Mr. R. T. Bowman's collection, and indeed, they are practically black—one is very surprised at the

The Convention arrangements have since been brought forward one week, and the Convention will now be held from September 27 to October 1, and not as stated in the Journal.

make use of the Society's Library but, before doing so, I think my initial needs would be met by the various articles contributed to the Journal since its inception.

If, therefore, you would be so good as to let me have as many back numbers of "*Maple Leaves*" as you can find, I shall be most happy to send you the necessary remittance including postage by return. Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours sincerely,

(A NEW MEMBER).

(Editor's Note:—We print the above letter, keeping the writer anonymous, because of the good sense it contains. When we find new members who share our own views we cannot fail to be impressed!)

first sight of this shade; it is extreme-outré to the last degree. In spite of its undoubted authenticity, one has the feeling it is a freak. None of the other shades of the 26 orders (53 printings—Calder) are so extreme; they could all be attempts at a lilac shade on the part of the printers, since lilac is a difficult shade to match, often appearing too blue or too red. That the printers endeavoured to match the shade is proved from their letter of March 8th, '56 to Secretary W. H. Griffin of the P.O. Dpt., Toronto. (Boggs "*Canada*", Appendix 18-H, No. 47.) in which they state "The imperfect sheets are preserved until the completion of the order, and then burnt, reserving, however, two or three to guide us in obtaining the exact colour of the ink in future orders".

It is clear then, that more than one mix-

ing of ink might have been used before the completion of an order. Also from time to time, it seems probable that different ingredients were added (especially if cheaper inks came upon the market). Therefore, no more significance can be attached to Mr. Lea's contention that the 10c Black-Brown and the Nesbitt embossed 10c were special printings in black, than attaches to the fact that the 4th order of February 10th, 1860 for the 10c now appears as dark purple (Jarrett's List) and the 17th order of July 9th, 1864 as dark brown-purple—an interval of four years six months; the colour distinction, between dark purple (!) and dark brown-purple, to my mind, being of the same order as that which divides the 10c Black-Brown proper from the 10c Nesbitt—broadly, they are the same.

The next point is Mr. Lea's statement that the 1861/62 Mount Brown Catalogue lists the 10c as "Black, Bust of P. Albert to right." Apart from the fact that Albert's effigy is 90% full face, there had by then been issued at least 1,000,000 copies of the 10c (up to order No. 7 of Aug. 13th '61) which were **not** black-brown. Why no reference to the 10c in another colour?—this other colour (colours) existing in a ratio of more than 10 to 1 compared with the Black-Brown. Erroneous statements are often copied from book to book. In those days "Philately" was a very hit or miss affair. Indeed, as late as 1891-'98 only little credence can be given to any

sort of catalogue description. Thus, Gibbons Catalogue for 1891 lists the 6d on laid and wove as purple-black, and the perf. 6d simply as—black (!); and the 1859, 10c in two shades, dark purple and purple. Scott's Catalogue, circa 1898, is perhaps a little less sombre in its description of the 6d on laid, which is now plain violet; but on wove, purple-black, violet-black and violet; the 1859, 10c as violet-black, red-lilac and violet. It is evidence, far less authoritative than this (an obscure catalogue published in 1861) upon which Mr. Lea bases his "incontrovertible proof" that the Black-Brown is not a changeling.

The fact remains that 100,000 10c stamps, comprising the 1st order, were accepted by the Deputy P.M. General, Mr. W. H. Griffin, on or about May 28th, '59—**without comment**. Had they been in the wrong colour there would have been immediate objection, since Mr. Griffin, in his correspondence with the printers, was at all times most meticulous as to just what a stamp should be. On one occasion he objected to the gumming. That he was concerned as to colour is clear from a letter of November 22nd, '54 (referring to the 10d stamp) in which the printers say, "we would however suggest Blue as a more distinct and durable colour than Green, at the same time that it is different from that of either of the other stamps". Mr. Griffin replied "that green was selected for the colour of the new stamps because it appeared to differ more entirely than any other tint from the colours already in use—if however, in your judgment blue will be preferable, you are at liberty to make the change . . ." Of course, Mr. Griffin was right, green differing more than blue from the already existing 3d, red, 6d lilac and 12d black. Again, referring to the 7½d currency stamp, the printers write, "printed in a green tint, **as requested**; and in the case of the halfpenny, Mr. Griffin's letter contains the specific statement "the colour is to be pink as in the specimen". Also the invoices covering the stamp deliveries always refer to the **colour** of the stamps. Lilac as the tint for the 6d is referred to in **four** letters.

To the letter to which I previously referred, (Bogg's "Canada" Appendix 18-H, No. 47), Mr. Boggs has added a footnote, "this remark shows that the shades were unintentional, and due to mixing of ink, paper, **aging, exposure**, etc., etc."

Again, there is ample parallelism to support Mr. Bogg's remark—the 15c Large Head (Large Cents), presumably meant to be a purple stamp (1st issue, S.G. 52); but for 30 years oscillating through a most extraordinary variety of shades, including the "clear pale green". Also there is the U.S.A. 24c of 1861, S.G. 135-138a; seven varieties of shade (including the "a" numbers) among which are listed the bright purple greyish violet and steel blue. Apparently, the National B.N. Co. could not

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC.

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"The Canadian Philatelist"

27th Annual Convention and
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Montreal, April, 22-24, 1955

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FRED C. GREEN
95, Cottingham Street
TORONTO, ONT.

do anything better for posterity than the American B.N. Co.

In a letter to me dated 13th Aug., '52 from Mr. H. R. Holmes, F.R.P.S.L. (in his capacity as Philatelic Advisor to the British Museum), it is stated, "stamps printed during the 50's, 60's and 70's in violet or purple nowadays might be any colour from bright mauve to pale grey or even olive green, so much has time affected the original colour".

At a meeting of the R.P.S. on Dec. 14th, '44, Brig. Studd proposed and Mr H. R. Holmes seconded the resolution and concurred with the proposer's commendation of the fine condition of Mr. Beresford's stamps, especially the 6d. "The original colour of this stamp was either purple or violet, and the quality of the paper had some effect upon the colour, as in the early Swedish stamps, so that one never got a 6d in its pristine colour". At the same meeting, Sir John Wilson stated that "the thick paper 6d was about the only stamp that had managed to hold its colour and sometimes it came in a distinct purple, while others lost their colour because the ink did not stand up to time and continued exposure to light".

It appears then, that the consensus of opinion is, that practically all stamps printed circa 1860 in lilac or purple shades exist today as changelings. There is no evidence whatever that the 10c Black-Brown was a special printing existing originally in that colour—all the evidence we have indicates that it must be an extreme example of an accidental changeling.

Apropos Mr. A. E. Stephenson's letter on this subject (Oct. '54 Maple Leaves)—my original theory in "Stamp Collecting" (which appears to have been entirely overlooked) was, that it was just possible that the 1st order had been printed with lilac ink manufactured from a coal tar derivative, but improperly purified so that it contained traces of aniline.

If Mr. Stephenson has access to a fully-equipped chemical laboratory, he will note a black-brown deposit upon the glass stopper of the aniline reagent bottle.

The 10c P. Consort Black-Brown controversy will then be enhanced (I have not the time to do it) if to a mauve, purple, lilac (or what have you) printing ink traces of aniline are added in varying proportions—the ink then being smeared upon strips of paper and exposed to air (and light ?) for a period of a few months.

I am, etc.,

F. L. R. BROWN. (383)

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Remainders

DEAR SIR,

I believe a number of the Cents issue from each of these colonies were 'remaindered' and that some of these remainders exist in the 'cancelled to order' state. Would it be possible to provide an article on these remainders and their cancellations in some future issue?

Yours sincerely,

S. BRAYSHAY (552)

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

YEAR BOOK SECTION

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, (b) Fellows, and (c) Honorary Members. 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, £5 5s.; Age over 50 years, £4 4s. 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. Where a Group is formed and approved by the Committee, it shall be self-supporting and the Society will not in any way be responsible for expenses or debts incurred by any Group. 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, Convener of Study, 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 on the recommendation of the Fellowship Sub-Committee in accordance with the Rules Governing the Election of Fellows.

11.—Members or individuals of outstanding merit may be elected by the Executive Committee as Honorary Life Members of the Society for reasons of exceptional service in the field of B.N.A. Philately.

12.—Candidates for admission as Members must be eighteen years of age or over, and must be proposed and seconded by Members of the Society. Such Members under the age of 21 shall not receive the Exchange Packet.

13.—If admission be granted, the Secretary will intimate the fact to the member, and on receipt of his subscription he 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. Any member who has failed to pay his subscription by the 30th of April following the date on which the subscription falls due, shall be liable to forfeiture of his rights to membership and such privileges that membership carries. The Secretary and Treasurer shall have power to decide whether the circumstances in any individual case warrant forfeiture of membership of the Society. Where their decision is adverse to the member they will have the right to remove his name from the roll of members without cause assigned.

14.—The Annual Subscription will be Ten Shillings (Dollar Rate \$1.50), 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.

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

16.—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.

Rules Governing the Award of Fellowships

1.—Election to Fellowship of the Society shall be in the manner and form hereinafter set forth.

2.—Nominations of such members deemed worthy of election shall be sponsored by at least two members of the Society, who shall submit to the Secretary full details (on the prescribed form*) at least two months prior to the date of the Annual General Meeting.

3.—The qualifications for election to Fellowship shall be:—

(a) He must be a member of the Society.

(b) He should be distinguished by having:—

(i) carried out outstanding research in the Postal History and/or Philately of British North America.

(ii) rendered outstanding services in the advancement of the Society's interests.

N.B.—In the case of (b) (ii) the award is made in exceptional circumstances only and office-bearers whilst in office are not eligible for the award on this count.

4.—Nominations received by the Secretary shall be passed to the Fellowship Sub-Committee, who will be responsible for checking the suitability of the nominee. The Fellowship Sub-Committee shall be appointed by the President and shall comprise three senior Fellows. The Fellowship Sub-Committee shall have the power to accept or reject the nomination.

5.—Such nominations as are accepted by the Fellowship Sub-Committee shall be presented to the Committee, where election shall become effective by a two-thirds majority of members' votes recorded.

6.—Nominations rejected by the Fellowship Sub-Committee may be re-submitted for further consideration after a period of not less than three years from the date of the original submission.

7.—Where considered desirable in the interests of the Society, the Fellowship Sub-Committee may, whilst not rejecting a nomination, withhold it until such time as they consider it acceptable for presentation to the Committee for decision.

8.—The Fellowship Sub-Committee shall exercise the utmost discretion in the selection of suitable nominations in order to maintain the highest level of award and to ensure the impossibility of any abuse. All matters regarding the selection of nominations shall be treated in the strictest confidence.

*Forms are available from the Secretary.

Rules Governing the Award of the Founder's Trophy

1.—The Trophy shall be awarded only to members of the Society. It will be held by the winner for one year.

2.—The Trophy will be awarded for work considered by the Judging Committee to be the best subject of ORIGINAL or INTENSIVE research in any branch of British North American Philately.

3.—The Judging Committee will comprise the President, the Immediate Past President, and the Fellows of the Society.

4.—A quorum of this Committee shall be four, and the Committee's decision will be final.

5.—Throughout these Rules the word "Committee" shall mean the Judging Committee.

6.—The Committee may withhold the Trophy in any year when they feel the intended standard of original or intensive research has not been reached.

7.—The Committee may make the award in any year for outstanding research in previous years, provided the member concerned is still alive.

8.—Any winner of the award will understand his subject of research will be made available for its initial publication in the Society's Journal, for the benefit of all members.

9.—Nominations for the award, proposed and seconded, may be sent in through the Secretary, or brought up by the Committee themselves.

10.—All nominations, and discussion in Committee, will be treated as strictly confidential.

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Sept., 1952—DAVID GARDNER.

May, 1950—R. W. T. LEES JONES.

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 592 MITCHELL, A. J., The Little House, 11a, Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells. C.R., C.R.2, C.S., C.L., D.C.P.
 47 MITCHELL, Mrs. G. Croal, 17, Seymour Street, Dundee. C.
 46 MITCHELL, Dr. T. J., 41, Kelly Street, Greenock. C., V., P.
 109 MOIR, J. Isles, 234, Arbroath Road, Dundee. C.
 515 MONRO, H., M.A., 140, Gray Street, Aberdeen. C.M.
 547 MONTFORD, I. C., 2, Allington Court, Allington St., London, S.W.1. C.B.N.
 485 MORRIS, J. S., "Downside," 192, Nevill Avenue, Hove, 4, Sussex. C., B., N.
 79 MORTON, W. L., 11, Morven Road, Bearsden, Glasgow. C.
 317 MUNRO, Rev. J. M., 335, Albert Drive, Glasgow, S.1. C.
 343 MUSK, George, 449, Central Drive, Blackpool. C.
 639 NEFF, Leland I., 1543, Hyland Avenue, Arcadia, California, U.S.A. C.P.A.
 670 NEILL, John A., Suite 1, 725, Royal Avenue, New Westminster, B.C., Canada. C.
 198 NELSON, Harold, 680, Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal, 2, Que. C., N., B., B.W.1
 513 NICHOLSON, E. A., Temple Hill Officers' Mess, R.A.F., Changi, Singapore, 17. P.C., R.C.
 385 NICOLL, Miss Dorothy, 9, Montague Road, Burnley, Lancs. C.
 28 NISBET, Dr. Alex. F. R., 15, Berryhill Drive, Giffnock, Glasgow. C.
 85 NORTON-TAYLOR, Arthur C. B., St. Margaret's, Beaumont, Jersey, C.I. C.
 10 OGDEN, Miss B. Lyndhurst, F.C.P.S., The Nursing Home, Penzance, Cornwall. C., P.A., A., N.
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 509 PARSONAGE, J. S., 50, Greenfield Drive, Huyton, Liverpool. C.N.B.
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 524 PAYNE, W.E., 617, Honeypot Lane, Stanmore, Middlesex. C.N.B.
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 157 PEARCE, Wm. J., 15, Hilden Park, London Road, Tonbridge, Kent. C., N.
 662 PEARSON, Donald, 59, Rodney Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham. CL—C.G. P.
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 581 PETT, A., 96a, Calverley Road, Tunbridge Wells. C.B.N.
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 685 PHILLIPS, Sidney W., 27, Franks Avenue, New Malden, Surrey. CS—CGC. V.
 707 PIMM, Harry Silvey, 42, Moorside South, Newcastle-on-Tyne. C.P.
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 571 PIRRIE, D. J., 201, Auchinairn Road, Bishopbriggs, Glasgow. C., C.G.—C.G.C.
 153 PLATT, Donald L., 4, Granville Avenue, Newcastle, Staffs. B.S., C., D.C.
 507 POLE, W. V., Dr., 112, Gilmore Place, Edinburgh, 3. C.N.B.
 280 POLLOCK, F. Walter, 1019, Haddon Place, Teaneck, New Jersey, U.S.A. C.
 623 PORTER, C. A., 486, Nichol Rd., R.R.15, New Westminster, B.C., Canada. C.C.S.
 360 POULTER, Lt-Col. H., Craiglea, Manor Road, Marple, Cheshire. C.
 414 PRICE, H. J., 101, Picton Avenue, Runcorn, Cheshire. C.
 406 PRIESTLEY, Col. E. C., O.B.E., 7, Inverleith Place, Edinburgh, 4. C.
 73 PULLEN, Horace M., 3, Baring Avenue, Bradford Moor, Bradford. C.
 612 PURVEY, C. R., 507, Victoria Road, Nanaimo, B.C., Canada. C.B.N.
 354 QUARLES, Mervyn V., 8255, Ellis Avenue, Chicago, 19, Illinois. B.
 577 QUINN, D. J., c/o The National Bank, 34, College Green, Dublin, Eire. C.
 56 RAE, George D., 43, Gray Street, Aberdeen. C.
 255 REESE, Joseph, Compton Park Villa, Compton Park Villas Road, Mannamead, Plymouth. C., N., B.
 647 REICHE, Hans, 235, Cooper Street, Apt. 18, Ottawa 4, Canada. CG.V.
 38 REID, Edwin G., 13, Salisbury Terrace, Aberdeen. C., N.
 560 REID, J.S., 29, Giffnock Park Avenue, Giffnock, Glasgow. C.
 709 RENNIE, Ernest, "Bowstones," Off Bridle Rd., Woodford, Stockport, Ches. C.N.
 584 RENTON-GREEN, A. J. (Dr.), 54, West Street, Scarborough, Yorks. C.
 248 RICHARDS, Wm., 73, Deakin Leas, Tonbridge, Kent. A.
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542 ROBERTS, T. V., 27, The Grove, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 3. C., C.Q., P.B.
332 ROBERTSON, A. K., St. James Park, Brechin, Angus. C.
717 ROBERTSON, Alan W., M.B.E., "Ranworth," St. Lawrence Dr., Eastcote, Middx. PH. esp. Maritime.
93 ROBERTSON, C. D., 104, Mossiel Road, Newlands, Glasgow. C., N.
469 ROBERTSON, D. G., Little Werneth, Claremont Road, Redhill, Surrey C.
538 ROBERTSON, G., 282, Union Grove, Aberdeen. C.N.B.
481 ROBERTSON, W. A., 56, Mansewood Road, Hillpark, Glasgow, S.3. CS.
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730 RODGERS, Dr. Robert Ewing, 56, Wildwood Rd., London, N.W.11 C.
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395 SANDFORD-JOHNSON, P. B., Peartree Barn, Felfham, Near Bognor Regis, Sussex. C., N.
390 SARGEANT, Kenneth S., 18, Roselands Avenue, Eastbourne, Sussex. C.
649 SCOTT, Bernard, 6F, Wellington Court, Halifax, N.S., Canada. C.N.B.
176 SEARLES, George R. C., 191, Sandgate Road, Folkestone, Kent. C., V.
748 SEARSON, George H. R., 7, Cowper Rd., Woodthorpe, Nottingham. CQ.—CGC.
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518 SHEARER, J. L., 5, Mayfield Gardens, Aberdeen. C.N.B.
440 SHEPHERD, R., 8, Church Road, Tweedmouth, Berwick-on-Tweed. C.
533 SHEPPARD, F. S., 23, Hawthorn Gardens, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 3. C.N.B.
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722 SMART, J. D., 583, Mary Street, Oshawa, Ont., Canada. CR.—CL. Maritime.
391 SMEATON, Alex. M., 35, Regent Park Square, Glasgow, S.1. C.
591 SMILLIE, I. S., Balcarres, Albany Road, Broughty Ferry W., Dundee. C.B.N.
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693 STAFF, Frank W., Stonehaven, West Bay, Bridport. C.P.H.
290 STEAD, John Arthur, 2nd Flat, Banchory House, Melrose St., Scarborough. C.
1 STEPHENSON, Alfred E., F.C.P.S., 44, Saughtonhall Drive, Edinburgh, 12. C., P., P.H., P.B., P.A.
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630 STRINGER, K. E., Grove Lea, Lansdown Road, Bath. C.
75 STUDD, Brig. M. A., D.S.O., M.C., R.D.P., F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S., Whitewalls, Sunninghill, Berks. C., C.R., CS., B., P.H., P.E.
432 TALKES, F. H., 65, Caledon Road, Sherwood, Notts. C.
677 TEMPLETON, R. L., P.O. Box 807, St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada. N.
441 THEFUWISSEN, R. F., 10, Rue du Moulin, Nossegam (B.T.), Belgium. C.
397 THIRKELL, Spencer, 131, Avenue de Neuilly, Neuilly s/Seine, France. C.R.
450 THOMAS, R. E. C., 12, Osborne Road, Eastbourne, Sussex. C.
342 THOMPSON, C. G., 1, Belper Road, Derby. C.
587 THOMPSON, J. E. R., 7, Forster Avenue, Harton, South Shields. C.N.
464 TILLEY, E. W., 210, Old Road West, Gravesend, Kent. C., B., N.
185 TITFORD, Miss Rose, 41, Devonshire Place, London, W.1. C., N., B.
633 TODD, Norman, Happisburgh, Norfolk. C.
74 TOMLINSON, Frederick, Coombe Leigh, Chestfield Road, Whitstable, Kent. C.S., P., 1898 MAP
344 TOMLINSON, Leslie G., Betley, Nr. Crewe, Cheshire. B.
626 TONKIN, R. T., 285, Willoughby Rd., Naremburn, N.S.W., Australia. C.C.S.—CG P.
704 TOWNSIN, Sydney G. E., 11, Victoria Gdns., Heston, Middx. CR. CL. P.

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 655 VALENTINE, Donald, M.C., 7, Trent Road, Worthing, Sussex. C.
 554 VARLEY, H. B., 168, Dirkhill Road, Great Horton, Bradford, Yorks. C
 692 VAUDREUIL, David, Cmdr., R.N.V.R., Hollocombe, Strete, Nr. Dartmouth, C.N.B.
 South Devon. C
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 423 VAN SICKLE, W. P., 61, Fursecroft, George St., London, W.1. C.
 59 VIGO, John D., 98, Cowper Street, Hove, Sussex. C.
 177 WALBURN, H. G., R.R.3, Kelowna, Brit. Columbia, Canada. C., P.C.
 400 WALKER, Alan R., Orchard Gate, Church Lane, St. Marks, Cheltenham, Glos. C.
 350 WALKER, Frederick, Basford, 57, Richmond Park Ave., Bournemouth. C.
 289 WALKER, Philip G., 100, Moorside Road, Eccleshill Road, Bradford. N., E.P.
 473 WALLACE, R., "Eildon," Old Edinburgh Road, Inverness. C., B., N.
 609 WALLIS, L. A., 56a, High Street, Whitstable, Kent. C.B.N.
 535 WALLWORK, E. C., Avalon, St. Bede's, East Boldon, Co. Durham. C.N.B.
 715 WALTERS, Edwin P. F., The Dormy House, Ripon, Yorks. C.
 110 WARDHAUGH, John B., C.A., Dalcapon, 3, The Grove, Giffnock, Glasgow. C., N., B.
 506 WATSON, J. C., 35, Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie. C.N.B.
 129 WATSON, Dr. V. M. M., 3, Albyn Terrace, Aberdeen. C., N.
 519 WAY, C. B., Miss, Garthmyl Hall, Montgomery. C
 493 WETHERED, J. Graham, Byng Hotel, Folkestone, Kent. C.
 254 WELLBURN, Gerald E., R.D.P., F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S., Deerholme, Duncan, C., N., B., G.B., P.H.
 B.C., Canada. C
 81 WHITE, W., 82, Mitchell Street, Glasgow. C
 529 WHITE, W. T., 6312, Marguerite Street, Vancouver, 13, B.C., Canada. C.B.
 611 WHITEHEAD, A. (Dr.), 52, Havelock St., Amherst, N.S., Canada. C.P.V.B.N.
 543 WHITLEY, E., 25, Harker Terrace, Stanningley, Leeds. C.P., C.Q.
 618 WHITELEY, R. M., Woodbury, Durley Road, Seaton, Devon. N.
 100 WHITWORTH, Geoffrey, Westfield, Greetland, Halifax, Yorks. C., B.
 364 WIDDOWSON, H. J., Clinton Hse., Pelham Rd., Sherwood Rise, Nottingham. C
 295 WIGGINS, Herbert F., 81, Glenfield Road, Leicester. C
 681 WILDE, P. A., 36, Alfreda Road, Whitechurch, Cardiff. P.
 437 WILLAN, Dr. R., F.C.P.S., Oak House, Shaw, Lancs. N.
 599 WILLCOCK, W. M. C., 3500, Belmore Avenue, Montreal. C.
 738 WILLIAMS, Ronald M., 12224 125th St., Edmonton, Alta., Canada C.DC.O.
 570 WILLIAMS, D. J., 105, Upper Tooting Road, London, S.W.17. C.
 738 WILLIAMS, Ronald M., 12224 125th Street, Edmonton, Alta., Canada. C. DC. O.
 620 WILLIAMS, Wm., 53, Central Road, Wembley, Mddx. C.P.
 636 WILLIAMSON, Sir George A., Investment House, 6, Union Row, Aberdeen. C.N.P.
 574 WILLINGTON, K., 15, Hilary Avenue, Norwich, Norfolk. C., CR-CQ.
 410 WILLMOTT, Mrs. M. L., 28, Park Hill Rise, Croydon. C.
 551 WILSON, R., Oaklands, Cresswell Road, West Hartlepool, C.
 415 WOOD, Stanley A., 1, Dorset Street, Grey Lynn, Auckland, W.2, New Zealand. N.
 192 WOOD, Eustace, Westward Ho, 5, Cypress Road, Newport, I. of W. C.
 496 WOODALL, R. G., Forest Cottage, Holtwood, Wimborne, C. B., N., P.H., P.A., P. C.
 526 WOODLEY, A. A. J., "Mirador," 9, Headland Park Rd., Preston, Paignton, C.
 S. Devon. C
 663 WOODS, James Edward, 2, Hengrave Road, Forest Hill, London, S.E.23. C.
 585 WORSELL, J. M., 87, Northdown Park Road, Margate, Kent. C.G.C.
 646 WORWOOD, W., 6, Labonte Street, Charny, P.Q., Canada. C.
 536 WRESSELL, M., Mrs., 1, Beech Street, Paddock, Huddersfield. C.
 214 YARROLL, J. E., 111, Invergyle Drive, Glasgow, S.W.2. C., N.
 684 YARROW, Sir Harold E., Overton, Kilmacolm, Renfrewshire. C.
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7. CANADA. Notes on the 1911-1925 issues. 1949. Geo. C. Marler. A complete study of the Admirals. 75 pages.
8. CANADIAN STAMPS. 1940. Patrick Hamilton. 120 pages.
9. POSTAL STATIONERY of CANADA. 1953. Nelson Bond. 130 pages.
10. WELLS FARGO & CO.'S HANDSTAMPS and FRANKS. 1924. 85 pages.
11. STAMPLESS COVER CATALOGUE. Canada and Newfoundland. 1948. 58 pages. Konwiser and Campbell. This has been brought up to date.
12. CATALOGUE of CANADIAN RAILROAD CANCELLATIONS. 1945. 60 pages. Shaw.
13. STANDARD CANADIAN REVENUE CATALOGUE. 1945. Burke.
14. ADHESIVE REVENUE STAMPS of CANADA. 1942. R. Odell. 61 pages.
15. AIR MAIL CATALOGUE of Canada and Newfoundland. 1928. 53 pages. Smith, Crouch and Jarrett. A complete survey.
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20. STAMP SPECIALIST—Yellow. Stamp booklets and booklet panes of the World, listing 42 Canadian booklets.
21. CATALOGUE of CANADIAN PRECANCELS. 1947. Hoover. 36 pages.
22. BOOK of PRECANCELS from Frank W. Campbell used to illustrate an article printed in "Maple Leaves." Registered post both ways.
23. DINKY DAYMUS VARIETIES. 1953. A. Kelson. 55 pages.
24. BILLIG'S SPECIALIZED CATALOGUES — Varieties 1954. Hans Reiche. 48 pages.
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26. PLATE BLOCK CATALOGUE. 1954. Bileski.
27. CANADIAN FLAG CANCELLATIONS. 30 pages. A. L. McCready.
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29. CANADIAN PHILATELIC LITERATURE. 1951. A. L. McCready. 40 pages.
30. CANADIAN SILVER JUBILEES. R. A. Bond. 16 pages.
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33. CANADIAN RAILWAY GUIDE. 1944.
34. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. An early study. 33 pages. R. G. R. Dalwick.
35. STAMPS of P.E.I. 1918. B. W. H. Poole. 16 pages.
36. STAMPS OF NOVA SCOTIA. 1919. B. W. H. Poole. 20 pages.
37. STAMPS of BRITISH COLUMBIA and VANCOUVER ISLAND. 1918. Poole. 14 pages.
38. POSTAL SYSTEMS of VANCOUVER Is. and BRITISH COLUMBIA. 1849-1871. 36 pages. 1929. A Stanley Deaville.
39. CANADIAN PHILATELIC EXHIBITION. 1951. Official Catalogue.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 30th OCTOBER, 1954

NEW MEMBERS (details in full list)

- 743 HICKMAN, Kenneth M., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 744 BRUMWELL, John C. H., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 745 ATTENBORROW, C. C., Worcester Park.
 746 BOASE, George R., Streatham, S.W.16.
 747 BINNS, Harold G., Manchester.
 748 SEARSON, George H. R., Nottingham.
 749 COMBES, E., Lowestoft.

RESIGNATIONS

- 152 Charman, W. J.
 63 Nixon, W. C.
 269 Pearson, G.
 579 Smith, Dr. G. C.

DEATHS—We regret to have to report the following deaths:—

- 257 Bell, George.
 3 Gilmour, R. D.
 51 Roberts, J.

MEMBERSHIP LAPSED

- 83 Stewart, Ramsey.

Total Membership—529.

FURTHER AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP to 4th DECEMBER, 1954

(Not included in main list.)

NEW MEMBERS

- 750 BACK, David E., 37, Brockwood Lane, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. C.
 751 ARGENTI, Nicholas A., F.R.P.S.L., 88, St. James Street, London, S.W.1. B.
 752 CATER, James, 21, Auckland Road, London, S.E.19.
 753 PHILIP, Henry D., 61, Forest Avenue, Aberdeen. C.
 754 JOHNSTON, John, 17, Viewfield Avenue, Aberdeen. C. B.
 755 EDMONDS, Henry A., Railway Cottages, Berwick Station, Nr. Polegate, Sussex. C. PC.
 756 DANIELS, Michael C. S., 38, Riversdale Road, Collier Row, Romford, Essex. C.
 757 O'DONOHUE-FENNING, Seanus, 92, Ranelagh, Dublin, Eire. C.
 758 WRIGHT, G. H., 23, Palmerston Road, Boscombe, Hants. C.
 759 LOWE, Robson, 50, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. C.N.B.PE.
 760 SMILLIE, Ian, 201, King Street, Aberdeen. C.P.
 761 JAFFRAY, George B., 31, Rosehill Drive, Aberdeen. C.
 762 BOWMAN, Carl F., "Trees," Victoria Road, Ferndown, Dorset. C.N.B.
 763 WARD, Murray J., 11125, 60th Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. C.UO.PC.PER.

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 475 COOKE, J. R., Stamp Collectors' Exchange Club, Arkona, Ont., Canada.
 588 LIGHTFOOT, E. G. H., 164, Stroud Road, Gloucester.
 589 LIGHTFOOT, Mrs. O. M., 164, Stroud Road, Gloucester.
 474 GELINAS, Capt. J. A., General Delivery Annexe IV, Brooke Army Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, U.S.A.
 243 MACNAB, R. S., P.O. Box 1244, Station B, Ottawa, Ont., Canada.
 210 RICHARDSON, Edward A., 303, Pin Oak Drive, La Marque, Texas, U.S.A.
 646 WORWOOD, W., 1404, 13th Avenue West, Charney, Que., Canada.

RESIGNATIONS

- 331 HANDS, Lt.-Col. S. E.
 248 RICHARDS, W.
 332 ROBERTSON, A. K.
 59 VIGO, D. J.
 618 WHITELEY, R. M.

DEATHS. We regret to have to report the following death:—

- 12 GALLOWAY, G.

Revised Total Membership—537.

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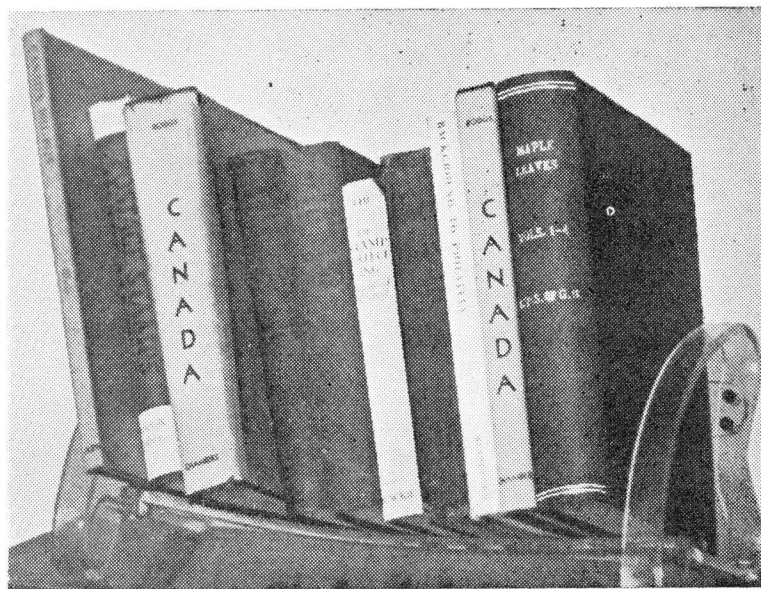
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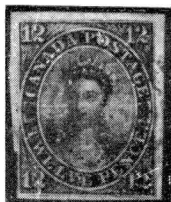
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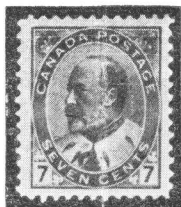
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Vol. 5 No. 7

APRIL, 1955

Whole No. 35

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A Few Words from the Author's Foreword.

"For over three years inquiries have continued to come in asking for a new Edition. The editors feel that regular editions are essential to keep up with changing prices which go along with changing times. All prices in the catalogue are net values of today.

"This 8th Edition has been under preparation ever since its predecessor came off the press. No catalogue is ever really complete. We have a much enlarged editorial staff of wonderful co-workers, many of whom are Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society or members of the leading Philatelic Societies of North America. There have been many unnamed parties who have from time to time contributed items for our attention. To them, though not listed, I give my sincere thanks for their interest and helpful suggestions.

"You will find many changes in the 8th Edition and you will also notice some new sections have been added. First you will notice the section on Early Covers and Cancellations. To many this will be most welcome. True, it is brief, but on close study, you should find it very interesting and helpful.

"The section on Essays and Proofs of Canada has been completely revamped by a group of the Essay-Proof Society. This is now the last word up to the moment. The Postage issues required a thorough overhauling. Five years since the last Edition has produced many changes in value. In that time, a small army of new collectors of Canadian items has come into being. Dealers everywhere are without adequate supplies of Canadian stamps. We predict steadily increasing prices on these issues, as the supply is so limited. A very broad study was made of prices from dealer lists, auction sales, and collectors' wants. We have tried to present what we call realistic prices, based on common sense supply. Several postage issues have been raised as a result while several revenue issues were lowered, and the reverse is also true. The Stationery section was given serious study by a specialist group of these issues, last year. Their findings are here presented, with several additions to bring it all up to date, when sent to press.

"Plate block collecting has taken the country by storm. The prices herein are for the cheapest position and plate number. Only for the Silver Jubilee and Royal Visit of 1939 are the prices given for each position and plate number. Another new feature is the listing with number issued, for all imperforate issues.

"This Edition presents, for the first time, what we believe a very full listing of permits and meter cancellations. These are postal issues, just as much as adhesive stamps. They make a very interesting section of Canadian Collecting. No attempt has been made to place values on them, at this time, but many are very rare. Every page of the previous Edition has been carefully scrutinized and additions, deletions, or price changes have been made with studied consideration.

"These rambling words cover, in brief way, the contents of this 8th Edition."

L. SEALE HOLMES, M.D.

The previous seven editions were sold out in short time, and now this new edition, with a grand array of expert talent acting as co-editors, brings it all up to date. There is no other work like it in existence; it can be used with complete confidence because of the positive information it provides on Canadian philately.

The cuts stand out on the coated stock paper and the type is so arranged to make the catalogue easily read and a quick reference at any page will pick out the item for which you are looking, at a glance. This 330-page catalogue is a must for all libraries, students on Canadian stamps and the stamp den.

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Vol. 5 No. 7

APRIL, 1955

Whole No. 35

Notes and Comments

Newfoundland

When we took over the Editorship we tried to get a regular column or page running on this popular country. Dr. R. Willan has now undertaken to provide this in future. We hope he will have the full support of all interested members.

London Get-together

It was promised at the last of these that there would be another in the Spring, and we now hear from Geoff. Harper that it has been arranged for Saturday the 2nd April. As before, it will be at the Shaftesbury Hotel, and there will be lunch for those who tell Geoff. in advance. The starting time for the programme will be 2 p.m., so lunch will be at 12.30. Don't miss this if you are at all interested in the Society—it's a "proper do!"

Pre-Cancel Study Group

In the Year Book Section of the January number we gave the Secretary of this Group as George Manley. We should have given it as in the President's list on page 170—Capt. R. B. Hetherington is now in that office. In the same list, that of the President, should have been the R.P.O. and T.P.O. Group—see foot of page 197—and in the Year Book list on page 197 should have been all those which the President set out and which do not appear on that page. Apologies also to Frank Staff for calling him "Frاند."

The Weather

The severe weather in January was a fairly effective showing of what Winter could do to us. Then came a spell almost of Spring which made us think, prematurely, that Spring was about to come and that we could once more think of gardens and outdoor recreation. Just as we were settling down to enjoying ourselves, back came old man Winter again, this time worse than the January showing. At the time of writing this there seems hope that the bad spell is terminating.

Scotland

Undoubtedly the worst impact of both spells came to the North of Scotland. George Beverley writes from Aberdeen:—"We are having a severe winter here as far as the weather is concerned—continual frost or snow with little respite. Still we are very fortunate compared with the folks further north in Caithness and Sutherland, where the 'planes and helicopters are kept busy dropping relief rations for the unfortunate folks in that area, and also for the cattle and sheep. According to information coming through, there are hundreds of sheep and lambs dead, and a few thousand missing in the hills and high country for lack of fodder. I sincerely hope that the official total will be considerably less than expected, but the figures will not be confirmed until the thaw sets in. The loss, however, will undoubtedly be considerable."

New South Wales

As we write, the radio is trying, in inadequate words, to give some picture of the terror, desolation and devastation caused by the torrential flooding "down under." The "Daily Mail" today bears photographs of a woman being hoisted by a helicopter from a garage roof just above water level, and the "Times" and other papers show horrible pictures of flooded Maitland, and of messages for help marked on roofs at Narrowmine. Member D. G. Cox lives at Tighe's Hill, Newcastle, N.S.W. We sincerely hope he is all right. An air letter is on its way to Donald; we'll report to members in the next issue.

Precancels

In George Manley's article last issue, page 179, the re-assembly of the type lost a complete line in the information about setting No. 4. The third line has been dropped out, which should have read "were any, they," and the whole note under this heading No. 4 should read: "No essays are known for this type, but if there were any, they were probably unidentifiable from the normal postal issues." Please correct your copy.

Payments to Canada

In several issues we have repeatedly stated the formula which must be followed to send cash to Canada in order to receive publications from there or from the States. Once more we repeat, there is an embargo on dollars and you can't send cash out of this country or import items from Canada or U.S.A. **WITHOUT FILLING IN FORMS.** It is no good sending cheques over there; you must send International Money Orders or Bank Drafts in Canadian or U.S.A. dollars according to which country is concerned. For these you should apply to your local bank, who will tell you how they are obtained. There is no difficulty in obtaining them to pay for the import of a single copy of any work published overseas.

Norman Todd

Although his registered office still remains at Happisburgh, the business is now being carried on from 30, Church Road, Southbourne, Bournemouth. Don't forget to alter his address on your list.

Stitched Booklets

The following statement is taken from Norman Todd's C.N.L. The stapled normal booklet is sold over the counter and is not suitable for use in the recently-introduced vending machine, which requires a smooth upper and lower surface to clear the captive ledges of the machine platform. It therefore became necessary to avoid the projections of the wire staples, which increased the thickness of the booklet, by the introduction (as in this country and for the same reason) of stitched articles. It is true that there are at present a few only of the machines, but the number is likely to grow and the stitched variety is not going to be a rarity.

Support Our Advertisers

We have frequently re-iterated the necessity of maintaining a sound advertising revenue if this our Journal is to flourish. With the advent of six issues a year instead of four this becomes even more necessary. A lot of work is put in to attract and keep our advertisers; from time to time it becomes quite clear that the members are not doing their share. One of our newest advertisers offered something for nothing—only write for it—last time and hasn't had a single reply! What are YOU doing to help?

There are four points which, if observed, could materially help in improving this situation. If they are observed, the work of your officers to try and give you the best possible service can be strengthened. If they are neglected, the members can prepare themselves to face carrying the full cost of the Journal in future, and the eventual reduction of issues back to four each year instead of the increase to twelve, one each month, towards which we hope to work.

What do you want?

The American Philatelist canvassed members of the American Philatelic Society, by questionnaire, as to their likes and dislikes of the contents of their Journal and as to how their preferences ran. We do not feel that the result can of necessity be applied to our readers, but we are curious enough to wonder what result we should obtain in such a similar canvass. Here are some of the A.P.S. figures:—

<i>Item</i>	<i>Want More</i>	<i>Want Less</i>
Postal History	536	137
Cover articles	348	213
Stamp articles	681	20
Topical articles	297	260
New Issue News	418	217
Chapter (Group) activities ...	191	333
Officers' reports	214	305
Literature reviews	399	147

We should welcome a postcard from any member similarly willing to express his views on what he likes best in our pages, what he would like more of or less of, and any other comments or suggestions thought useful. We cannot undertake to reply to such writers, but we will summarise their opinions in a review at a later date.

The Four Points

These are simple enough and can be applied to a greater or lesser degree by every member. Most of us deal principally through the post, and it is in postal purchasing that the four points can be most effectively applied.

1. Always mention Maple Leaves when you deal with any firm, even if they do not advertise in this Journal.
2. Deal preferably with the firms which do advertise in our pages, and tell them why you deal with them: "I saw your ad. in Maple Leaves," etc. Do this even with firms you've dealt with for years.
3. When you have to deal with other firms for some special reason, tell them that you do so against your decision only to deal with OUR advertisers, and ask them why they don't advertise in our pages.
4. Regard these principles as being really important and plug away constantly on this theme.

Remember that the bulk of the work of this Society falls on less than half-a-dozen members who without any thought of glory or any reward whatsoever except the success of the Society, give up all their spare time. You who enjoy their efforts are not asked to do much in return. Is it too much to ask you really to try and carry out the above precepts?

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

All those that have known me for some time are aware that I am suffering from an incurable ailment—namely "wandering feet"—and being once more on my travels I am writing these notes some 21,000 feet up in the air in the perfect comfort of a "Viscount." What a beautiful aircraft this is. In the past seven or eight years I have covered well over a quarter million miles by air, and in the progress have sampled most types of planes, but our own "Viscount" beats the lot!

Extensive travelling is not always the unmitigated pleasure imagined by those staying at home, but it does provide the opportunity of meeting many of our friends and members living abroad. Only by chatting with them does one realise what a strong link is our Society Journal—"Maple Leaves"! Many of them, particularly those isolated from other Canadian collectors, such as our solitary Belgian member, Mr. Theuwissen, or his counterpart in France, Mr.

Thirkell, count the days to the next issue of "Maple Leaves," and when it comes they read it—many times—and from cover to cover!

Our Canadian and American friends also enjoy it thoroughly, to which the steadily increasing number of members from abroad bears witness. Many of them have told me, or written, how delighted they were at the news of the impending increase in issues to six a year.

I feel I must not let this opportunity pass of offering congratulations from all of us to Charlie de Volpi on being elected President of the British North American Philatelic Society, our friendly rival across the ocean. Charlie is one of the oldest Canadian members of the C.P.S. of G.B., and in the past has brought many of his Canadian friends to our fold. He tells me he is seriously thinking of coming to our Convention this year—and he is likely to be joined by several of our prominent members from Canada and the United States.

You will have seen the "STOP PRESS" notice in the January issue that we have advanced the Convention by one week to avoid a clash with the Postal History Convention scheduled for early October. There is little fresh news about our own show, although a reminder to send your booking to Geoff. Harper as soon as possible is indicated. He already has got a list of bookings, and the number of lower-priced rooms is limited and may soon be taken up.

Some of the new Study Groups mentioned in my previous notes are gradually taking shape, but progress is slow. May I again appeal for more support for these Study Groups. If you are specially interested in a particular section of B.N.A. philately, it will not only help you to learn more about the issue, but may also be the means of acquiring some of those missing items. Interchange of some duplicated varieties may prove to be one of the strongest links in the Study Groups.

(EDITOR'S NOTE:—The above message was received from Switzerland)

10c PRINCE CONSORT OF 1859

The Repaired Impressions of No. 97 retouch and of the White Flaw variety on the second position of the plate.

By W. E. LEA (504)

The Retouch and Recut side lines of the 10c Prince Consort issue was first discovered and the plate position given by Mr. R. W. T. Lees-Jones in 1931. The information concerning this extraordinary variety was first published in "The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain" (September, 1931).

Having recently had the opportunity of examining the proof and thirteen copies contained in Mr Lees-Jones collection, I was surprised to make the discovery of an example of a repaired impression which does not show duplications.

As will be seen from the enlarged illustration and from the sketch diagram, the lower right-hand corner of the background has been retouched by the strengthening of many lines both horizontally and vertically. Both the left and right outer frame lines have also been recut from positions level with the N of Canada and the A of Postage, and down their entire length until joining the bottom frame line: here the left-side recut ends, but the right-hand recut continues round the angle of the corner and along the bottom frame lines for approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm. The cross-lined background in the lower right corner has obviously received the attention of the engraver, because many of the vertical and horizontal lines have been strengthened in several places. One can observe that some of the horizontal lines encroach slightly on the white space between the lateral frame lines.

The retouching is confined to the space below the Roman numeral "X" except for two short horizontal lines immediately above the right-hand extremity of its base.

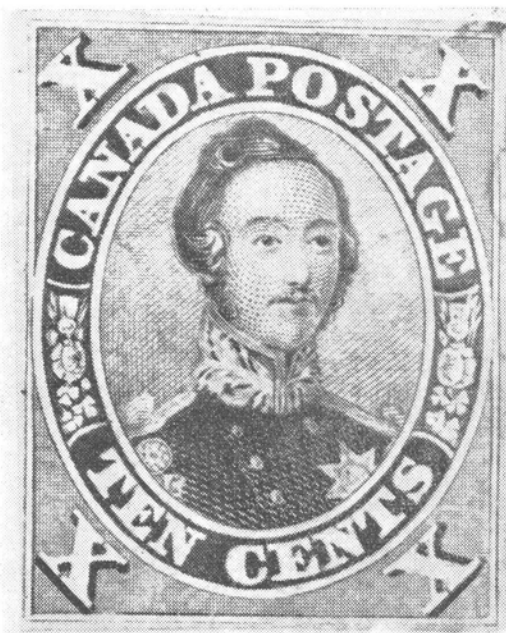


FIG. 1 (Left)
Enlarged illustration of position
97 from the proof sheet, showing
recut corner at lower right.

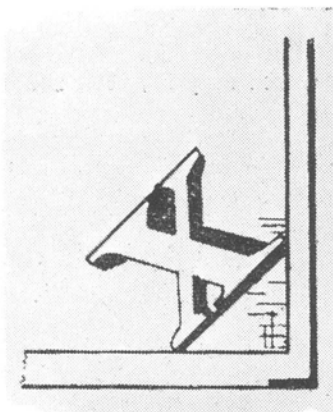


FIG 2 (Above)
Sketch shewing the characteristics
of the recut.

Mr. Lees-Jones successfully proves it to be position No. 97 in the sheet. The identification is the recut side lines together with a guide dot which occurs in the lower margin immediately below the left numeral X. On sorting the thirteen copies into the printing groups, I found a mint copy of the Black Brown Printing No. 1, four copies Printing No. 3, two copies Printing No. 4, one copy Printing No. 8. The 9th to the 16th printings were not represented,



Fig. 3. A series of ten stamps from position 97 showing the recut on the proof, 1st, 3rd, 4th and 8th printings; whilst the 17th, 19th, 23rd and 26th printings do not show a recut on this position. This would indicate that some time between the 8th and 17th printings, position 97 was re-entered.

but there were examples of the 17th, 19th, 23rd and 26th Printings. Careful examination of the last four printings revealed a philatelic phenomenon, for whilst the evidence of position 97 was there in the recut side, base lines and position dot under the left "X," all evidence of the retouch had disappeared and the cross-lined background had been completely restored (see Fig. 3).

It immediately occurred to me that here was evidence of a co-inciding re-entry and undoubtedly the first proven case in Canadian philately of a repaired impression which does not show duplications. The only possible explanation of this restoration of the background to a complete state is that sometime between May 31, 1862 and July 9, 1864 (the respective dates of the 9th and



Fig. 4. Note the colourless flaw behind the Prince Consort's head, level with NA of CANADA.

17th printings) the plate of the 10c had been re-entered or alternatively position No. 97 had been completely repaired by the re-application of the transfer roller.

It is interesting to note that when the side and base lines were recut by hand, the impression on the plate must have been much deeper and wider than the corresponding impressions made by the transfer roller, for whilst the printings subsequent to the 17th show all the frame lines strengthened, the position of the original recut lines is still obvious and can easily be recognised.

As the retouch and recut occur on the first printing and on a proof, I am of the opinion that, owing to a short transfer of position No. 97, the engraver



Fig. 5. Note absence of colourless flaw behind Prince Consort's head on Position No. 2, No. 8 is the "string of pearls" variety.

was obliged to strengthen this subject by retouching and recutting before the plate was put to press.

Unfortunately, the rarity of this variety has precluded the discovery of the actual date when the repair occurred, but it must have been between January 23rd, 1862 and July 9th, 1864—the respective dates of the eighth and seventeenth printings. All students of Canadian stamps should examine their copies of the 10c, 1859. If they discover examples of either the first or second state of this variety, they should communicate with me, and if possible send the specimens for my inspection: only in this way can it be established when the repair to the 10c plate took place.

From the writer's own observations it would appear that the line-engraved plates of the 1859 issue were subject to frequent repair—far more frequently than is generally realised, and the incidence of plate varieties on the later printings of the 10c denomination, which are not to be found on the early printings, persuades one to the opinion that the 10c plate must have been re-entered throughout.

Additional confirmation can be obtained from position No. 2 on the plate. This stamp is easily identified by the three dots which occur on the outer frame line above the left numeral "X." On all the early printings one observes a white space or colourless flaw immediately behind the Prince Consort's head at a point level with NA of Canada (see illustration No. 4). This variety occurs also on the stamp immediately below (No. 12). The absence of the three dots on the upper frame line identifies this position.

The later printings of the 1859 10c position (No. 2) no longer show this colourless flaw; the cross hatching behind the head has been completely restored, careful examination rules out the possibility of a hand retouch because the restoration has been so well executed that only the three dots on the top frame line identify the position, further proof of a co-inciding re-entry.

Whilst I have so far been unable to ascertain with any certainty the approximate date when this plate was repaired by re-entry, examination of the Printings have shown me that whilst the stamps of the 11th Printing order appear always in a worn state, those from the 12th order do not show any signs of wear; indeed the lines of the cross hatched background have a firm and clear appearance, which would indicate that some time between December 17th, 1862, and February 27th, 1863, the respective dates on the 11th and 12th orders, every subject on the 1859 10c plate was repaired by re-entry, and because the transfer roller was fitted with a side point, the siderographer was able to obtain co-incidence on the majority of the positions on the plate.

It is well known that varieties which occur on later printings do not always occur on the early printings; Illustration No. 5 shows an unused pair which are identified as position No. 2 and 3. Position 3 is interesting because it is the so-called "String of Pearls" variety: one observes a row of dots in the white space of the outer oval of the vignette which start just above the final A of Canada and extend through the right numeral "X." So far I have found this variety only on stamps of the later printings, in all cases subsequent to the 12th order: consequently, I would greatly appreciate the co-operation of other Canadian collectors in an endeavour to discover whether copies of this variety appear on stamps from Printing orders prior to the 12th. At present I am of the opinion that this variety was due to a slight damage to the plate during repair.

For those readers not initiated into plate study, I would define a repaired impression as a subject on a plate that has been restored by the re-application of the transfer roller after the plate has been put to press and been used for printing stamps.

Consequently, where a repaired impression has been identified, the stamps printed from that position would be found in two states—the original state before repair and the second state following repair.

GROUP NEWS

ABERDEEN continue with their successful season. The December exhibition was by J. Millar Allen and dealt with the 1859, 1864, 1868 to 1872 issues of Canada. The report tells of "scarce re-entries and postmarks, numerous entires in perfect condition, strips and singles of the scarce watermarked issues." For January, the members were the guests of two Canadians, Dr. and Mrs. Orkin, and the exhibition was from Mrs. Orkin's collection. This contained many fine early imperforates, but maintained its strength right through an excellent display of later and modern issues. In February, exhibits were given by "Stevie" and by Daniel Gardner. "Stevie" gave an exhaustive and provocative display of the philatelic study which can be lavished on the "Admiral" issues. Daniel Gardner provided a display of entires from Arctic Circle post offices—many little known places where the mail is only collected once or twice a year—and other items of unusual interest from the frozen North.

LONDON Section has been holding monthly meetings since September.

On the 16th September, the members entertained themselves with a "Six Sheets or Sixpence Fine" night, and an enormously wide range of material was shown.

One of the largest gatherings on record appeared on the 14th October to see with watering mouths the President's display of the Fifty-Niners.

An unusual departure from the normal

kind of meeting took place on the 11th November. Mr. T. J. Edwards, of H. R. Harmer's, gave his talk, "Leaves from an Auctioneer's Diary" with enormous verve.

On the 9th December, Mr. H. L. Darnell, the Secretary of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Study Group, gave a most comprehensive display of his countries from his own collection, reinforced by some very choice material indeed from the astonishing collection of Mr. N. Argenti recently shown at the Royal.

More Provincials were shown on the 13th January; this time they were modern Newfoundlanders belonging to Mr. T. R. Hutton.

WEST RIDING have held two meetings so far during the winter, and a third has been arranged for March 22nd. At the first meeting three new members were enrolled.

The displays for each meeting were given by one of the new members. Mr. Godfrey Mellor, who showed his collection of Colony of Canada at the first meeting and the Dominion issues of Canada up to 1911 at the second meeting. Both displays contained many unusual items, notable amongst which was an unused copy of the 12d., one or more copies on *each* type of paper of the 3d Beaver showing the major re-entry, a fine range of proofs and essays, and many examples of the Large Cents issues on watermarked and laid papers.

Railway and T.P.O. Study Group

After two years' existence the R.P.O. Group boasts a study circle of some 24 members. Our chief aim is to amplify the data given in Shaw's catalogue, and to this end it is vitally necessary to obtain the fullest possible collaboration of C.P.S. and B.N.A. members. With this purpose in view, Mr. J. Millar Allen has made an appeal to the latter Society, and as a result we hope shortly to establish worth while contacts with B.N.A. specialists who are so eminently able to further our knowledge of this particular branch of B.N.A. philately.

For my part I should like once more to appeal to our members to come forward, if they have not already done so, and join

us in our endeavour to put R.P.O.s "on the map."

I should also like, if I may, to pay an earnest tribute to Squadron-Leader P. R. Grey, who has done so much painstaking work on our behalf as evidenced by our own journal and the wider philatelic press. It is almost exclusively due to him that we have made any progress at all, and I am sure that I can say on my own behalf, and on behalf of all our R.P.O. members, "Very well done indeed, and thank you!"

Finally, may I re-iterate to all members of our Society who have not yet caught up with the R.P.O. band-wagon this appeal—"The R.P.O. Study Group needs YOU!"
C. F. G.

King Edward VII Issue Study Group

It is proposed to organise the running of the Group as follows:—

- (a) Information will be circulated to members of the Group in the form of news sheets issued at intervals, depending on the availability of suitable material.
- (b) To facilitate study and the recording

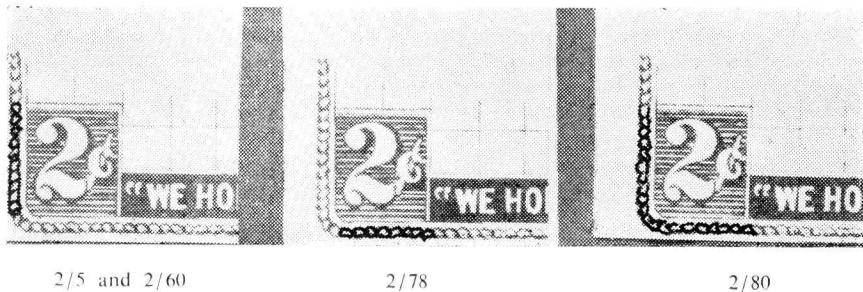
of information, the news sheet will be issued in the following sections:—

1. Historical—i.e., general data, quantities issued, etc.
2. Plates, plate markings, guide lines, etc.
3. Paper.
4. Perforation and perf. varieties.



PLATE TWO—The two-line retouch to the base cable

- 97 Left—Heavy, half way up '2.' Right—level of Ceylon. Base—strong under N, a little too deep a cut downwards. The bottom of the two lines extends, at left, perhaps $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. beyond the cable. Top line right angles to become left side.
- 98 Left—Heavy, to bottom of Canada level. Right—to top of figure '2.' Base—projection at left outside rope. Extension as 97 but perhaps 1 mm. There is a horizontal scratch on this stamp, above Australia.
- 99 Fairly heavy. Left side recut to top. Right—nil. Base—left to right, fine line ends at right, then a second line ending in apparently two fine lines. An extra third line appears as a tangent to the top line, below VASTER.
- 100 Retouched. Special dot under rope immediately below A of HAS. Dot below HAS.



The recut cable links of Plate 2. Stamps 5, 60, 78 and 80.

CABLE LINK RETOUCHES

Stamp No.

Details

- 5 and 60 The links of cable in the left vertical section, outside the left side of the left value tablet have been recut by hand. They are almost identical, but can be separated by:
Stamp 5—has no compass arc.
Stamp 60—has a strong compass arc.
(See sketch on page 131 of July 1954 issue for compass arc).
- 78 The links of cable immediately below the left value tablet have been recut by hand.
- 80 The links of cable surrounding the left value tablet, at the left and below, have been recut by hand.

NEW ISSUES FOR 1955

The new 10c design "Eskimo Hunter" was issued on the 21st February; thank you, Herbert Buckland and Cyril Purvey for First Day covers. The stamp was also available overprinted "G" from that date. Plates 1 and 2.

On the 4th April will be issued a new 5c blue illustrating two Whooping Cranes in flight and a 4c purple with the head of a Musk Ox. These are to call attention to Canada's National Wildlife Week, April 10th-16th. The 5c will be in the standard large horizontal format and in panes of 50. The 4c will be small size vertical and in panes of 100. These stamps will not be overprinted with the letter "G." Both from two plates, 1 and 2.

We are also to have two special commemoratives this year, for the Jubilee of the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and for the first International Boy Scouts' Jamboree to be held in Canada. There will also be two more Prime Minister series portraying the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper and the Rt. Hon. Richard Bedford Bennett. Dates for these are not yet announced.

The following plates have so far been used for the current Q.E. issue:—

1c, 3c, 5c	Plates 1 & 2
2c	Plates 1 - 3
4c	Plates 1 - 5
5c	Plates 1 - 6

THE TRAVELLING POST OFFICES OF NEWFOUNDLAND

In the table of sea route T.P.O.s on page 172 of the January 1955 issue of *Maple Leaves* the ships' names were printed out of alignment with the routes. The table is therefore re-printed below.

Although it would seem possible that the ships allocated to the various routes might vary; they have in fact, it appears, so far faithfully remained on the same routes year after year, and the table is a fairly reliable guide in this respect.

Exact lettering of postmarks.	Notes.	Ships' Names.
ARG. & N. SYD. T.P.O. ROUTE A.	(Argentia and North Sydney.)	S.S. BURGEO. S.S. BACCALIEU.
ARG. & N. SYD. T.P.O. ROUTE B.		S.S. BAR HAVEN.
ARG. & P.A.B. T.P.O.	(Port aux Basques)	S.S. BACCALIEU.
LABRADOR T.P.O.	(St. John's to Hopedale, etc.)	S.S. NORTHERN RANGER.
LEW. & C.BK. T.P.O.	(Lewisporte and Corner Brook.)	S.S. SPRINGDALE.
LEW. & FOGO T.P.O.		S.S. CLYDE.
LEW. & SHOE COVE T.P.O.		S.S. SPRINGDALE. S.S. KYLE.
PLACENTIA BAY T.P.O.	(Argentia and Isle Valen.)	M.V. BURIN.
ST.J. C.H. & C.BK. T.P.O.	(St. John's, Cooks Harbour and Corner Brook.)	S.S. NORTHERN RANGER.
ST.J. & HOPEDALE T.P.O.		S.S. KYLE.
ST. JOHN'S & LEWISPORT T.P.O.		S.S. GLENCOE.
ST.J. & LEW. T.P.O.		S.S. GLENCOE.

(AMENDMENT TO THE RAILWAY P.O. TABLE ON PAGE 171—
THE LAST ITEM SHOULD BE TYPE 17F.)

QUEEN ELIZABETH 4 CENTS COIL VARIETY

By ERNEST WHITELEY (543)

I set out the above photo-micrograph to show in the centre stamp a recently discovered variety which I purchased, as such, from a well-known Leeds dealer the other day. It occurs on the 4 cents value of the current Q.E. coils.

On the left side, the cypher between the letters 'E.R.' and the currency symbol "c" are both definitely doubled. It looks a lot better on the stamp itself than the Photo-micrograph shows it.

I saw two examples in the dealer's shop, but bought only one. The other was not exactly the same as this but the differences were very minute and I didn't consider it worth while buying both.

There is a noticeable difference in the left side of the oval to the vignette, the engraving looks thicker and not nice clean lines as on Number One.

Can anyone throw any more light on this variety?



Q.E. 4 cents Coil Variety (left side of second stamp)

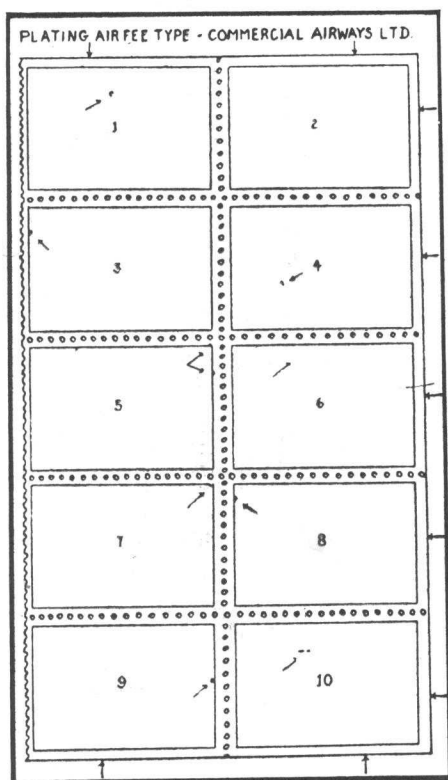
CLIPPINGS FROM B.N.A. MAGAZINES

12. PLATING A SEMI-OFFICIAL AIR STAMP

By G. H. FAY

It is my humble opinion that the majority of aerophilatelists start their hobby with a multitude of cheap and medium priced mint sets, generally trying to reach a goal of say, a thousand varieties. Unless one has sufficient means to acquire these at once, it will take two or three years to assemble them. During this period one accumulates many aeronautical items—flown covers, used airmails, par avion labels and probably some semi-officials.

Having assembled a representative collection of airmail stamps, with additional material showing the development of air-mail service, and having studied his



stamps to pick out varieties, the collector generally has the desire to try plating.

With the official air mail issues, this is almost impossible, as the sheets are too large and have too small a variety of slight constant markings to make plating possible or where a stamp might be plated

from the various settings of the surcharge, a complete sheet to check by is generally beyond the resources of the collector. However, some of the semi-official airmail stamps offer an ideal solution, especially those of the Commercial Airways Ltd. of Canada, now obsolete, but still available through certain Canadian dealers and thru auctions. The stamps were issued in sheets of ten (2 x 5) so one can make a plate at a small outlay.

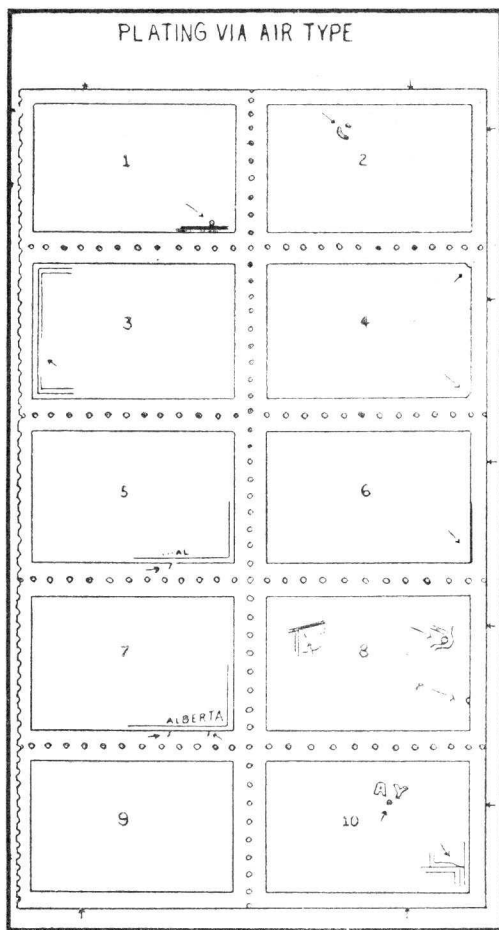
Having secured two complete mint sheets of the Commercial Airways Ltd., black "Air Fee" type stamps, from different sources, as well as covers bearing the stamps and cardboard proofs, I had material enough to pick out the constant variations for each position in the sheet, which for the benefit of those interested, are as follows:

- No. 1. Straight edge at top; small white circle below AL of Commercial.
- No. 2. Straight edge at top and right side.
- No. 3. White dot on outer frame line upper left side.
- No. 4. Straight edge at right; small black line at upper right of B.C. on map.
- No. 5. Black bumps on outside of outer frame at upper right corner and upper right side.
- No. 6. Straight edge at right; white dot over second C of Commercial.
- No. 7. V break in outer frame line in upper right corner.
- No. 8. Straight edge at right; broken outerframe line, upper left side.
- No. 9. Straight edge at bottom; black dot between frame lines near centre of right side.
- No. 10. Straight edge at right and bottom; broken line under second C of Commercial.

From *The Air Post Journal*, April, 1934.

13. FURTHER PLATING OF A SEMI-OFFICIAL AIR STAMP

By G. H. FAY



which appear in the first, or "VIA AIR" type:

No. 1. Straight-edge at top. White spot on bottom inner frame line $3/16$ " from the right.

No. 2. Straight-edge top and right. Broken top of second "C" in "COMMERCIAL." Nick in bottom frame at left of "AIR."

No. 3. Break in inner vertical frame line at left of "AIR" in left hand "VIA AIR" extending from cross-bar of "A" to bottom of circle enclosing the "VIA AIR."

No. 4. Straight-edge at right. Both upper and lower right corners broken.

No. 5. Single colored dash from outer frame line at bottom under dot to left of "A" in "ALBERTA."

No. 6. Straight line at right. Lower right outer frame thick.

No. 7. Colored dashes from outer frame line at bottom under "A" and under "RT" of "ALBERTA."

No. 8. Straight-edge at right. Nick in outer right frame line about $1/4$ " from base. White dot in ribbon below period of "D" of "LTD." Added vertical dash in upper left-hand cloud effect.

No. 9. Straight-edge at the bottom.

No. 10. Straight-edge at bottom and right. White dot below "AY" of "AIRWAYS." Line over right bottom ornament bent.

From *The Air Post Journal*, June, 1935.

Supplementing my article on plating the second, or "AIR FEE" type of stamps of the Commercial Airways, Ltd., which appeared in the April 1934 issue of the "Airpost Journal," I offer for the benefit of those interested, the constant variations

14. COLOR FORMULA FOR CANADA 1851-1859 STAMPS

A handwritten manuscript on old legal size laid paper, recording the color formula of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson from about 1849(?) to 1858, and their successors the American Bank Note Co. has just been shown us by J. Herbert Monds. The formula for bank note, bond and certificate colors will be published in a future *JOURNAL*, but those for three Canada postage stamps during this period are appended. It was found in a Brooklyn,

N. Y. house formerly occupied by Mr. Cassin, of the American Bank Note Co., who died about 1935. When found, there were mint top sheet margin pairs of the respective stamps lightly attached, by the stamp gum, opposite each color record. Under each pair was noted the U.S.A. value translation into cents, thus—"5 cent stamps," "12 cent stamps," and "1 cent stamps."

Three Pence Canada Post Office Stamps

3 Venetian Red

1 Orange Mineral

1 Trieste Vermillion (left out at $\frac{1}{2}$ Penny Canada Post Office Stamps pleasure)

1 American Vermillion

1 Patent Dryer

6 Pence Canada Post Office Stamps

6 Rose Pink

2 Purple Lake

1 White Lead

 $\frac{1}{2}$ Prussian Blue

1 Orange Mineral

2 Oxide of Zinc

Patent Dryer, to suit

Penny Canada Post Office Stamps

2 Purple Lake

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Carmine Lake

8 White Lead

3 Kremnitz White

3 Patent Dryer

2 Pearl Ash

From *The Essay-Proof Journal*,

April, 1945.

TREASURER'S REPORT ON THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS TO 30th SEPTEMBER, 1954

The statements given below show the receipts and payments for the General, Founder's and Life Membership Funds for the year ended 30th September, 1954, together with comparative figures for 1952-53 for the General Fund only.

The General Fund shows that current subscription income is slightly lower than last year, but this is largely accounted for by the greater number of advance payments received in 1952-53 than in 1951-52. Furthermore, the number of unpaid subscriptions carried forward was slightly higher than usual, but many of these have been collected subsequently.

During the year a number of long-standing advertising arrears have been paid, leaving only a small balance outstanding. Current advertising income—a very important item in the accounts—has been maintained at its previous level, whilst the sale of back numbers has reached a new record total. Magazine costs this year include the cost of re-printing Volume 1 and providing an index. Sales of these two items have covered almost half of the expense incurred, and it seems probable that almost the whole cost will be recovered by the end of the current year. Printing costs have risen again, this year by £21, but this is partially off-set by a reduction in the cost of blocks. Administrative expenses are slightly higher in all cases.

Not without some qualms, I have this year given my support to the proposal to issue *Maple Leaves* six times a year instead of four. Naturally this will increase considerably our annual expenditure on the magazine, but some of this will be recovered from advertising and the steadily rising membership of the Society should soon provide the extra income necessary to cover the balance.

The Founder's Fund is now closed. The deficit on the fund, after all expenses incurred in preparing the trophy have been paid, has been met by a grant from the General Fund.

The form of the Convention Fund account has been altered this year to show the full cost of the Buxton Convention and the balances in hand before and after that event. In order to do this, some receipts and payments after the 30th September have had to be taken into account, but this makes the account more informative than one closed at the year-end.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking all my fellow-officers for their kind assistance during the year, as well as all those members who send kind thoughts but to whom I rarely have time to send a personal reply.

J. P. MACASKIE,

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN Financial Statements, Year ended 30th September, 1954 (a) General Fund

Previous Year		RECEIPTS		Previous Year		PAYMENTS	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Subscriptions:		...		Printing and Stationery ...		...
8	16 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
212	0 11	Arrears	8 5 11	Affiliation Fees:	3 3 0	...	...
28	9 3	Current	198 1 11	English Congress	1 10 0	...	...
		Advance	30 9 9	Scottish Association	...	...	...
249	7 1		236 17 7				
Magazine:		...		Magazine:		...	
1	10 0	Adverts:	17 0 0	Printing Quarterly Issues	212 15 8	...	...
88	14 2	Arrears	88 12 2	Re-printing Volume I	40 1 0	...	...
1	0 0	Current	2 15 0	Printing Index	3 11 10	...	...
24	10 2	Sale of Back Numbers	29 3 1	Blocks	49 10 11	...	...
—	—	Sale of Vol. I Re-print	17 15 0	Distribution	18 12 8	...	...
—	—	Sale of Index	1 13 0			...	...
115	14 4		156 18 3			324	12 1
Donations, Expert Fees, etc.		...		Administration:		...	
1	14 0		1 0 1	Secretary	6 8 11	...	...
366	15 5		394 15 11	Treasurer	11 7 3	...	...
TOTAL RECEIPTS		...		Editor	15 7 0	...	...
						33	3 2
Balance brought forward at 1st October		161 15 4		Other Payments:		...	
129	4 2			Grant to Library Fund	—	...	...
				Overhaul of Typewriter	—	...	...
				Grant to Founder's Fund	8 2 4	...	...
						8	2 4
				TOTAL PAYMENTS		395 11 0	
				Balance carried forward at 30th September		161 0 3	
						£556 11 3	

(b) Founder's Fund

RECEIPTS			PAYMENTS		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance brought forward at 1st October, 1953	11	18 8	Canadian Maple	0	13 10
Donations received during the year	1	16 10	Making and Engraving Founder's Trophy	21	4 0
Grant from General Fund	8	2 4			
	£21	17 10		£21	17 10

(c) Life Membership Fund

RECEIPTS			PAYMENTS		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance brought forward at 1st October, 1953	50	0 0	Transfer to Subscription A/c...	2	7 0
Life Memberships granted during the year	8	19 0	Balance carried forward at 30th September, 1954	56	12 0
	£58	19 0		£58	19 0

(d) Convention Fund

RECEIPTS			PAYMENTS		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
1954 CONVENTION:			1954 CONVENTION:		
Coach Tours—Net Profit	7	8 6	Exhibition. Net Cost	3	17 3
Souvenir Envelopes. Net Profit	2	2 11	Banquet. Net Cost	6	12 0
Auction. Net Profit (including donations)	46	14 8	Gratuities	6	14 0
			Rent of Hotel Rooms	6	0 0
			Convention Badges	3	1 7
			Postages, Stationery and Miscellaneous	6	8 0
	£56	6 1		£32	12 10
			Surplus on 1954 Convention	23	13 3
				£56	6 1
Balance in hand after 1953 Convention	31	8 9	Balance in hand of 1954 Convention	55	2 0
Surplus on 1954 Convention	23	13 3			
	£55	2 0		£55	2 0

J. P. MACASKIE, *Hon. Treasurer.*F. WALKER
D. R. GREENHALGH,
Hon. Auditors.

NEWFOUNDLAND 1911 CORONATION ISSUE

By Dr. R. WILLAN (437)

On June 14, 1911, the daily press of St. John's announced the impending issue of a new series of postage stamps to commemorate the Coronation of King George V. The handsome set of stamps was duly issued on Coronation Day, June 19, comprising eleven values. Of these, ten depicted members of the Royal Family, while the remaining value showed the Seal of the Colony, not the Arms as stated in the Post Office announcement.

The order for the stamps was placed with Whitehead, Morris & Co. Photographic essays exist of some values. Dies were engraved and plates laid down, one of each denomination, consisting of one hundred subjects (10 x 10). There is no definite information available as to who actually did this work, and the statement that the printing was done by Whitehead, Morris & Co. is open to doubt, at least in part. Die proofs of some values exist in colour, in the nature of colour trials, but these are rare. The only plate proofs in colour which I have seen are of the 15c value in colour of issue. Plate proofs of all denominations, however, are found in black. The 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c and 10c values appear on stout wove paper. The remaining values—6c, 8c, 9c, 12c and 15c—are on thin card.

The stamps of the original order quickly exhausted, and only the 1c, 2c and 5c values were re-ordered. Further supplies of these three values were ordered as required, and they were on sale until 1918. In the original order, two perforations appear. The 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c and 10c were issued with comb perforation $13\frac{1}{2}$ x 14, while the 6c, 8c, 9c, 12c and 14c are line perforated 14. The gum on the first group is slightly more yellow than on the second group.

It will be seen, then, that the stamps fall into two groups. In the first group of six the plate proofs are on paper, the stamps

are comb perforated, and the gum is yellowish. In the second group of five values the plate proofs are on card, the stamps are line perforated, and the gum is whiter. This seems to me fairly definite evidence that two printers were involved in the production. Which group, if either, was printed by Whitehead Morris? The only evidence on this point which I can produce concerns the perforation. After very careful examination, I am satisfied that the line perforation of the second group was done by the same machine as was used for perforating the 1911 recess-printed stamps of the Guy series. As the catalogue states, these stamps were printed by Alexander & Sons, but they were perforated by Whitehead Morris & Co., in proof of which fact I have in my possession the works sheets referring to the job.

The suggestion is that the 6c, 8c, 9c, 12c and 15c values were printed by Whitehead Morris & Co. themselves, and that the printing of the remaining six values was sub-let to some other firm. Later printings of the 1c, 2c and 5c values appear with the 14 gauge line perforation, which seems quite reasonable, as Whitehead Morris, no longer rushed by the urgent requirement of the complete series, may well have preferred to supply these later orders in their own workshops. These re-printings include the well-known war-time "blurred" printing of the 2c stamp, and the official excuse for this poor work, blaming shortage of materials and skilled labour, makes no suggestion of anyone other than themselves being responsible.

This set of stamps was unjustifiably highly priced prior to 1949. Since the union with Canada the prices have dropped very considerably, and the tendency is rather to under-valuation in comparison with some other issues. The numbers issued of the higher values—above 5c—are very little more than of the 1911 engraved Guy stamps, and the same as the 24c stamp of 1923. Certainly in fine used condition it is a very desirable set.

"SOUVENIR OF CANADA"

By FRANK W. CAMPBELL

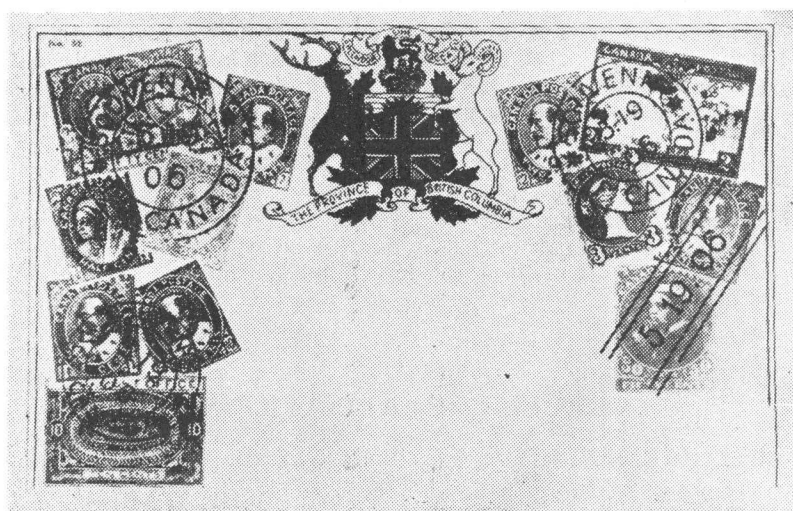
In past years I at times saw colored reproductions in mixtures of Canada stamps, which I used to buy per-100 lbs. One piece was die printed exactly like the 3 cent vermilion Small Queens. When I got Boggs' book that piece was soon traced as a cut-out piece of the sample cards which agents of the British American Bank Note Company used in their selling campaign. Similar cards are illustrated in Boggs' book on pages 223 and 225.

Other pieces found in mixtures were cheap lithographs, but well colored,

and just lately I found their origin. A postcard in a mixture of Canada cards had the coat of arms of British Columbia, centred at top, with 11 Canada stamps, very slightly reduced in size, at ends. The stamps were the special delivery, map stamp, 3 cent Small Queen, 50 cent large blue Queen, 50 cent Jubilee, and Edward issue 1 to 10 cent inclusive, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cent black numeral. On the reverse of my card was a Bremen, Germany address, with three stamps of what seem to be a Berlin local post, cancelled indistinctly.

By chance in the frame at a local show I saw other countries used in this same manner of stamp illustrations, with the data that they were printed for many countries by Ottmar Ziehler, Munich, Germany, in 1905.

Evidently Ziehler had a series that he sold to the many countries with additions of local interest, because I have seen this same British Columbia



design with the addition of a picture printed in blank space on reverse entitled "Steamer Princess Victoria entering Victoria harbor," and the name T. N. Hibben, Victoria, imprinted also on the card.

No. 52 appears on the top left in the lithograph, indicating Ziehler may have had that many, or more, to his series. A black "cancellation" in a double circle worded Souvenir of Canada was printed three times on the lithograph stamps.

Thus I accounted for the colored imitations of stamps found in mixtures.

PACKET CHATTER

Speaking to you, through the medium of our magazine, I feel not a little apprehensive at being asked to follow as Packet Secretary in the footsteps of such honoured members as David Gardner and Oswald Fraser.

I am keenly aware that, like them and other office-bearers past and present, I shall have to give a good measure of my leisure time to Society business. In the past our Packet has always been a virile service to members, and I shall do all I can to keep it so.

Oswald told me on handing over the Packet that I would "meet" many new friends and my mail at home, never very great at any time, has in the last

few weeks brought me many kind letters from regular and occasional contributors with books and material for circulation. To these members my sincere thanks; I hope to have their continued support.

I would now like to catch the eye and address myself briefly to those members who never contribute to the Packet. I know many of them are very busy men, but if only one really good book is sent to me it would probably mean that I could assemble another Packet to send out to members whose numbers are ever on the increase. Please do try and help.

Lastly, a word about the matter which, I'm afraid, is going to interfere for a few weeks with the circulation of my first packets. For business reasons I have to change my address, and of all the towns and hamlets in Scotland - or Great Britain for that matter - I find myself removing my household effects to Aberdeen. So, by a combination of unrelated circumstances, all the Packet paraphernalia so carefully despatched to me recently over a period of weeks by Oswald, has now to be as carefully taken back again. I have had to refrain from sending out any Packets until I reach my new home, and have to ask the indulgence of contributors whose books I hold at present, and also members in areas next scheduled to have a packet. My new address, as from the 21st February, will be

150, ASHGROVE ROAD WEST, MASTRICK, ABERDEEN
and as soon as I arrive there the first packets will go out.

With regret for this unavoidable inconvenience, mixed with anticipation on joining a very active Group in the Granite City, I will say "Cheerio!"

Please make a note of the new address, and remember I do need YOUR book for our packet.
J. H.

RECENT REALISATIONS

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CANADA: 1852-57, 6d. slate-violet, S.G.8, fine used	£32 0 0
CANADA: 1852-57, medium hard wove paper 6d. greenish grey, S.G.13, lightly cancelled	£38 0 0
CANADA: 1852-57, 6d. reddish purple, S.G.17, light numeral cancellation	£52 10 0
CANADA: 1855, 10d. dull blue, S.G. 20a, with light concentric circles cancellation	£48 0 0
CANADA: 1857, 3d. deep rose, S.G.23, fine used	£13 0 0
CANADA: 1897, \$3 bistre, S.G. 138, part o.g.	£16 0 0
NEWFOUNDLAND: 1857, 4d. Die Proof in black on card	£16 0 0
NEWFOUNDLAND: 1927, "De Pinedo," 60c black, fine used on flown cover to Italy	£140 0 0
NOVA SCOTIA: 1851, 1d. red-brown, S.G.1, lightly cancelled and fine	£31 0 0
NOVA SCOTIA: 1851, 6d. yellow-green, S.G.5, fine used	£34 0 0

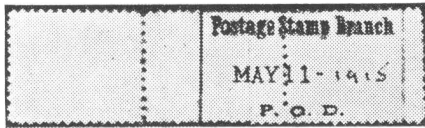
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1c. variety imperf. S.G. 30a, very fine used	£15 10s
5c. deep red shewing major re-entry, S.G. 32a, fine used	£14 10s
10c. deep purple, S.G. 34, mint	£8 5s
10c. brownish purple, a pair used on cover with imprint	£8
17c. deep blue on opaque paper, mint	£5 15s
Other issues:	
1851, 6d on laid, very fine used	£27 10s
1851, 3d verm. on laid, S.G. la., fine used	£5
1852-57, 6d greenish grey on medium wove, S.G. 13, fine used	£16
1852-57, 3d on thick hard wove, S.G. 15, fine used	£10

Provisional Coil Stamps of 1915



Readers will remember an article on these in the July 1953 issue, and subsequent correspondence in October 1953 and January 1954. By kind permission of Dr. L. Seale Holmes we now reproduce, from

a photograph supplied by him, the original backstamp marking as made by the Mr. Norris originally mentioned.

Readers who subscribe to B.N.A. Topics, the excellent and most informative magazine of B.N.A.P.S., may have noticed that Nelson Bond was advertising the many different varieties of these markings in the May 1954 number. We have never seen them advertised, or even mentioned, anywhere other than in the handbooks previously.

F.T.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mail Wrappers

DEAR SIR,

The October issue of "Maple Leaves" arrived on the 14th December, in good order and condition, which is the purpose of my letter to you.

I suppose that, in New South Wales, Australia, I am as far away from the mailing centre as any member, something like 10,000 miles, and I have yet to complain of damage to any copy received. For your inspection I am enclosing the wrapper from the October issue. For my part, I am prepared to take the risk of damage to my copy each issue.

In conclusion, I would take this opportunity of expressing my admiration of a finely produced magazine, and you can be assured it is thoroughly read from cover to cover. As Mr. Macaskie assured me in his last letter, I am looking forward to the extra copies this year.

Yours faithfully,

R. J. TONKIN (626).

1859 Group

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

I should like to use the columns of "Maple Leaves" to say a few words about the proposed Group to study the 1859 issue of which our President has asked me to take on the leadership.

I would like all those interested to communicate with me, especially members in the United Kingdom, and I shall be pleased to try to answer any enquiries or queries they may have to put.

It will be the aim of the Group to collect all information on the six values of this issue and to record it carefully for future reference. A great deal has already been published in books and articles but there is still plenty to learn and a number of outstanding problems to be solved with

regard to the plates and perforations, etc.

I have for some time past been corresponding with some of the leading specialists in this issue in Canada such as H. Graham Bertram of Dundas, Ont., Peter J. Hurst of Montreal and Major G. A. E. Chapman of Ottawa who have always been most helpful. That is the reason I address this letter more especially to the collectors in Great Britain and Ireland as I feel sure they have plenty of information to impart. Only a few weeks ago I learned of something entirely new to me from one of our Dublin members.

To finish on a lighter vein, please send along for inspection all those copies you have of the 10c. Prince Consort in the original Lilac colour dated in July 1959??

Yours faithfully,
J. MILLAR ALLEN (422).

Small Queens Study Group

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

As the recently appointed Leader of the above study group I am now appealing for recruits. I would propose guiding our studies under the following headings, which could be dealt with in sequence or concurrently:—

- Standardisation of colour terms.
- Study of inception of colour changes.
- Study of papers and periods of usage.
- Study of perforations.
- Compilation of list of plates and plate flaws.
- Compilation of list of cancellations.

Studies 'c' and 'd' will require liaison with the Large Queens study group. Finally I would hope that the findings of the group might be incorporated in a hand-book.

I will be glad if those interested will write to me at 30, Rostan Road, Hillpark, Glasgow, S.3.

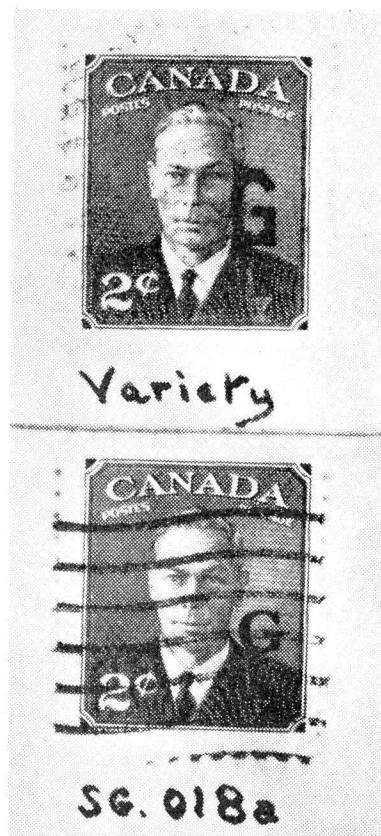
Yours sincerely,
DUNCAN MCLELLAN (480).

"G" Overprints

DEAR SIR,

On looking through a friend's collection the other day I noticed a stamp overprinted with a "G" in a type I have not seen used before.

The stamp was SG 018a and I enclose a



photograph hoping that you may find it of sufficient interest to include it in the next issue of "Maple Leaves".

Information and comments will be welcomed.

Yours sincerely,

L. D. CARR (167).

Members' Interests

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

May I make the suggestion that all members check the code letters of their interests in the membership list which appeared in the last (January) issue, and notify the Secretary accordingly. Many members who collect pre-cancels only have themselves down as 'C'. Perhaps they do

not realise that the object is to allow members with similar interests to get in touch with one another.

Yours sincerely,

GEORGE MANLEY (327).

Montreal Postmarks

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

I recently acquired an early letter sheet of the C.P. Railway bearing the above scarce and unusual postmark of Montreal (Fig. 1) as a backstamp and I thought it might interest some of our postmark collectors. The "N. R. H." stands for Northern Route House and has been noted marked on a map of Montreal for the year 1895. I understand there is also in existence a "Montreal—E. R. H." (Eastern in this case) but I have never seen it.

I obtained this information from the doyen of postmark collectors, Mr. Frank Campbell of Royal Oak, Michigan, who is

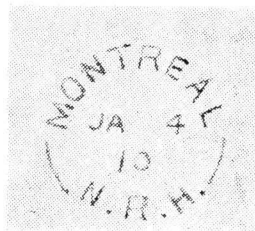


Fig. 1

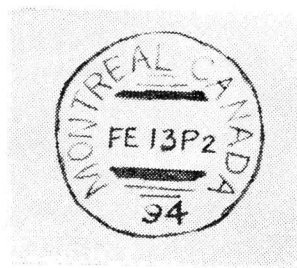


Fig 2

always most helpful in solving queries of this sort.

Another scarce Montreal postmark (Fig. 2) used only as a backstamp is the circular date stamp cum obliterator issued in 1892 to about eight towns which was the forerunner of the Squared Circle. While used to cancel stamps in the other towns, the Montreal hammer is only found later than 1892 used as a backstamp. I have examples used as such in 1894.

Yours faithfully,

J. MILLAR ALLEN (422).

King Edward Booklets

DEAR SIR,

I was much interested to read in "Maple Leaves" for January 1955 Mr. Richardson's notes on the 2c King Edward Booklets 1903-12. In his comments on the Plate Layout he quotes Mr. Cryderman's statement that these booklets were printed in sheets of 120, 20 x 6, and adds that the Edward booklets were actually printed in sheets of 240 with a wide vertical gutter separating the two panes of 120. This, of course, was merely an inference drawn from the matching of the two imperforate blocks illustrated by the photograph. These blocks, however, established only the total number of subjects in each horizontal row of Plate 1: they do not indicate how many horizontal rows there were on the plate. Having seen the plate proofs, I can say that in fact there were 13 plates laid down for the booklets between 20th May, 1903, and 28th June, 1911, and each of them consisted of two panes each of 84 subjects, arranged 6 x 14, so that there are 168 subjects on each plate and not 240 as Mr. Richardson believed. This means that there might be 14 imperforate tête-bêche booklet blocks of 12.

Yours very truly,

G. C. MARLER (706).

5c Registration Perf. 12 x 11½

DEAR EDITOR,

In an article published in 1953 in the July number of Maple Leaves I was privileged to announce the discovery of the 12 x 11½ perforation of the 5c. Registration stamp. Since that time sixteen copies have been recorded from various points in Canada and the United States, but I have heard of none of these compound perforations having turned up on your side of the "Pond", which is somewhat surprising since the 5c. denomination was used from 1878 for mail to Great Britain.

The copies I have personally examined variously gauge from 11.5 to 11.6 vertically and, with two exceptions, are a true 12 horizontally, the exceptions being 11.9 and 11.8. Other copies have probably been found over here and not been reported, but I would very much like to learn, Sir, whether any of our members in the British Isles have yet run this elusive item to earth.

Wishing all my colleagues of C.P.S. of Gt. Britain "good hunting" throughout 1955.

Yours sincerely,

W. T. WHITE (529),

Emergency Precancels

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

Following Mr. Manley's article in the October "Maple Leaves" regarding the Brampton emergency pre-cancel, it may be of interest to other pre-cancel enthusiasts to know that it has occurred again—in January 1955.

My copy of Dr. Whitehead's "Squared Circles" was mailed from the BNA Topics office and the cover bore the 1953 3c. Q.E. as already described. Fortunately the covers bears also a rubber stamp:—

Received damaged at MONTREAL P.Q.
Reçu avarié à

Above this rectangle is written in ink "4.1.55" and initials which, for the future, confirms its use as within the first few days of this year.

Yours sincerely,

ROLAND GREENHILL (446).

Packet Rates

DEAR SIR,

I was very interested in J. J. Bonar's notes and the Circular of 1784. One can well understand the bothersome accounting arrangements involved in Britain claiming repayment of packet charges collected in U.S.A. at a time when the latter's own currency was so confusing that their own domestic postal charges were assessed in pennyweights of silver!

The remark about the packet charge being 1/- but later altered to 2/2d intrigues me because I, too, cannot find the date when this occurred. The 2/2d packet rate is referred to by more than one writer, but I have not yet found the source of origin, and I am beginning to wonder if the whole thing is a myth!

Nearly all my letters to and from Canada are Ship-letters, but I have a letter written at Boston and sent by the packet from Halifax in June 1814 which is only charged 2/2d in all, which includes inland carriage to Birmingham—leaving the 1/- rate for the packet charge. Another letter from England to Montreal in November 1814 is very similarly rated.

Can anyone quote the original order which raised the packet charge from 1/- to 2/2d, or produce covers which show this packet rate being made? Of course one often sees covers with the figure 2/2d but that usually includes inland transit at either end, and what I am looking for is evidence of the 2/2d Ocean Postage or Packet Charge. Can anyone help?

ROBERT WOODALL (496).

AMENDMENTS TO THE MEMBERSHIP

NEW MEMBERS

- 764 KNOWLES David, 46 Middlefield Place, Aberdeen. C.
 765 MICHAEL, Albert L., 7 Woodbury Close, Croydon, Surrey —
 766 SPRY, Daniel Charles, c/o Boy Scouts International Bureau, 132 Ebury St.,
 London, S.W.1 C.N.B.
 767 JOYCE, William Tom, 48 Deighton Road, Deighton, Huddersfield, Yorks. C.
 768 HINCHLIFFE, John, 9 Broadgate Cres., Almondbury, Huddersfield, Yorks. C.
 769 HARDON, John, 28 Ennerdale Ave., Workington, Cumberland. CE.—CGE. N.
 770 KIEFABER, Warner H., 634 Woods Road, Dayton 9, Ohio, U.S.A. C.N.B. PE.
 771 HOLLAMBY, Wilfred A. E., 4 Wickham Cres., West Wickham, Kent. C.
 772 MOSS, Ralph, 11 Wrens Park Ho., Warwick Grove, London E.5. C.
 773 MELLOR, Godfrey, "Lynton," Elmfield Rd., Birkby, Huddersfield B.C.N. PE.
 774 YEATON, Vinton R., 8 Third St., Dover, New Hampshire, U.S.A. C.N.B. UO.
 775 ASHCROFT, John, 3 Queensway Close, Penwortham, Preston, Lanes. C.
 776 HYDE, Alexander, 337 Stagg St., Brooklyn 6, New York, U.S.A. C.P. PA. V.
 777 BOGGS, Winthrop S., 180 Prospect St., East Orange, N.J., U.S.A (Hon. Life Member)
 778 IZETT, Rev. D. S. T., M.A., 11 Whinny Hill, Catterick Camp, Yorks. C. PC.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 644 CHAPMAN, G. E., 5 West Hill, St. Austell, Cornwall.
 72 COHEN, S., 51 Westfield Road, Egbaston, Birmingham 15.
 737 COPP, Dutton A., c/o Construction Equip. Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 436, Edmonton,
 Alberta, Canada.
 336 CRYDERMAN, M. W., Bissett, Manitoba, Canada.
 544 DAVIS, E. J., 1013 Haig Boulevard, Lakeview, Ontario, Canada.
 675 FORTNUM, D. L., 5 Sunbury Court, Bourne Ave., Bournemouth.
 483 HANNAH, John, 150 Ashgrove Road West, Mastrick, Aberdeen.
 411 HAWLEY, C. C. T., 23 Stevenson Cres., Lower Parkstone, Dorset.
 212 LEVINE, Jack, 314 East 6th Street, Charlotte 6, North Carolina, U.S.A.
 507 POLE, Dr. W. V., 44 Polworth Terrace, Edinburgh, 3.
 633 TODD, Norman, 30 Church Road, Southbourne, Bournemouth.

CORRIGENDA

- 744 BRUMWELL, John C. H., alter from Brumell, John C., make interests read CL—
 CGE. N from 1937, UO.PC.
 411 HAWLEY, C. C. T., interest to read "A.C.P."
 313 HILL, E. L., correct address to read "29 Gorge Road East" not George.
 445 MIDDLEMAS, R. J., not Middlemass.
 604 ROUS, Miss O., add interests "O."
 268 SAUNDERS, H., correct address to read "43 Bothnia House."

RESIGNATIONS

- 573 HAUXWELL, B. H.
 295 WIGGINS, H. F.

DEATHS

We regret to report the following deaths:—

- 466 CRAWLEY, F. A., during June, 1953.
 13 O'HANLAN, Col. A.

Revised total Membership 548.

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*Official Journal of the Canadian
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THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

1954 - 1955

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JUNE, 1955

Whole No. 36

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CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Edited by **FREDERICK TOMLINSON, F.R.P.S.L.**
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Vol. 5 No. 8

JUNE, 1955

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Notes and Comments

Six Times a Year

Now we start taking off our coat just four weeks earlier than we otherwise should, this being the first time we have had only two months between issues. This difference will be normality in future. Let's hope we get used to it without difficulty.

Distractions

At the moment the garden is a very strong competitor with philately, and has the added support of being much more in favour with the remainder of the family—provided we are hard at work there—than sitting at a typewriter putting an article together or typing out some indecipherable scribble.

The golf course is also, in very good condition, the only drawback being that the Editorial game needs polishing up somewhat, again an activity which rings no bell with the family! Even so it makes it no more easy to find the necessary time for Maple Leaves!

Robson Lowe's Review

It seems completely incredible that it is a year since we last made mention of this most interesting publication. For perhaps three years now we have been asking Robbie: "When are we going to have the BNA volume of the Encyclopaedia?" How can we fail to ask him once again?

The insight which these admirably produced reviews give to the international philatelic market is absorbing, the details of what has been sold—how, when, and almost why—and the huge range of activity which hums behind the façade of 'No. 50' . . . well, send 2/- for your copy!

Moving Times

These specialist Canadian dealers are restless people. No sooner has one moved his camp than another is shifting his. C. N. Richardson has now gone to 2, Tilgate Common, Betchingley, Surrey. He still operates the shop at Broad Street Station, E.C. 2.

R. B. Hetherington has also changed his address and has left Kitwood to go to Beedings Cottage, Gay Street, PULBOROUGH, Sussex. As he is the secretary for the Pre-cancels Study Group please make a note of this alteration.

Boy Scouts World Jamboree

From August 18th to 28th the 8th of these is being held at Niagara, Ontario. A special stamp is being issued for the occasion regarding which

there will be details later. In the meantime we are informed by our member A. H. Christensen, that a special official cachet cover has been prepared for this event. It is being produced by authority of the Mayor and Council of the town of Niagara and has been approved by the Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts Association. The net proceeds of the sale will go to the Niagara Boy Scouts Building Fund.

Maple Leaves Booklet No. 1

Have you ever heard of this? If we ever did, we had certainly forgotten all about it. One turned up the other day, in Vancouver of all places, and member Harry Daggett (216) wrote for information. Bruce Auckland was kind enough to lend us his copy and tell us what he knew. We later found out all about it—in Maple Leaves!

It is a complete reprint of pages 84-88 of the issue of May, 1949, and the reprinting, etc., is referred to in the third paragraph on page 80 of that issue. It has the familiar Maple Leaves cover but bears the title "CHECK LIST OF CANADIAN STAMPS PERFORATED 'O.H.M.S.'" and in small letters in the top left corner 'Maple Leaves Booklet No. 1.'

The First Year Book

Sorting out some back numbers the other day we found a dozen or so copies of the first of our yearbook productions. There was only one which was separately published, all the others since have been merged in one of the quarterly issues, the first one, however, was a production on its own.

They contain, in addition to the membership, a delightful portrait (no money refunded) of Stevie and an introduction by him. There are the objects, rules, byelaws and what-have-you of the Society and one or two extras such as the lists of two-ring and four-ring numerals. They bear no date but were produced in early 1949. This is the 'Handbook' referred to on page 79 of May, 1949, and in subsequent issues.

We have less than a dozen of this historic—and useful—item, they will be sold at 1/- each, post free, whilst they last.

The Lost Files

Quite a time ago we were appealing for the person who had detained the file of the Admiral Study Group to dig it out and pass it on to Stevie. We are now asked to make a similar appeal for the R.P.O. file. This has gone astray in similar fashion. Please turn it out and forward it to L. F. Gillam, 30, Brecklands, Broom, Rotherham—and immediately please!

Let us make one point. The whole purpose of the study group is to add to the knowledge of the whole group, and subsequently the whole membership, by recording odd notes, ideas, writings and theories, until from them can be produced a study of the subject concerned. The loss of the accumulated data at any time is as serious as the loss of a reference collection of stamps which contained the same information. If the circulating material were stamps instead of notes and papers, it would be handled with respect and care. Let us have a little more regard for the value of these files—and less carelessness.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Whilst the last issue of Maple Leaves including my notes was being printed, the distressing news reached me from America that Bill Meyerson of New York, an old member of our Society and a personal friend of many of us on this side of the ocean, had passed away after a serious and painful illness. Whilst Bill was better known as a BNAPSer, where, jointly with his brother

Dan, he edited the Newfoundland column as Freres Meyerson, he was also a staunch supporter of the C.P.S. of G.B. and a most knowledgeable student of the stamps and postal history of Newfoundland. Bill was a cheerful fellow, the life and soul of the many parties which the Canadians and Americans always so readily gave to C.P.S. of G.B. visitors to their shores, and he will be sadly missed by all of us. I feel sure you will all wish to join me in expressing to his widow and brother our heartfelt sympathy in their and our loss.

As you will see from the calendar, the coming EVENT—namely, our Convention—is rapidly drawing nearer, and I hope that all those of you who can will help to make this the most successful Convention in our history. You will find in this issue notes from Fred Tomlinson, Geof. Harper and E. T. E. Lloyd dealing with the particular tasks they have kindly undertaken. Many members who plan to join us, however, come from far away, and I would appreciate a note from them telling me of any special events they would like included—or possibly excluded. It is our aim this year to concentrate a little more on philatelic pursuits, providing however some non-philatelic alternatives to the ladies—the long-suffering stamp widows and, in some cases, stamp widowers.

Otherwise the programme will be as follows:—

- Tuesday, 27th Sept. - - - Reception of visitors.
Evening—Display of 20th Century Canada.
- Wednesday, 28th Sept. - - - Morning—Study Circles :
Canada and/or Newfoundland.
Afternoon—Matinee in town.
Golf Tournament on the hotel course.
Evening—Display of Early Canada.
- Thursday, 29th Sept. - - - Morning—Auction.
Afternoon—A Coach Tour through Surrey and Kent, including some famous sights.
Evening—Display of N.B. and N.S.
- Friday, 30th Sept. - - - Morning—A.G.M. (10.30 a.m.).
Afternoon—Meeting of Contact Members of regional and specialised Study Groups—the ladies may wish to have another town outing.
Evening—Banquet.
- Saturday, 1st Oct. - - - Dispersal.

Although the Convention hotel enjoys all the advantages of a place in the country, mainly due to its own vast grounds including its own golf course, it is only a half-hour's journey from the centre of London, with easy access to it. The ladies may therefore prefer to have a coach tour omitted on this occasion, replacing it by some additional event in town.

Some members from far away, who do not often have an opportunity of coming to London, may also prefer a philatelic outing to town, with possible visits to the Tapling Collection at the British Museum, the "Royal," or even a "conducted tour" around the London auction houses and stamp shops. I cannot promise to lay on well-filled stock-books of favourite varieties and cancellations, but some of our dealer members and friends would undoubtedly make a special effort to have something to show, particularly if they are advised in advance.

Please let me know your views and wishes quickly—all of us here are most anxious that you should carry away the best possible recollection of the 1955 Convention.

CONVENTION BOOKINGS

IMPORTANT

Although a number of members have already booked their accommodation at the Selsdon Park Hotel, quite a number who usually put in an appearance and give us their support have so far failed to do so.

Arrangements have been made for a limited amount of accommodation to be held available by the Hotel, but firm bookings **must be made by the end of July**, otherwise no guarantee can be given. **IT IS ESSENTIAL, THEREFORE, THAT YOU RESERVE YOUR ACCOMMODATION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.** Applications should include full details of precise type of accommodation required.

Details of the tariff, which has been obtained at preferential rates, are as follows:—

Single rooms, H. and C. Water—42/- to 47/6 per person per day.

Single rooms with private bathroom—50/- to 57/6 per person per day.

Double rooms, H. and C. Water—40/- to 42/6 per person per day.

Double rooms with private bathroom only—45/- per person per day.

Double rooms with private bathroom and toilet—47/6 to 52/6 per person per day.

The above charges are subject to a 5% surcharge.

A recent visit was made to the hotel, and I can assure members that the location, general setting, and amenities available make Selsdon Park an ideal venue for our 1955 Convention. The hotel itself has to be seen to be appreciated, set in grounds of its own, one gets the impression of being right away in the country, yet in half an hour one can be in the centre of London. Combining all the advantages and comfort of a first-class London hotel with an intimate atmosphere, Selsdon Park will, I am sure, make our 1955 Convention a memorable one.

Those members who have made a practice of attending these functions in the past will need no urging, but I would ask you to let me have details of your requirements NOW. For those who are considering joining us for the first time please make up your minds and write NOW.

Certain of the accommodation is limited, and I have agreed with the hotel to submit requirements as received, so it's a case of first come, first served.

APPLY NOW TO MAKE SURE OF YOUR BOOKING AND AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

Applications to—

G. B. Harper,
53, Chesil Court,
Chelsea Manor Street,
London, S.W.3.

1955 CONVENTION AUCTION

Now is your opportunity to sell those stamps. We need B.N.A. lots of good quality, but a small proportion of Great Britain will be acceptable. All lots should be sent to E. T. E. Lloyd, 43, Albany Mansions, Albert Bridge Road, London, S.W.11, by registered post. Include a brief description of each lot and state whether unreserved or the reserved price. Enclose a stamped envelope or post card for acknowledgement.

No lots will be accepted after 7th July, lists available, at 6d. each, on 14th July, and lots may be inspected a week later. No lots will be sent out after 6th August.

Lots may, of course, be donated for the benefit of the Fund.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

FELLOWSHIPS

Forms to nominate members for the award of Fellowship of the Society may be had, on request, from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. P. Marsden, 164 St. Alban's Avenue, London, W.4. The last date for receiving completed nomination forms is 27th July, 1955.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held at the Selsdon Park Hotel, Sanderstead, Surrey, on Friday, the 30th September, 1955, at 10.30 a.m. Nominations of Officers and Committee Members, Motions for discussion, Amendments to Rules, or any other business for this meeting must be notified to the Hon. Secretary not later than the 27th August, 1955.

POSTAL STATIONERY STUDY GROUP

Mr. K. Horobin of 27, Stradbroke Road, Sheffield 13, Yorks., has kindly agreed to act as leader of this Study Group. Will all those interested please contact him.

CONVENTION AUCTION

Members are reminded that lots, including any given towards Convention expenses, should be sent to the Hon. Librarian, Mr. E. T. E. Lloyd, 43, Albany Mansions, Albert Bridge Road, London, S.W.11.

HOTEL BOOKINGS

Reservations should be made as expeditiously as possible, and should be sent to Major G. B. Harper, 53, Chesil Court, Chelsea Manor Street, London, S.W.3. If you can remember, put the endorsement "C.P.S. CON." on the top left corner of the envelope.

COMPETITIVE DISPLAYS

There will again be two classes as follows:—

- (a) Research and Study. (b) Group Displays.

Entries in each class should consist of 4, 8 or 12 sheets of up to standard size. They should be sent to Mr. Stanley Godden, 110-111, Strand, London, W.C.2, preferably not later than mid-September. Stanley will advise anyone in doubt on any matter connected with these displays if they care to contact him.

NEWFOUNDLAND CORNER

By Dr. R. WILLAN (437)

The Newfoundland Study Group commenced its labours about the middle of February. The group is as yet rather small, and we should welcome new members. Please do not hold back because you feel that either your collection or your knowledge is not great. All that is required is a keen interest and access to some material for the purpose of recording and checking information. Even the finest collection of Newfoundland is lamentably insufficient for serious and accurate study, in fact in parts it is probably little more than a gathering of one stamp of each value. As to knowledge, I think most of us are already impressed by how little we know, even of the stamps in our own collections.

The group began work on the "Publicity" stamps of 1928—1931. Already several interesting points have been established. For example, the 1c. stamp of 1928 is comb perforated and the gauge varies very little, but actually it falls into two groups, fairly

even in numbers, perforated with quite different machines. The first group, measuring 13.8 (long side) x 14 (short side) is evenly perforated. The base of the comb is along the long sides of the stamps, and not counting corner holes there are 16 holes on the short side and 20 holes on the long side of the stamps. In the second group, measuring 13.7 x 13.9, the base of the comb is along the short side of the stamp, which again has 16 holes, but the long side has only 19 holes, with 1½ m.m. unperforated at the top.

Mr. Hutton sends me a note concerning the handstruck "PAID ALL" used during the time of the 1897 overprint. He has a cover with this frank, but stuck partly over it is a One Cent on Three Cents surcharged stamp. He knows of another similar cover, and suggests that the "PAID ALL" frank may be a kind of postal stationery. I cannot offer a better explanation, not having seen this item, but I feel rather doubtful



about it. It seems to me that if these covers had been sold over the Post Office counter, "Paid 1c." would have been much more appropriate than "Paid All", and I should, moreover, expect the envelopes to be of a uniform type, which they are not. Can anyone give an explanation or suggestion about this?

Ever since Newfoundland became the 10th Canadian province, six years ago, dismal pessimists have been croaking about a dead country losing popularity, with inevitable depreciation of the value of its stamps. Of course, philatelically, Newfoundland is not, and cannot possibly become, a dead country. Far from diminishing, its popularity was never as great as it is today. If anyone doubts this, look through the prices realised in the Pattinson sale at Harmer's on March 21st. Ignoring the air mail rarities such as the Hawker cover at £420, since these also appeal to air mail collectors, and considering items of purely Newfoundland interest, the prices of

fine material are worth noting. S.G.11 on cover brought £36, and a superb copy of S.G.26 mint £21. S.G.33 is by no means a rare stamp, but a block of 15 mint was bought for £17. In the rouletted set, part o.g. blocks of six of the 1c. and 2c. values sold for £30 each, and a strip of three of the 5c. blue for £23. A lightly cancelled pair of S.G.106b found a new owner at £44, and coming down to modern times an imperf. block of four of the 48c. value of the 1937 Coronation set brought £42. These figures certainly do not indicate a diminishing interest in Newfoundland stamps.

Forgeries of the stamps of Newfoundland are not common, and most of them are easy to distinguish from the genuine article. Fakes, however, are common, and can be very deceptive. During the last year or so a number of faked covers have appeared on the market bearing various stamps of the pence issues. They purport to be from St. John's to Nova Scotia with dates in the early 1860's. They are extremely attractive in appearance, so if you come across any very inviting covers of this type examine them carefully, or better still ask for a certificate of the R.P.S.L. or the B.P.A.

Can anyone give me information concerning an obliterator in the form of a hexagon of small dots used at Harbor Britain? I have five registered covers with this killer, all dated 15th January, 1900. The registration mark (R in oval), the Harbor Britain date stamp and the obliterator are all struck in the same violet colour. Was this obliterator only in use temporarily, or was it used only for registered letters? If the latter, was it the usual custom to use the violet ink pad with it? I have seen a similar marking on used stamps, but I cannot remember either the colour of the strike or the period of the stamps on which I have seen it. I also have a 3c. pale dull blue of 1880 cancelled with a circle of larger dots in black, about which I know nothing. Can any of our postmark experts help?

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY (INC.)

The Canadian Philatelic Society's 27th Annual Convention and Exhibition held in Montreal from April 22-24 was an outstanding success. The Union Philatelique de Montreal were the host Club to the Convention and Exhibition "EXUP VII," which has been adjudged the most successful stamp show ever held in Montreal and which was attended by an estimated 8,000 to 10,000 people. One dealer alone sold 1,200 packets of stamps.

The Grand Award, the Brisley Trophy, was won by Eugéné A. Hamard, Montreal, with his very fine showing of France, covering the War Postal Service of 1870-71, which also won the C.P.S. "Lamoureux Trophy" and the U.P.M. "Roby Trophy."

A. Graham Fairbanks, Westmount, won the Seagram Trophy for his outstanding display of the Pence Issues of Canada and the B. F. Goodrich Trophy for his magnificent exhibit of early U.S.A., which included a strip of

four of the 10 cents of 1847. Mr. Fairbanks also won the Silver Tray presented by the B.N.A. Collectors' Club of Montreal with his Canada and the U.P.M.'s Rouleau-Normand Trophy and the S.P.A. Certificate for research.

Entries came from all across Canada and were particularly strong, with many fine displays of specialised material.

A display of Boy Scouts on stamps by W. E. Theobald, the Reeve of the Town of Niagara, created a great deal of interest. The 8th Boy Scouts' World Jamboree is being held at Niagara on the Lake from August 18-28, in honour of which Canada is issuing a special commemorative stamp.

The Canadian Philatelic Society has now 40 Chapters, and next year's Convention will be held at Windsor, Ont., in April. An invitation has been received from Ottawa to hold the Convention there for the following year.

(Contributed by A. H. Christensen.)

THE FLOODS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Readers will remember our reference to these in the last (April) issue saying that an air-letter was on its way to Donald Cox, our member in that part of the world. We received the following reply:—

Box 18, Post Office,
Tighe's Hill, 2N,
New South Wales, Australia.
9th March, 1955.

DEAR FRED,

Thank you indeed for your kindly letter, which arrived today. I was deeply touched by your concern.

Fortunately I am well away from the flooded regions, Tighe's Hill being one of the closer suburbs of Newcastle, and although some of the outer suburbs were affected, Newcastle generally was let off lightly. Above Newcastle, however, is a different story; practically all the riverside towns and villages were devastated, poor old Maitland particularly being sorely pressed (one street alone there, Mt. Pleasant Street, having 21 homes completely washed away with a lot more damaged). Although the loss of life was bad, without the magnificent work done by men of the Services, and particularly the members of the local Life Saving Association clubs from the various beaches around here, who took their surf boats along and saved numerous lives, the flood would have claimed a great many more victims.

The loss of homes and livestock was terrific (One cow was picked up at sea seven miles out still swimming strongly, this may give you some idea of the force of the floodwaters). Luckily it is summer here, and even with the torrents of rain it was still not particularly cold, you could almost say that it is sub-tropical here.

Naturally we are doing all we can, the local halls have victims billeted, emergency huts are being built, and luckily a large migrant transshipment centre is situated near Maitland and was able to accommodate thousands. I had a family of eight staying with me, their home at Hexham being one of those from there which were washed away.

Those with their homes still standing now have the melancholy task of cleaning them out, aided by an army of volunteers. With your experience of these conditions you will readily understand the enormous job ahead of them; mud up to two feet thick right through their homes, their furniture and clothing ruined, and oft times with their walls buckled, each home is an individual tragedy.

No matter how grim the picture, there's always some point where humour shews through. A chap in Maitland after rescuing a cow was leading her down the street when a woman asked him for milk for her baby. Realising that there were quite a few more in the street needing milk for their children, he led the cow down the street, stopping in front of those homes with kiddies, filling the milk jugs given him by the mothers direct from the cow. This he kept doing every day till normal milk supplies were restored. Another point was the mix-up in the services—The navy was mainly in the air with helicopters from the aircraft-carrier "Sydney," the army was in the water with its amphibious "Ducks," and the air force, apart from flying "Biscuit Bombing" operations, were on the ground directing operations.

Rehabilitation costs will be enormous, Maitland's Shire Engineer has outlined a plan for shifting the whole of the low-lying part of the city in seven years at a cost estimated at £15,000,000, whilst the State Premier reports that it will cost over £1,250,000 to repair the damage done to roads and bridges alone, and the damage to the railways is said to be over a million pounds.

The help from the Mother Country (as Britain will always be to we Australians) is wonderful, and it's nice to know we have firm friends at times like these.

Sincerely,

DONALD COX.

We are sure that all our members will be relieved that Donald is all right, and will all join in the hope that recovery and rehabilitation will rapidly follow the tragedy. For those more practically minded, there is a National Fund sponsored by the Lord Mayor of Bradford to which contributions can be sent, or you can send it to the Editor, who is Treasurer to a similar (local) fund in Whitstable sponsored by the Chairman of the Whitstable Urban District Council. We've collected quite a bit here already—we know what floods are like!

GROUP NEWS

LONDON SECTION

After literally years of badgering, STANLEY GODDEN gave a display on his home ground to the London Section on the 10th March. Stanley modestly described it as a "general" display. In a sense perhaps it was, but few general displays include the earliest known "HALIFAX SHIP LRE" strike, a die proof and a Specimen of the 12d. black, a Port Hood provisional on piece, and a block of the Quebec "Crown" cancellation as large as Stanley's well-known one. The rest of the show consisted of all kinds of superb stuff up to about 1935.

J. C. Cartwright came up from Tunbridge Wells on the 14th April to give another mixed display, accompanied by one of J. C.'s typical running commentaries. This ranged from a fascinating selection of early pre-stamp covers, superb examples of the Pence and other earlies, pages of cancellations on the Small Heads which aroused diverse comment, through all the later

material up to the 1955 Wild Life, hot from the press.

The ABERDEEN Group concluded a very successful season on March 23, 1955, with a talk by one of its own members, Sir George Williamson, and an exhibition of his early Canadian collection. The exhibition included proofs and many stamps of the 1851, 1852-59 imperf issues and proofs and stamps of the perforated issues up to 1897 with large numbers of the elusive Queen Victorian large heads (including several watermarked specimens) and the various issues of the small cents, many with rare postmarks, guide lines, re-entries, etc. At the conclusion Sir George showed a mint block of six and a used strip of six of the penny black 1840 plate 5 along with a penny black on entire dated 6th May, 1840 (first day of postal stamps).

The exhibition proved a very fitting finale to the season and Sir George was warmly thanked by Mr. George Beverley on behalf of the members.

THE CANADIAN 2 CENTS MAP STAMP OF 1898 (continued)

By F. TOMLINSON (74)

PART VI

Black Printing—Plate 3

The engraved (black printing) plate used and numbered as Plate 3 again bears all the regular plate markings listed and described on page 144 of the October, 1954, issue, viz :—

- (a) The Plate Number
- (b) The Imprint (four times)
- (c) The marginal markings (four times)
- (d) The centre cross

In the case of this plate however, the centre cross is considerably smaller in size. It has not been possible so far to find copies so little interfered with by the perforation to enable the size accurately to be measured. In particular however, the smaller arms extend noticeably less under the stamp No. 46—the so-called 'two islands on same latitude' variety—and when the cross can be seen it is the length of it extending under the stamp which enables an identification between stamp 46 of Plates 1 and 3. On Plate 1 the horizontal line extends under the left value tablet for the full width of the numeral "2", whilst on Plate 3 the line only comes as far as the inside edge of the left vertical cable. Plate 2, by the way, has a clearly identifiable compass arc on this stamp which the same position lacks on the other two plates, whilst the cross of Plate 2 is very similar in size to Plate 1.

Various writers have mentioned re-entries as occurring on Plate 3. There are always people with exceptional ability in finding something extremely minute, but I think a re-entry must show clear doubling to some real extent unless one is able to prove, by elimination of previous features, a co-inciding re-entry. I find no re-entries on Plate 3. Positions to which re-entries have been allocated by previous writers show nothing to support their statements. One or two stamps have minor blurring, and one of the retouches is most easily



identified by minute doubling—a sort of echo—in one part of the stamp, but re-entries—No! Let me admit that my studies have so far left unexamined a small part, perhaps six or eight stamps, of the sheet which so far just have not turned up in mint block. The many thousands of used copies however, would have had me waiting to locate something already identified in a single stamp, this is not so. I therefore conclude, without any hesitation, that there are no re-entries on this plate.

The plate however, has no less than 19 retouches. Like Plate 2, dealt with in the last issue, the whole of the bottom row has undergone retouching by hand to the bottom cable. This takes the form of the addition of two horizontal lines, generally speaking not so well done as Plate 2. In addition to this, it was thought desirable to strengthen similarly the right vertical side of the plate, and this was done by adding an identical type of retouch here. These take the form of two vertical lines added by hand to the right cable of stamps 10, 20, 30, etc. to 100. So we have horizontal retouches to ten stamps, 91-100, and vertical retouches to ten but one, No. 100, is in both classes and so there are only 19 in all. I will deal with the horizontal ones in this article and with the vertical ones next time.

In the presentation of the identification features of these retouches it is again proposed to give the descriptions of Mr Lees-Jones as well as the features I have thought it desirable to work from. The list of these and the plate of illustrations—which are of course only diagrammatic—together with those relating to Plate 2, should enable the identification of any reasonably clear printing which shows a **two-line** base retouch.

Base Cable Retouches (two lines added) Plate 3

IDENTIFICATION FEATURES

<i>Stamp No.</i>	<i>per Mr. Lees-Jones.</i>	<i>My own data.</i>
91	Line through base of rope—coil retouches—2 dots outside left lower corner.	2 dots left corner, 1 dot right corner.
92	Left—rope retouched halfway up 2. Right—nil. Line through rope at base—coils recut—long cuts under E of WE and PIRE . . . B	The vertical and horizontal retouches cross each other in the centre of the left cable curve.
93	Base—single line to S of VASTER—top line from R of EMPIRE—crosscut retouch under TH of THAN	Lowest line, in centre of cable, stops under T of VASTER, and recommences almost at base level.
94	Base—one line through rope—starting at base left corner slightly rising and falling to right corner—a thin line is found under block containing 2 at right corner joining the rope.	Till closely examined this always looks like a one-line retouch, the top line is always very faint. It can be seen, however, particularly as an extra line leaving the top of the cable to the right under the right value tablet.
95	Similar to above generally—dot under rope under ball at base of 2 at left—also recut line of base at left starts outside the rope.	Position dot below cable under left ball of left figure "2." Similar to Plate 2, but above the dot the retouch lines are top and centre of cable, Plate 2 they are top and bottom.
96	Clean cut rope twist recuts under 2 at left. General—extra down recut under inverted commas at right.	Extra horizontal line under "EN" and right value tablet. It is a double line retouch turned into three lines by an extra central line here. Signs of a slight extension beyond the cable at left.

- 97 Double recut under 2 at left where lines start. General—double lines from B of BEEN to rope at right.
- 98 Heavy recutting under 2 at right—on rope twist line finishes outside rope at right—in same straight line.
- 99 Line at right finishes along base of the rope and finishes outside the rope in an upward curl.
- 100 3 lines under IRE of EMPIRE—2 dots outside right lower corner.

Forked left end to retouch—the two-line retouch runs so closely together as to look forked at left.

Forked left end to retouch. A wide fork (No. 97 is narrow). Bottom line extends slightly at right beyond cable curve.

Base retouch extends at right beyond cable curve with what appears to be a spiked end. Also there is an extra line the retouch above the cable under WE HOLD and an extra line to the lower retouch under the right value tablet.

There is an extra line to the retouch as a tangent to the top line under the right value tablet, two extra lines under EMPIRE, and the whole right side is retouched.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS NEWS AND INFORMATION

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANISATION COMMEMORATIVE

A new 5c postage stamp will be issued on 1st June. It is issued to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the International Civil Aviation Organisation and marks the end of a decade in which Canada has been

through the efforts of this organisation, towards the improvement of safety and regularity of International Air Transportation.

The stamp will be of large vertical format, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " high and 1" wide, will be blue and in panes of 50. It is anticipated that there will be only one plate. It will not be overprinted "G" for use by the Federal Government Departments.

It has been designed by Walter Lohse, a Civil Engineer who is assistant art director of a large printing company in Montreal. The stamps are being engraved and printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa.

PLATE NUMBERS OF CURRENT QUEEN ELIZABETH ISSUE

The current issue H.M. Elizabeth II, 1954 design portrait stamp, has been received from the printer bearing the following plate numbers. Those that are underlined are no longer available at the Philatelic Bureau:

1c, 3c & 6c values	Plates Nos. 1 and 2.
2c value	Plates Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
4c value	Plates Nos. <u>1</u> , 2, 3, 4 and 5.
5c value	Plates Nos. <u>1</u> , <u>2</u> , 3, 4, 5 and 6.



host to the organisation, a specialist agency of the United Nations, who are the only agency of this kind with headquarters in Canada. Much progress is stated to have been made during the past ten years,

The Slogan Postmark of Canada

By A. LEONARD HARRIS (413)

Little seems to have been written in the Philatelic Press about the Slogan Postmarks of Canada, yet this particular side line of the Canadian collector affords a vast and fascinating field for study. In 1896, with the introduction of the electric cancelling machines, Ottawa and Montreal produced the first Flag Cancellations, followed by the Toronto and Hamilton offices. Several different designs were used, and in 1897, the dated Jubilee Flag cancellation was put into use. In 1901, Toronto used the first real "slogan", advertising "Canada's Exposition, Toronto Aug. 26 to Sept. 7". It was not until 1912, however, that the true slogans really got into their stride. In that year the Child Welfare Exhibition at Montreal, the Dominion Exhibition at Ottawa, Vancouver's Mid-Summer Fair, the International Dry Farming Congress at Lethbridge, and an appeal from Toronto to "Help the King Edward Memorial Fund for Consumptives" were used by their respective offices. National and International Exhibitions, Local Shows, Exhibitions and Fairs, were followed by Tag Days, Bonspiels,

Rodeos, Celebrations and Re-Unions. Interspersed with these advertisements were Post Office appeals, such as "Mail Early", "Do Not Place Money in Unregistered Mail", and in addition, specific Postal Directions as "Place Stamp in Upper Right Hand Corner", "Address Mail to Street and Number" and many others. Several different slogans may be found from the same office during the course of a year, whilst in others, the same slogan is used for a long period without variation. Differences in the type setting of the same slogan from two offices, and minor variations of the designs accompanying the slogan, all add to the interest of the collection. Arranged alphabetically according to the first letter of the slogan, and collected on cover, or cut out piece with the Town and Date stamp attached, when arranged in yearly sequence, the collection affords constant interest and enjoyment. To obtain one strike from each office for each year, ensures the collector a considerable task, but gives great satisfaction as yet another piece is added to the SLOGAN COLLECTION.

CLIPPINGS FROM B.N.A. MAGAZINES

Contributed by R. J. DUNCAN (94)

15. DOUBLE PRINTING

Through the courtesy of Charles J. Phillips, we are enabled this week to illustrate another value of the "small cents" issue showing double-printing. This time the 5c value is affected, and readers of this column may wish to compare with the 2c denomination as illustrated in the issue of May 8.

Mr. Phillips has also submitted proofs (which, unfortunately, can not be printed here) showing similar defects in 3c and 6c stamps of the same issue. The doubling in the higher value is most prominent, duplicating the right half of the stamp almost completely. This item has been illustrated and recorded in Jarett's B.N.A. Catalogue. The 3c value shows the doubling along the left edge of the design, most

noticeable in the left "3," and in the word "cents."

These further examples would serve to prove that the item first recorded here does not involve a defect in the plate, but rather that it is merely an interesting printing variety. Jarett relates that several types of these varieties may be found on the 3c value, and he terms them, variously, as "double-strikes," "double-printings," and "kisses," the latter because the most common cause of the variety is the slipping of the printed sheet from the worker's hands as it is lifted from the plate, resulting in a light, second touch to the plate, which does not register with the first.—*Stamps*, September 18th, 1937.

16. SEPARATING THE THREE-CENT SMALL QUEENS

By A. K. GRIMMER

Repeatedly I am asked for information as to how the Montreal and Ottawa printings of this very interesting Canadian issue can be separated.

It is very difficult to describe this separation in words, for there are many minor points that have to be considered. It is therefore much easier to show an en-

quirer by picking over a pile of these stamps and then point out the features which separate these as Montreal or Ottawa printings.

However, there are certain fundamental features which can generally be applied.

The first is that most Montreal printings have a position dot in the lower left mar-



gin corner. Sometimes this is found doubled, in which case it becomes a sought after variety. There are Montreal printings on which this position dot does not appear as it does not occur in stamps taken from the left hand row of the sheet.

The second point that is used in the general separation of the stamps is that the hatching behind the profile head is much more distinct on Montreal printings than on Ottawa printings, where the ink often runs and gives a blurred background.

When this point is being considered one must remember that there are "slip printings" on the Montreal copies as well as on the Ottawa, and in this case the hatching is also blurred.

The third main point to note in making a division of copies is that the paper used

on the Montreal prints is, as a rule, much heavier and much better quality than that used for the Ottawa prints. The result is that on most Ottawa prints the dye shows through on the back, especially copies printed with aniline dye.

By using the above three suggestions one can do a fair job of separation, but it is admitted that there are copies which only experience and demonstration can specify the classification that they belong to.

It may be well to mention that there is a very definite Ottawa marking which occurs on both left and right hand margin. This is a position dot half way below the top of the design and the bottom of the design. Sometimes this touches the oval of the design and is then indistinct; in other cases it is entirely clear of the design, and in both cases a magnifying glass is required unless one has exceptionally good eyesight. These position dotted stamps are not common and are found most frequently on 1893, 1894 issues, and are rated by collectors as varieties and are presently quoted at 50c each. I have also seen them on the rose carmine printing of 1888, in which case they are quite valuable as this is a scarce variety.—*Popular Stamps*, November, 1953.

17. THE PERFORATION OF THE 5c "LARGE QUEEN"

By PETER J. HURST

To the specialist, one of philately's keenest pleasures is afforded by the systematic and progressive study of his stamps. Although certain axioms have been part and parcel of standard information for a number of decades, scrutiny would sometimes seem to reveal a deviation from the generally accepted norm.

Among the "Large Queens," the 5c value has the distinction of having had the shortest period of issuance and use. A rather scarce stamp today, it came out on October 1, 1875, to satisfy prepayment of $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. letters to England or Newfoundland. To say that the introduction of this stamp was necessitated by Canada's entry into the Universal Postal Union, is not entirely correct. What really happened was that Canada applied for membership, and the 5c stamp was required for the new rate decreed by the Imperial Post Office. It was three years later, however, that Canada was admitted to the Postal Union.

Philatelically speaking, this new stamp must actually be termed a provisional. Originally, its die had been engraved in 1867, together with the other values of the "Large Queens" but, since no 5c rate existed at the time, it was not issued. In 1875, when the new regulation came into force, this same die was used to produce a plate, on a temporary basis only, until such time that a new die could be engraved which would conform with the design and

size of the "Small Queens" then in current use. This change was effected as planned, and in February, 1876, after a life of only about four months, it was superseded by the 5c "Small Queen" of a similar shade.

A glance at a catalogue shows that, of all "Large Queen" types, only three lasted beyond 1870 and extended, as it were, into the reign of the "Small Queens": The $\frac{1}{2}$ c which was replaced in 1882 by Canada's smallest postage stamp to date; the 5c under discussion, and the 15c, a veritable chameleon and probably boasting the world's longest span of usage, a period in excess of thirty years during which it ran a gamut of shades whose range and variety surpassed even the 10c "Prince Albert" of the 1859 issue. It is, incidentally, a matter of record that these three values are also the only "Large Queens" known with major perforation irregularities: the $\frac{1}{2}$ c exists imperforate between, both the 5c and 15c fully imperforate.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ c and the 15c have long been known—and listed—as existing with two different perforations, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ and 12×12 around, a fact which, perhaps, is significant in the light of today's topic. The 5c has continuously been catalogued as $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ only. The compound perforations are readily explained by the circumstance of these three values having been printed concurrently with the "Small Queen" issues, whose $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ perforations have long

been known to specialists.

The 11½ gauge comb for the horizontal standard perforation was in use between 1873 and 1879, during the time when the British American Bank Note Co. was the supplier of Canadian stamps. Yet it is evident that compound gauge combs were not employed exclusively during this period. This is proven by the Registration stamps, which came out on November 15, 1875 and were perforated 12 x 12.

Bearing the above in mind, it was a pleasant surprise when, going over my

"Large Queens" recently, I came across a 5c with a gauge 12 horizontal perforation. It is used, and illustrated in juxtaposition with a mint copy of the regular 11½ perforation. Both stamps are perforated 12 vertically. Although other students may have entertained the same line of reasoning, I have as yet been unable to find any evidence of such considerations, and it is now to be hoped that a search through collections will bring to light more specimens of this perforation variety.—*Weekly Philatelic Gossip*, September 10th, 1949.

REVIEWS

One of philately's main delights, to the experienced at least, is the happy by-ways through which it is possible to wander. No longer pressing on with the multitude on the arterial road, but sauntering through the lanes in quiet restfulness, able to laze in the sun and savour the more simple things of life—letting the rest of the world go by.

In "THE SQUARED CIRCLE POSTMARKS OF CANADA"* an old friend, Dr. Alfred Whitehead, opens for all who care to look a vista of quiet retreat where there is at least some hope that all who explore there will not jostle each other, but can leisurely pursue their targets in amiable indolence if they so desire.

This is the first handbook to be published by our very good friends on the other side, the British North American Philatelic Society (BNAPS to you!), and we can say nothing more sincere than that we ourselves would dearly like to think we had been able to produce something as good. It is an admirable production, competent, concise, possibly even complete (most difficult this!), and is really happily turned out and put together. If medals were awarded for balanced and beautiful production of philatelic works, this would walk off with the prize.

We are extremely happy to add our congratulations to Dr. Whitehead and also, if we may be so permitted, to another old friend, Gordon P. Lewis, who must have had a little to do with the assembly and presentation. A first-class effort indeed, those who buy it later rather than earlier, will be sorry they were slow!

*THE SQUARED CIRCLE POSTMARKS OF CANADA by Alfred Whitehead, B.N.A.P.S., price \$1.50 post paid, from Gordon P. Lewis, P.O. Box 74, Brampton, Ont., Canada.

In the world of Philately where we used to range at large, a complaint often voiced or heard elsewhere related to the paucity or non-existence in many cases of a specialised catalogue for the country concerned. We must suppose that we were brought up the hard way, for there were no such publications for the countries of our early specialisation, our limited knowledge was built up from trying to find all that had ever been recorded by searching the back numbers of various bound stamp journals—still a favourite pursuit—and by really looking at the stamps themselves.

The student of Canada however, much as this line of action might benefit him, has the job made much more easy. Ever since the production of Howe's magnificent work (have many students the sense to go back to this today?) the British North American stage has been set to receive from time to time the labours of love of almost super-man size philatelists, who have put between the covers of their work knowledge which could not be personally garnered in less than a life-time—even if that were possible.

And so we came to Jarrett, with his revelation of 1926, and then his magnum opus of 1929; there was Win. Boggs with his fantastic compendium in two volumes in 1945, Patrick Hamilton's "Canadian Stamps" of 1940, and Holmes' Handbook and Catalogue of Canada and B.N.A. of 1943.

Now the indefatigable Dr. Holmes has revised, redrafted and reproduced his new catalogue* and we have the eighth edition before us. Unlike the Handbook, it is much more a catalogue which is as befits its title, but much subsidiary information is incorporated throughout the listings, and the amount of information contained between the covers is literally amazing. Printed on real Art paper, 330 pages, it lists and prices the whole of the stamps, covers, revenues, booklets, and what-have-you of the British North American Continent. Interspersed are the details of the printer, sheet sizes and make-up, quantities, and lots of other information.

You just can't collect Canada without this catalogue. It is the cheapest \$7.00 worth we know. The work is the collected labours of a team of experts, including one omitted in error from the Co-Editors—Mr. M. L. Brown who did all the work on the Permit and Meter stamp section (Yes—even the markings of postage meters are there!) and a look over the names on page vi of the book will bring many famous in Canadian Philately.

In the words of the "blurb" on the cover, "There is no other work like it in existence; it can be used with complete confidence because of the positive information it provides on Canadian philately." We can do no more than signify our complete agreement. No student of our field is properly equipped without it.

*SPECIALISED PHILATELIC CATALOGUE OF CANADA AND BRITISH NORTH AMERICA by Holmes and Associates, The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Price \$7.00.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"SQUARED CIRCLE POSTMARKS"

DEAR SIR,

I have been studying with great pleasure and profit the formidable booklet by Dr. Alfred Whitehead, for the production of which those who study these interesting cancellations owe him a great debt of gratitude.

Riviere Du Loup Station. The earliest date given is Oct. 7, '95. I should like to place on record the fact that I have a copy of the 8c. pale bluish grey stamp of 1893 (S.G.117) showing the date "AU 7 94". Unfortunately, this is neither on cover nor yet on piece, but the date is beautifully clear. I have also found two later dates for CHARLOTTETOWN and MACLEOD, viz.,

CHARLOTTETOWN. July 28, '98 as compared with June 17, '98.

MACLEOD. Nov. 9, '98, as compared with July 20, '98.

In view of Dr. Whitehead's notes on the indicia of the Charlottetown cancellations it is of interest to note that my cancellation shows the clerk's number, viz., "2" above the date and the time mark, "PM", below it."

So here is a small contribution to the next edition of this grand little handbook.

Yours faithfully,

EVAN R. GILL (125).

RAILWAY POST OFFICES

Dr. Alfred Whitehead has kindly notified two corrections to Part I of the geographical lists of R.P.O's (Maple Leaves, October 1953):—

Para 2 (e). MONCTON & QUEBEC (Shaw M.85).

This route was via Campbellton so the correct allocation is para. 1 (a).

Para 1 (b). LEVIS, ST. FRANCOIS & BEAUCE (Shaw Q.51).

This should come under "Quebec Central Railway", para 5 (a).

P. R. G. (607.)

MY DEAR FRED,

To write to you has been my intention and desire for some time past. Since the move down here things have been decidedly hectic, and I can but apologise for not writing before.

I have a few comments to make about the contents of the fine issue of the Maple Leaf.

STITCHED BOOKLETS. The beaver stitched booklets were eventually obtainable from the Philatelic Agency Ottawa in exactly the same way as any current issue. We have had at least 200 stitched, and the total number issued, whilst considerably less than the number of stapled, must be a pretty big figure far in excess of the 1,000 mentioned on page 217.

S.G. 242. We do not possess or list this,

and have yet to see a clean cut shade variation of the die 2. We do, however, subdivide Die 1 into yellow brown & deep brown. In this case the difference is very marked indeed, though the deep brown is a difficult stamp to find.

QUEEN COIL VARIETY (p. 223). Smudged left hand edges. **CANADIAN NEWS LETTER** No. 62 (present series No. 22) refers (cutting enclosed). The narrow "1" of the 1 cent 1935, the "Posts" issue, the 2 cent sepia and olive green, and the 4 cent vermilion, the 1954 2 cent, 4 cent and 5 cent Queen have all shown smudging of the left hand side to a greater or lesser degree—often not at all—but if found always at the edge of the plate. They may or may not be misaligned.

I see the Convention is in Surrey!—a most tantalising fact which I suspect will prove as an irresistible one.

My most sincere good wishes to you,
Yours truly,

NORMAN TODD.

QUEEN ELIZABETH 4 CENTS COIL VARIETY

DEAR SIR,

This variety, also on the 5c. and to a lesser extent the 2c., was featured as such in my Newsletter of September last, when I itemised it and headed it a "Re-entry". In pursuance of my policy of going to the top, I wrote to Mr. L. J. Mills of the P.O. Dept., Ottawa. Very courteously, as always, he replied that "No Re-entry had been noted on this plate and the specimens received (I sent him all three values) were probably due to inconsistent inking".

Officialdom had spoken, but frankly I am not satisfied. Who would be? This flaw, most distinct on the 5c., occurs regularly two or three times to a roll, and NOT always at the Jump in the coil, which refutes a theory that it was caused by the "jolt" at the join.

The upright of the "E" in the five cent, is twice the thickness of the normals, and the entire cypher has the appearance of a different alphabet. Summing up, it is a constant and, in my opinion, major variety of the new Queen stamps and will one day be as eagerly sought after as our dear old "Cock-eyed King".

"G" OVERPRINTS—April issue, page 234

I am speechless. My first impression is "Who found Jimmy's printing outfit?" And then . . . Hey ho! I wish I had a sheet of them!

DEAR SIR,

In the recent issue of *Maple Leaves* I note an article by Mr. Ernest Whitley on a variety of the current Queen Elizabeth II 4c. coil stamp.

The doubling of the design in the second stamp shown in the photo-micrograph on page 224 is without any doubt the distortion which occurs on every 25th stamp of most Canadian coil issues. This distortion

occurs on the stamp to the right of the so-called 'jump' or 'offset'. This offset varies considerably, sometimes being up and sometimes down, occasionally the alignment is almost perfect as it would appear to be in the case Mr. Whitley illustrates. The spacing between these two stamps also varies occasionally, sometimes being greater or less than the other stamps in the roll.

The cause of these variations is the method of printing the coils. They are printed from a plate which consists of 25 rows of 17 stamps. The plate, which is curved, is returned to its original position after making an impression. This is done repeatedly on a continuous roll of paper. The distorted stamps are printed by the leading edge of the plate. Apparently the impact has a wearing and battering effect on this part of the plate. The misalignment and unequal spacing is understandable.

I am using a strip of four on this cover, which shows a considerable jump up as well as the characteristics of Mr. Whitley's item. The spacing of the two centre stamps varies also, being $\frac{1}{2}$ mm less than the spaces on either side.

Hoping that the foregoing will be of some use in clearing things up.

I am, yours sincerely,

C. R. PURVEY (612).

POSTMARK QUERIES

I would welcome information about the following modern Canadian Postmarks:—

- (a) 5c. Air Stamp (S.G. 274) with single ring and bearing the words NEWF'D P.O. NORTH SIDNEY. No. 11 30. What is the explanation of NEWF'D P.O.?
- (b) 10c. (S.G. 402) postmarked VANCOUVER A.M.F. B.C. De. 19 47. What is the significance of A.M.F.?
- (c) 15 (S.G. 446) postmarked C.F.P.O. 192 23 1 54. Does C.F.P.O. stand for Canadian Forces Post Office, and is this one of a series superceding the War time M.P.O.'s?
- (d) 14c. (S.G. 403) Large double ring (probably a rubber stamp) bearing what appears to be PORT on right and PORT on left. Only other word decipherable is MAR. Is this a postally used stamp?

ABERDEEN

JOHN ANDERSON.

CRACKED IMPRINT—ONE CENT S.G. 414.

Has anyone mentioned this variety, occurring to the imprint on the Upper Left Plate Block of S.G. 414. In the early stages it shows as a thin uneven crack across the base of the letters 'OTE C' and in a second state which I also possess it extends, much more heavily, through a good half of the imprint.

Sincerely yours,

C. N. RICHARDSON (549).

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

Under the heading 'IN 'SHORT SUPPLY' on page 217 of the April Issue of the Journal which I would like to comment on, viz :

Stitched booklets—To date the following have been issued :—

King Geo. VI 4c. dark scarlet pane of 6
King Geo. VI 4c. vermilion pane of 6
Beaver 5c. blue pane of 5
Queen E. II. 5c. blue pane of 5.

and to be anticipated Queen E. II 4c. purple.

Recently the first two mentioned booklets appeared in a mail auction sale of the Ottawa Stamp Club and realised \$7.50 and \$6.15 respectively—the Beaver was on sale in vending machines in the post offices of at least 6 cities so that Gibbons price of 20s is rather high.

The 1922 soft paper coils in sheets were made from the imperf sheets which first went on sale at the First Winnipeg Philatelic Branch in Ottawa—there were originally 25 sheets of each value—1c., 2c., 3c.—the party for whom they were perforated in the form of coils wished to experiment with a coil vending machine and took only 3 sheets—goodness only knows where they disappeared to—leaving 22 sheets or 2200 of each of the three values which came into possession of a Montrealer who was not a collector or dealer but was what might be termed a stamp OPPORTUNIST, he released them through a well-known Montreal dealer and only a few blocks at a time, the original price was \$8.00 for a set of 3 blocks—latterly the price went to \$13.00—at first you could buy the blocks separately and I purchased the 1c. and 2c. and left the 3c.—when I eventually tried to get the 3c. I had to purchase the set of 3 blocks at \$13.00. There was such an outcry from collectors that the Philatelic Bureau had to make available the current stamps in the same perforation which accounts for the different type of paper of the cheaper paper—but only the 1c. and 2c. was available as the 3c. red plate had been destroyed.

Trust the above may prove of interest to yourself or your commentator IN SHORT SUPPLY.

Sincerely yours,
H. I. NELSON (198).

EMERGENCY PRE-CANCELS

MY DEAR TOMLINSON,

Very many thanks for your letter of the 22nd March and for returning the photograph of the pre-cancel used by the Canadian Philatelist, I have today received a letter from Mr. Phil Miller, the Editor of the C.P., in which he gives me the following details of its use :—

"The Canadian Philatelist is printed by the Charters Publishing Co. whose plant is located in Brampton, Ontario, some 25 miles from Toronto.
The usual procedure in mailing our

magazine is for the printers to go to the Post Office and purchase the required number of 1 cent stamps and affix them to the envelopes and afterwards deliver them to the P.O.

As this issue was mailed about 10 days before Christmas, and as most Post Offices at that time of the year are extremely busy, the clerk at the Brampton P.O. merely ran a roller cancellation down the sheet of stamps so that when they were later delivered they would already be cancelled and ready for sorting. The Post Office at Brampton do not have pre-cancelled stamps.

The total number of stamps thus cancelled amounted to 1175".

I hope the above will be of some use for Maple Leaves, the article on the Precancelled Postal Stationery is not getting on very fast, I cannot get members to reply to my letters! I am now awaiting replies to some 20 letters, some of which were sent out in January.

Yours very sincerely,
R. B. HETHERINGTON.

EMERGENCY PRE-CANCELS

DEAR MR TOMLINSON,

Further to my note on the 3c. Q.E. Brampton roller pre-cancel, I feel it may be of interest to place on record for some of your readers the following additional information :—

- a. Nov. and Dec., 1954. The 1c. brown of this issue was used in the same way by the Brampton post office when mailing the 'Canadian Philatelist' for these months.
- b. Jan. 1955. It is reported by Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill that the 3c. was again used, this time when BNA Topics mailed Dr. Whitehead's book on Squared Circle postmarks.

Yours sincerely,
GEORGE MANLEY, (327).

R.P.O. STUDY GROUP FILE

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

May I ask you to print an appeal for our lost R.P.O. Study Group file? It has gone astray somewhere. I've circulated all who might have had it, but all plead not guilty. I'm reminded that the Admiral file suffered a similar fate.

This is a great loss to us, since it contained much valuable information painstakingly garnered. I am still pursuing enquiries and have not yet abandoned hope. If it fails to turn up, however, we shall have to start all over again.

Yours sincerely,
L. F. GILLAM (568).

Q.E. 4c. COIL VARIETY

DEAR MR TOMLINSON,

The Maple Leaf gets more and more interesting. Should like to make one or two observations on the subject of Coils especially as you have a fine illustration of the current 4 cent coil jump. I have heard this described as a re-entry, which of course it is not, and member Ernest Whitely can be told that it is caused by the method of printing, which sometimes probably due to mal-adjustment of the press throws up blurred edges. It is not a constant plate variety of course. Strangely enough the previous issue of the 1953 Queen was free of this trouble. I have several examples of this coil jump on both the 4 cent and 5 cent of the current coils. There is certainly no difference in the engraving it is simply in the print. It will be one of the stamps printed from the last row on the curved plate, and this is confirmed by the observation that they are to be found at the outer end of the coil or at a join quite frequently. I enclose a print from a photo-micrograph showing the first noteworthy example of this kind of variety which was found on the 1935 1 cent green, this too came in different forms not being a constant plate variety. Would you kindly return the print? Regarding the first and restricted distribution of the 1, 2 and 3 cent Coils of 1924 issue, I am still at a loss to know why they are referred to as the thick paper variety. These first printings were on the same paper as the coils of die 1 of the yellow, the retouched die of the green, and the die 1 of the carmine, for it is not reasonable to assume that a special lot of paper was used for this distribution.

The fact that the printing was on damp

paper gives rise to this slight difference in feel and appearance and which matches the coils to which the sheets were to be cut. The later-dry printed coil sheets actually gauge about the same thickness except at the edges of the sheet where free from gum and the embossing effect.

Coil specialists know that this issue saw at least two different varieties of print for each value, and probably more than this number in the case of one cent and two cents, because of the incidence of wet and dry printing from plates off the two dies and most probably from plates of the 1 cent from a different die from either the common die 1 or die 2. The genuine "first distribution" of the coil sheets, however, is a rarity, and the novice should, until he knows a lot about the game, stick to buying the less expensive second printing, or so I think. The three cent is the only one of the three which is easy to recognise as being genuine or otherwise. Regarding S.G. 242, I am inclined to think that this is a myth even the imperforate, in die 2 printing is dark, whereas the die 1 appears in different shades. I have four different shades of the die 2 coils but none of them is as light as the horizontal coil from die 1.

I have been very interested in your own series on the Map stamps, and one day I shall have to collect this most interesting stamp.

Please feel at liberty to use any part of this letter for your journal if you so desire it.

I hope that you will be able to attend the Convention this year so that we may meet. If not, I shall threaten to come along to Whitsable to see you.

With every good wish,
Yours sincerely,
H. H. BROWN (550).

Amendments to Membership

NEW MEMBERS

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780 LUM, Stanley, HQ — AAFCE — RCAF, Camp Guynemer, BFPO No. 6.
781 WILSON, George H., 1, Cromwell Road, Penwortham, Preston, Lancs.
782 HOOKHAM, George W., 39, Bush Hill Road, Winchmore Hill, London, N.21.
783 PEARCE, Harold R. W., 138, Wincheap Street, Canterbury, Kent.
784 WILDING, Harold W. S., 135, Traill Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man., Canada.
785 WITTS, James R., 120, Franklin Road, Kings Norton, Birmingham 30.
786 FREEMAN, H., 18, Parliament Court, Parliament Hill, London, N.W.3.
787 SMITH, Clarence C., 23, Charlton, Andover, Hants.
788 HAKANSSON, Henning, Disponentgatan 14 B, Malmö, Sweden.

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- 711 BEATTIE, Alistair H., 81, Willowpark Crescent, Mastrick, Aberdeen.
737 COPP, Dutton A., c/o Construction Equip. Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 346, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
479 HARRISON, A. N., O.B.E., 44, Selborne Road, Sidcup, Kent.
84 HETHERINGTON, R. B., "Beedings Cottage," Gay Street, Pulborough, Sussex.
21 McGUIGAN, Edward, 26, Morley Crescent, Borestone, St. Ninians, Stirling.
549 RICHARDSON, C. N., 2, Tilgate Common, Bletchingley, Surrey.
350 WALKER, Frederick, June Cottage, North Street, Petworth, Sussex.
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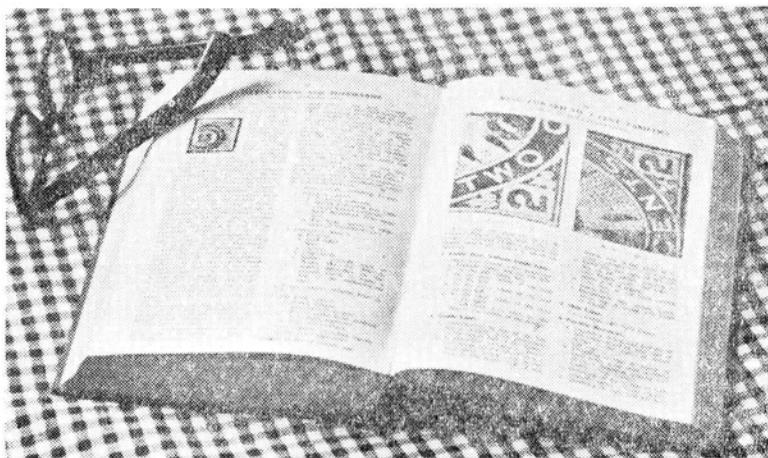
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MAP STAMPS.—The supply seems to be drying up! But I'd still like to have a look at your copies.—TOMLINSON, Editor, Whitstable.

OVERSEAS MEMBERS.—Have any of you the copies of BNA Topics mentioned above? I'd be particularly grateful if you could help me complete my set.—F. TOMLINSON.

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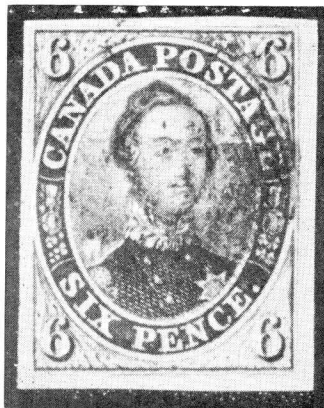
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Vol. 5 No. 9

AUGUST, 1955

Whole No. 37

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Vol. 5 No. 9

AUGUST, 1955

Whole No. 37

Notes and Comments

Summer Time

Whilst all you lucky people are lounging in the garden in the sunshine (Temperature 80 degrees—even at Aberdeen), the poor permanent officers of the Society — with the assistance of the President — continue to slave on your behalf. Still, by the time you receive this issue the editorial family will have downed all tools and the caravan should be somewhere in Cornwall or Devon. No replies to correspondence until after 21st August, and then we shall have to work through the pile!

Convention

Arrangements seem to be progressing satisfactorily, although there is still a lot to be done. By the way, the Convention Souvenir Envelopes are now ready and available. They can be obtained from principal officers, or from your Editor—who controls supplies—at 2½d each or 2/- per dozen. Get yours now.

E. T. E. Lloyd

The unfortunate and untimely death of our Librarian, E. T. E. Lloyd, has come as a great shock and severe loss to the Society. He had been unwell for some time, but nothing serious was suggested. We spent an evening with Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd only a few days before he was rushed into hospital, and part of the time was spent in planning the holidays and relaxation which were going to put him back on his feet. Within a very short time indeed it was known to us that he had only a few days left. The personal loss we have all sustained and the blow to the Society cannot be told in words. Our deepest sympathy goes to Mrs. Lloyd.

H. C. V. Adams

As a result of a road accident whilst returning from a holiday, H. C. V. Adams died in hospital on July 1st. A member of the Council of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, he is best known for his own wide philatelic knowledge over a remarkable field and for his services to "The Royal." He won the Grand Prix at the London International Stamp Exhibition of 1950. In spite of his advancing years, he was 81, he always found time to be interested in the stamps of British North America, and his membership of this Society dates back to shortly after its rebirth in 1946. He was elected a Fellow of this Society in 1954.

Librarian

The President has made arrangements for Mr. G. F. George, of 40, Warwick Road, Coulsdon, Surrey, to be appointed Acting Librarian for the remainder of the Society year.

Convention Auction

David Gardner has kindly agreed, once again, to handle these arrangements. His address is, as before, 20, Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie, Lanarkshire.

1868 Large Queen 15 cents

Member H. G. Bertram of Dundas, Ontario, who has been working on this stamp for some time, made photostat copies of various articles on the above stamp to help him in his references. He has been good enough to make an extra copy of the series and has sent them, beautifully bound, for incorporation in our Society Library. There will be some small delay whilst the Editor works through the articles, but they should be with the Librarian, Mr George, by the time this issue is distributed. To quote Mr. Bertram: "I feel sure that anyone wishing to study this particular issue will find this collection of papers most interesting." We agree most heartily, and on behalf of all our members over here record our sincere thanks and appreciation of Mr. Bertram's kindness.

Mistakes will happen

By general standards we are of the opinion that a high standard of work goes into our Journal. Every now and then however, in spite of all reasonable precautions, something goes wrong. May we apologise to C. N. Richardson for the splitting of his letter on page 252 of the June issue? He wrote under three headings, the first two sections appear in column one of page 252 — the letter that has "no finish to it" — and the third is the last paragraph at the foot of column two.

The heading on page 248, to Mr. Harris's article, should of course be "The Slogan Postmarks"—not the single "Postmark" which infers there was only one!

Correspondents

Incidentally, we have some fun occasionally with our many friends—our correspondents seem to turn into friends. Mr Harris, mentioned in the previous paragraph, asked us to do some research for him about his slogans — turning up articles and lending them to him — which of course we did. It was something which took a little time when we were pretty busy in other directions, and as Mr. Harris is a Chemist in Southsea, we mentioned in our reply that he had better send some aspirins for the headache he had given us! A packet of aspirins accompanied the journals when they were returned!

First Day Covers

We would like to thank A. H. Christensen, Herbert Buckland and Frank Campbell for recent covers, the latter also for a specimen of the new U.S.A. reply card which is franked outwards bearing George Washington's head, but on the return shewing Martha Washington—Martha getting in the last word!

Member's Success

The London Section is feeling very proud of Member W. Williams, who has recently brought Canada very much to the fore in Middlesex. His display "A study of the 2c small Queen, 1872-1897" has been very much in the news. With it he won the Sir Arthur Elvin Cup of Wembley Philatelic

Society—for advanced work—and a month later, on behalf of the Wembley Society, the Bishop Cup of the Middlesex Federation. This latter award was in the annual competition open to all Societies in the Middlesex Federation.

Congratulations, Mr Williams from all of us. We shall look forward to an article on this stamp from you in due course.

Yorkshire Tyke

On a recent visit to Harrogate we were able to make an evening trip over the Yorkshire hills to visit Ernest Whitley in the delightful old-world village of Stanningley. There are undoubtedly very many reasons why everybody should visit Stanningley—you ought to see it for yourselves—but the fact that “Our Ernie” lives there is the dominant one.

We had a wonderful evening, stamps, photography, heraldy, holidays, a never ending discussion of mounting enthusiasms. Ernest proudly displayed the Clifford Aikens Cup, which he won last year for his work on the Québec Centenary issue, and showed some of the stamps and work which went into the study of the lowest value. He advanced a revolutionary theory about something to do with early G.B. stamps about which someone is one day going to sit up!

With friendly humour and banter never ceasing it was time to go away before we had really started! We’ll be back!

PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE

In the last issue I had to report to you the death of a prominent overseas member, and now an even heavier blow has struck our Society close at home with the passing of our Librarian, E. T. E. Lloyd.

Mr. Lloyd has departed from our midst in the prime of his life, having fallen victim to that scourge of mankind—cancer. Right up to his last few days he remained a staunch supporter of our Society, and during my visit to him in hospital he still talked hopefully about his future plans for the library and the Convention Auction.

We shall all remember—and miss—Mr. Lloyd as one of our staunchest supporters, and one always ready to help. He was a keen student of the Registrations and the Edwardian and early George V issues, in which he made many new discoveries. We shall, however, always remember him best for the excellent work he did as our Librarian. He took over a comparatively small accumulation of books and leaflets, and by diligent work and many additions turned this into a library of which we can all be proud.

We also mourn the loss of Mr. H. C. V. Adams, a Fellow of our Society. A prominent philatelist known the world over and chiefly associated with the early issues of Great Britain, Mr. Adams also had a close link with the C.P.S. of G.B. with his magnificent collections of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which many of us had the pleasure of seeing at last year’s Convention, and also at one of the earlier “get-together” parties in London.

The death of Mr. Lloyd has necessitated the appointment of a new Librarian, and you will be pleased to learn that Mr. G. R. George, of 40 Warwick Road, Coulsdon, Surrey, has kindly agreed to take on this task. The library could not have been placed in better hands, and I hope you will all give Mr. George your full support.

A more immediate problem was the Convention Auction, and our sincere thanks are due to Mr. David Gardner for having so readily jumped into the breach. Due to his excellent work in previous years, our Conventions are now self-supporting and, with your active support by way of sending in surplus material, this year he will, I am sure, do equally well.

In regard to the Convention, I outlined to you in the last issue a tentative

programme, and, having received no protests or alternative suggestions, we shall finalize our arrangements on these lines. However, please do ask your ladies and let me know which of the shows they would like to see. The most popular ones are fully booked four to eight weeks ahead, and we cannot work miracles by getting seats at short notice. All those who intend to come to Friday's banquet, also please let me know well in advance, indicating the number of guests you are bringing. I remember a similar occasion when a philatelic dinner was being held in Canada, at which at the last moment tables had to be placed in an adjoining room, and even in the corridor, to accommodate those who had neglected to advise the organizer of their intention to attend!

This is the last time that I am addressing you in Maple Leaves as President, and I should like to take this opportunity of thanking you for your support in the past year and of expressing the sincere wish that you will treat my successor with equal kindness; and I hope we shall see many of you at our Convention in September. The organising committee are all working hard to make this a most enjoyable event for you, and all you have to do is turn up in large numbers.

CONVENTION AUCTION—Revised Arrangements

In the tragic circumstances of Mr. Lloyd's death, the President has appealed to me to complete the auction arrangements. All auction lots or gifts should be sent to the following address:—

D. GARDNER, Esq., 20 Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie, Lanarkshire.

I shall be heavily engaged on my official employment from now until the end of September. If contributing members will do their best to meet the following points I on my part will endeavour to make the auction successful, and contributors and purchasers satisfied.

Auction lots should be properly mounted and if possible each lot should be enclosed in a suitable auction folder, with a brief description suitable for inclusion in the catalogue written on the outside cover. Number your lots lightly in pencil at the top right hand corner and enclose a list showing merely those numbers and any reserve figure you wish to put on. I will acknowledge lots if you enclose a stamped addressed envelope or postcard. Marked catalogues will be sent to vendors.

Will you please note the revised dates. Final date for receipt of lots August 10th, catalogues available about one week later on request and on receipt of 6d. Lots available for inspection at enquirer's expense up to but not later than 7th September. Your kind co-operation will be greatly appreciated.

PRECANCEL STUDY GROUP

Group Secretary—R. B. HETHERINGTON

At last the Precancel Studies are beginning to take shape. I must apologise to members for the delay in getting this Study Group going but owing to my recent change of address, things have got rather behind. One or two members have already indicated that they would be interested in receiving a File of Information, therefore it is proposed to forward a Loose Leaf Folder, to members who would like to see it. Will you please let me know if you would like to receive it?

At some time in the future it is hoped to be able to publish a Handbook on Canadian Precancels, including Precancelled Postal Stationery.

For a start, will members report under the following headings, for Precancels:—

- (a) The early provisionals.
- (b) The Regular Official Rollers—Rubber Types.
- (c) The Regular Official Rollers—Electro Types.
- (d) The Regular Official Town Types.
- (e) The Regular Official Numeral Types.
- (f) The present day Provisionals—such as issued by Brampton.
- (g) Varieties not Catalogued in the Official Catalog of Canada Precancels (Fifth—1954—Edition).

Regarding Precancelled Postal Stationery, will members report under the headings as

set out in Mr. Daggett's letter. Please give full details and use Bond's Types and Numbers.

DEAR MR. HETHERINGTON,

Thanks a lot for your aerogramme re Canadian postal stationery precancelled. I had a letter in B.N.A. Topics in the last issue asking for help, and have already a couple of replies. I will be very glad to co-operate with you. May I make a few suggestions? I feel that we should use the catalog nos. used in Bond's book on Canadian Postal Stationery as the latest work on the subject. On my own point I make up a file card for each item with the following details:—

- (1) Type of stationery item, denomination, colour Bond's No.
- (2) Details of Die type (of the G.VI items which had 2 dated dies) as well of printing method (the same G.VI items were offset and typographed) and finally size to nearest 1/16 inch.
- (3) Many items were on "special order" stationery. For these I use Bond's Nos. or if not listed there, give full details as above, and as well Bond's TYPE No.
- (4) Details of precancel with measurements in mms. to the nearest 1/4 mm. (I usually make a drawing, or get it photostated with a cm. ruler beside it for future reference.
- (5) Date of use and place of use (often the address of the user is useful).
- (6) Name of contributor of item.

I realise that I do go in greater detail than perhaps needed, but until I see how

things shape up I feel it needed for many items I record and do not have myself, but have only borrowed them.

May I have your comments and ideas? Later on will send you what listings I have.

Yours sincerely,

H. M. DAGGETT, JR.

If members know of any articles appearing in any Magazines on the subject will they let me know, or if possible let me have a copy of the published information; this applies mostly to American and Canadian journals, as far as I can find out very little information has been published in English Magazines except for "Maple Leaves".

GROUP NEWS

WEST RIDING GROUP

At a meeting in March, the Group had the pleasure of seeing the interesting study of the 1898 Map stamps formed by our Editor, Mr. F. Tomlinson. The display included plated copies from all plates, many in large mint blocks. Those present were convinced that Mr. Tomlinson must already possess most of the existing copies after seeing this collection!

The last meeting of the season was held in April, when Mr. G. Whitworth displayed a collection of the first four issues of Canada. Included in the display was a very fine study of the 1859 issue showing different printings.

PACKET LETTER RATES

By FRANK W. STAFF (693)

The packet letter charges on mail carried over the North Atlantic have for long presented problems to those who collect Transatlantic Mail. Having been engaged for some few years now collecting information and facts for my forthcoming book, "The Transatlantic Mail", I am able to enlighten those who have been baffled by the conflicting rates in force, particularly those from 1800 onwards.

The basic ocean postage rate for a single letter between London and North America was always 1/-. This was laid down by the Act of 9 Ann c.10.1710 (effective 1 June, 1711.) By the Act of 37 Geo.111 c.18 1796 the inland postage was added, so that the inclusive rate on a single letter to London was 1/8d—but from Falmouth, 1/-. In 1801, an Act was passed (41 Geo. 111 c. 7) which increased the inland rates, so that on a letter to or from London the inclusive rate became 1/10d—from Falmouth it remained at 1/-. In 1805, all postal rates were increased by 1d., and 1d. was added to the Ocean rate, which made the postage to or from London 2/0, and from Falmouth 1/1d. An Act of 1813 (52 Geo. 111 c. 88) increased further the inland postage rates, making the inclusive rate on a single letter to or from London and New York/Halifax,

2/2d. In March, 1839, the packet rate was established at 1/- to or from anywhere in the U.K. to North America; and in June 1840 the rates were confirmed and defined for the Cunard contract 1/- a single letter, and so on from anywhere in the United Kingdom to either Boston or Halifax.

A certain amount of confusion arose out of this, as the instructions were misunderstood by some postmasters, who continued to charge at the old rate of per sheet, so that letters contained in envelopes were sometimes charged double. This was put right by a Treasury minute of July 6th, 1840. On the Canadian side too, the problem arose of a suitable uniform inland rate of postage in conjunction with the packet rates. This was settled by a Treasury minute of July 6th, 1840, when a uniform rate of 2d. was decided upon. This made a letter from anywhere in the U.K. to anywhere in Canada (but not B.C. or Far Western territories) rateable at the inclusive charge of 1/2d. It happens therefore that covers will be found dated during June 1840 up to July 6, 1840, addressed to Canada and showing postal rates which appear impossible to agree. In cases of this sort, much patience and a study of the prevailing Canadian rates will help to solve the query!

THE "HECHLER" OVERPRINTED COVERS

In chapter forty-four, on page 747, Boggs refers to "a class of material which is not counterfeit or fake, but merely bogus; the product of a vivid imagination with the assistance of various printing devices." He tells us that the largest number of items of this type were the product of a certain Henry Hechler of Halifax. He was responsible, amongst other things, for a number of unauthorised bisects of the Small Queens issue, particularly in September and October 1884 cancelled "HALIFAX, CANADA," usually vertical halves of the 2c on bank notices. He was a dealer of those days and his activities continued in providing philatelic "variations" until at least 1896.

"In 1884-85 (we quote mainly from Boggs) Louis Riel led another abortive rebellion in the North West Provinces. The Government sent troops out, with various additional legends. These were unofficial and without sanction and among them were the '53rd Rifles' from Halifax, of which Henry Hechler was Captain. This enterprising gentleman was also interested in philately,



and took the opportunity to have envelopes and postcards overprinted 'Service' from the Post Office Department, but the overprinting did not affect the postal value, and used copies are frequently seen."

There were two types of overprint, one in smaller and heavier type than the specimen we illustrate, overprinting was done in black, red and blue, on 1c cards and envelopes and on 3c envelopes. Altogether, including three "double overprints," Boggs lists 14 varieties.

The second type of overprint, as shown in the attached illustration, consist of the word "Service" printed across the stamp, the addition of the Coat of Arms in the top centre of the cover, and the words "On M.S. only" at lower left—which in this case are obscured by the Registration Label.

A POSTMARK QUERY

By J. J. BONAR (341)

The cover illustrated appeared in the last Convention Auction, when no-one appeared to notice that the numeral cancellation which it bears does not conform to the accepted listing.

There are three date stamps. On the face of St. Hyacinthe of the 18th March, 1870, and on the reverse Montreal of the same day and St. Johns of



the following day. The letter thus travelled from St. Hyacinthe, east of Montreal and south of the St. Lawrence, via Montreal to St. Johns, south-east of Montreal.

The two-ring numeral strike is not entirely clear, but beyond all doubt the first numeral is "5." The second appears to be "3," but could be "7." Neither of these numbers appears in the books of reference as the numeral allotted to St. Hyacinthe. That is always quoted as "17."

Number "53" is allocated to Three Rivers, which lies on the north side of the St. Lawrence about half-way between Montreal and Quebec, while number "57" is given to one or more offices in Ontario far out of the route of this letter.

Can any reader throw any light on the problem? Has anyone a cover which would confirm the allocation of 17, 53 or 57?

E. T. E. LLOYD

The untimely death on June 15th of Ernest Lloyd at the age of 51 is a sad loss to our Society. A schoolmaster by profession, he was known to all members of our Society as our Librarian. Since holding this office his efficiency has made our Library not only a credit to the Society, but a valuable and serviceable asset.

Those of us who have known him for many years will miss him very much, for we knew him to be a true philatelist and a serious student of Canadian stamps. He conducted much research into all issues from 1870 onwards; his last study was the registration issues.

During the 18 years I was privileged to know him, every week brought a letter about things philatelic. He was a glutton for work, always searching for the answers the way he liked best, by going through vast quantities of material. He leaves a widow and son, to both of whom our heartfelt sympathies are extended.

G. R. C. S.

PRECANCELLED CANADIAN POSTAL STATIONERY

By R. B. HETHERINGTON (84)

I have been attempting research into the pre-cancels on Postal Stationery, and the following list sets out my findings so far. This list is very far from complete, but its publication may assist in the pursuit of information on this neglected subject.

BAR TYPES

- 1 Cent Orange (Admiral Type 1922) Precancelled with 3 pairs of horizontal lines. 14½ mm overall (Thin Lines). Buff Card.
- 1 Cent Orange (Admiral Type 1922) Precancelled with 3 pairs of horizontal lines. 14½ mm overall (Thick Lines). Buff Card.
- 1 Cent Orange (Admiral Type 1927) Precancelled with 2 pairs of horizontal lines. 12 mm overall (Thick Lines). Buff Card.
- ½ Cent Blue (George V 1930 Die 11) Precancelled with 2 Thick Bars 1½ mm wide 25 mm overall. (Cut out only). Cream Card.
- 1 Cent Green (George V 1932-33) Precancelled with 3 pairs of horizontal lines 14½ mm overall (Thick Lines). Buff Card.
- 1 Cent Blue Green (George VI 1943) Precancelled with 3 pairs of horizontal lines 29 mm overall (Thick Lines). Buff Card.
- 2 Cents Olive Green (George VI 1943) Precancelled with 3 pairs of horizontal lines 29 mm overall (Thick Lines). Buff Card.
- 1 Cent Green (George VI 1950) Precancelled with 3 pairs of horizontal lines 14½ mm overall (Thick Lines). Buff Wrapper.
- 2 Cent Olive (George VI 1951) Precancelled with 3 pairs of horizontal lines 14½ mm overall (Thick Lines). Buff Card.
- 2 Cent Green (Elizabeth II) Precancelled with 3 pairs of horizontal lines 29 mm overall (Thick Lines). Buff Card.

TOWN or CITY TYPES

Vancouver

Wrapper reported for Vancouver by Mr Frank W. Campbell, but he gives no details of type or date.

Toronto

- 1 Cent Orange George V (Oval Type) on Buff Card, no further details supplied
- (?) Mr Frank W. Campbell reports Envelope precancelled with City Type but gives no further details.

NUMERAL or MONEY ORDER TYPES

Calgary. 8160. Reported use by Mr Roy Marshall, no other details.

Hamilton. 3100. 1931. 1 Cent Green on White (Card ?)

Perth. ? Mr Frank W. Campbell reports the use of Numeral Envelope for Perth, Ont., but gives no further details, this appears rather extraordinary as Perth was not authorised to use Numeral Precancels in the ordinary way. Why therefore was the use of Stationery allowed with this Type of Precancel ?

- Toronto.** 4530. 1925. 1 Cent Green (Oval) on White, also on Buff.
- 1931. 1 Cent Green on White and on Buff.
- 1933. 1 Cent Green on ? Envelope.
- 1933. 1 Cent Blue Green precancelled with two pairs of horizontal lines and 4530 13½ mm overall.
- 1933. 1 Cent Green on White, Buff and Cream (Cards?)
- 1933. 1 Cent Green on White (Small 4530).
- 1937. 1 Cent Green on Buff.
- 1937. 1 Cent Green on White (1) Precancelled in Red.
(2) Precancelled in Green.
- 1937. 1 Cent Green on Grey—Error 4030 for 4530.
- 1938. 1 Cent Blue Green Large 4530 Bars 43 mm overall,

NEWFOUNDLAND CORNER

By Dr. R. WILLAM (437)

GUY TERCENTENARY ISSUE.

Credit for the first serious attempt to colonise the island of Newfoundland belongs to John Guy and the "Company of Merchants and Adventurers of the Cities of London and Bristol." The scheme had been mooted for a long time, but finally in 1610 King James I of England granted to John Guy of Bristol a charter to colonise the island between Cape St. Mary and Cape Bonavista, and with 35 men he arrived in the ship "Endeavour" in June 1610. He set up his staff house at Cupids in Conception Bay, and there built houses, stores, wharves and a fort. Later, the town of Mosquito was founded. On a second voyage in 1612 he was accompanied by a clergyman, the Rev. Erasmus Stourton, and in the following year the first child of European parents was born at Cupids. The colony suffered in many ways from invaders, who burnt their mill and harassed the settlers.

The 300th anniversary of this first colonisation effort was the subject of commemorative celebrations at St. John's in August 1910, and the Post Office collaborated with the issue of a set of stamps. These were placed on sale at St. John's and Conception Bay Post Offices on 15th August, 1910, and at all Post Offices in Newfoundland at the end of August. The popularity of this issue was shown by the Postmaster General in his report for 1910, where he states that the sale of stamps in 7 months had been almost equal to the total sales for the year to June 30, 1909, the increase being in a great measure due to the issue of the Guy stamps.

Early in 1910 Whitehead Morris & Co. had tendered for a five year contract to print the stamps of Newfoundland, with an estimated requirement of 25 million stamps. The tender being accepted, on 27th April, 1910, an order was placed with them for a set of 10 postage stamps, the top value being 12c depicting King Edward VII. The numbers of the various denominations were:—1c 3,000,000; 2c 5,000,000; 3c and 4c 50,000 each; 5c 500,000; 6c, 8c, 9c, 10c and 12c 10,000 each. In addition, 2000 stamps of each denomination were to be made up in sets and enclosed in a small envelope. This number was increased to 5,000 on May 4th. Sets of stamps in envelopes suitably inscribed were sold at face at the Newfoundland Pavilion, Crystal Palace, London, in October 1911. I have no record of the numbers sold. Boggs states that there were 2,000 sets, the high values being engraved, and that the supply was exhausted in a few hours. As the necessary lithographed stamps for 5,000 sets had been printed and were still in London, it seems probable that

they would be used to meet the obvious demand.

The work of preparing the plates was put in hand. In the case of the 1c, 2c and 5c values, these were made up of 200 subjects, divided into two panes of 100 (10 x 10) by a gutter 38mm. wide. The remaining plates were of 100 subjects (10 x 10).

On 6th May, 1910, King Edward VII died, and it was at once decided to add another denomination to the set bearing the likeness of the new King George V.

At a meeting on May 18th various instructions were given. The 1c, 2c and 5c stamps must be a distinct green, red and blue respectively. The other colours were left to Whitehead Morris & Co., with an instruction that the colour of each stamp should be as distinct as possible. It was pointed out that some colours suit those stamps with views better than others, and a set of old stamps was supplied as examples. Without waiting for the 15c stamp if it was not ready, proofs of the other values were to be submitted by May 26th. These were to be printed on the paper which it was proposed to use, all gummed and perforated, and the proof for the 12c value was to be a full sheet of 100, for better seeing the size of sheet, perforations, gum and general appearance.

The proofs were duly submitted, and were returned with remarks concerning three denominations. The 3c was bistre, and was marked "to be more definite in colour". The 10c in orange was to be another colour, and the 15c black was to be a different colour. A complete new set of proofs was submitted, this time all being imperforate. The 3c was changed to olive and the 10c to purple-slate, but for some unexplained reason the 15c remained unchanged. The 1c was slightly more yellowish than the original and the 8c slightly deeper in shade, whilst the 4c, originally a warm violet, was changed to a quite different cold blue-violet. These were the colours used for the issued stamps. The second proofs, imperforate, are not very rare, though frequently called imperf. stamps. The first proofs, however, are extremely rare. I only know of one other complete set apart from my own, that being sold by Robson Lowe to one of our members about two years ago. Undoubtedly, the great majority of the sets which originally existed have been broken up. The 3c bistre and the 10c orange appear occasionally because they are obviously not the issued stamps, though their actual status is often not understood. The 1c and 8c proofs differ so little from the issued stamps that they are difficult to distinguish, and the 4c is quite likely to be regarded as a colour changeling. Other values are quite

indistinguishable from issued stamps.

On 28th June, 1910, the colours were approved and the numbers to be printed confirmed. The sheets were to be packed between white cardboard in bundles of 500, each 100 being divided by slips of paper. A "good supply" was wanted by July 20. Wastage in printing was considerable, for of 5,240 sheets of all values in the original printing, 239 were discarded as spoilt, a loss of 4.6%.

500 sheets each of the 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c and 5c, and 100 sheets each of the other six denominations, were despatched by post on 25th July, 1910. This represented the total order of all values except the 1c, 2c and 5c. These were the only stamps of which more than one printing was made. They were printed and sent out at different dates, the order being finally completed by the despatch of 9,200 sheets of the 2c stamp from Liverpool on 6th October, 1910.

The reversed "Z" error on the 6c stamp

was not noticed until after the original printing had been made. The plate was corrected and 190 sheets were printed of which 23 were bad. 100 sheets were sent by parcel post on 29th July, 1910, only four days after posting the first consignment. There was only one printing from this corrected plate. Statements that the "Z" was at first only partly corrected, and was only fully corrected in a later printing are quite wrong. They doubtless arise from the fact that, the alteration being done on the plate, there is some inevitable variation, and some stamps show a more clean correction than others.

All stamps of the original printing were perforated 11.8 x 11.8 line. Subsequent printings of the 1c, 2c and 5c stamps were perforated with several different machines.

This article is purely historical. A description of the stamps themselves, their varieties and the method of their production, will constitute a subsequent article.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

News and Information

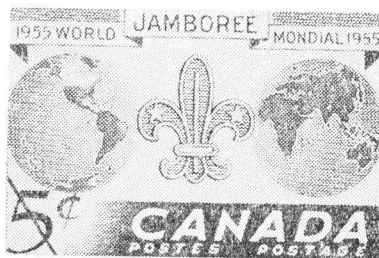
ALBERTA-SASKATCHEWAN COMMEMORATIVE.



A new 5c stamp is being issued on 30th June to commemorate the Jubilee of the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. The stamp is to show tribute to the contribution made by thousands of pioneers to a splendid record of progress and achievement in these two Provinces.

Designed by Laurence Hyde of Ottawa, it will be horizontal in format and will be blue in colour. The stamps are being engraved and printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa, and will be issued to Postmasters in panes of 50 stamps each. The stamps were on sale from the 30th June. Printings will be made from two plates, Nos. 1 and 2.

INTERNATIONAL BOY SCOUT JAMBOREE COMMEMORATIVE



A 5c stamp will be issued, on the 20th August, as a tribute to the International Boy Scout Movement which is making a splendid contribution to world understanding. The stamp will commemorate the 8th World Boy Scout Jamboree that will be formally opened by His Excellency, the Governor-General, at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, on the 20th August.

The stamp, horizontal in format, will be printed in two colours, green and gold, by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa, and was designed by Laurence Hyde of Ottawa.

Two plates will be used for the green colour, Nos. 1 & 2, but the gold colour will be printed from one plate only, No. 1. The announcement states:—"This postage stamp is of the commemorative type and will not be re-ordered when the original supply is exhausted, and will not be overprinted with the letter "G" to indicate its use by Federal Government Departments.

PRE-CONFEDERATION REMINDERS

By F. WALTER POLLOCK

Reprinted from "Stamps," December, 1939

The facts concerning the remainders of the various colonies which united to form the Dominion of Canada are not new, but will bear repeating, with no thought on the part of this writer that he is contributing anything new or original to the subject, already so well covered in Jarrett's catalog, and in the handbooks by Poole, to which I here acknowledge my indebtedness for all that follows.

The records regarding the stamps of British Columbia and Vancouver Island are somewhat contradictory and incomplete. Thus, the 5c rose and the 10c blue issued in July, 1865, and inscribed only for Vancouver Island, became obsolete on the 19th day of November, 1866, when the Island joined to, and made a part of the colony of British Columbia, but whereas Jarrett states that "the current stamps of each colony were distributed and used throughout the combined territory," Poole quotes a letter written by Dr. C. L. Helmcken, Speaker of the first Parliament of Vancouver Island, in which he says: "Each colony now had its own separate postage stamps. . . . This continued until the union of the Colonies occurred in 1866, after which only British Columbia stamps were used. Those of Vancouver being burned according to order, many thousands went up in smoke."

While neither of my authorities comments on the 3d blue, issued November 1, 1865, the inclusion of this stamp in the Bartlett letter-head, and the fact that all catalogs price the unused stamp lower than the used, would indicate that mint stocks at some time must have been replenished by remainders.

On the 20th day of July, 1871, British Columbia became a Province of the Dominion, and on the 25th of the following month, G. E. Griffin, a postal inspector from Ottawa, certified to the destruction by fire of the remaining stocks of the surcharged issues of 1867-69, in the following quantities, and including both sizes of perforations:

5c	146,400
10c	120,000
25c	451,680
50c	508,080
\$1	117,600

It will be noted that the foregoing official record contains no reference to the 2c brown which, like the 3d blue, commands a better price used than mint. Jarrett says that it, "with other values, was on sale to dealers before being retired, the majority of the stamps being sold as unused remainders." He also recalls that "it is believed that there was a leakage from

this source (samples kept by the Crown Agents for the Colonies in London) between 1897 and 1900." But the quantities available thereby numbered only about 50 to 75 each of four or five items. A few years later, "most other values, perforated 14, turned up in small blocks," presumably "from the 'Haslett' stock secured by H. Griebert." However, the quantities available of all the surcharged stamps, after subtracting those known to have been destroyed, as above, were so small, except in the case of the 2c denomination, that only the remainders of that lowest value could have affected the market to any appreciable degree.

Turning now to New Brunswick, the only colony not included in the Bartlett display, Jarrett refers to remainders, both for the pence and for the cents issues, but in neither cases does he indicate their disposition. Both he and Poole, regarding the pence values of 1851, quote the Postmaster-Generals' report of 1859: "The principal part of those remaining on hand are unfit for sale, having been damaged by being stored in the vault of the Post Office in St. John, which was so damp as to cause them to mold, and the colors to run." The uniformly high prices realized on mint copies clearly indicate that there was little or no salvable material.

The remainders of the cents issue usually occur without gum. They became water-soaked when, in 1892, the Customs House in St. John, in which they were stored, was burned. Poole quotes W. H. Bruce: "... in the general disturbance after the fire, they came to light and a large quantity of them came into the possession of a number of small boys in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Agency at St. John, including the Messrs. Coram Bros., the two Coombes boys and others. . . . There were 1, 2, 5, 10, 12½, and 17 cent stamps found; but very few of the 1 and 10, and a greater number of the 2 and 17. Most of the lot has now been secured by American dealers."

In May, 1896, a cache of Nova Scotian stamps of the 1860-63 cents issue was turned up in Ottawa, where they had been stored, and the Hon. W. S. Fielding, then Premier and Secretary of the province, cabled a well-known English firm, to ascertain what quantity they would purchase at face value. A reply was sent, asking for further particulars, but in the meantime, A. A. Bartlett and Donald A. King had bought the lot for \$18,000. The quantities involved have been the cause for much speculation, but the actual figures are still unrevealed. The purchasers inferred that collectors should be satisfied

with the opportunity for acquiring mint specimens much below catalog quotations of the period, and in his budget speech at Yarmouth, on February 1, 1897, the Premier informed the Legislature "that when the sale of stamps took place, it was accompanied by a proviso that the Government, on their part, would keep the quantity of stamps secret, and at this moment I have not the slightest information as to the number of stamps which were sold." Mr. Fielding added the hope that the House "would not require any further explanation upon this point," explaining that if the quantities were made public, "all opportunity for legitimate speculation would be lost."

There were no remainders of the 5c stamp, the only denomination of the series to show a better price mint than used in current pricings, and it will be noted that the Bartlett letter-head omits that value from an otherwise complete reproduction of Nova Scotia's cents issues.

On July 1, 1873, Prince Edward Island was admitted as a Province, and eleven years later, its remainders were sold. These included considerable quantities of both pence and cents values, lacking only the three items, 2d, 3d, and 6d, perforated 9, and comprising the first issue of January 1, 1861. Stamps having a face value of more than \$90,000 were sold for \$1,100!

The quantities sold of each stamp are as follows:

1d	?
2d	241,000
3d	226,000
4d	277,000
4½d	42,600
6d	21,000
9d	100,000
1c	124,500
2c	?
3c	10,000
4c	94,000
6c	162,000
12c	?

While neither Poole nor Jarrett can give any exact figure for the 1d, they both note that the remainders exist, and as the memorandum prepared on March 14, 1874, in the Provincial Treasurer's office noted, in addition to the above, 143,000 "mixed stamps," they both surmise that the stock of the 1d must have been included therein. For the 2c Poole says 5,000, and Jarrett, 75,000. Considering the low value today of the mint stamp, at about the same price as the 1c, I am inclined to accept Jarrett's figure as more nearly correct. On the other hand, for the 12c, Poole gives 165,000, while Jarrett reports 143,000, and here I think the latter may have inadvertently repeated the figure for the mixed stamps.

Jarrett also mentions that the 6d were nearly all of the blue green shade, while the 9d were all red lilac.

THE CANADIAN 2 CENTS MAP STAMP OF 1898 (continued)

By F. TOMLINSON (74)

PART VII

Black Printing—Plate 3 (continued)

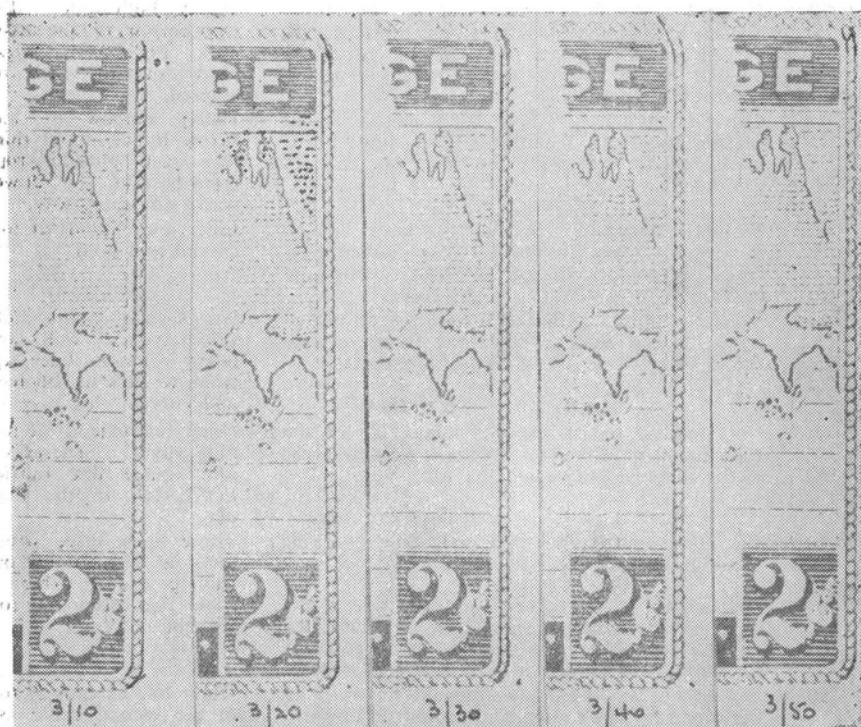
In Part VI, which appeared in the June issue, a description was given of the ten retouches to the bottom row of the plate. The article mentioned, however, that in addition to the bottom row, the whole right side of the plate was also retouched. No other stamps on any other plate were so affected, and any copy showing a clear strengthening of the right side by the addition of two or more vertical lines to the right cable can be allocated, unhesitatingly, to the right column of Plate 3. The reason for this strengthening, on one particular plate only, is not easily apparent, and has not been deduced so far.

The presentation of the identification features is again given in the form followed in previous Parts of these articles, the features originally listed by Mr. Lees-Jones and those I, myself, have found it easiest to work from. In giving the reader the benefit of both, his identification powers may be strengthened.

Only nine positions are dealt with; stamp No. 100 is most easily identified in the base cable retouch section. It is the only one with a full retouch both to side and base.

VERTICAL (RIGHT) CABLE RETOUCHES (two lines added) PLATE 3 IDENTIFICATION FEATURES

Stamp No.	per Mr. Lees-Jones	My own data
10	Heavy retouching along whole length of rope. Special feature, 2 dots outside rope on level with "T" of POSTAGE.	2 Dots outside top of "E."



- 20 General retouching over length of rope. Special feature the outside retouch finishes in a curved line at the last twist of the rope the angular curve before the rope assumes the horizontal.
- 30 General retouching. Special—a line is found outside the rope 3 mm. long, starting downwards on a level with the base of "E" in POSTAGE.
- 40 General retouching. Special, the inner line of the rope at the top finishes in a curved line, which is prolonged and finishes beyond the horizontal rope still in a slight curve.
- 50 Specially, the inner line of the rope is retouched from the top to a level of the framework of the 2—whence no further retouching occurs.
- 60 Very similar to 20, but the inner side of the rope in 60 is retouched all the length, whereas in 20, only halfway from the top.
- 70 Fine line outside the rope, extending over the block containing the word POSTAGE.
- 80 Retouch very delicate—on the inner side of the rope only, and then in small lengths—but at the top the line—very fine indeed—prolongs itself for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. beyond the horizontal rope.
- 90 Not too heavy a retouch—the outer portion of the rope retouched most, and prolonged upwards beyond the bend a slight fraction.
- Heavy both sides. The top portion of the map, under POSTAGE, shows clear doubling as if re-entered.
- Heavy—narrow by and below India. Faint third line just outside rope from base of "E" downwards for short way.
- Inner line extends at top, curved and bold.
- No special point—both sides done well and heavy—inner line appears to fork at top (coil and curve).
- Outer line extends at top, only slightly. There is a faint guide line outside POSTAGE in the margin.
- Three lines, three strong lines at top, right one leaving side of cable. Inner line extends at top, straight but faint.
- Outer line extends at top, at the second cable join downwards a diagonal retouch extends into the margin.

As previously stated, stamp 100, which also has the retouched right side, is best treated under the heading of base line retouches. For the sake of completeness, however, the details of it are again given below:—

- 100 Three lines under the "IRE" of EMPIRE—two dots outside right lower corner. Slight (if any) retouching to the vertical portions of the rope, but the base rope heavily retouched.
- There is an extra line to the retouch, as a tangent to the top line, under the right value tablet, two extra lines under EMPIRE, and the whole right side is retouched.

1859 12½c UNRECORDED VARIETY

By J. MILLAR ALLEN (422)

On position 19 on the sheet of the 12½c of 1859 there occurs a very interesting and clearly marked flaw on the nose of the Queen and this can be seen on the photomicrograph above. This illustration is an example of the fine work done by our member Ernest Whitley.

The flaw consists of a blotch of colour which varies slightly in size and shape from printing to printing and gradually becoming more pronounced but it would be a difficult matter to say how it was caused in the first place. The cause may be a slight weakness in the metal of the plate at this point as the writer has seen a copy that was in the possession of Mr Lees-Jones which showed the flaw in an early state taking the form of three minute lines of colour on the nose whereas later printings show the flaw as one continuous colour blotch.

The flaw corresponds in character to some degree with the well-known,



if rare, flaw on the 17c of 1859 known as the "Burr on the Shoulder" or "Balloon" Flaw which occurs on the late state of position 7 on the sheet as in both cases the relative degree of prominence is progressive with the life of the plate. However, there is the difference that the 17c flaw is only found on the very latest printings whereas the Nose Flaw occurs much earlier, somewhere in the middle life of the plate, possibly around 1863. In the case of the 17c Flaw, the theory has been advanced that it was caused by the dropping of a metal tool or other hard object on the plate and this solution may also be applicable to the Nose Flaw.

As to the question of dating the first appearance of the flaw, if one uses the new method of perforation classification of the 1859 issue arrived at by Winthrop S. Boggs in his recently published handbook entitled "Early American Perforating Machines and Perforations 1857-1867," the three copies of the flaw in the possession of the writer fall into the three perforation groups of 11.85 x 11.85, 11.85 x 11.95 and 11.95 x 11.85. It is, therefore, noted that the earliest perforation of 11.60 x 11.60 or the subsequent four combinations of 11.60 with 11.85 and 11.95 have not yet been recorded for this variety. A further copy from position 19 in the writer's possession is from the perforation group of 11.60 x 11.60 and shows no sign of the flaw but it may yet be recorded on one or more of the other four combinations mentioned above.

This valuable work on perforations by Mr Boggs is well worthy of study by any student of the 1859 issue or, indeed, of the stamps of the other countries supplied by the American Bank Note Co. during this period of which the book also treats. The writer noted particularly that the perforation approximating to 11.60 and which, in the book, is stated to be 11½ for practical purposes, has now been established as occurring on these stamps since he maintained this contention over two years ago in "Maple Leaves." However, this matter of perforations is another story for another day.

The writer would be pleased to hear from any member who has a copy of this flaw and can thus help to reconstruct the story since the only dated copy he has is rather late being in 1867. The writer also intends, with the forbearance of your Editor, to continue to contribute short studies of other interesting stamps of the 12½c and other values of the 1859 issue.

CLIPPINGS FROM B.N.A. MAGAZINES

18—QUEBEC ISSUE VARIETIES

This issue, the first Canadian 20th Century Commemoratives continue to grow in popularity. For those who like varieties, I mention the few I have found so far:

½c—only the well known re-entry and plate flaw on stamp 44.

1c—only the hairline variety.

2c—a) strong hairlines in top sheet margin.

b) strong vertical guide line extended from upper left corner of stamp No. 6

c) guide dots often visible in "P" of Postage

5c—a) the "scratch" variety mentioned in packet No. 223

b) guide dots and vertical lines often found in "P" of Postage

c) horizontal guide lines (traces) thru "Canada Postage 1908."

7c—guide dots found in most all stamps in varying positions in "P" of Postage

10c—no varieties

15c—broken "C" of Canada in stamp No. 11

20c—a) major re-entry in upper right portion of stamp (position unknown)

b) minor re-entry at base of "Tage" of Postage

c) "scratch" above "C" of Quebec.

d) strong "spur" on right frame line

e) "gash" in "G" of Postage.

There are probably lots more—so happy hunting! (Popular Stamps—Oct. '54).

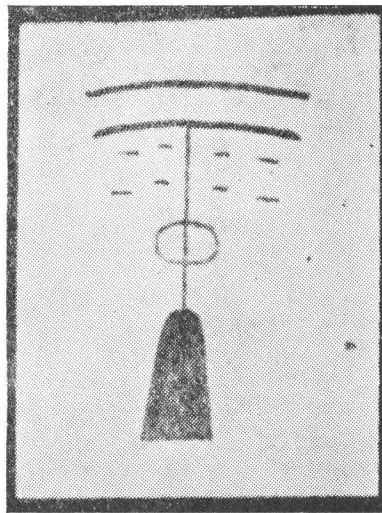
19—THE BROKEN SPIRE VARIETY

By MAX ROSENTHAL

• **Collecting varieties** in Canadian stamps can be endlessly fascinating because there is hardly any limit to the number of constant varieties to be found on them. What appeals to me is that many of them are to be found on cheaply-priced stamps. This holds especially true for used copies, which also fits in with my predilections. Furthermore, they are often harder to obtain in used stamps, partly because the cancellations may hide them, and partly because variety seekers seem to look for them more often on mint copies.

A well-known variety which I have not seen priced in used condition is found on Canada No. 173, the 10c Library and Parliament stamp of the 1930 issue, with the spire at the top of the tower broken or missing.

I have arranged a page of used copies showing various stages of this variety. These stamps, broadly speaking, have four stages. In the first, the spire has become much thinner than usual, enough so that to the naked eye it may appear to be absent, at least in part. In the second, the extra thin spire has been broken at one or more



places, leaving gaps.

The next stage has only a piece of the spire projecting from the horizontally oval ornament which surmounts the steeple proper, leaving the rest of the space to the top empty. The fourth stage has the oval completely bare of any projecting spire.

Thus, we have the thin spire, the interrupted spire, the broken spire, and the missing spire. The final stage is by far the scarcest, and I don't believe that any of my

copies quite belong in it. Obviously, because the line engraved on the printing plate was so thin to start with, it was easy for foreign matter to fill it up. This is not a constant variety in the sense of occurring in a definite position, but it does recur time after time, in the same ways. The most interesting part of it is that the stamps themselves, through their successive stages, show how this variety came into existence. (B.N.A. Topics—April '55.)

20—1890 NUMERAL ISSUE—RE-ENTRIES

By Dr. L. LEALE HOLMES

1898 Numeral Issue

Re-entries

1c Green. No. examined 1550

Left Num'l Box

Right Num'l Box



Type 1. 2 Stamps



Type 2. 3 Stamps



Type 3. 1 Stamp



Type 4. 2 Stamps



Type 5. 1 Stamp

Type 6. CAN... POS... doubled 1 Stamp

Type 7. CAN... AGE doubled 1 Stamp

2c Purple No. examined 600

Left Num'l Box

Right Num'l Box

Type 1 CEN-- Doubled 1 Stamp

Type 2 Pos... CEN... doubled 1 Stamp

2c Red Die 1 No. examined 3600



Type 1 24 Stamps



Type 2 22 Stamps



Type 3. 9 Stamps



Type 4. 1 Stamp

The findings I am presenting here are the work of Stanley Harrod of Toronto who has gone through a few thousand copies of this issue and who has looked closely into the makeup of each stamp. He has done this in the accumulation he has of these in his own possession.

It is to be hoped that the publishing of this material will not only be of interest to collectors of Canadian stamps, but be a stimulus to many collectors to really look minutely into the stamps of their collection, or whatever accumulations they may have,

in order to make a systematic study of any one stamp or issue.

The first cut covers the 1c Green, the 2c Purple and Part of the 2c Red Die 1; the second cut continues the 2c Red Die 1 and also gives the information on the 2c Red Die 2.

The 3c Carmine and the 5c Blue.

3c Carmine. No. examined 525

Type 1. Three cents, oval below, and both numerals doubled. 2 Stamps.

5c Blue. No. examined 300

No re-entries found.

2c Red Die 1 CONTINUED
Left Num'l Box Right Num'l Box



Type 5. 1 Stamp



Type 6. 30 Stamps



Type 7. 13 Stamps



Type 8. 2 Stamps

Type 9. Two CENTS & Oval Frame below Two CENTS doubled. 1 Stamp

Type 10 Bottom Spandrels & Frame doubled. 1 Stamp

2c Red Die 2 No examined 1200
Left Num'l Box Right Num'l Box



Type 1

2 Stamps



Type 2

1 Stamp



Type 3

1 Stamp



Type 4

1 Stamp



Type 5 1 stamp



Type 6 3 Stamps

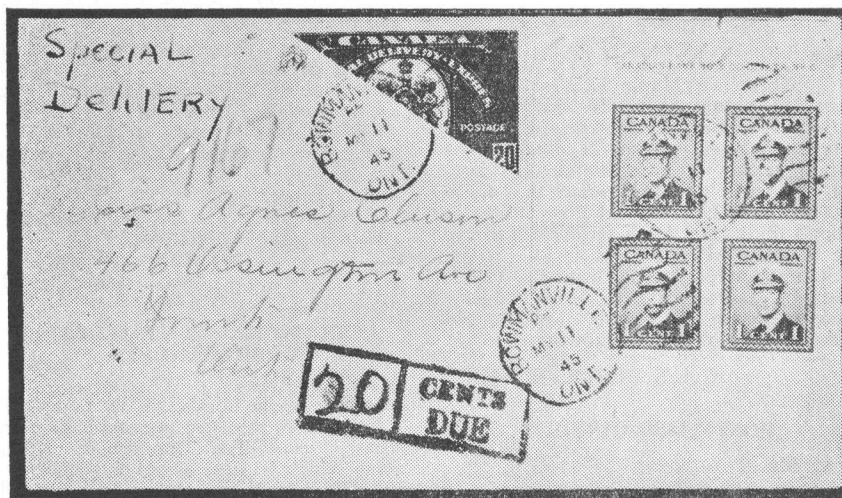
Type 7 Flaw in frame L.R. Corner 2 Stamps

1998 Numeral Issue Re-entries.

BEWARE OF BISECTS!

The above illustration shows, quite clearly, the rejection by the Canadian Postal Authorities of an attempt to use a bisected half of the old 20c Special Delivery stamp for the present 10c Special Delivery rate.

The surcharging recorded on the cover, 20 cents due, clearly resolves



the issue, being the levying of twice the normal rate of underpayment, similar to the practice in this country.

Our purpose however in illustrating this item and in drawing the attention of our members to it, is that the next logical stage is the removal of the bisect from the cover—on piece with its cancellation—and the representation of it as, at least, a desirable philatelic item!

Nearly all the cover could be retained in an attempt to authenticate the acceptance, by the Post Office, of the bisect.

Members are urged to regard all items such as this might turn out to be with distaste, suspicion and incredulity. The same applies to alleged single "imperfs," there are signs of a continuous increase of this type of manufactured curiosity coming on to the market, rejection of it seems to be the only cure.

We venture to suggest to the Canadian Postal Authorities that the cancellation of the bisect is a great mistake, and merely goes to satisfy the creator of this abomination. Can we suggest to them that such covers be impounded and destroyed, or at least that the faulty material, i.e., the bisect itself, be mutilated before the cover is passed on its way?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CRACKED IMPRINT—ONE CENT. S.G. 414.

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

I notice in the June issue of Maple Leaves that, in your feature "letters to the Editor," a question is asked by Mr. C. N. Richardson regarding the cracked Imprint variety of S.G. 414.

In answer, I would like to point out that

this was mentioned in the CANADIAN NEWS LETTER of OCTOBER 1953. To give details this crack is Top left on Plate 5. When first it was noticeable it measured only 7 mm. in length, but it gradually spread to be 28 mm. before printing was stopped. We have three states in our reference collection. This type of crack is, of course, very different in type from the "hair lines" arising from hardening

surface cracks of earlier issues, and is typical of the chrome cracks which very seldom appear. This crack was approximately half-a-mm. wide at the final stage!

Yours very truly,
NORMAN TODD (633).

POSTMARK QUERIES

DEAR SIR,

Reference Maple Leaves, June 55, page 252, paragraph C, Postmark Queries.

Because of security reasons, information concerning these postmarks is difficult to obtain, as they are of a confidential nature.

I am under the impression that CFPO stands for Canadian Field Post Office, but I don't think that it is a series to supercede the Wartime MPOs.

Stamps finely cancelled with this type of postmark are scarce; and a few pages of these specimen in anyone's album will make a very interesting showing.

Cpl. STANLEY LUM (780).

POSTMARK QUERIES.

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

The answer to Mr. John Anderson's question in the June issue concerning Canada 5c. Air Stamps (S.G. 274) with the North Sydney (not Sidney) Nov. 11, 1930 marking is as follows.

The stamp was used on a letter flown by the Newfoundland aviators Sullivan & Fraser from the mainland to Stephenville Crossing (St. Georges Bay, Nfld) on Nov. 12, '30. The David Field catalogue lists it under No. 176 and states 250 were flown and fuller details are in the American Air Mail Cat. Vol. II, page 242, No. 242. In our book "Newfoundland Air Mails" details of the flights (four stages, 2 Canadian & 2 Newfoundland) are given in Chapter 18 but the Canadian mail is outside the scope of the book.

The Nfld P.O. ran an extra-territorial Mail Sorting Office at North Sydney at that time under the control of the Postal Agent, Mr. A. W. Shano. Incidentally, covers

carried on Archibald's 'plane "Bluenose" in July 1929 usually bear one of the two Nfld North Sydney backstamps.

Sincerely yours,
CYRIL HARMER (621.).

SQUARED CIRCLE POSTMARKS

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Whitehead asks for information regarding earlier or later dates than those published in his handbook. I have the following in my collection:—

EDMONTON, Alberta, Dec. 17/94
which is one month earlier than that listed. Strike is double on pair of 1c yellow, and quite distinct.

Congratulations to Dr. Whitehead on an admirable publication.

Yours sincerely,
A. L. HARRIS (413)

"BRAMPTON" — EMERGENCY PRECANCELS.

MY DEAR FRED,

Further to the above, I have now received a letter from the Director of Financial Services, Post Office Department, Canada, from which I quote as follows:—

"The regulations of the Post Office Department are very explicit to the effect that no Postmaster may cause postage stamps to be precancelled and that the only authorised precancelled stamps are those issued by this Branch. At the present time the only authorised markings are the horizontal bars printed on the stamps. For the stamp in question it appears that the Postmaster did not have in stock 1 cent precancelled stamps and, therefore, he precancelled quantities, probably in full sheets, with a cancelling roller, prior to their being separated and affixed to mail".

From the above remarks it appears that the "Brampton" issues were quite unauthorised, although of considerable interest to collectors of Canadian Precancels.

Yours ever,
R. B. HETHERINGTON (84).

PACKET CHATTER

The intervention in holidays, not forgetting temporary restrictions in postal services, reduces the tempo of packet business while the sun shines. However, a too small stock of books is a reminder to me that I cannot build for the coming months without bricks, so there is an ever-open invitation to chuck bricks at me in the shape of saleable Canadian material — and not otherwise!

It has been said before, and is repeated here without apology, that less than 5% of our membership bestir themselves to send even an occasional book to their Exchange Packet. Our Packet is no mean undertaking with a

high level of sales, but I see no reason for complacency when I view what is the present position—and what it could be if more members, with the resources for exchange purposes, would use them for the benefit of themselves and the ultimate good of their Society as a whole.

I have been able in recent months to secure one or two new recruits to that small group of regular contributors who are the backbone of your Exchange Packet. But one or two is not enough. I need more of such as they. Members who realise the advantages of selling their stamps singly at reasonable prices for a commission which must be almost the lowest in the business today, and who are willing to take this ever-present opportunity, open to everyone, to put something into their Society besides their annual subscription.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP

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- 789 PETRI, Pitt, 378, Delaware Ave., Buffalo 2, N.Y., U.S.A. C
 790 TALLISS, Albert E., 24, Acheson Road, Hall Green, Birmingham, 28. C
 791 BERGER, B. C., Flat 10, 14, Kings Gdns., Hove, Sussex. CR—CQ
 792 WOOD, Dr. Arthur Brian, 19, Southbourne Road, Bournemouth East, Hants. C.P. (R.P.O's)
 793 BROOKS, G. Scott, Apt. 7, 2150, Tupper Street, Montreal 25, Province of Quebec, Canada. C.N.B.
 794 DISTIN, Ronald Cecil, 128, Boundary Rd., Wallington, Surrey C.
 795 WEBB, David N. A., 87, Eastern Ave., Micheldean, Glos. C.
 796 BURNS, Orland G., M.D., Wing Bldg., Kamloops, Brit. Columbia, Canada. C.O. (Plate blocks.)

RESIGNATIONS

- 580 ASPINALL, L.
 489 KINGSCOTE, H. R. F. As from 30th September, 1955.

DEATHS

- 64 HEARN, Capt. G. L.
 45 BAIN, James T. About December, 1954.
 160 LLOYD, E. T. E. On 15th June, 1955.
 159 ADAMS, H. C. V. On 1st July, 1955.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 660 BATES, R., 26, Reinwood Road, Oakes, Huddersfield, Yorks.
 236 BINKS, Capt. B. C., 1311, The Crescent, Vancouver 9, British Columbia, Canada.
 596 BLEASE, H. F., 5, Victoria Road, Trowbridge, Wilts.
 227 BREMNER, A. A., 4, Peel Terrace, Edinburgh, 9.
 372 BREWER, D. J., 95, Barton Hill Road, Barton, Torquay.
 550 BROWN, H. H., Shoreham, Church Road, Southbourne, Bournemouth.
 200 COLE, H. D. J., 4, Clarks Mead, Bushey Heath, Herts.
 474 GELINAS, Capt. J. A., 116, McMurray SHV 1, San Antonio, Texas, U.S.A.
 25 HUME BRODIE, Capt. R., Kellow Farm, Plaidy Looe, Cornwall.
 211 HEDLEY, R. P., 78, Allen Street, Buffalo 2, N.Y., U.S.A.
 1 STEPHENSON, A. E., "Cragview," West End, Colinsburgh, Fife.
 385 TITFORD, Miss Rose, 1, Wellesley Court, Maida Vale, London, W. 9.
 350 WALKER, F., June Cottage, North Street, Petworth, Sussex.

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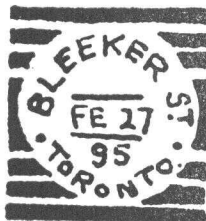
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Vol. 5 No. 10

OCTOBER, 1955

Whole No. 38

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	" " " "	SG.1b. Major "re-entry" in pair with normal used	£50	0	0
1852/57	3d. Red thin wove paper	SG.6. Four margins fine used ..	£10	0	0
		SG.6. Fine pair used	£25	0	0
	3d. Deep Red	SG.7. Fine example, four margins used	£12	0	0
	" " "	SG.7. Pair used SUPERB	£25	0	0
	3d. Scarlet Vermilion	SG.7a. Four margins, fine used	£12	0	0
	" " "	SG.7a. Fine used pair	£30	0	0
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	3d. Red SG.11a. Vertical pair fine used	£30 0 0
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	6d. Thick Hard Wove Paper SG.16. Four margins fine used	£70 0 0
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	6d. Purple, Very Thick Soft Wove Paper SG.17. With vertical imprint, fine used	£95 0 0
	3d. Red Thin Soft Ribbed Paper SG.18. SUPERB used	£22 0 0
	3d. Red on Stout Wove Paper, No. 34 re-entry, doubling of lines under "threepence" SUPERB example mint OF THE GREATEST RARITY	£75 0 0
1855	10d. Dull Blue SG.20a. Thin Wove Paper, fine used	£35 0 0
	10d. Dull Blue SG.20a. Stitch Wmk., fine used	£45 0 0
1868	1c. Red Brown SG.47. Thin Crisp Paper, mint	£9 0 0
	6c. Blackish Brown SG.50. Superb Used	£2 15 0
	15c. Reddish Purple SG.52. Used	£4 0 0
1868/72	1c. Black SG.53. Mint	£1 0 0
	1c. Black SG.53. Mint block of four	£5 0 0
	1c. Red Brown SG.55. Fine used	£1 5 0
	2c. Deep Green SG.56. Mint	£3 10 0
	2c. Deep Green SG.56. Used, dated cancellation	£1 2 6
	2c. Emerald Green SG.57. Mint	£3 10 0
	2c. Emerald Green SG.57. Fine used	£1 5 0
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	5c. Olive Green SG.70. Used	£2 10 0
1869	1c. Deep Orange SG.74. Mint	£10 0 0
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CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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Notes and Comments

Holidays

Weeks of unbroken weather, warm, sunny and settled, make the anticipation of the future somewhat apprehensive. "Can it last?" "Surely it will break before much longer and we shall all be huddling in the lee of some shelter to escape the driving rain?"

It didn't. What a holiday! Too warm even to move-on any more, and eight days spent where only a couple were intended, lazing on the sands within feet of the sea from morning till night. The most strenuous efforts were those of a little surf-riding—whilst the surf lasted, it gave out with the calmness of the succeeding days—and wandering over to the 'local' for the odd noggin. And then, after a few days wandering, a week just off the Vale of Porlock, tucked tight into the folds of Exmoor up the lovely Horner Water. Certainly a holiday we shall always remember.

Autumn

And so back to a heap of mail which took days to answer, and isn't all fully cleared now. Even so the summer continues and we sun and swim in the North Sea instead of in the Severn Sea. And the maps are out every now and then, sometimes settling some point about where we were or what we did, but, more often, looking at the promise of next year which, the family is now decided, is to be in 'Bonnie Scotland.'

But the days are shortening, Convention is in a very short period now, and we have to think of Year Books and Christmas numbers. And somebody—we can't think who—had better get out and tidy up the garden, there's a lot to cut down and take away.

December Issue

In addition to a report of Convention, this will be the Year Book number with the full membership list, rules, etc., and it will also be the last before Christmas. We would like to see the practice of members taking greetings space continued and can assure you it is less expensive than Christmas Cards. It is of financial help to the Society and, we think, a very

nice gesture to convey one's greetings to all other members, perhaps reciting your special interests in one corner of the ad. A glance at last December's issue will give you the idea. An eighth page costs 10/-, a quarter page 17/6. We must have your copy and instructions by the 5th November—or the rocket will have gone off. Do it now. The December issue will also be the first of a new volume (Vol. 6).

This number

At the time of writing the contents have not been assembled but there is enough in the bag for it to be no less satisfactory than the members expect. It is intended to provide an index to Volume 5 of which this is the last number. According to the expediency of the situation this will either be included in the issue—at the end—or alternatively **be found as a loose sheet in the next, December, issue.** We do not know which of these alternatives will operate, but there will be an index.

Binding Arrangements

We will make arrangements with a local firm in this connection, and the details will be given subsequently. Please note, once again, that your editor is not going to deal with such arrangements and that nothing should be sent here. Full details will be set out in the December issue.

Family Trials

The enthusiasms of father are a lasting source of merriment to his disrespectful children. An enclosure opened at breakfast-time the other day, containing a single 'Map' thought by the sender to be unusual, raised the following comment from my eldest daughter—"Was this a fly that walked across, or is it the unusual Plate 7½?" It was not possible to think of a suitable reply, or rebuke, till it was much too late!

Kind Correspondents

First Day Covers have been kindly sent to us, bearing the new Jamboree issue, from Frank Campbell—who is as chatty as ever—and from Cyril Purvey, and W. H. Freeman who sends one of the special souvenir envelopes with the special cancellation and the enclosure of "A Brief Guide to Historic Niagara." We are very grateful.

The Season Starts

The philatelic mail falling regularly through the editorial letter-box clearly shows that the season—if there is such a thing these days—has now begun. Auction catalogues show there is just as much attractive material coming forward as ever.

Robson Lowe offers the collection of early covers formed by our Arnold Gabbitas, and the collection of Canada formed by our Dr. Ewing Rodgers, at Pall Mall on the 12th October. There is also some Canadian material in Robbie's Bournemouth auction on the 5th November. Messrs Vessey will include Canadian material in their sale at Norwich on the 20th October.

We haven't seen Harmer's catalogues but we have a note from them regarding the coming sale by their associated company, H. R. Harmer, Inc.,

of New York, of the fabulous "CASPARY" stamp collections and the promise of the B.N.A. details at a later date.

It is quite clear that we are back in full swing. We have also a copy of issue No. 1 of "The Beaver Newsletter" produced by Wyndham's Stamp Co., of 11, St. Martin's Court, London W.C.2, under the auspices of Member G. Strong. The issue, dated September, takes the form of an introductory page, six pages of offers and a competition. In this latter a prize value 10/6d is offered.

Competitors

A list of the prize-winners at the New Zealand International Stamp Exhibition, sent to us we think by Ossie Fraser, bears one or two names of members of our Society. S. A. Wood (415) obtained a Silver Gilt medal for British North America, P. A. Wilde a Silver Gilt medal for Postmarks and/or Postal History, Major Hopkins a silver award for Maritime or War Cancellations, and D. G. Cox a silver award for Airmails. There may well have been others, and we regret we couldn't search the list in detail, but we congratulate them all.

Mistakes

Every now and then we get 'off the beam' in some way, but usually some kind soul comes along and puts us right. Did you know that, since we changed over to a journal every two months, we still maintained "Published Quarterly" on our opening page? We hope it's rectified this time! We were unaware of it till it was pointed out to us!

Likewise that our Honorary Treasurer had, in the officers list, become J. M. Macaskie instead of J. P. Macaskie! It must have been the subconscious fear we all have of being hauled up before a J.P.! We should like to offer our apologies to 'Mac' and to say we don't know how the error came into existence.

Subscriptions

Mention of 'Mac' reminds us that subscriptions become due on the 1st October, and to save time, a lot of useless work, and expense to the Society you should send your 10/- now—NOW, we said—to him at his address on the inner back cover. You get one of the finest ten bobsworths in the world today, show your appreciation by paying promptly!

Aberdeen!

Those of our readers who carefully comb through every page of each issue will undoubtedly find, nearly at the end of this one, a small ad. in which the Aberdeen Group hopefully enquire for displays for the coming season.

There is an ancient adage about Hope springing eternally, surely our Aberdonians are aware of the reputation they have accumulated, undeservedly we're told, throughout the English speaking world? Whilst we must hope that their ad. brings successful results, we feel the best we ourselves can suggest is that we shall be delighted to exhibit **and lecture** upon the subject of Map Stamps - 1898, on the usual understanding that our expenses are paid!!! (We expect Ossie will talk us into sending them up by post—why can we never get one of these free jaunts?)

OUR NEW PRESIDENT

"SCOTS WA HAE"

In our expansion after the war we picked something up with the initials stamped on it. Our luck was in, we found we had found a most ardent student of Postal History with the letters G.B. tacked on. However after a bit of polishing we managed to make the letters G.B. hardly discernable.

From that time onwards a most enthusiastic Canadian student evolved, who wrapped himself in B.N.A. Postal History, and then, with a terrific appetite, attacked the Small Heads and largely mastered that subject. He has now taken up, with the same vigour, the Maple and Numeral Issues.

J. J. Bonar, W.S. is a solicitor by profession. During the first war he was commissioned in the Royal Scots (1st of Foot), but as good Cameronians we won't hold that against him. Started collecting at an early age. After joining the Society he worked hard to advance the Edinburgh Group and also the Maple & Numeral Postal Study Circle.

Behind the scenes in the Edinburgh and Glasgow Conventions he worked tirelessly.

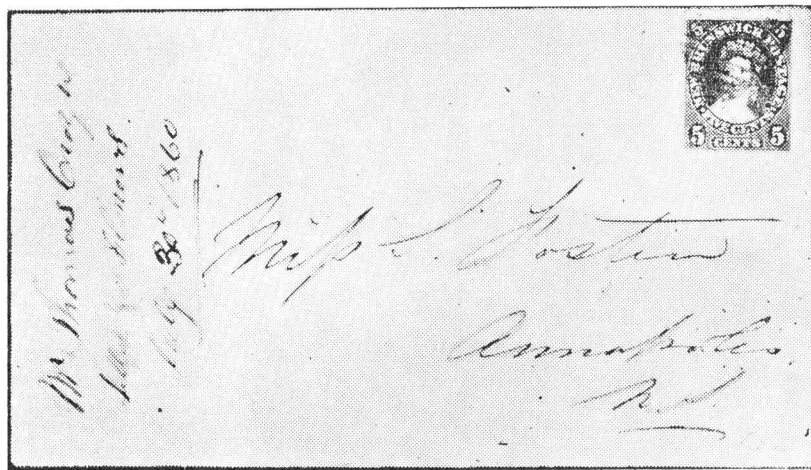
In his new roll as President of the Society we wish him luck and our wholehearted support.

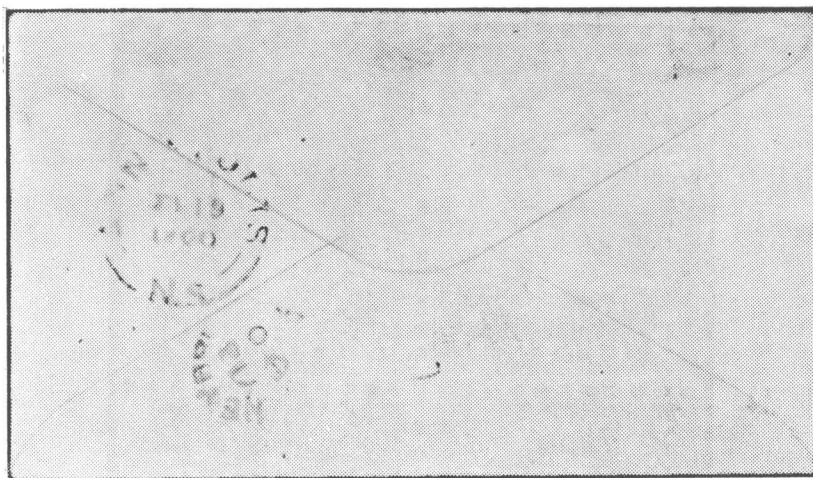
A.E.S.

5 CENT NEW BRUNSWICK ISSUE

by H. L. DARNELL (613)

It is well known that the original 5 cent value (The Famous or infamous Connell) was frowned upon by the Mother Country and withdrawn before the general release of the other values in May, 1860. What is not known, however, is at what month in 1860 was the Chalon Type, the Connell replacement, issued? This stamp is the Scott and Jarrett Olive Green shade and Gibbons Sap Green Shade, neither in my opinion giving a true description of the colour. There appears to be no official post office





records relating to this matter and one was forced therefore to rely on Covers for this information. It was considered that the American Bank Note Co., could have produced these stamps in two or three months, this information I got from a person fully qualified to make this statement. Now assuming this to be true, one would expect Covers to turn up dated in July or August, 1860. Two years ago I endeavoured to find Covers of these dates and the earliest I was able to trace was September and a further one in December. This subject was not new as our American and Canadian friends had already sent letters to Maple Leaves asking for earliest dates of 5 cent Covers. Up to 6 months ago, these dates still stood, but by a stroke of sheer good luck, I became the possessor of a Cover dated 18th July, 1860, two months ahead of the previous earliest recorded. So now it is absolutely certain that the regular 5 cent Issue came out in July and dare I hope that my Cover is a 1st Day? Let me stick my neck out and say it



Stamp No. 59

Stamp No. 60



Block showing Nos. 59 and 60

is and who is to say it is not? Like the Knights of Old I herewith throw down my gauntlet and challenge all comers—produce evidence of any **earlier** date and I'll eat my article, Maple Leaves and all.

Now as to varieties, there are two of note. The so called "Long-Pendant" and the "Dash to side of Right ear-ring," (both illustrated). These occur in positions No. 59 and No. 60 on the sheet. It is worth noting also, that so far these varieties have not been found on the 1st Printing (Sap Green) and that in this shade there are no pieces known larger than a block of four, even singles are definitely scarce—hence a difficult task to prove or disprove. The theory for the occurrence of these varieties is that at some time the printing plate was damaged either by an engraving tool or some other sharp instrument. If however a **true** Sap Green is found with either of these varieties, then it can be safely assumed that the variety is constant throughout the whole of the printings—an interesting side-line to explore and one which I feel would be well worth pursuing. Any help from fellow members would be more than welcome.

Another point of interest relating to the delay in issuing the 5 Cent value was the permitted use of the "Bisected 10 Cent," found on Covers between May and August, 1860. These are really scarce items and seldom offered for sale.

Technically there were no Remainders of the New Brunswick Cent

Issues unlike certain of the Nova Scotia Issues which were sold as Remainers by the Postal Authorities and were eventually purchased by well known stamp dealers. Here a timely warning to collectors of Nova Scotia, these stamps are getting absorbed quickly and are far from "A Drug on the Market," as they once used to be. One cannot separate New Brunswick from Nova Scotia as the two countries are so closely linked philatelically. However, reverting back to New Brunswick, we have to thank the boys of St. John for salvaging the Cents Issues from a fire which occurred in a building which the Postal Authorities had stored them.

In conclusion, there are many shades of the 5 cent, varying from Sap Green to a Deep Yellow Green and then to a distinct Blue Green. It does appear from the few Covers in my collection, that the Sap Green finished about mid 1862, to be followed by the Yellow Greens up to 1865 and after that the Blue Greens, very pronounced in the 1867-68 Covers. Finally will members who have unusual postmarks, dated Covers or perforation abnormalities, please send them to me for examination. Full postage will be refunded with the greatest of pleasure.

IMPRINTS OF THE ONE CENT OF 1859

By J. MILLAR ALLEN

The Imprint found on the margins of the sheets of all the values of the 1859 set (except the 17c) reads "American Bank Note Co. New York," but it occurs only on the later prints since it was not entered on the plates until late in 1864 according to Boggs and other authorities. It must, therefore, be borne in mind that the following notes apply only to the later prints of the 1c value.

There are two imprints in each of the four margins of the sheet of the 1c and those over the top row of stamps are above positions 3 and 8 with small portions of the wording appearing above the adjoining positions 2, 4, 7 and 9.

The illustration (right) shows one of the two imprints over the top row to be distinctly slanted downwards from left to right, the measurements up from the top outer frame line of the stamp being approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. at the left side and 1 mm. at the right.

On examination of other imprint copies from the top row, it is found that the other imprint is not slanted but quite straight. With this information, it should be possible to plate six of the top row positions if a corner block or strip showing some part of the imprint were available.

The same technique can be applied to the positions showing the imprint in the tenth vertical row and also the bottom row. In the case of the tenth or right hand vertical row, one imprint is found to vary in distance by $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the outer right frame line of the stamp and the other imprint to vary by $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm. to 1 mm. from



Photo by E. Whitley

the frame line. However, only positions 30 and 80 could thus be plated as the imprint does not show in the margins of the adjoining stamps from positions 20, 40, 70 and 90 unless the stamp is very badly centred. Help in plating would also be found in the cases of positions 30 and 80 as the normal guide or position dot of this row (outside the right frame line near the

centre of the stamp) is slightly higher on the stamp that has the imprint nearer and lower on the stamp that has the imprint further away from the frame line. The approximate relative positions of the dot being opposite the first and second uprights of the letter "N" of "Note" respectively. In the case of the stamps showing the imprint from the bottom row of the sheet, one of the imprints is slightly more to the right than the other imprint relative to the stamp above. In this row the largest part of the imprint is under positions 93 and 98 with portions showing on the adjoining

positions as in the case of the top row.

To complete the circle with the imprints outside the left or first vertical row, practically all the wording is opposite to positions 21 and 71 (as in positions 30 and 80), and one of these positions shows some doubling at the top of the left outer vertical frame line.

In conclusion, the writer would be very pleased to hear from any member who has a block or strip of the 1c showing the imprint or a part of it, as this would be of assistance to all interested in the study of this stamp.

CANADIAN POSTMARKS WITH SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS

Extracts from a paper read to the Glasgow Study Circle (now defunct) of the C.P.S. of G.B. on the 17th December, 1953

By Miss B. LYNHURST OGDEN (BELINDA), F.C.P.S. (10)

This is a philatelic field which has plenty of possibilities. They are very collectible postmarks just as much as the old Bishop Marks were on early G.B. covers.

With all humility, Canada can claim to have used them before Great Britain. Mr. George Brummel, in his handbook on the Slogans of Great Britain, states the first issue was "BUY NATIONAL WAR BONDS NOW," which appeared on December 10th, 1917. In a Canadian checklist—up to 1922—which I was loaned from Canada, I have counted 151 different slogans that appeared before this date. They came into use in Canada soon after the introduction of the electrical cancelling machines, about the time of the Diamond Jubilee in 1897. Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto were the first cities to have them, and the latter city was the first to use them for publicizing the Toronto Exposition, August 26th to September 7th, 1901. The slogan appeared as part of the cancellation. They were apparently not used for a similar purpose again until 1912, a gap of eleven years.

At this point may I draw attention to the prevalent misuse of the words "POST-MARK" and "CANCELLATION." These terms do not mean the same thing—as so many seem to think—and they cannot be used one for another. It is not correct to use the word POSTMARK for any postal marking other than one which at least includes the name of the Post Office. A CANCELLATION may consist of any device which defaces the stamp.

In city post offices the rapid cancelling machine, which impresses BOTH the postmark and the cancellation in one operation, works at a speed ranging up to 500 impressions a minute.

Organisations desiring advertising by means of special cancellations are required to make application to the Post Office Department at Ottawa, such applications

being dealt with by the Administrative Services. The requests are numerous and all could not be complied with without prejudicing Canadian Postal Publicity, which is considered to have first claim on the P.O. cancelling machines.

As a matter of policy, therefore, Ottawa limits the use of their cancelling machines to the advertising of:

- Charitable Institutions,
- Other worthy projects of a non-sectarian nature,
- Exhibitions and Fairs,
- Similar matters of general public interest.

In each case the use of a special cancellation is authorised the sponsor is required to bear the cost, which is around £5 7s (\$16.00) for the preparation of the necessary die. The die, however, is ordered from the manufacturers by the P.O. Department. Two weeks in operation is considered quite generous for the die in the P.O. cancelling machine. Of course it may be alternated with other dies which have been authorised for use for that period also.

Records of all Slogan Cancellations used, or in use at the various Post Offices, are kept at Ottawa. It is not the policy of the P.O. Department to furnish information from these records.

(Our records tell us that Belinda then went on to display some twenty pages of this material, in the following sequence:—

- The first one
- World War I
- World War II
- Postal Advice
- Charities
- Worthy Objects
- Bi-Lingual
- Exhibitions and Fairs
- Philatelic).

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE GROUP

CONTACT MEMBER'S REPORT

The 1954-1955 Session of the Newcastle upon Tyne Group of the C.P.S. of G.B. has been another satisfactory one. The subjects discussed have been varied, and the displays given by members have always been interesting and instructive. Nine meetings of the Group have been held, and they have all been well attended.

Two new Collectors have been added to the roll of members, with one resignation. The membership is now 15.

Two displays of B.N.A. stamps have been given to the following Philatelic Societies: Gateshead on 5th February and West Hartlepool on 12th April, 1955. These were handled by Mr Roberts and Capt. Thompson respectively, and from their reports the displays were very much appreciated. The last display of the season is to be given to the Bishop Auckland Philatelic Society on 7th June, 1955.

The Buxton Convention held in September, 1954, was a great success. The social side was very pleasant. The displays and the fine selection of stamps which were on view were magnificent. In the competition for Groups, Newcastle upon Tyne were awarded second place.

The display of the Pence Issues of Canada held under the auspices of the Tynemouth Philatelic Society and given by Mr. W. Lea, of Manchester, was attended by nine members of the Newcastle upon Tyne Group and was an outstanding success.

The financial side of our Group shows that there is a credit balance of £2 6s 6d to be carried forward to next year's accounts.

PROGRAMME FOR 1955-56

- 1955
- | | | |
|-------|----|---|
| Sept. | 6 | Selection of Sheets for the C.P.S. of G.B. Convention at Selsdon Park. |
| Sept. | 27 | (Tuesday to Saturday) C.P.S. of G.B. Convention, Selsdon Park Hotel, Sanderstead, Surrey. |
| Oct. | 1 | |
| Sept. | 27 | Display — Newfoundland: E. C. Wallwork, Esq., F.R.P.S.L. |
| Oct. | 25 | Display—Canada: R. Sheperd, Esq. |
| Nov. | 22 | Display — Canada: Stanley Dale, Esq. |
| Dec. | 27 | Members' Night (10 sheets each member). |
- 1956
- | | | |
|-------|----|--|
| Jan. | 24 | Discussion: Small Cents. |
| Feb. | 28 | Display provided by J. C. Cartwright, Esq., F.C.P.S. |
| March | 27 | Discussion: Edward VII Hair lines all issues. |
| April | 24 | Annual General Meeting and Members' Night. |
- Contact Member—*
 John F. Bird, 6, West Avenue, Gosforth.
 Meetings fourth Tuesday of the month except where otherwise stated at 6, West Avenue, Gosforth, at 7 p.m.

DECIPHERING DIM POSTMARKS

By FRANK W. CAMPBELL, No. 179

Postmarks that are smudged or partly missing can often be figured out by comparing what is known with a post office list of the period, especially if the start of the name is evident. Many markings have the first few letters missing, when the stamp has been taken off the cover and the part that was stuck on the envelope is missing.

To facilitate this problem I decided the ends of the words are as important as the starting letters, but much more difficult to locate in lists. So I made a compilation of the more common endings, from my list of all Canada post offices, which I have in alphabetical order for all provinces, to 1895.

It proved to be an immense job, making 40 pages of manuscript notes. First, if a type date line is present it will give the line-up to determine about how many letters are in the word, and if a province initial is at bottom it will also help counting the likely units of lettering.

Few have access to the basic list of 12,000 names I have, so the next best thing is post office lists. Before 1868 no list has the four province groups that then existed in one book, so four lists will be necessary to that

date. Ontario-Quebec was always in one list, with separate lists for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

Copies of the Canadian Almanac, which started in 1848 and still is issued annually are the best books to own for getting the post office names, but it has limitations, because before 1852 it had no list of the offices, just the postal rates of the era being noted. From 1852 to 1867 only Ontario and Quebec were listed, with one exception of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island lists appearing in the 1855 issue. After 1869 the new provinces as they entered Confederation were added, the 1874 Almanac being the first to contain all the provinces.

And in 1875 the Postal Guide as it now exists was printed by the government, being issued quarterly during its first years. These Guides have very definite locations for each office and the name of the postmaster, a very nice list to own in any year before 1895.

The Canadian Almanac mentioned needs some description, as it is of such great value to historians, being it had copious lists of municipal officers, religious organizations, military and police data, etc. It had maps of interest to the period in each issue, the first map in 1848 being Ontario, with additional data of an insert of the Canada Company lands in western Ontario, an immense colonization project of Sir Alexander Galt, starting in 1827. Postmaster names were given for each office until 1889, after that the closest transportation route, generally a railway, was substituted for the postmaster name.

This Canadian Almanac was started in 1848 by Hugh Scobie, and it is commonly called Scobie's Almanac by early writers. Mr. Scobie was born in Fort George, Inverness, Scotland, in 1811, and died in Toronto in 1853. He was educated at Tain Academy and came to Canada in 1832, where he was engaged in Journalism, owning a newspaper called the British Colonist, printed in Toronto.

I own a letter of his dated 1843 to Goderich, Ont., in which he is trying to collect money due from five of the most noted people of the district, as the names are mentioned in the letter.

The first Almanac in 1848 sold for 7½d and was published by Scobie & Balfour until 1850, Hugh Scobie until 1854, McClear & Co. until 1861, W. C. Chewett & Co. until 1869, and Copp, Clark & Co. until the present, 1955. Copp, Clark & Co., has the same street address as Chewett & Co., in the changeover year, 17 and 19 King Street East, Toronto, so it is presumed it is the same printing plant with a change in firm name.

I own about 20 copies, but have access to a full set in the Windsor, Ont., public library, about 20 miles from my Royal Oak, Mich., home.

Samples of the deciphering list of "endings" that I made up during long winter evenings follow. The dates given are the starting years of the post offices, some offices of the same name being in different provinces.

Endings of Dale-Vale, Mills-Hills, Cape-Cove-Cave, 176 River, 288 Station, 418 ville, 95 Creek, with X the easy one.

Comox, B.C., 1868.

Essex, Ont., 1872; N.S., 1891.

Upper Sussex, N.B., 1852/1859.

Endings in "EE," 33 of them.

Amulree, O., 1864.

Borromee, O., 1886.

Cloudslee, O., 1889.

Dundee, Man., 1879; N.B., 1857; N.S., 1884; Que., 1830.

Elm Tree, O., 1891.

Forks Margaree, N.S., 1856.

Glenshee, N.S., 1873.

Grand Vallee, Q., 1872.

Loree, O., 1884.

Mabee, O., 1887.

Margaree, N.S., 1837.

Middle Section of Northeast Margaree, N.S., 1874/1890. This was changed to Frizzleton in 1890.

Omeemee, O., 1857/on. This was Emily 1836/1857.

These last two indicate the desirability of known name changes. Often in general histories a post office date may be the year it was established under its first name, without this earlier name being given, if known.

THE CANADIAN 2 CENTS MAP STAMP OF 1898 (continued)

by F. TOMLINSON (74)

PART VIII

Black Printing—Plate 3 (continued)

How dangerous it is to jump to conclusions! On pages 244 and 246 of the June 1955 issue I laid it down, in no uncertain terms, that there were no re-entries on Plate 3. It is true I said that I had not been able to examine a very small portion of the sheet which so far had not turned up in an identifiable piece, but I countered this by saying that the many thousands of used copies would have left me waiting to locate such a variety.

Well—the missing piece has now turned up, and there is a re-entry right in the middle of it!

Innumerable members have been kind enough to send me their material to go through, and only a few days ago a large quantity, in blocks, strips, pieces and singles arrived for my inspection from Dr. Hollingsworth. The identification of the blocks and pieces soon showed that here was a complete sheet of Plate 3 together with much other material. The worthy doctor had already glanced through his new purchase and identified some of the pieces and had also marked what he saw elsewhere, including the fateful words "re-entry" in connection with this particular stamp.

Now let me qualify my statements in the June issue. There are many writings about the Map stamp, and several of them list a series of re-entries on Plate 3. I think it would be true to say that they must have copied each other, as they all describe in practically identical words the non-existent varieties. Whilst it has taken all this time to see the whole of Plate 3 sheet, most of it has been inspected over a dozen times, and again they do not feature on Dr. Hollingsworth's sheet either. The reader will understand therefore why I was so definite. The used copies of the re-entry now located, those which came my way (eight of them), were mistakenly taken by me to be from one of the pieces of Plate 5 which I so far have not seen. I shall

deal with Plate 5 in a later issue, but it has its own characteristics and the re-entering of this stamp on Plate 3 resulted in a similarity of feature which caused me unhesitatingly to allocate it to Plate 5.

To avoid my mis-statement being spread in future, would readers be good enough to put a pencil or ink line through the paragraph at the top of page 246 (June issue) together with a note referring to this page?

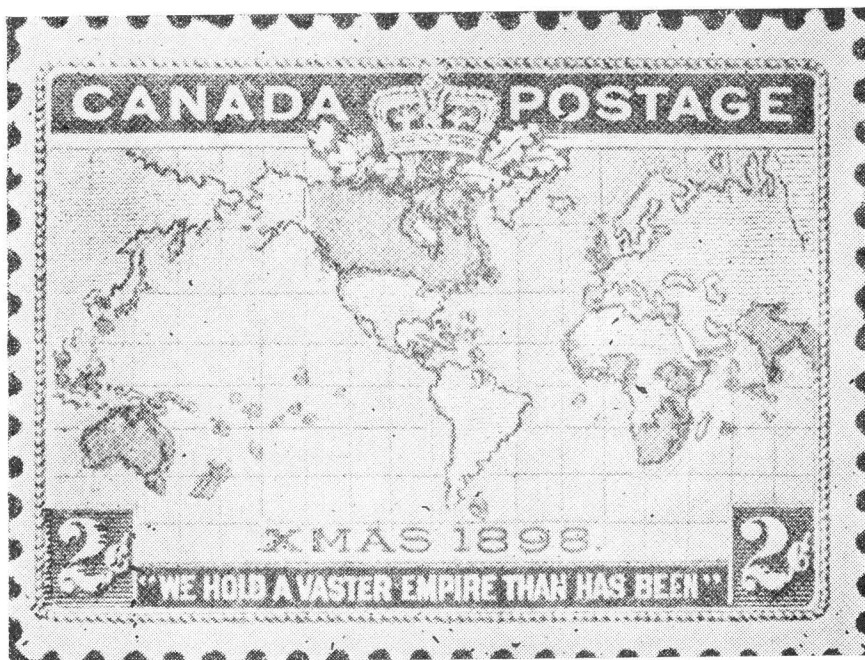


Plate Three, Stamp No. 47.

The principal feature is the doubling in and around the value tablets, but the illustration attempts to show all the details.

CLIPPINGS FROM B.N.A. MAGAZINES

Contributed by R. J. DUNCAN

21. NEW BRUNSWICK REPRINTS

By J. M. BARTLES

Lincoln had been dead for 43 years. We had celebrated his 100th birthday with a brief ceremony in the lobby of Boston's Technology Chambers, after which I had retired to my room on an upper floor. It was one of those dismal February days, a blustery and cutting Northeaster was blowing against my windows from the sea, so I decided to stay in and work on some stamps which I had brought home. I was just dividing up some sheets of the Lincoln 2c imperforate which, with some on bluish paper, I had brought from Washington a few days previously, when a persistent knocking on a door across the hall, where

Walter S. Gifford was living, interrupted my work. I looked into the hallway and faced a disappointed caller who explained that he was a little early for his appointment with a friend. I invited him to wait in my room and left the door open for him to watch the passers by. Several minutes later a floormate went by with a friend. Seeing the door open, he stopped to say hello and noticed the stamp sheets which I was just showing. His companion, whom he introduced as A. G. Blair, Jr., confessed to stamp collecting and asked could I spare a specimen of the imperf and the blue paper variety,

Telling of his possessions, he mentioned that at his home in Ottawa he had a lot of New Brunswick reprints "which I understand do not have much value." He seemed to refer to some of the rather common remainders of the "cent" values, but when I insisted on further details and he described the design of the first issue I pricked up my ears. He stated that he had offered the lot to the Scott Co., but they had not been interested in them, apparently believing, as I also had at first, that the stamps were the common remainders.

Getting down to business, I inquired at what price he would sell them, and we agreed on the \$100 he named, provided they were as he had described them. In a few days the lot arrived with the following letter to A. G. Blair, at that time minister of railways and Canals at Ottawa, the father of our young friend. It shows the exact quantity of sheets and copies transmitted.

Ottawa, 21st June, 1897.

The Honorable, A. G. Blair,
Minister of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Blair,

Some years ago, when Mr. Haggart was Postmaster General, he authorized a limited reprint of obsolete New Brunswick postage stamps.

Of course, these reprints were perfectly worthless, both for postage and commercial purposes,—very few of them were given out to stamp collectors and the bulk of them have, up to the present, remained in our vaults. I think that the best thing that can be done with these is to transfer them to you, which I now beg to do. Subjoined is a memorandum showing quantities and denominations of these reprints. Perhaps you will be good enough to let me have a receipt for them at your early convenience.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) D. WHITE.

New Brunswick

	Quantity
3 sheets (100 each sheet 3d)	480
2 Broken sheets (148 & 140) 3d ...	288
3 sheets (100 each) 6d	480
2 Broken sheets (150 & 140) 6d ...	290
2 sheets (100 each) 1s	320
3 Broken sheets (146 & 140 & 110) 1s	396
	2,254

From the above it is evident that the entire lot consisted originally of five sheets containing one hundred and sixty subjects each, or a total of 800 copies of each value. However, it must be stated that forty specimens consisting of four rows of ten of the 1sh on each sheet were completely smudged with the violet black ink in which the 6p and 1sh had been printed; apparently something had happened to that part of the plate. It is furthermore quite evident from the above list that so far only the following quantities had been distributed: 3p-32, 6p-30, 1sh-84. One complete sheet of each very soon went into the collection of a prominent Canadian philatelist, now in Florida. Quite a number of collectors acquired blocks of four or sets of singles. A fair portion of the find was acquired by a leading European stamp firm. My last complete set of sheets mysteriously disappeared from my former office at 116 Nassau St. The few sets remaining of singles and blocks were placed and no more are left on hand.

These reprints of the 1851 issue New Brunswick, the 3p, 6p and 1sh values were made in 1890 by the Canadian Post Office Department, but only a few isolated sets had ever reached philatelic circles. It was not until nineteen years later that any detailed information became public. In the Gibbon catalogue note had been inserted after the first New Brunswick issue stating: "Reprints of all values were made in 1890 on thin hard, white paper; the 3p is in bright orange, the 6p and 1sh in violet black." A similar note was later included and now appears in the Scott Catalog.—*Stamps*, 5th March, 1938.

22. THE 12 CENT BLUE (MAP) CONFEDERATION ISSUE (1927)

By LLOYD W. SHARPE and GLADSTONE PERRY

Philatelists, or as they are more often termed, postage stamp collectors, may be said to be divided into two great classes, the specialists and the general collectors. Each in his view generally feels the other is trying to perform a hopeless task. This observation is made that it may be pointed out that because a collector studies his stamps, he need not be classed as a specialist and that this article is written as much for the general collector as the specialist.

The issue of which the above 12c blue forms one of five values, commemorates the sixtieth year of Canadian Federation. The values and designs are well known to

One exception, a very light blue, noticed by the authors for the first time in 1930, all collectors and it is not proposed to deal with other than the 12c with the exception of pointing out in passing that so far the only other value that has given any variety is the 5c violet which occurs with a dot in the ball of the right "5."

In color the 12c, depicting a map of Canada, at the time of Confederation 1867, outlined on a Map of Canada, today, is blue. This color has been unusually constant in shade throughout its entire use, at a small sub-office in Hamilton, Ontario, and later shown to have been used in a

few other cities; Owen Sound, Montreal and Puslinch in Eastern Canada and Edmonton, Alberta and one or two other places in Western Canada.

All the stamps of this issue are well engraved, with clear cut decisive lines. The perforations, gauge 12x12, are clean cut and uniform. The paper used is of medium wove without watermark, but in used copies thick and thin paper varieties may be found.

To explain the location and the varieties that follow you must know how the sheets are printed. Ottawa advises that only 2 plates Nos. 1 and 2 were used and the stamps are printed in sheets of 200 and later cut into two panes of 100 in ten rows of ten stamps, thus making the lower edge of the top 100 and the upper edge of the lower 100 straight edges. The plate numbers appear twice on the upper margin of the upper pane only, thus making it impossible to say to which numbered plate varieties in the lower panes belong except that we know some are in one plate and some in the other.

Though not a specialist in the true meaning of the term, but a real student of his stamps, the late vice-president of the Hamilton Philatelic Society, James H. Hibbard, looking over some 12c values saw some peculiar flaws. Trying to locate their position, he discovered a real hairline variety, such as is caused by minute cracks in the plate. The authors then became associated in the study of this interesting stamp and many pleasant evening and afternoon drives provided an interesting interlude in our hobby, searching country Post Offices for these stamps to locate the varieties. Stocks of this stamp had now become somewhat scarce and a supply for Philatelic sale at Ottawa is about all there exists now.

Our travels and searches on Saturday afternoons led to the discovery of several very interesting varieties, and when that expression is used we mean a true and constant variety quite apart from minor difference which may be attributed to foreign matter on the plates. These, together with the light and blue shade, are really worth looking for and not so easy to find.

The most important discovery was the aforementioned hairlines consisting of a group of horizontal hairlines in the adjoining corners of the stamps 88, 89 and 98, 99 lower pane (which plate of course cannot be ascertained) and vertical hairline at right margin on stamps 79 and 59, while No. 69 separating the above does not show the hair line. Then on the other plate stamp 100 has horizontal hairlines in the right margin. (To read these locations in upper or lower pane, start at upper left corner numbering stamps in first row from left to right as one to ten, second row eleven to twenty and so on).

Another variety in the same sheet as the

hairlines on stamp 100 is a position dot in color on 68th stamp over "1867."

In upper pane plate 1, we discovered stamp No. 41 had two dots in "2" of left 12 and stamp No. 71 a small dot in border over "E" of Confederation. Stamp 82 showed the 2 in left 12 severed at connection of base and upper portion or figure.

Plate No. 2 of the upper pane brought forth only one variety in stamp 51 a small cut apparently by slip of engraver's tool in lower frame to right.

As to the relative scarcity of these you can easily judge from the fact that any one variety occurs in the ratio of 1 to every 400 stamps assuming plates one and two were used equally, but as to this we cannot obtain exact figures. The light blue variety is relatively scarce. The authors discovered some five or six used copies in over 3000 stamps, while a second find of 40 odd copies occurred in a lot of 2000, many of which were used in the Canadian West, in June, July and August of 1930.

A small portion of the lower pane in the light shade was discovered which did not contain either of the hair line varieties recorded, though it did carry the dot on stamp No. 68. This sheet also had a narrow sheet margins, while all others examined were unusually wide. This discovery raises the possibility that the light colored stamps may have been printed before the hair line cracks appeared or after they had been found, and burnished off the surface.

In our hunt we found many other flaws not proven constant but very interesting, and they are included in check list which follows:

Concluding we say, one does not have to be a specialist and spend large amounts of money to study one's stamps. It is most interesting to take a cheap stamp as we have done and study it. The pursuit will no doubt involve memorable afternoons and evenings and, if you are working with a companion, it will be doubly enjoyable. Try it and see how keen it makes you to try again. It's not the value of what you find but the fun you have finding it.

Check List. Constant Varieties.

Upper pane of 100 Stamps. 10x10 Plate No. 1.

- No. 41 2 Dots in Left 2 of 12. (Jarrett).
- 71 Small Dot over E of Confederation.
- 82 Severed two in left 12.

Plate No. 2.

- No. 51 Cut in lower frame (small).

Lower Pane. No Plate numbers available. One Plate.

- No. 68 Position Dot in coloured lines over 1867.
- 100 Marginal Hair lines on Right side and on sheet margin opposite this stamp.

The Other Plate.

- No. 59 Vertical Hair Lines Right Side.

- 79 Vertical Hair Lines Right Side.
 88)
 89) Group of Hair Lines of centre of
 98) these four stamps and vertical
 scratch or Hair Line on No. 89.
 99)

Shade Variety.

Light Blue—comparatively scarce.

Other varieties have been found and not located or proven constant

Apparent Hair Line through N of Cents
 extending from Canadian Border
 south to frame line of stamp below.

Angular spur from upper frame over N of
 Confederation.

While still other apparent varieties have been located on sheets but not proven constant.

Upper Pane. Plate 2, No. 92. Dot in 2
 of 12.

Lower Pane. 71 Cut through 2 of left 12,
 91 White Dot under ball
 of 2.

78 Traces of Re-Entry in
 "1867 Con."

—*The American Philatelist*—July, 1931.

NEWFOUNDLAND CORNER

By Dr. R. WILLAM

GUY TERCENTENARY ISSUE

As stated in the previous article, the order for these stamps was placed with Whitehead Morris & Co., who had no previous experience of printing stamps, on 27th April, 1910. As they were required in Newfoundland by the end of July, speed in their preparation was essential. Though I have no actual record of the fact, it seems probable that production by lithography was suggested by the printers as this would expedite preparation of the plates. Actually the plate proofs were submitted for approval a month after the placing of the order.

Dies were produced for all values, and proofs of these exist in black on thick white wove paper with the paper maker's watermark "MONCKTON / BASTED MILLS/KENT" in three lines of double-lined letters. These dies were etched—a point which has considerable bearing on the appearance of the recess-printed high values issued in 1911. The die proofs are rare, only six sets being struck, of which two were sent to the Newfoundland authorities.

Impressions from the dies were transferred to small litho stones and touched up. Proofs of several values of these "master stones" exist on smooth surfaced watermarked paper, similar to, but thicker than that used for the actual stamps. These are in black. The eight plates of 100 subjects were laid down by direct transfer from these single stones, which accounts for the absence of any recurring pattern in the varieties on the sheets. This method, however, was not used for the 1c, 2c and 5c values, the plates of which were of 200 subjects. These were laid down by the transfer of impressions from the dies in strips of five subjects, horizontal in the case of the 1c and 2c, and vertical for the 5c value. Although they were not used, single litho stones were prepared for these values as well as the other eight values. The litho "essay" of the 2c value has the shading removed from the cross in the shield.

The two series of plate proofs printed

were described in the previous article.

All values of the original printing were perforated 11.8 line, but later printings—which were only made of the 1c, 2c and 5c values—introduced new perforations. All three values occur perforated 11.8 x 14 line (14 x 11.8 in the case of the 5c stamp), the 1c appears perforated 11.8 x 11 line, and the 2c 11.8 x 11.3. The latter is quite a scarce stamp, many specimens so designated being actually the common 11.8 all round perforation. Boggs catalogues the 1c stamp in this same perforation, but I have never seen a copy and am doubtful of its existence. A block of the 1c is recorded variously perforated, 11, 11½, 12, 12½ and 14—evidently printer's waste.

A number of perforation errors occur. It is stated that at least one sheet each of the 5c, 6c (reversed Z) and 12c were sent out imperforate and issued. These would, of course, be indistinguishable from the imperforate plate proofs. The 1c stamp is found imperforate between the 1st and 2nd vertical rows in all three perforations, and also occurs imperforate between horizontally in the 11.8 x 11 perforation. Pairs of the 2c perf. 11.8 x 14 occur imperforate between vertically, and the 6c (reversed Z) occurs imperforate between the first vertical row and the left margin.

As is usually the case with lithographed stamps, these present us with a multitude of minor flaws. It is possible to plate all values, and this has actually been done for the 1c, 2c and 5c stamps. Certain of the flaws are well-known because they have been mentioned in catalogues or articles, such as the joined "WF" in "NEWFOUNDLAND" on No. 10 of the 6c and the 2c "leaf on front leg of caribou." There seems to me to be little point in picking out these for special mention, as most stamps show equally obvious flaws. The same remarks apply to the "JAMRS" flaw on the 42nd stamp of the right hand pane of the 1c, though this flaw is perhaps more obvious than most. In an entirely different category is the "NFW" error on

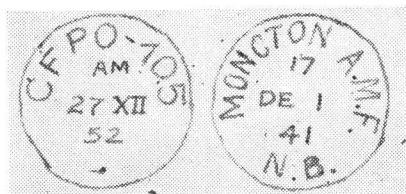
the 41st stamp of the right hand pane. This is due to a crease in the transfer paper which begins at the right hand end of the "1610" label and runs down to the central oval. It cuts off the top left tip of the "W" and the bottom bar of the "E" of "NEW-FOUNDLAND," passes through the centre of the "O" of "ONE," which is considerably narrowed, and breaks the frame-line of the central oval, the left part being displaced downwards at the point of fracture. Fakes produced by drawing a line of colour in the required direction are easily detected by the absence of this displacement.

A note on the two types of the 6c stamp is perhaps justified. On the die the "Z" of "COLONIZATION" is quite normal. It was in the touching up of the single

transferred impression on the small master litho stone that the "Z" was inadvertently reversed, and this error was, of course, repeated in every subject transferred from the master to the printing stone. When the error was noticed, after the completion of the first printing, steps were immediately taken to make a new corrected printing. The "Z" was corrected on each of the 100 subjects of the printing stone, and the second printing made. This explains two facts. Firstly, the corrected "Z" varies in different positions on the sheet, some being much cleaner and more definite than others. Secondly, all the minor flaws of type I appear in the same positions on the sheet in type II. Thus, for example, the joined "WF" appears on stamp No. 10 in both types.

MILITARY POSTMARKS

By J. MILLAR ALLEN (422)



These few remarks on the two types of postmark illustrated may be of interest to the collectors of military markings and is intended also as a partial reply to a letter which appeared in the June issue of "Maple Leaves" from Mr. John Anderson of Aberdeen in which he asks for information on "C.F.P.O." and "A.M.F." postmarks.

The letters "A.M.F." stand for Air Mail Field and it is a matter of conjecture or choice whether these postmarks should be classified as Military or not. The only arguments the writer can advance in support of this classification are (1) that the several cities and towns using this type all commenced to do so during the last War and (2) that, presumably, during that period these airfields were all manned by the Royal Canadian Air Force or allied Air Forces. Some of the places that used this type during the war continue to do so to the present day and are now probably civilian airfields since the R. C. A. F. have now other distinctive markings for their regular stations, e.g. "R.C.A.F. Station Edmonton Alta" etc. in at least three types.

The following places have used or still use the "A.M.F." type, namely:—Calgary, Lethbridge, Moncton, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Windsor and Winnipeg. There may be others of which the writer is not aware and, if so, he would be glad to hear of them.

The letters "C.F.P.O." stand for Canadian Forces Post Office and are used at Canadian military camps overseas but not in camps in Canada. As this type of military postmark is the most recent type, there is little recorded information about it except that we know they have been used by Canadian forces in England, Germany and Korea. They are found with either a dash or a dot between the letters and the number but in no cases are there any periods between the letters.

Mr. E. Jagger has written on the C.F.P.O. types used in Korea (and numbered 25 to 28 inclusive) in an article which appeared in "Stamp Collecting" of the 8th October 1954 and he includes also the C.A.P.O. 5000 as being used there. The "C.A.P.O." (Canadian Army Post Office) Type was used during the last War by Canadian camps in North America outside Canada itself and the Provinces, namely Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at St. John's, Gander, Botwood, Gander and Torbay respectively in Newfoundland; Number 10 at Goose Bay in Labrador and Number 51 at Kiska in Alaska.

During the 1939-45 War Canada was a vast armed camp divided into eleven Military Districts which had about 165 identifiable military and naval post offices and used the letters "M.P.O." and "N.P.O." before their various camp numbers. They occur in several types for letter, parcel and registered postage and the writer has a large percentage of these markings and the information on them would serve for several further articles.

Apart from the postmarks mentioned above, there are many other individual types used during the last War and in the War of 1914-18 and the period between the two wars including the rather ornate postmarks of the Canada Militia etc., all of which make a most fascinating study.

THE SEA, RIVER AND LAKE T.P.O.s OF EASTERN CANADA

Illustrations by kind permission "Stamp Collecting."

By P. R. GREY (607)



The coastal T.P.O.'s of Newfoundland listed in the January and April, 1955 issues of *Maple Leaves* give us an introduction to the other "Seapost" postmarks of Eastern Canada. Most of these are now listed in Shaw's "Catalogue of Canadian Railroad Cancellations."

Taking first the T.P.O.'s of the St. Lawrence estuary, there are four early postmarks listed by Shaw:—

Lettering of postmark
S.S. ADMIRAL GASPE ROUTE
CAMP. & GASPE WATER SERVICE

Shaw No.

R.150A.

M.5A.

Notes

From Campbellton, N.B. via the Baie de Chaleur ports.

Summerside, P.E.I. to Pointe du Chêne, N.B. (19 miles from Moncton by C.N.R.)

S'SIDE & PT. DU CHENE

M.117.

P.E. ISLAND BOAT

R.109.-A/B/C.

The P.E. Island boat was the twelve mile Borden, P.E.I. to Cape Tormentine, N.B. route. This is still the ferry route and now forms part of the "Charlottetown & Sackville R.P.O." run, the most recent ships involved being S.S. CHARLOTTETOWN, S.S. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, and, currently, the Motor Ship ABEGWEIT which is depicted on the 1946 One Dollar stamp of Canada. These ships have each been built for ice breaking and an all-the-year service is maintained.



A route well endowed with T.P.O.'s is that from Quebec down to the North Shore ports of the St. Lawrence. Many of these points are almost inaccessible by land and the Clarke Steamship Co. operates a regular service in the ice-free months.

QUEBEC & ESQUIMAUX POINT

Q.203B, 204. Esquimaux Pt. is now Harve St. Pierre.

QUEBEC & ESQ. POINT

Q.204A.

QUEBEC & POINT AUX ESQUIMAUX

Q.221.

QUEBEC NATASHOUAN SEAPOST

Q.220.-/A.

QUE. & BLANC SABLON SEAPOST

Q.185A.

QUE. & LOUR DU B. SAB. SEAPOST

Q.214A.

QUE. HVE ST. PIERRE SEAPOST

Q.185B.

Error "Seaport" for "Sea-post."

Recent and current ship's names are as follows (Clarke S.S. Co.):—

SABLE I.	NORTH SHORE.
GASPESIA.	NORTH VOYAGEUR.
NORTH PIONEER.	PERE ARNAUD.

There are also T.P.O.'s on board the motor vessels operated by the "Compagnie de Transport du Bas St. Laurent" company from Matane and Rimouski on the South shore across to ports on the North shore.

MATANE & SEPT ILES. POSTE FLUVIALE. Q.55B.	M.V. MATANE I.
RIMOUSKI & SEPT ILES. POSTE FLUVIALE. Q.253A.	M.V. JEAN BRILLANT.

Perhaps the most famous T.P.O. of all is the Eastern Arctic Patrol which sails from Montreal once yearly about July 1st to Northern Quebec, Hudson Bay, Baffin Island, Ellesmere Island, etc. and leaves Churchill, Manitoba, for its return journey about a month later.

The current official postmark is circular as illustrated but the steamer NASCOPIE, which sank on the Eastern Arctic Patrol on July 22nd, 1947, used in addition two oval date stamps, with double outer ring, worded:—

EASTERN ARCTIC MAIL (date) SERVICE R.M.S. "NASCOPIE"	EASTERN ARCTIC PATROL. R.M.S. (date) CANADA.
--	---



The present steamer C. D. HOWE carries a similar oval date stamp but this is not normally used for cancellation:—

EASTERN ARCTIC PATROL
(date)
R.M.S. CANADA

this date stamp is misleading as it appears that the name of the ship might be "Canada."

In Ontario Shaw lists a postmark "S.S. MARIE & MEAFORD" (O.321). This could only be a lake steamer route but there is some doubt whether this marking exists so if any member could provide information it would be much appreciated.

Finally we have the Muskoka Lakes Steamer P.O. which ran between Muskoka Wharf and Bala, at both of which points there are railway connections. The postmark is illustrated (O.174A) and the steamers involved were SAGAMO, CHEROKEE and ISLANDER.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Brampton Roller Precancel

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

Of course it is not surprising that our British collectors have not the opportunity to know many of our Canadian Cancels. But, before a mistake gets spread, now is the time to explain that the so-called Brampton "emergency precancel" is a fairly common condition, and has been used from other towns, to my knowledge, as early as 1925, to date.

There was NO "emergency" about the Brampton cancel. They did not HAVE to be sent by precancelled stamps, and there were lots of stamps in the Post Office. But a wise postmaster saved his helpers a lot of work by cancelling a lot of complete sheets when selling them, then they were stuck on in the used condition.

In any case, unless one got a judge or inspector, or someone, to swear that you received the cover with the stamp on in the used condition, there is no value to them, nor proof. There is nothing to stop anyone buying a thousand Canadian used stamps, then picking out all used by the roller cancel (created for parcel post, as one cannot hammer a parcel, something might break), then sticking them on an envelope, and write on any address. In this way, one could get one from any town in Canada, because the stamp is NOT tied to the envelope. This roller condition is fairly common; in small villages where the local community hall may be having a social, the storekeeper-postmaster sells the stamps cancelled and saves himself a lot of work. This is a common practice at my village of Horseshoe Bay. So, just forget them as "precancels." Sorry to disappoint you.

C. GARRETT (162).

R.P.O. Study Group

DEAR MR TOMLINSON,

It is about time that I wrote to thank you for your appeal on behalf of the R.P.O. Study Group. I am sorry to say that, despite your help, that the file has not come to hand, and so must definitely (short of a miracle) be written off.

We have had, therefore, to make a fresh start, and I am pleased to say that 15 of our members have agreed to co-operate with me in ensuring that such a mishap does not occur again. I am aiming to prevent this by asking for the registration of the file, and strict conformity as to time of posting and recipient, according to the circulating list. To those members who have not replied to my circular letter in which I made these stipulations, and who may perhaps be feeling that I have been unduly bureaucratic in my "regulations,"

spondence and mutual help in material. I can only plead my responsibility to members of the group who have helped in many ways, and whose time and labour cannot again be set at naught. I might also add that a great deal is being accomplished in this field, despite the discouragement, and we are not downhearted. We are not dead, and are certainly not even lying down!

Once again, many thanks to you, sir, for your help and encouragement, and the work you do for us all in the C.P.S.

Yours sincerely,

L. F. GILLAM (568).

Slogan Cancellations

DEAR MR TOMLINSON,

My short introductory article brought letters from several members of our Society who are interested in this branch of Canadiana, with resulting regular correspondence like to hear from any other members who are interested, and particularly any who would be willing to help in the compilation of a check list. This has already been started, but I would like many more to help in the checking of the Town and Date of issue.

Please let me hear from you and from anyone who has material of this sideline for disposal. May I add that I have made many friends, whom I have never met, through our Society and that I sincerely hope I shall make many more in pursuing this fascinating study.

Yours sincerely,

A. LEONARD HARRIS (413).

Registered Markings



DEAR SIR,

I have recently obtained two identical copies of the "R" Registered cancellation, which have breaks in both the oval and the R, as shown in the drawing. Unfortunately part of the oval, as indicated by the dotted lines is missing, as the stamp is not one piece—it is a 3c numeral.

I should be interested to know whether the breaks are intentional, or are due to wear, and would welcome any information on it.

Yours faithfully,

C. W. HOLLINGSWORTH (424).

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 799 SPIER, Jack, 255 Craig St. West, Montreal, P.Q., Canada. C.
 800 McCALLUM, John A., P.O. Box 214, Knowlton, Quebec, Canada. C.B.P. (R.P.O's)
 801 WRIGLEY, Roy, 2288 Bellevue Ave., West Vancouver, B.C., Canada. C.R. PS.O.
 802 CLOUGH, Thomas Smith, 606 Plessey Road, Newsham, Blyth, Northumberland. C.MO.

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 406 PRIESTLEY, Col. E. C.
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 290 STEAD, J. A.
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 245 JACKSON, F.
 546 LASHBROOK, J.
 242 MACDONALD, A. R.
 672 MACPHEE.
 317 MUNRO, J. M.
 32 SPENCE, G. A. R.

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