

MAPLE LEAVES

JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Edited by **A. BRUCE AUCLAND, M.A., F.S.P.H.**
Ythancraig, Currie, Midlothian.

Published Quarterly and issued to Members. Additional Copies, 1/- Post Free.

Advertising Rates: Whole Page, £2 15s; Half Page, £1 10s;
Quarter Page, 17s 6d—each number.

Vol. 4, No. 1

OCTOBER, 1951

Whole No. 21

Notes and Comments

This Issue of "Maple Leaves"

This issue includes the revised membership list, Index to Volume 3 and reports on the Convention. Not much space has been left for articles on stamps, but as much as possible is being squeezed in.

Notes on the Quebec Tercentenary stamps may be of interest. These are the work of a new contributor, Mr. C. E. C. Shipton, whom we welcome to our columns. Such articles as these on the Maple Leaf and Numerals issues and Mr. Shipton's one on the Quebec Tercentenary are not regarded as the "last word" on these issues. There have been some very gratifying references to such articles, but too few letters to show that members use the information contained in the articles as a stepping stone to further study. Let us hope that the results of further study will come forward soon for printing in the journal.

Convention, 1951

The Convention has come and gone, and for the benefit of members who could not be present there are several reports contained in this number, each written from a different angle. From these, members will perhaps form an idea of what a C.P.S. Convention is like, but only attendance at a Convention will prove how pleasant it is to be one of a company of kindred spirits with ties of common interest. So it is not too soon to make the good resolution to attend at Bournemouth in 1952.

Reviews

Copies of a reprint "Additional data about Northern Ontario and Keewatin Post Offices to 1895" have been received from the author, Mr. Frank W. Campbell, of Royal Oak, Michigan, for inclusion in the library. The list will be welcomed by members interested in collecting postmarks and in the postal history of the district. A few of the reprints are available on application to Mr. Campbell by any members interested. It is difficult to appreciate the amount of work and research that is involved in compiling information about such marks, but those like Mr. Campbell who attempt the work find it fascinating. Any members who have similar tastes in postal history research would, I am sure, obtain encouragement and assistance from Mr. Campbell in their efforts to do similar research work for other B.N.A. localities.

"Stamp Collecting"—see advt. in this issue—has published a special "Canadian" number to which several of our members have contributed. Contained in it are additional notes by F. B. about the 2 cents, 1868, a report about the Harrogate Convention, the story of the origin and growth of the C.P.S. and G.B., and many other interesting articles. We are much indebted to the Editor of Stamp Collecting for the loan of four blocks for this issue.

Founder's Fund

Elsewhere in this issue will be seen what was decided at Harrogate in regard to the Founder's Fund as the Society's gesture of appreciation of the work done by its Founder and first President. All "old" members know "Stevie's" work, but for the benefit of "young" members we must say that there would be no C.P.S. of G.B. but for "Stevie's" enthusiasm and vision.

Winnipeg Fund

The President of the Winnipeg P.S. has written to acknowledge receipt of the Society's contribution towards Winnipeg relief. In thanking the C.P.S. of G.B. he states that one or two of their local members suffered damage in the floods, but were unable to collect from the general fund as they were outside the specified areas. The contribution was therefore very welcome. He adds: "Philatelic comradeship has again proved itself with this gift."

The 2c. 1868

Our reprinted article in the July number has brought a few letters. The first, from the author, Mr. Winthrop S. Boggs, corrects a mistake in the original article in referring to the position of the stamps in the blocks referred to. This should read: "These blocks fitted together and proved to be positions 5-6-7-8; 15-16-17-18 on the sheet." Mr. Boggs is indebted to our member, F. R. Brown of Kent, for drawing his attention to the error.

Mr. Bowman of Orpington writes to say that it was he who first wrote about this re-entry. He described and illustrated it in the May 1939 number of the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain. At that time Mr. Bowman had come across it only on the later printings. He now describes the copies he possesses:

One on the deep green, wove paper, presumably the second printing, with double ring numeral "3" cancellation.

Two on the blue green, one cancelled with double ring numeral "4" the other one cancelled, "Hamilton, C.W., Dec. 27/70."

One on the pale or yellow green with double ring numeral "3."

One on emerald green—mint copy.

Two on a distinct bottle green shade, in Mr. Bowman's opinion the last shade in which the 2c. was printed. One of the two is cancelled "/72 Ont."

These seven examples cover all the printings with the exception of the first printing on the thin semi-transparent paper.

Mr. Bowman says in regard to Mr. Boggs' statement that the re-entry is especially noticeable in the doubling of the foliate ornament at the upper right that he cannot trace this doubling in any of his seven examples, but the left numeral "2," he agrees, is distinctly different in appearance.

In his book on P. 247 Mr. Boggs describes and illustrates this re-entry and says that this shows strongly in the word "Canada" and occurs in all printings. This should be modified possibly to exclude the first printing.

Mr. Baresh has shown us his specimens, five in number, but these are on similar papers to those described by Mr. Bowman.

Finds including the Perf. 12½ Indian Red

The 3 cents "Perf. 12½" still keep turning up: Mr. P. Marsden of London reports that he has found in his own collection a very nice copy which has now been given a certificate by the B.P.A. Expert Committee. The stamp is cancelled with a double ring 7 of St. John N.B. Mr. J. J. Bonar of Edinburgh reports a similar discovery in a recently-bought collection. It also has the double ring 7 postmark.

Mr. Marsden reports that he recently found a cover bearing the Map Stamp of 1898 very nicely postmarked with a flag cancellation dated 25th December, 1898. He wonders if many such covers exist with similar Christmas Day postmarks.

Varieties of Newfoundland

We don't mention Newfoundland very often. Perhaps one of our specialists in Newfoundland stamps will one day send along some notes for the benefit of others with similar interests.

Crowded out from last issue was a welcome note about a posthumous stamp (dare we use that adjective in regard to Newfoundland?) that has turned up in the shape of a variety of the Postage Due 10 cent stamp. It is on thin paper and is watermarked. Major Eaton of the Stanley Stamp Co., of Vancouver, brings it to our notice. He had heard of its existence early this year and, searching around, managed to find a few sheets. The monthly Bulletin of the Stanley Stamp Co., which reaches us regularly, describes it and points out that the variety of printing "LUE" for "DUE" occurs on the water-marked paper.

W. J. Carstairs of St. Andrews writes to mention a variety he has come across. It may have been recorded already, but Mr. Carstairs has not seen it. It consists of what appears to be the sun rising above the horizon below "WF" of "Newfoundland" on the 5 cents deep blue of 1887 (SG 53). Mr. Carstairs has called this variety "Wot, no seal meat!"

Group News

This is the period when news from the groups is scarce. Members have been on holiday and few groups have yet started their season's activities.

A printed syllabus received from the **Newcastle-on-Tyne** group shows that they are well ahead with their arrangements for the season, not only for group meetings, but for group displays to local Philatelic Societies. Meetings are held usually on the first Tuesday of each month. The first meeting held after publication of this issue will be on 23rd October, when there will be a display by Mr. Stanley Dale.

Late news, but this is the first opportunity afforded to discuss the last meeting of the **London** group. I cannot do better than quote this report received from Mr. Greenhill: "The last meeting of the season consisted of a surprise evening, when Nugent Clougher and G. B. Harper taxed the brains of those present with two concentrated attacks of General Knowledge, each presented from different angles.

How little we know of our Canadian stamps!—excepting, of course, J. L. Gammie with a runaway victory in Nugent Clougher's test. The Chairman ruled his own wife out when it was found that she had obtained most marks in his test, and we suspect he did this as he did not want to see back at home the items he had given as a prize."

The new season opens on 25th October with a talk and display on Jubilee and Quebec Commemoratives.

Glasgow group's programme has been arranged. They are bringing in some outside talent this season. The first meeting on 15th October will find Mr. Oswald Fraser's "Odds and Ends" on display, and Mr. Stephenson will show his Admirals on 19th November. The December item, on 17th, is Miss B. Lyndhurst Ogden's "Selected."

New Postal Study Circles

The interest taken in the already launched "Admirals" Study Circle has led the Committee to start additional circles to deal with the following subjects:—1, The 1870 Issues (Small Heads); 2, The Maple and Numerals, 1897-99 Issues; 3, The Edwards, 1903 Issue; 4, Pre-Cancels; 5, Postal Stationery. Any member wishing to take part in the activities of any of the above-mentioned circles please communicate with the Co-ordinator of Studies, A. E. Stephenson, 44, Saughtonhall Drive, Edinburgh, 12.

This set of eight stamps appeared in 1908, and is the first commemorative issue of Canada issued by Canada in the twentieth century.

THE QUEBEC TRICENTENARY ISSUE

By C. E. C. SHIPTON



*Kindly lent by the Editor of
"Stamp Collecting"*



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The issue commemorates the 300th Anniversary of the Foundation of Quebec and the first permanent Settlement of Canada.

The stamps were designed by Machado, one of the American Bank Note Company's foremost designers, and were engraved and printed by that Company. They were on sale for three months only, the first values appearing on 16th July, 1908, and the last value, the 15 cents, on October 14th, 1908.

The stamps were printed double size in sheets of 100 in a format 10 x 10 and perforated 12, but all values are known imperforate either with or without gum—with gum are the rarer. The sheets usually bear the imprint "Ottawa No. . . ." on the top above the fifth and sixth stamps, but the imprint is found occasionally at the bottom in an inverted form.

DESIGNS

- $\frac{1}{2}$ cent Black. Portrait of King George V and Queen Mary as Prince and Princess of Wales.
- 1 cent Green. Portraits of Jacques Cartier, the Discoverer of Canada, and Samuel de Champlain, the Founder of Quebec. The portrait of the former is after that by F. Riss, the original of which hangs in the Town Hall of St. Malo, France, which was Cartier's birthplace.
- 2 cents Carmine. Portraits of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra taken from photographs by W. Downey of Regent Street, London, England.
- 5 cents Blue. Shews a view generally supposed to be of the first Settlement at Quebec. Note the out-dated spelling of "QUEBECQ" for Quebec on this stamp.
- 7 cents Olive. Portraits of the Marquis Pombal de Montcalm, the defender of Quebec in 1759, and his conqueror, Major-General Wolfe, both of whom died in the battle of the Heights of Abraham.
- 10 cents Violet shews a view of the city of Quebec in 1700. The actual date of the design is 1707, and is taken from an illustration in Bacqueville de la Potherie's *Histoire de la Nouvelle France*.
- 15 cents Brown Orange is a composite design shewing Champlain leaving Quebec on a voyage of exploration. Again note the out-dated word "partiment" for the modern depart.
- 20 cents Dull Brown shews a view of Cartier's fleet arriving off Quebec prior to making the Settlement. The site of Quebec was at that time known as Stadacona to the Indians, who had a settlement there. In passing it is interesting to note that the design of this value was to have been a *Courier de Bois* with Indians and the colour green. (This information comes from a "Special Despatch" from Ottawa to the "Toronto Globe" under date July 3rd, 1900).

VARIETIES

A constant variety is found in the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent value on the 44th stamp of each sheet. It consists of a line through the bottom of the letters ANADA of Canada, two dots in the C of Canada, a dot on each side of the "0" of 1608 and a short spur off the centre of the bottom frame line. The first part of this is a re-entry, but the line at the bottom is probably caused by a slip of the engraver's tool.

A re-entry showing in "1908" and lettering is known on the 1 cent.

On the 5 cent a clear dotted line through "Canada Postage" and continuing across the stamp with a thickening under "1908."

In the 7 cent value a variety showing a dot in the "P" of "Postage" is mentioned by Mr. W. S. Boggs in his book on Canada, and although this variety appears frequently on this value it is found also, though more rarely, on the 1 cent, 2 cents and 5 cents values. It would not, therefore, appear to be a true variety, but seems merely to be a position dot showing due to a minute displacement of the paper in printing.

On the 20 cents there is a re-entry showing a clear doubling of the top right corner.

This issue would repay intensive study. It is probable that the "dot in P" variety may be found in values other than those enumerated in the check list given below. The same might be said of the dotted line variety. Hair lines are found on the three values that were printed from more than one plate, i.e., the 1c., 2c. and 3c. values. Some values may be found on toned paper instead of the normal white wove.

ESSAYS AND PROOFS

Two Die Essays (very rare) are known of the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent:—

1. Die sunk in India on card.
2. On card cut close.

DIE PROOFS (in India sunk on card).

$\frac{1}{2}$ cent Black.	7 cents Black.
$\frac{1}{2}$ cent Black Brown.	10 cents Black.
1 cent Black.	10 cents Violet.
1 cent Green.	15 cents Black.
2 cents Black.	15 cents (?)
2 cents Carmine.	20 cents Black.
5 cents Black.	20 cents Brown.
5 cents Blue.	7 cents Olive?

CHECK LIST OF STAMPS

<i>Value</i>	<i>Colour and Description.</i>	<i>Plates</i>	<i>No. Issued</i>
$\frac{1}{2}$ cent	Black Re-entry (No. 44 on sheet). Imperforate	1	2,000,000 20,000
1 cent	Green Re-entry (shewing in 1908) Hairlines Imperforate Retouch on No. 39 ? Plate Dot in "P" of Postage	1, 2, 3, 4	22,530,000
2 cents	Carmine Hairlines Imperforate Dot in "P" of Postage	1, 2, 3, 4	35,100,000

5 cents	Blue	1, 2	1,200,000
	Hairlines		
	Imperforate		
	Re-entry (Line through Postage and Dates, and Thickening under 1908)		
6 cents	Olive	1	700,000
	Imperforate		
	Dot in "P" of Postage		
10 cents	Violet	1	300,000
	Imperforate		
15 cents	Orange	1	300,000
	Imperforate		
20 cents	Brown	1	304,200
	Imperforate		
	Re-entry Doubling upper Right corner		

EXHIBITS AT HARROGATE

By FREDERICK WALKER

I have now seen three Exhibitions staged by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain at our annual conventions, but there is not, as yet, the slightest sign of staleness. At Harrogate there were 240 sheets on exhibition, entered by 22 members or groups, in the three classes designated, and they shewed a splendid variety of interest. Some were outstanding. For instance Mr. T. R. Highton shewed 20 sheets of the 1851-57 Pence issues. Superb condition and varieties, including a Proof Block of Four of the 10 pence black, surrounded by nearly a dozen of the blues, but all values were well-represented, and one felt that it would have been worthy of a high award even at "Capex." In my opinion it was the highlight of our Exhibition, but adjoining it were 12 sheets of Nova Scotia from Vice-President Fred Aitchison, and here again one had to say "Thou shalt not covet." I expect Mr. Aitchison bought these when he was a young man, for to me they seemed "millionaire's pieces." Of the first issue, he shewed some real gems. They were there in strips. One need not say more. When one sees Mr. Aitchison anywhere, there, too, is



generally his friend, Mr. Bird, also from Newcastle, and this time I was able to admire his display. The Re-Entries and Varieties of Canada earlys, particularly 3d. Beavers beautifully written up, were excellent, and his treatment of the Map stamp for re-entries and re-touches was so concise that I had to make two or three inspections of the displays of this issue, shewn also by Major Harper and Mr. G. N. Jeffrey, in order to admire the skill and assiduity with which they produced something similar, and yet quite different. I used to think that the misplaced red portions, giving parts of the U.S.A. and Tibet to the British Empire was all there was to it, but there are apparently many extra islands to be found in different oceans, and Major Harper had illustrated his display with exquisite drawings to make the errors clear and apparent to the beholder.



Miss Lyndhurst Ogden took us for a trip across Canada from Halifax to Vancouver Island by means of Railway Post Office cancellations on various issues. Each page was illustrated by a little map shewing the stretch of 3,500 miles, which each cancellation had covered. It would still take nearly a week physically to do the journey.

Miss Ogden was in Canada when the great Alaska Highway was built from Edmonton to Fairbanks, during World War II, and here again, by covers and postmarks, she magically made us see the huge stream of munitions and men along that famous Highway.

Mr. C. W. Meredith shewed many varieties in more modern stamps, including doubles and trebles of the 1926 Provisionals, essays for the same, fine mint imperf, and the very unusual tête-bêche booklet stamps of 1928. Mr. E. McGuigan had a strikingly interesting display of the 1912-1922 Admiral issues from the various coils printings. From a casual reading of the Gibbons Catalogue lists of these varieties, it is quite impossible to realise the great amount of interest to be found in these coil stamps. I considered this to be quite the best in the Research and Study Class. By most clever drawings we were able to see just how these stamps were delivered to the public, and why some were perf by imperf, whilst others were imperf by perf. The experimental and unsuccessful Perfs were shewn, and also how the "Faked Perf by Imperf" varieties of the 2 cent green are made. Nobody who has seen Mr. McGuigan's display need be taken in. They know how to check up on them.

Founder Stephenson, F.C.P.S., had left the "Maple Leaf Numerals" and the "Admirals" to Messrs. E. T. E. Lloyd and A. R. Walker, who shewed some very carefully worked-out studies of these stamps.

A. E. himself had eight sheets of the Medallion Issue of King George V, and clearly explained the differences in the rotary and flat plate printings, and queried the existence of two dies for the 3 cents value. Mr L. D. Carn's sheets contained varieties of more modern issues, notably the 1934-35 Commemoratives. Dr. Willans had fine pages of Newfoundland die proofs and colour trials, whilst Mr. John B. Wardhaugh gave us Newfoundland Airmails and imperf. blocks and pairs of other Newfoundland issues.



Two really fine displays were given by Mr. G. E. L. Manley of Pre-Cancels and by Major Harper of the King Edward VII Issue. The Pre-Cancels, commencing in 1899, were of many varied types, but all thoroughly suitable.

for the purpose, except perhaps for one 4 Dollar value 1897 Jubilee, which I thought had been cancelled, possibly, in payment of a bundle of hundreds of circulars, posted at once, instead of cancelling sheets of One Cent stamps.

Major Harper's King Edward VII issue was again illustrated by most clear drawings to shew the different re-touches and re-entries.

The best sheets of Large Cents Issues belonged to Mr. L. Baresh, and varieties, obliterations and watermarked papers gave an outstanding display, full of interest.

Mr. Stanley Godden had sent a selection commencing with the earliest recorded ship Letter of 1795, choice bits and pieces, and imprint strips of the Maple Leaves Issue.

Mr. P. Marsden shewed Postal Stationery, unused and used, of 1860-1899 Queen Victoria, with practically all the examples of the beautiful embossing of that period. Colonel McLellan's few sheets were selected copies of 1851-

1875 issues. The Group displays were from Kent and Sussex: a study of the 1 cent small head with some fine dated copies. Edinburgh had Transatlantic Mail Covers and interesting Ship-Letter markings, whilst from Newcastle were Large and Small Heads and mint Quebec Tercentenary.

Photographer W. H. S. Cheavin shewed Photomicrographs, Grenz X-Ray and Electron Photographs. Some of his latest discoveries gave perfect photos of the Watermarks. With the use of a copper plate backing he obtains positive pictures in exactly the correct size of stamp or block with wonderfully clear detail, showing even the texture of paper, such as no photography has hitherto achieved. Forgeries and fakes stand little chance when Mr. Cheavin bombards them with atoms.

There were three competitive classes, and it was very interesting to compare my own ideas about awards with those of the Judges. I got only a few of them correct, until I realised what the judges were looking for: real hard work, genuine study and careful detail were what received the awards. That did not detract in the least from the excellence of the other displays. One could derive pleasure and satisfaction from every sheet displayed at Harrogate, and to do justice to what was provided we ought to have had one hundred visitors to every one who actually saw the Exhibition.

JACK CANUCK TAKES THE WATERS AT HARROGATE

What exactly is the attraction of a C.P.S. Convention? Is it the venue we choose, stamps, or just the social side of our shows?

Many members were missing from Harrogate—and don't know what they missed by not attending the Convention. As a contrast Harrogate produced one who would not go away! Saturday came and we saw delegate after delegate saying their goodbyes for another year, but Sunday came and we found Stevie and Macaskie being seen off by W. C. Hinde. He just would not go away.

The threatened Scots invasion developed as expected, and by Tuesday night a strong force had penetrated through from the North and were well "dug in" astride the Ripon Road overlooking Harrogate. By Wednesday afternoon they had taken possession of the Cairn Hydro, supported by further reinforcements from over the "border" and our Tynesiders. A delaying action by Yorkshire and Lancashire members, supported in strength by the Southern and London Groups, called a halt to any further advance, and all settled in at Harrogate to say their halloes and howdoes over the inevitable afternoon tea.

The exhibition was now all a buzz and, considering the amount of material that had gone to Capex, the standard of the home show was amazing—but we shall leave Fred Walker to describe this before he catches the steamer for Capex.

In the exhibition hall we found our "inky" authority W. H. S. Cheavin with his wonderful sense of humour doing a lot of good-natured leg-pulling and discoursing on metallic inks and two new colours, deep pale blue, and dark brown chocolate!

After dinner, W. C. Hinde started us off on our course of Philatelic surfeit by producing what in his very modest way he described as "Just a few stamps." "Just a few" included Sanford Fleming and Trojan Head Essays. Colour Proofs of Pence Issues, Boer War Patriotic Covers, etc. There were so many good things I would be still describing them next week. I hope we will see "Just a few **more**" next year, Mr Hinde.

Thursday morning found those of us on Committee at our Annual Meeting, when we are allowed to black each other's eyes and call "spades" just "spades." Out of the resulting *melée* we produced a new President, and again our luck held, for who should bob up but Jack Cartwright. Where could we have found a better choice than the King of Kent? Good luck, Jack. You have us all with you!

Theatres and Bus Tours played an important part in the pleasures of the week.

In the evening we had our retiring President, Lees-Jones, giving us a display of B.N.A. Postmarks. What next, L. J.? Shall we ever see the last volume of your collection? We saw some of the finest specimens of Corks, Rollers, Two and Four Ring Numerals, Way Letters; in fact everything we all want but cannot get.

Further Study Circles on Friday and Saturday led by Stevie on the Admirals and J. J. Bonar on the "Large and Small Heads" and "Postal History" followed, each arousing many interesting discussions.

Friday afternoon brought David Gardner to the fore in a new rôle—that of Auctioneer. The auction is an innovation at our Conventions with a view to helping Convention funds. Well, David, it looks as if you have found a new job for a year or two to come.

Tea break that afternoon brought the last of our arrivals, but a very welcome one in Major Antony Walker, whom we just saved from becoming involved in a neighbouring Convention of Morticians. We wish you luck, A. W., and hope you land top side up in your new venture.

The Society Banquet on Friday night even excelled its forerunners. How could it do other with Jack Cartwright in the chair? Sometimes we think he would go off well in the London Palladium. Speeches by Stevie twitting the Yorkshire men on their Scots origin, by David Gardner, who refused the Chairman's orders to cut it short, added to the good humour of the evening, but J. C. C. and Antony Walker, in their speeches, kept the house in an uproar. We particularly appreciated Antony Walker's advice on how to acquire extra rooms in the house to hold one's collection. Mrs Canuck says "Try it and she'll knock my block off!" (How polite she is!)

We were now beginning to feel the want of sleep after night discussion sessions going on into the "sma oors."

We wondered when we found Davie Gardner, Stevie and L. D. Carn sitting on the stair three floors up at three in the morning whether it was enthusiasm for study or just sheer exhaustion. However, Jack Canuck had sufficient strength to get his stuffed shirt and collar off.

Our Centenary effort certainly went out in a blaze of glory. Well done, Macaskie!

Now it's up to you, Fred Walker, to **try** and give us a better show next September at Bournemouth. Try to make the next Convention last longer. I should like at least one night's sleep!

WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO CANADIAN STAMPS?

By JACK CANUCK

For many years we have looked upon Canada as one of the countries that could always be depended on to produce really beautiful stamps.

We look back at her earliest issues. They stand out from today's advanced (perhaps too advanced) ideas of designs and methods of printing: all the beauties of the Chalon Heads, Beavers and Cartiers followed by the dignity of the Medallion types of "Small and Large Heads" and the Diamond Jubilees. These are some of the finest examples of the art of the artist and engraver.

This tradition was maintained throughout the Middle Issues in, for example, the Downey Portraits of the Queens of 1897 and Edwards of 1903, followed by the Georges in the "Admirals" and "Scrolls" designs, and in a delightful and interesting range of Pictorials. These in turn were succeeded by a very fine array of Commemoratives during the thirties and by the really magnificent series for the Silver Jubilee.

The coming of the war brought the "War Effort" designs with which we were not enamoured, but we were tolerant and hoped for the "classic" type of work we knew to return once we were again back on an even keel. But what have we been presented with? Some of the worst atrocities that have been called postage stamps.

This new departure is surprising in a country like Canada which, though in the new world, participating in its ideas of advancement and progress, yet is steeped in the traditions of the old world.



*Kindly lent by the Editor of
"Stamp Collecting"*



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I have heard many criticisms of post-war Canadian stamps, and perhaps my rather blind loyalty to my collecting fetish has not allowed me hitherto to voice them, but when I consider that appalling figure of the Citizen Issue, followed by others like the Halifax Commemorative which, though an interesting design, was spoiled by being printed in a colour which was unsuitable, and finally the present definitives whatever colours they may be changed to, I feel I must speak out.

I have before me a letter from a friend in Canada in which he likens the newer Canadian stamps to French Colonials. I see also in the July number of the Essey Proof Journal it refers to "Canada's Dollar Mess of Fish." "An awkward fisherman and the whole haul of his net, with some brobdignagian shell fish thrown in, are crowded into this new stamp. This amateurish stamp design is said to be by a commercial advertising artist." I heartily support the E.P.J.'s criticism.

Would it not be better to leave these hoarding poster painters and sugar carton designers to their own trade and bring us back some of the people who designed, engraved and printed such stamps as the pre-war Pictorials, Jubilees, and Admirals? I trust the Post Office Department will get back its balance and give us the real Canada and not Tannou Touva!

HARROGATE CONVENTION

It is over now, and next year we hope to meet at Bournemouth, where arrangements will be in the capable hands of Mr. Fred Walker, and fellow-members in his group. I congratulate the organisers for 1951 on a good job well done, and to this I would like to add my thanks to the Management and Staff of the Cairn Hotel Hydro for their very full co-operation, and for their very helpful efforts to make everything pleasant for the visitors. I have many

pleasant memories of our Fifth Convention, and my only regret is that illness prevented the attendance of some who would otherwise have been with us—they were not forgotten. The Committee and the Annual General Meeting sent appropriate expressions of sympathy and best wishes for speedy and complete recovery. At the last moment I learned with regret that Mrs. Aitchison, wife of our Vice-President from Gateshead, had met with an accident. Later news confirms that injuries were not so serious as at first believed, and I trust, Fred, that all is now going well. Messages were sent to Miss B. Lyndhurst Ogden (Belinda), to Ramsay Stewart, and to Miss C. M. Gardner, daughter of Vice-President D. Gardner.

The Stephenson family from Auld Reekie appeared early on Sunday, a kind of advance reception committee. Watch out, Stevie! Mrs. Stephenson was playing the part of charming hostess when I arrived. Tayside was again represented by Mr. and Mrs. A. W. D. Spence and Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Fairweather. Frank's health has improved, and he was certainly doing a lot of running around. From Midlothian, Mr. J. J. Bonar, complete with his album of postal history items for his display on Saturday afternoon, a strong advocate for this branch of B.N.A. collecting. London was represented by Major G. B. and Mrs. Harper, Geoff. being complete with his C.P.S. records for our meetings. Miss Rose Titford was making her first appearance at Convention, but I am certain this will not be her last. From Tyneside we had those two inseparables, Mr. Fred Aitchison and Mr. J. Bird. One could almost call them an "imperf. pair." From County Durham, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Wallwork, newcomers to Convention, and both fully up to our highest standard. From the Manchester district came Mr. W. C. Hinde, who gave the first display and talk. With apologies he introduced his "modest" display of a few pages of interest. Personally, I could not have been modest about any single page. Our President, Mr. R. W. T. Lees-Jones, due to business commitments, could attend only on two days. We tried coercion, persuasion and charm to induce him to wait for the dinner, but most regretfully he had to decline. He had, however, time to show us some of the remnants left after despatching the best material to Capex. I'd love to attend the sale of those same remnants. I believe Mr. Lea was present for a very brief period, but he was not one of my discoveries. Mr. Fred Walker, on his way to Capex, was given the task of preparing a report for the Editor on the Display in the Exhibition Room, and I leave that part of the job to him. Southport was represented by Mr. T. R. Highton who, unfortunately, was crowded out of the Hydro and slept elsewhere, but only just! His hours of attendance at the Hydro were such that his own hotel had to provide him with a key for his own use. Eastbourne contributed Mr. L. Dorland Carn, whom I met in person for the first time. From nearer at hand, Treasurer J. P. Macaskie, Huddersfield, and Mr. A. Gabbitas, Sheffield, both indefatigable workers always on the move, and to whom we are indebted for most of the Convention arrangements. To complete the Scots' contingent I was present, but to avoid jokes at my expense, that hat was never in evidence. On Friday afternoon the Convention Auction was definitely a success. Spirited bidding in the hall, and good postal bids brought satisfaction to both vendors and purchasers. The Convention Fund is indebted deeply to Miss Rose Titford, and to Messrs. Baresh, Cartwright, Field, Godden and Macaskie for their gifts of items for sale on behalf of the Convention Fund.

At dinner the company was augmented by the presence of additional members and our guests, Major Antony Walker, D.S.O., F.R.P.S.(L.), Mr. Fordham, President of the Yorkshire Philatelic Association, and Mr. Herman, President of the Harrogate Philatelic Society. Unfortunately Mrs. Walker was unable to attend, but Mrs. Fordham and Mrs. Herman were present, and during the dinner gracefully presented the Convention awards. Speeches were of the usual high order, although limited by time. Serious matters were dealt with

seriously, but each speaker introduced a touch of good humour, which kept the company entertained and amused. If any highlight must be selected, I choose Major Walker's comment following upon his intimation that he was resigning from the editorship of "Stamp Collecting." He said that if the choice of his final appearance at a philatelic function in his capacity as "Stamp Collecting" editor had been left to himself, he would have chosen to attend the Annual Convention Dinner of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain. From one who has attended so many similar events, that is high praise indeed.

To complete this brief report, I congratulate our President-Elect, Mr. J. C. Cartwright on his conduct of proceedings at the dinner and, in fact, on his conduct throughout Convention. Even in the wee sma' oors he was ever the same Smiler Cartwright, and I am certain that under his presidency the C.P.S. of G.B. will make further headway.

D. G.

SECRETARY'S REPORT OF THE ANNUAL COMMITTEE AND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The sixth Annual Committee and General Meetings of the Society were held in the precincts of the Cairn Hydro, Harrogate, on the 6th of September, 1931. The Committee meeting started at 9 a.m. and continued until 11.30 a.m., when all members of the Society attending the Convention were admitted, and both meetings ran concurrently. As on previous occasions the main business was common to both meetings, and therefore the proceedings are made the subject of one report.

In the absence of the President, Mr. R. W. T. Lees-Jones, the chair was taken by Mr. David Gardner. The meetings commenced with the adoption of the minutes of the last meetings, and as there was no business arising out of these, continued with reports from the various office-bearers.

The total membership of the Society was reported by the Secretary as being 426. Although this figure showed a drop of 21 members under the previously reported total, detailed analysis showed a more realistic and favourable position. During the last season a total of 62 applications had been accepted, against which 31 resignations had been received, and it was with regret that the deaths of six members were recorded. These figures show, in effect, an increase of 25 members, and this can be taken as a true yearly increase. At the last meeting, however, a large number of long outstanding subscriptions were reported, and the effect of dropping members for non-payment of dues accounted for the balance, this balance being really applicable to past totals.

The Treasurer gave a comprehensive financial statement; full details of this and his recommendations appear as a separate report.

Various reports from other office-bearers followed, steady progress being recorded in all departments. It is worthy of mention that the Exchange Packet once again showed a very successful year, due to the efforts of Mr. Gardner. The point that members contributing to the packet see it first must be stressed.

The prolonged illness of Mr. K. Anderson, the librarian, was reported, and expressions of sympathy recorded. Thanks to Mr. H. J. D. Cole, who carried on during Mr. Anderson's illness, were also recorded.

As a general informal meeting had been held on the previous evening in connection with the conduct and progress of the groups, reports from the Group Contact Members were not taken.

The reports of the individual officers were approved by the meeting, and thanks expressed to all concerned.

The meeting then considered various amendments to the Constitution, and these together with an interim draft for "Rules Governing the Election of Fellows," were adopted. A new office with committee rank, namely, "Convenor of Study" was created. These amendments have been incorporated in the Constitution and appear in this issue.

Officers and members of the Executive Committee, as listed elsewhere in this issue, were recommended by the Committee and duly elected at the Annual General Meeting.

Two members of the Society, Mr. Fred Jarrett of Toronto and Dr. Willan of Shaw, were honoured with the award of Fellowship of the Society in recognition of their outstanding work in the field of B.N.A. Philately.

Honorary Membership of the Society was conferred on Mr. Vincent G. Greene of Toronto in recognition of his appointment as President of Capex.

The question of the next Convention was then discussed, and a suggestion that it be held at Bournemouth adopted. The necessary arrangements will be made by Mr. F. Walker, and full details will be announced at a later date in *Maple Leaves*.

There being no further business, the meeting concluded at 1 p.m.

G. B. HARPER, Hon. Secretary.

PRE-CANCELS



Mr. R. B. Hetherington, one of our pre-cancel experts, has been trying to obtain information about pre-cancelled stamps from the Post Office Department in Ottawa. In reply to his letter they state that they are able to supply information about current practice in regard to pre-cancels but for the history



of pre-cancelling they have had to refer to the writings of Mr. Fred Jarrett, one of our members. Mr Jarrett states in his *Standard B.N.A. Catalogue* that the earliest use of pre-cancelled stamps in Canada was in 1888 at Ottawa and St. John, where they were pre-cancelled by the postmasters of these towns.

Pre-cancelled stamps may be purchased and used on all articles of mail other than letters, when obtained from a postmaster authorised to handle such stamps. This permission is given only to postmasters who service patrons who will use pre-cancelled stamps for large volume mailings.

At present there are only two pre-cancelled markings on stamps, viz. (a) with three pairs of lines that are continuous from one side of the pane of stamps to the other (bar cancellation), and (b) with the office number of the office at which they are sold, the number being between two parallel lines (numerical cancellation). The values usually cancelled thus are the 1c., 2c. and 3c. values. On rare occasions the 5c. stamp is pre-cancelled.

There are 33 of the principal offices that sell stamps pre-cancelled with the office number. (A list of these was given in *Maple Leaves*, No. 6). The P.O. Department supplied Mr. Hetherington with a list of the offices authorised to sell stamps pre-cancelled with bars. There are 160 of these offices. As there are no means of identifying bar cancelled stamps with any particular office, publication of the list would be of little value. Any member interested, however, in seeing the list should write to Mr. Hetherington.

NEWFOUNDLAND POSTAL STATIONERY

By ROY W. TRICKEY

(Reprinted from the July 1944 number of B.N.A. Topics, the Journal of the British North America Philatelic Society).

The Postal Stationery emissions of Britain's oldest Colony have played a relatively obscure part in its philatelic history and detailed and accurate information is lacking on many items.

From much correspondence and my own observations I would like to present a list of these items as are known to exist along with a means of identifying each. The accompanying check list includes only such items as I have been able to locate for my own collection, with one exception. This item being one designed as PC11, issue of 1904.

This list designates post cards with the symbol PC, Letter cards as LC, Envelopes as E and Wrappers with a W, beginning with PC1, which exists in two types as shown, we find a difference of opinion by the few postal stationery experts. Some prefer to call the two types an early and late printing, an opinion that I cannot agree with in view of the fact that close examination reveals many engraving differences. This would seem to indicate either a re-engraved die or the existence of two dies. Examination of several of both types also reveal that there is approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mm difference in both the horizontal and vertical widths of the design, this being consistent with type. The Ascher Catalog lists these as Bright and Faint impressions, other opinion is that one might be a proof. In view of the facts that are available one opinion is as good as another until someone comes forth with the actual facts surrounding the issuance of the first card.

We find an item listed by Boggs in his Handbook under date of 1904, as a 1 cent green on cream, in a size 180 x 79 mm with portrait of King George. I have not been able to find this item nor anyone who has seen it. Dr. W. I. Mitchell informs me he doubts its existence, therefore it is not included in our list. However, if anyone does have it, the information should be made public.

As previously mentioned, the one item listed which I do not have is the 1904 2 cents vermillion, with portrait of Queen Alexandra. Dr. Mitchell has this item, which must be very scarce as I have been unable to locate a copy in the past two years.

It is not my intention to present this as a complete check list, neither have we concerned ourselves with the shades that exist of the various varieties. Others interested in this branch should come forward with their views and information and eventually it should be possible to present a completely accurate listing.

NEWFOUNDLAND POSTAL STATIONERY

- | | | |
|------|------|--|
| PC1 | 1873 | 1 cent Green on Yellowish stock. Design of Scotts A15.
112 x 70mm. |
| PC1a | | 1 cent Light Green on thinner white stock. Design same as PC1. 114 x 70mm. |
| PC2 | 1879 | 2 cents Vermilion on very white stock. Design resembles Scotts A16. 120 x 79mm. |
| PC3 | 1880 | 1 cent Green on yellowish stock. Design of Scotts A17.
119 x 75mm. |
| PC4 | 1880 | 2 cents Orange on Buff stock. Portrait of Queen Victoria in round frame. 126 x 82mm. |
| PC5 | 1889 | PC3 Surcharged new value "2 CENTS" in Black. |

- PC5a 1889 Broken "T" in "CENTS" of surcharge.
- PC6 1891 1 cent Green, same as PC3 except very white stock.
- PC7 1891 2 cents Orange on medium white stock. Design same as PC4. 125 x 82mm.
- PC8 1892 2 cents plus 2 cents Paid Reply Card. Red on medium white stock. "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE" is 54mm. in length. Card 137 x 88mm. folded.
- PC9 1892 Similar to PC UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE is 55mm long and larger type used in lower left corner inscription. 140 x 86mm folded. "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE" is 55mm. long and large type used in lower left corner inscription. 140 x 86mm. folded.
- PC10 1904 1 cent Green on medium white stock. King Edward VII in design somewhat resembling Scotts A39. 118 x 80mm.
- PC11 1904 2 cents Vermilion. Portrait of Queen Alexandra.
- PC12 1911 1 cent Green on medium white stock. Portrait King George V. 120 x 79mm.
- PC13 1914 1 cent Green on light buff stock. Portrait King George V as on Great Britain, Scotts Type A82, but numerals of value at either side.
- PC14 1914 2 cents Vermilion on medium white stock. Portrait Queen Mary. 130 x 82mm.
- PC15 1915 1 cent Deep Green on medium white stock. Stamp design same as PC13. Other inscriptions changed and less scroll work in design. 120 x 79mm.
- PC16 1930 1 cent Green on Buff stock. Design same as PC13. 120 x 79mm.
- PC17 1937 2 cent Green on cream stock. Similar design as PC13. 120 x 79mm.
- LC1 1914 2 cents plus 2 cents red on white stock. Paid Reply Letter Card. Stamp design as PC17. 140 x 88mm. folded.
- E1 1889 3 cents Violet, envelope on white watermarked paper. 119 x 93mm.
- E2 1889 3 cents Violet, envelope. Same as E1 except 119 x 73mm.
- E3 1889 5 cents Blue, envelope. White paper 119 x 73mm.
- E4 1889 5 cents Blue, envelope. As E3 except 140 x 78mm.
- W1 1889 1 cent Green, Wrapper, on Manila 125 x 300mm.
- W2 1889 2 cents Red, Wrapper, on Manila. Size as W1.
- W3 1889 3 cents Brown, Wrapper, on Manila. Size as W1.

THE AWARDS AT HARROGATE

Research and Study: 1, Mr. G. B. Harper; 2, Mr. E. T. E. Lloyd; 3, Mr. A. McGuigan.

Contributed Displays: 1, Mr. J. L. Manley; 2, Mr. L. Baresh; 3, Mr G. B. Harper.

Group Awards: 1, Kent and Sussex; 2, Edinburgh; 3, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The Aikens Trophy was awarded to Mr. A. E. Stephenson for the best articles in Maple Leaves in the past two years.

SOCIETY FINANCE

At the meeting of the Executive Committee on September 6th at the Cairn Hydro, Harrogate, the Treasurer stated that the accumulated balance of surplus as at September 3rd was £133 10s 4d, compared with a balance at the end of the last financial year of £36 19s 9d. Despite this apparently satisfactory state of affairs, this position could not be maintained in the forthcoming year. In proposing that the annual subscription be raised to 10/-, the Treasurer pointed out that the increase had arisen largely because of the number of arrears that had been collected during the year, and stated that it was certain that income from subscriptions and from advertisements in "Maple Leaves" (the Society's two main sources of income) would fall appreciably next year. It was also to be expected that expenditure would rise, due to the increase in printing costs and the new postage rates. The position next year would probably be that expenditure would exceed income by nearly £30, and it was undesirable that this deficit in the year's working, which would continue in subsequent years, should be met out of the accumulated surplus. If this surplus were to be used for this purpose, it would disappear in three or four years' time, even providing that the position did not deteriorate further because of rising costs. Already it cost nearly 1/6d. to print and distribute each copy of "Maple Leaves."

After considering the position, the Committee decided that this information should be brought to the notice of all members; that the subscription remain at 7/6d. per annum for the ensuing year, but that the question of an increase be considered further at the next meeting of the Committee.

The following statement shows the estimated position at September 30th. 1952:—

<i>INCOME</i>				<i>EXPENDITURE</i>			
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
Subscriptions:				Printing and Stationery	...	20	0 0
Arrears	...	15	0 0	Affiliation Fees	...	14	0 0
Current	...	130	0 0	Magazine:			
Magazine Advertisements	...	75	0 0	Printing, Blocks, etc.	...	175	0 0
		£220	0 0	Distribution	...	20	0 0
Balance brought forward at				Administration:			
30 9 51	...	130	0 0	(Mainly Postages)	...	20	0 0
(£133 10s 4d less estimate to						£249	0 0
year-end).				Balance estimated to be carried forward at 30/9/52.		101	0 0
		£350	0 0			£350	0 0

N.B.—Subscriptions for the year 1951-52 are due on 1st October. The subscription is still 7/6d. per annum, and should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, J. P. Macaskie, 23, Thornhill Avenue, Lindley, Huddersfield, as soon as possible.

OUR NEW FELLOWS

Two new names have been added to our Fellowship Roll, one from the Old Country and one from the Dominion.

In the Dominion what name could enrich our Roll more than that of Fred Jarrett of Toronto? His early research work gave us so many items of information that stand even today without any grounds for argument. It is useless to try to detail them all. We do feel that it is an honour to us to have him on our Roll of Fellows.

From the United Kingdom we add a new name in that of Dr. R. Willan, of Shaw, Lancashire. We have had the great pleasure of hearing the Doctor when he displayed his work at our Conventions. He has shown us the fruits of much original research in the stamps of Newfoundland. His shy modesty has kept him from the glare of publicity, and it is now our pleasure to shine a little of that light on him.

A new para in our Constitution now allows for the appointment of Honorary Members, and it is only fitting that this year our first such member should be Vincent Green, President of Capex. We had the pleasure of his company with us last year in London and hope it will not be long before he again comes amongst us.

FOUNDER'S FUND

The work of Mr. A. E. Stephenson, founder member and first President of the Society, needs no introduction to members: sufficient to say that it is mainly due to his energy and foresight that our Society exists today.

As a mark of the Society's appreciation of his services, the Committee have decided to inaugurate a "Founder's Fund," its purpose being the purchase and maintenance of some form of trophy to be known as the "Stephenson Trophy," suitably inscribed as to its origin, to be awarded annually to a member of the Society for achievement in some sphere of the Society's activities to be named by Mr. Stephenson.

It is earnestly hoped by the Committee that all members of the Society will subscribe to this very worthwhile project. The limit of 2/6d. per member has been suggested, and therefore donations up to this amount should be forwarded to the Secretary or Treasurer marked "Founder's Fund" by those wishing to participate.

All Group Contact Members are asked to give their usual helpful co-operation in this matter and to organise Group donations.

PASSED FOR EXPORT

In "Maple Leaves" for January, 1950, was printed a short note asking for information about the philatelic importance of covers stamped with these words.

I am sorry to say that I have only one reply to report—from Member B. Banks. He sent me in the first instance a cutting from an American magazine, "Weekly Philatelic Gossip," of February 4th, 1950. The cutting contains the answer given to a correspondent who inquired about a cover he had received from Canada bearing a stamp, "Visé pour envoi à l'extérieur." The reply says that the phrase is formed on items sent from Canada and is usually accompanied by the corresponding English phrase, "Passed for export," possibly struck at the Customs point of exit from Canada.

This reply would appear to confirm my suggestion that the mark is a Customs stamp and not philatelic.

Member Banks has since been kind enough to send me a cover from Montreal, in the French-speaking Province of Quebec, bearing a single stamp with the two phrases. My earlier one with the English words alone emanated from the English-speaking Province of Ontario and Alberta.

Have any of our other members anything to add on this subject?

J. J. BONAR.

EXCHANGE SECTION REPORT

As usual, sales begin to fall off during the summer months, and unfortunately this is accompanied by a certain laxity in observance of the Section Rules. In most instances this is not serious, but it does throw a lot of unnecessary work and worry on to the Secretary. Apart from this, the forwarding member has to be contacted and is subjected to a degree of inconvenience when the fault is not his. Some members who are likely to be away from home for more than a week have notified the dates of absence, and action has been taken to re-adjust the circulation list. On receipt of advice regarding probable dates of holiday from home, the Secretary refers to his packet records and takes action only where he considers it advisable. He will not let you miss a packet if only a few days' delay are involved.

Members are again reminded that there are almost 400 potential buying members, but only about 30 regular and occasional contributors. To provide for the needs of seven circuits many more contributing members are required. Non-contributors do a bit of grumbling because most of the choice items and bargains have been taken before the packet reaches them. Obviously a case of the packet helping those who help to make up the packet. The remedy is obvious.

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, £4 4s.; Age over 50 years, £3 3s. The number of Life Memberships accepted at any time shall be controlled by the Committee.
- 4.—In areas where the Committee consider it advisable, Study Groups will be formed. 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 as Honorary Members of the Society for reasons of exceptional service or appointment in the field of B.N.A. Philately. Such membership shall be strictly limited to one year's duration.
- 12.—Candidates for admission as Members must be twenty-one years of age or over, and must be proposed and seconded by Members of the Society.
- 13.—If admission be granted, the Secretary will intimate the fact to the member, and on receipt of his subscription will send him a copy of the Rules, when he will then be held to be bound by them. Members taking advantage of the Exchange Section will be held to agree to be bound by the Special Rules applicable thereto. 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 Seven Shillings and Sixpence (including special subscription to the Journal), 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.

Interim 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.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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

Founder-President—A. E. STEPHENSON, F.C.P.S.

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

Vice-Presidents—

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

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

L. BARESH, 82, Baker Street, Weybridge, Surrey.

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

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

Editor of Society Journal—A. B. AUCLAND, M.A., F.S.P.H., Ythancraig, Currie, Midlothian.

Assistant Editors—

J. D. VIGO, 2, Erroll Road, Kingsway, Hove.

L. BARESH, 82, Baker Street, Weybridge, Surrey.

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

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

Convener of Study—A. E. STEPHENSON, F.C.P.S., 44, Saughtonhall Drive, Edinburgh 12.

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

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

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

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

The above-mentioned, with one Contact Member representing each local Group, forms the Executive Committee of the Society.

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

LOCAL GROUPS AND CONTACT MEMBERS

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

GROUP	CONTACT MEMBER
Aberdeen and North Scotland	J. Anderson, 3, Polmuir Road, Aberdeen.
Birmingham and English Midlands	
Derbyshire and Notts.	D. A. Avery, 184, Wollaton Road, Beeston, Notts.
Dundee and Central Scotland	F. H. Fairweather, Struan Pl., Newport, Dundee.
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Leicester	R. Knight, 304, Hinchley Road, Leicester.
London and Home Counties	N. M. Clougher, 26, Craven Street, London, W.C.2.
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South Yorkshire	A. Gabbittas, 56, Blair Athol Road, Sheffield.
West Kent and Sussex	L. D. Carn, 138, Whitley Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.
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OVERSEAS CONTACT MEMBERS

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49	AIKENS, Clifford, 45, Armstrong Avenue, Toronto, Canada.	CGB., Ger., CZ.
353	AITCHISON, Fred, F.R.P.S.L., 303, Durham Road, Gateshead, Newcastle, 9.	C.
18	AITKEN, Major Hugh A. T., Eastnor Lodge, Wray Park Road., Reigate, Surrey.	CGI to CGC.
531	ALLEN, E. K., 240, Spring Garden Road, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.	CS., C.Q., CE.
422	ALLEN, J. Millar, L.L.B., 36, Antrim Road, Lisburn, Northern Ireland.	C.
436	ALLISON, Russell, 712, 17th Street, Niagara Falls, New York, U.S.A.	C., N., B.
7	ANDERSON, John, M.B.E., F.A.P.S., 3, Polmuir Road, Aberdeen.	C.P.
244	ANDERSON, Kenneth C., 23, Christchurch Avenue, London, N.W.6.	C., U.O.
89	ANDERTON, Jack, 28, Hillcrest Road, Denholme, Bradford.	C.
370	ARKCOLL, A. G., The Hermitage, Bishopgate, Norwich.	C., P.C., N.
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303	BANKS, Bernard, Minnings Cge., Denham Lane, Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks.	C., N.
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45	BAIN, James T., 33, Brachlestone Street, Greenock.	C.
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194	BAYLEY, Walter S., 48, Rosclawn Avenue, Toronto, Ont.	C., N., B.
186	BEKEN, F. W., Blenheim House, Cowes, Isle of Wight.	C.
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505	BURR, R., 642, Erin Street, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.	C., P.L.
384	BURROUGHS, Frederick J., 147, Kensington Road, Portsmouth.	C., N.
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497	CANHAM, H. E., 2509, Wallace Street, Regina, Sask., Canada.	C.N.B.
167	CARN, L. Dorland, 138, Whitley Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.	C., CS.

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448	COX, Theodore, 289, Broad Street, Salford, 6, Lancs.	C., N., B.
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553	FARTHING, H., 4, Carminow Way, Newquay, Cornwall.	C.
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228	FIELD, David, 7, Vigo Street, London, W.1.	C., N., B.
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215	FRASER, Douglas G., 550, Highland Avenue, Ottawa, Canada.	C., N.
6	FRASER, O. A., 123, Crown Street, Aberdeen.	C., N., P.A., A.

559 FURNESS, C.H. 18 GOLF LINKS RD., BURNHAM ON SEA, SOMERSET.

No.	Name and Address	Key
151	GABBITAS, Arnold, 56, Blair Athol Rd., Banner Cross, Sheffield, 11.	C., P.A., P.H., P.
12	GALLOWAY, G., 21, Brittany Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.	C., C.L., P., V.
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380	GANSERT, W. O., 55, Battlefield Road, St. Albans, Herts.	C., N., B.
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128	GARFIELD, Elmer, 427, West 6th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.	C.
162	GARRETT, C. B. D., P.O. Box 8, Horseshoe Bay, B.C., Canada.	C.Q., C.E., S.P., R., Brit. Col.
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22	GODDEN, Stanley H., 110, Strand, London, W.C.2.	C., C.R. to C.S., B.
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522	GOLLOP, R. H., 109, College Avenue, Ottawa, Ont., Canada.	C.
108	GOTTS, Frederick, Earls Court, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.	C., B.
490	GRANGER, E. T., F.R.P.S. (L.), Glenside, Park Road, Penarth, Glamorgan.	C., N., B.
404	GRANT, W. Halley, 26, Relugas Road, Edinburgh.	C., P.H., P., P.A.
208	GREEN, Fred T., 14, Burnfell Road, Lancaster.	C., N., B.
239	GREENE, Vincent G., 77, Victoria St., Toronto, 1, Ont.	C., N., B., P.H.
446	GREENHILL, R. S. B., 7, Eskdale Gardens, Purley, Surrey.	C.
520	GREENWOOD, C. H., Capt., Cornerways, Uplowman Road, Tiverton, Devon.	C.N.
455	GRIMMER, A. K., Temiskaming, Quebec, Canada.	CS., C., N.
258	GUYLEE, Mrs Edith W., 403, Whirlowdale Rd., Sheffield, 11.	A., C., N., P., P.B.
283	HAMMOND, Capt. H. A., Holdfast Post, Upton-on-Severn, Wores.	C., N.
299	HANDFORD, A. H., 15, Brosil Ave., Handsworth Wood, Birmingham.	C.
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479	HARRISON, A. N., O.B.E., 8, Henrietta Gardens, Bath.	C., N.
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211	HEDLEY, Richard P., 452, Franklin St., Buffalo, 2, New York, U.S.A.	C., N., B.
439	HEISSNER, Alfons, 4, Morven Drive, Clarkston, Glasgow.	C., B., N.
478	HENSMAN, Capt. Melville, D.S.O., R.N., South Hay House, Bordon, Hants.	C., B., N.
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70	HEWISON, Capt. P. B., 27, Braedale Avenue, Motherwell.	N., C.
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548	HOBSON, C., 3, Welbeck Villas, Dale Road, Buxton, Derbyshire.	C.B.N.
288	HOLLOWAY, F. G., Rostherne, Queen's Road, Walsall, Staffs.	C.
316	HOME, Bernard, 2, Pilrig Street, Edinburgh.	C.
424	HOLLINGSWORTH, Dr. C. W., 192, Lichfield Road, Walsall, Staffs.	C.
96	HOLMES, L. Seale, M.D., Medical Arts Bldgs., London, Ontario.	C., N.B., P.L., P.S.
363	HOOD, Edgar J., 31, Evelyn Road, Winton, Bournemouth.	C., N.
349	HOPKINS, Major Adrian E., M.C., R.D.P., Ormond House, Sion Hill, Bath, Somerset.	C., N., B., P.H., P.B.
86	HORNAL, Charles, 22, Union Terrace, Aberdeen.	N., C.
468	HOSKING, S. J., 16, Alma Place, Heamoor, Penzance, Cornwall.	C.
382	HOUGHTON, John W., 84, Gosport Street, Lymington, Hants.	C.
11	HUGHES, H. S., 37, Rocky Lane, Perry Bar, Birmingham.	C., V.
447	HUNTER, S. C., 60, Harrington Road, Preston Park, Brighton, Sussex.	C., N.
488	HURST, Peter J., 1455, Drummond Street, Apt. 416, Montreal, Canada.	CR—CQ.
407	IRELAND, Harry, Lilybrook, Heughfield, Bridge of Earn, Perthshire.	C.
412	IRWIN, George, 16, College Ave., Bangor, Co. Down, Northern Ireland.	C.
250	ISNARDI-BRUNO, Henry Anthony, 7, Boulevard Fr. Grosso, Nice, France.	C., N., B.
200	IVRY, Sid., 4538, Kensington Avenue, Montreal, Que.	C., N., B.

No.	Name and Address	Key
417	JACOB, Dr. L. G., Bracondale, Bracknell, Berks.	C.
206	JACKSON, Arthur P., 14, Linden Way, Boston, Lines.	C.
245	JACKSON, Frank, 26, Landport Terrace, Southsea, Hants.	C., N.
217	JACQUES, Cyril G. R. H., F.R.P.S.L., 72, Northumberland Street, Edinburgh, 3.	N., P.A., P.H.
161	JAMIESON, R. A., K.C., Box 235, Almonte, Ontario.	P.L., P.
206	JARRETT, Fred., R.D.P., F.C.P.S., 30, Bloor Street, W.5, Toronto, Ont.	C., N., B., P.
402	JEFFREY, George N., 11, Saltwell Road South, Gateshead-on-Tyne.	C.
195	JEPHOIT, C. W., 323, Rosemary Road, Toronto, Ont.	C., N., B.
57	JOCKEL, Charles H., 12, Alderwick Drive, Hounslow, Mddx.	C.
166	JOLLEY, C. L., Five Oaks Green, Tonbridge, Kent.	C., N.
470	JONAS, Cyril, 35a, St. David's Road South, St. Annes-on-Sea, Lancs.	C.
540	JONES, C. A., Miss, P.O. Box 414, Moncton, N.B. Canada.	C.N.B.
367	JUDD, Allan F., Flat 1, 34, Adelaide Crescent, Hove.	C.
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498	KENDRICK, F. W., 66, Seel Street, Liverpool, 1.	C.
8	KEY, W. J. M., 2, Meldrum Road, Kirkcaldy, Fife.	C.
482	KING, Chas. A., 38, Buchanan Street, Milngavie, Glasgow.	C., B., N.
499	KING, A. E., 2, Temple Fortune House, Finchley Road, London, N.W.11.	C.N.B.
489	KINGSCOTE, H. R. F., 1, Woodsome Lodge, St. George's Avenue, Weybridge, Surrey.	C., B., N.
60	KIRBY, Harry C., "Tanglewood," Withenlee, Prestbury, Cheshire.	C.
264	KNIGHT, Ralph A., 55, Station Road, Harrow, Middlesex.	C.
399	KROHN, Edward W., 151, Dorchester Waye, Hayes, Mddx.	C.
409	LANE, Leonard Victor, 917, Oxford Road, Tilehurst, Reading.	C.
291	LANGLEY, Leslie, 12, Glenbank Road, Lenzie.	C.
546	LASHBROOK, J., 66, Linden Buildings, Bethnal Green, London, E.2.	C.B.N.
330	LATCHFORD, David, 15, Park Court, Preston Park Avenue, Brighton, 6.	C.
500	LATHWELL, A. K., 33, Reginald Street, Luton, Beds.	C.P.
350	LEA, John A., 7, Cressingham Road, Streiford, Lancs.	C., N., B.
504	LEA, W. E., 14, Exchange Street, Manchester, 2.	C.N.B.
429	LEITH, Thomas P., 9, Railway Street, Berwick-on-Tweed.	C.
119	LEES-JONES, R. W. T., F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S., Merridale, Bank Hall Lane, Hale, Cheshire.	C.R. to C.S.
212	LEVINE, Jack, 74, Arlington Ave., Brooklyn, 10, New York, U.S.A.	C., N., B., P.C.
453	LEWIS, Gordon P., 34, Jessie Street, Brampton, Ont., Canada.	C., B., N.
296	LEWIS, Harry, 45, New Bond Street, London, W.1.	C., N., B.
160	LLOYD, E. T. E., 43, Albany Mansions, Albert Bridge Road, London, S.W.11.	C.C.S.—C.G.P., V.
555	LLOYD, W. G., 28, Hardgate Road, Hill View, Grangetown, Sunderland.	C.P.V., CG.—CGA.
532	LOUTIT, V. H., Mrs., Ardgowan, Westburn Crescent, Aberdeen	C.
487	LUSSEY, Harry W., 137, Voorhis Avenue, New Milford, New Jersey, U.S.A.	C.
501	LYSTER, P. G., Major, The White House, Marazion, Cornwall.	C.
377	MACASKIE, James P., 23, Thornhill Avenue, Lindley, Huddersfield.	C., B., P.C., P.H.
271	McCALLUM, John A., P.O. Box 283, Moncton, New Brunswick.	C.
242	MACDONALD, A. R., 2, Erroll Road, Kingsway, Hove, Sussex.	C., C.R., C.R.2
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539	McKENZIE, J. B., Raeden Croft, Westburn Road, Aberdeen.	C.N.B.
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480	McLELLAN, Col. Duncan, 30, Roston Road, Hillpark, Glasgow, S.3.	C.
146	MACLEAN, Murdoch J., 18, Hilton Gardens, Glasgow, W.3.	C., N.
243	MACNAB, R. S., P.O. Box 67, Brandon, Manitoba.	C., P.L., R.
9	McNEIL, Harold, B.Sc., A.R.I.C., 71, Finnart Street, Greenock.	C., A., V.
31	MAIR, A. W. R., Wellesley, 45, Westburn Road, Aberdeen.	C., N.
327	MANLEY, G. E. L., Whales Farm, West Chiltington, Nr. Palborough, Sussex.	P.C.
154	MARR, Alexander, 38, Cattofield Place, Aberdeen.	C., N.
392	MARSDEN, Philip S. S. F., 164, St. Albans Ave., London, W.4.	C., P.S., A.
55	MARSHALL, William, 478, Waterloo Street, Winnipeg, Canada.	C.
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525	MATTHEWS, W., 114, St. Stephan's Road, East Ham, London, E.6.	C.N.B.
419	MELVILLE, D. G., 51, Duddingston Road, Portobello, Midlothian.	N.
234	MEYERSON, D. C., 210, West 70th St., New York, 25, U.S.A.	C.N.B.
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No.	Name and Address	Key
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46	MITCHELL, Dr. T. J., 41, Kelly Street, Greenock.	C., V., P.
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347	PAINE, H. L., Oxford Apartments, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada.	C.
509	PARSONAGE, J. S., 2, Stanhope Drive, Huyton, Liverpool.	C.N.B.
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406	PRIESTLEY, Lt.-Col. E. C., 7, Inverleith Place, Edinburgh. <i>086</i>	C.
324	PROCTOR, L., 26, Brinkburn Road, Norton, Stockton-on-Tees. <i>086</i>	C.
73	PULLEN, Horace M., 3, Baring Avenue, Bradford Moor, Bradford.	C.
354	QUARLES, Mervyn V., 8259, Ellis Avenue, Chicago, 19, Illinois.	B.
56	RAE, George D., 21, Craigton Terrace, Aberdeen.	C.
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139	RICHARDS, Mrs. E. M., 286, Wickersby Road, Rotherham, Yorks.	C.
248	RICHARDS, Wm., 286, Wickersby Road, Rotherham, Yorks.	A.
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374	ROCKE, S. F. Parry, "The Cottage," Eversley Park, Chester.	C., V.
371	RODGERS, J. F., 49, Great Junction Street, Leith, Edinburgh.	C.
345	RUSSELL, Ernest C., 17, The Avenue, Lewes, Sussex.	C., N.
268	SANDERS, H., 11, Floreston Street, Stepney Green, London.	C., B.S., A.
508	SANDERSON, C. W., Birnieknowes, Cockburnspath, Berwickshire.	C.N.B.
395	SANDFORD-JOHNSON, P. B., Peartree Barn, Felpham, Near Bognor Regis, Sussex.	C., N.
390	SARGEANT, Kenneth S., 40, Queensborough Terrace, Bayswater, London, W.2.	C., B., N., P.A., P.L.
39	SCHOFIELD, David R., 214, Brook Street, Broughty Ferry, Angus.	C.

No.	Name and Address	Key
176	SEARLES, George R. C., 191, Sandgate Road, Folkestone, Kent.	C., V.
514	SETTER, W. F., 11, Affleck Street, Aberdeen.	C.N.B.
34	SHAND, James, Carden House, Skene Street, Aberdeen.	C.
518	SHEARER, J. L., 44, Polmuir Road, 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.
219	SHIPTON, Charles E. C., The Old Forge, Hightown Green, Rattlesden, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk	C., P.C.
126	SISSONS, James N., 204, Glenrose Avenue, Toronto, 5, Ont.	C., N., B.
378	SLADEN, C., Woolacombe, Broad Oak Lane, Penwortham, Preston.	C.
391	SMEATON, Alex. M., 35, Regent Park Square, Glasgow, S.1.	C.
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190	SMITH, G. W., 63, Galleywood Road, Chelmsford, Essex.	A., C., P.H., P.S.
44	SOUTTER, A., 2, Wellpark Terrace, West Newport, Fife.	C.
113	SPALDING, W. A., 9, Park Valley, The Park, Nottingham.	C., N., P.H.
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290	STEAD, John Arthur, 2nd Fiat, 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.
103	STEVENSON, John M., 781, Sidcup Rd., New Eltham, London, S.E.9.	C., CS., P.
209	STEVENSON, Thomas, Westfield, West Newport, Fife.	C., N.
282	STEVENSON, Wm., 35, Allan Park Road, Edinburgh, 11.	C., A.
136	STEWART, C. S., P.O. Box 1322, Wellington, New Zealand.	C., N.
83	STEWART, Ramsay, 5, Abbey Mount, Edinburgh.	C., P., P.L.
401	STOKES, C. W., 33, Riddlesdown Road, Purley, Surrey.	C.
494	STOKES, J. W., 11, Connaught Road, Folkestone, Kent.	C.
193	STRACHAN, W. J., P.O. Box 1, Fort William, Ontario.	C., N., B.
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267	SULLIVAN, Edmond H., 3017, Quandra Street, Victoria, B.C.	C.
174	SWIFT, Vincent, 72, Herries Drive, Sheffield, 5.	C., P.H.
432	TALKES, F. H., 65, Caledon Road, Sherwood, Notts.	C.
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441	THEEUWISSEN, R. F., 10, Rue du Moulin, Nossegham (B.T.), Belgium.	C.
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521	THOMAS, H. G., 9, Column Street, Treorchy, Rhondda, Glam.	C.N.B.
450	THOMAS, R. E. C., 49, Bank End Lane, Almondbury, Huddersfield.	C.
342	THOMSON, C. G., 18, Woodland Road, Derby.	C.
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.
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344	TOMLINSON, Leslie G., Betley, Nr. Crewe, Cheshire.	B.
431	TUNE, Bernard C., 17, St. Paul's Avenue, Slough, Bucks.	C.
553	VARLEY, H. B., 168, Dirkhill Road, Great Horton, Bradford, Yorks.	C.
97	VAUX, John S., 22, The Grove, Radlett, Herts.	C.
423	VAN SICKLE, W. P., 26, Lennel Avenue, Edinburgh.	C., N.
59	VIGO, John D., 2, Erroll Road, Kingsway, Hove, Sussex.	C.
150	VOWLES, Leonord T., The Bell House, Westbury-on-Severn.	N., B.
177	WALBURN, H. G., R.R.3, Kelowna, Brit. Columbia, Canada.	C., P.C.
400	WALKER, Alan R., 40, Bath Road, Cheltenham, Glos.	C.
350	WALKER, Frederick, "Sedgeworth," 13, 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.
110	WARDHAUGH, John B., C.A., Dalcapon, 3, The Grove, Giffnock, Glasgow.	C., N., B.
535	WALLWORK, E. C., Avalon, St. Bede's, East Boldon, Co. Durham.	C.N.B.
534	WARNER, J. J., 116, Eversholt Street, Euston, London, N.W.1.	C.
506	WATSON, J. C., 35, Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie.	C.N.B.
387	WATSON, Ralph B., 47, Belle Vue Road, Shrewsbury, Salop.	C.
129	WATSON, Dr. V. M. M., 3, Albyn Terrace, Aberdeen.	C., N.
519	WAY, C. B., Miss, Garthmyl Hall, Montgomery.	C.
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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, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.	C.B.
251	WHITEHEAD, Leslie, 424, Roding Lane North, Woodford Green, Essex.	C.
543	WHITLEY, E., 25, Harker Terrace, Stanningley, Leeds.	C.P., C.Q.
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364	WIDDOWSON, H. J., Clinton Hse., Pelham Rd., Sherwood Rise, Nottingham.	C.
295	WIGGINS, Herbert F., 81, Glenfield Road, Leicester.	C.
437	WILLAN, Dr. R., F.C.P.S., Oak House, Shaw, Lancs.	N.

570 WILLIAMS, D. J., 105 UPPER TOTTING ROAD, LONDON, S.N. 7.

No.	Name and Address	Key
118	WILLIAMS, H. M., North Bank House, Ballater, Aberdeenshire.	C
410	WILLMOTT, Mrs. M. L., 28, Park Hill Rise, Croydon.	C
551	WILSON, R., Oaklands, Cresswell Road, West Hartlepool.	C
442	WINDSOR, L. E., Clifton Street, Reading, Berks.	C., C.G.
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., 58, Thornby Road, Wigton, Cumberland.	P.H., P.A.
526	WOODLEY, A. A. J., "Mirador," 9, Headland Park Rd., Preston, Paignton, S. Devon.	C
536	WRESSELL, M., Mrs., 1, Beech Street, Paddock, Huddersfield.	C
362	YARD, John, Gladwood House, Gladwood Gdns., Double Bay, N.S.W., Australia.	C
214	YARROLL, J. E., 111, Invergyle Drive, Glasgow, S.W.2.	C, N

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MAPLE LEAVES

JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Edited by A. BRUCE AUCKLAND, M.A., F.S.P.H.

Ythancraig, Currie, Midlothian.

Published Quarterly and issued to Members.

Additional Copies, 1/- Post Free.

Advertising Rates: Whole Page, £2 15s; Half Page, £1 10s;

Quarter Page, 17s 6d—each number.

Vol. 4, No. 2

JANUARY, 1952

Whole No. 22

Notes and Comments

Greetings

The President and office-bearers send Greetings to all members and couple with the old wish of a Happy New Year the philatelic one of "Good Hunting."

In This Number

Many of our members give displays both to local groups and to other Philatelic Societies, but, though their papers may have been of great interest and deserving of a wider public, none has so far been offered to the editor. However, the editor was present at a recent meeting of the Scottish P.S. when Mrs Ashworth, President of the Society and one of our own members, gave an introductory talk on Canadian Air Mail prior to giving a very fine display of her stamps and covers ranging from those of the earliest pioneer flights to some of the most recent. These introductory notes are reproduced in this number.

CAPEX has had to receive its due in this issue, and we include two first-hand accounts from two of our British members who attended it. Congratulations to all our members who exhibited and received awards, and especially to Gerry Wellburn, who showed us part of his wonderful Grand Prix collection when he visited Edinburgh. We take the liberty of reprinting the account of the "signing ceremony" from "Stamps."

Passing of Mr K. C. Anderson

It is with deep regret that we have to record the passing of our former librarian, Mr K. C. Anderson, who died recently after a long illness. Mr Anderson was an enthusiastic member of the Society, a willing and helpful librarian, and a pleasant correspondent. We offer our sincere condolences to his relatives.

Loan of Blocks

We have again to thank friends for the loan of blocks for use in this issue. Mr A. L. Pemberton has kindly lent his block of the 12½ cents large head to illustrate his notes, and Mr F. J. Field has again lent his block of air routes across Canada. I wonder if we can at any time return the compliment by lending blocks from our stock.

Editing Maple Leaves

The present editor has decided that after more than five years of the honorary work of editing the Society's journal, it is time that the work passed to another. A successor has now been found. Just as the copy for this number was being sent to the printers it was learned that Mr F. Tomlinson of Kent has agreed to act as interim editor until the A.G.M. Mr Tomlinson has edited for some time "Canadian Comments," the bright little publication of the Kent and Sussex groups.

On many occasions it has been a struggle to get together articles and notes for the journal, and but for the intense interest of a small number of members on whom we could call at short notice, the magazine would not have been filled. Very often the "barrel was empty" after publishing one number, and urgent requests had to go round for material to be produced within a few weeks for the next number. The "barrel" is almost empty again, and an appeal is once again made to members for original notes and articles to be sent in to give your interim editor a good send-off.

All too often in the past we have had to be content with "second-hand" articles from members. By that we mean original articles that they had already offered to other publications. Although it is "nae lost whit a frien' gets," we have on occasion felt a bit peeved that our members should not offer first publication to Maple Leaves! All the same we were very glad to get them, and we take this opportunity of thanking them very sincerely, and also all the other members who have supported the magazine with articles, notes, cuttings, etc., since it was first started.

Bournemouth Convention

The dates of the Bournemouth Convention have been provisionally fixed for 22nd to 26th September, 1952. It will be held in Linden Hall Hotel. Our energetic and peripatetic member Fred Walker at intervals in his wanderings in Australia, New Zealand, Canada and elsewhere somehow finds time to make the arrangements for our meeting. Read what D. G. writes elsewhere in this number and make a note in your new diary.

The Society's Library

The librarian wishes to thank the following members for their gift of books, magazines and cuttings:—Miss B. L. Ogden (Belinda), and Messrs. J. C. Cartwright, E. J. Davis, W. C. Nixon and A. B. Auckland. He is still anxious to get copies of magazines carrying articles on B.N.A. stamps, so if there are any of those that you can spare, please send them to Mr Lloyd.

Founder's Fund

A number of donations through groups and from individual members have been coming in for this Fund, but not to the extent that was anticipated. The Committee are sure that there are still members who wish to contribute but who have not yet done so. This is a gentle reminder to those members that the Treasurer is ready to accept further donations. Remember that the Committee suggests a maximum donation of 2/6.

"Passed for Export"

To Mr Bonar's query in the October number about the hand stamp "Passed for Export" Mr Cliff Aikins of Toronto replies: "This is a small rubber hand stamp that all Post Offices and Sub Post Offices have. When a person tenders a registered letter that is being sent out of the country, that person is asked by the postal clerk if there is any money or securities in the letter. With the answer being 'No,' the postal clerk then stamps the letter with the handstamp." But there is still a bit of a mystery! The editor has a cut-out slogan postmark bearing also the "Passed for Export" mark. The

stamp is only a 3c. one, and it seems unlikely that it came from a registered letter.

Reviews

Plate Block Catalogue.—The B.N.A.P.S. Plate Block Study Group, with Major K. Hamilton White as the compiler, have produced "The Standard Catalogue of Plate Blocks." It is published by the Stanley Stamp Company of Vancouver, and is priced at two dollars. It shows what can be done by the intensive work of a group of members interested in a particular B.N.A. subject. Major White and his team must have had considerable difficulty in getting information about the earliest issues to bear plate numbers, the Jubilees and Maple Leaves issues, and in arriving at estimates of values. A good two dollars' worth for those interested.

The Essay Proof Journal.—The October issue of this journal carries a well-illustrated article on "The Widowed Queen," five of the illustrations being of B.N.A. issued stamps, a note on CAPEX, with details of the B.N.A. exhibits containing essays and proofs, a short article on "Canada 1851 Issue, Designer and Engravers," and a continuation of the catalogue of the proofs and essays of Canadian Revenues. Single copies of this journal may be obtained, price 1½ dollars, from Dr Julian Blanchard, 1, Sheridan Square, New York 14, N.Y., or 5 dollar annual subscription.

Group News

The subjects for display and discussion at the next meetings of the **London** group are : 24th January, Registered Mail; 28th February, Display by Mr R. W. T. Lees-Jones, and 27th March, Edward VII issue. Meetings are held at 6.30 p.m. in Sun Life Buildings, 2, Cockspur Street, S.W.1. At a "full house" at **Glasgow** in November, Stevie's Admirals were again on display, and the group acquired much information on these very interesting issues. The October meeting, also with a large attendance, discussed Mr Oswald Fraser's early Canadian covers and pages of Beavers, etc. Mr Wallwork reports intense activity at **Newcastle** under the very active Mr Bird, with displays to local societies and well-attended group discussions. The Display on January 22nd will be Mr Sinton's "Prince Edward Island." Full reports of the **Aberdeen** group meetings in October and November have been received. At the October meeting an attendance of twenty saw a display of issues from 1859 given by Mrs Violet Loutit of Aberdeen, including the variety of the 2c. on 3c., 1899 "surcharge printed through," and airgraphs and Commemorative covers. Mr J. B. McKenzie produced six sheets of scarce flag cancellations, etc., and copies of the 3c. 1932 and the 3c. Silver Jubilee, both printed in a very deep red, having a curious varnish-like effect. Aberdeen members will welcome information about these. Are they from special printings? Mr Alex. Mackie, a guest, passed round a part entire bearing three 1c. and one 2c. K.g. V postmarked "North B'ford and Ed. R.P.O. No. 2 My. 6.15." One of the 1c. stamps bears the words "War Tax" in manuscript. What is the status of this variety? At the November meeting Mr David C. Wright had the night to himself. He showed a portion of his extensive collection of Canada from 1859 to 1912 in immaculate condition. Many elusive shades of early issues, mint, were there in singles, pairs and blocks. **Edinburgh** group had postmarks in plenty at their November meeting. Mr Bonar and Mr Sanderson—who thinks little of a journey of eighty miles on the double journey from Cockburnspath to attend the meetings—both had them in their infinite variety on the small heads, etc., issues. A few others were produced by other members present to show that the first two had not got them all! At the next meeting to be held on 29th January, Mr Wallwork is expected to bring a display from the Newcastle group. **Kent** and **Sussex** groups continue to be very active, and first-hand information about their activities will be given in future numbers.

THE 10 CENTS EDWARD

RE-ENTRIES AND VARIETIES

By H. A. ISNARDI-BRUNO

The only information I can find on this subject is in Jarrett's book, which says "There is a distinct variety consisting of a double line at the left side of the Left tablet of value." We will call this—

No. 1. The doubling is on the outside of the normal line forming the frame of the tablet of value and runs the full length, i.e., from top to bottom. There does not seem to be any other doubling anywhere on the stamp.

No. 2. I have found several others, the first of which we will call number two, in which the doubling at the left of the Left tablet of value is on the inside, i.e., the doubling is towards the right and the line reaching about three-quarters of the length downwards. There is also doubling in the maple leaves touching the tablet and in the circle that cuts into it. Furthermore, the horizontal lines of shading in the UPPER LEFT corner are very distinctly doubled.

No. 3. The line in the Left tablet is shorter. Horizontal lines in UPPER LEFT doubled as in No. 2, but this time there is doubling of horizontal lines under Right Crown and above Right tablet of value. All these lines are generally very distinct.

No. 4. The line in the Left tablet is still shorter, just over half-way, and there are only a few short lines doubled in the angle TOP LEFT above top of crown.

No. 5. The line in the Left tablet about three-quarters of the length downwards, but there is only a very slight trace of doubling in the UPPER RIGHT corner. This is the last of the varieties I have discovered showing a double line in the Left tablet of value.

No. 6. This variety shows in the doubling of the horizontal lines below "N" of "TEN" and below "N" of "CENTS." There is also a doubling of the circle where it touches the frame under "CE" of "CENTS," and also slightly at top of the Right tablet of value.

No. 7. In this variety the doubling is not so obvious in that the lines are not generally separated, i.e., two where there should be one. However, it can be distinguished by the fact that in the lower part of the stamp both the outer frames are very thick, as are also both the figures of value. There are signs of doubling in most letters of "TEN CENTS" and "CANADA POSTAGE," and in the maple leaves in the angles. Strangely enough the lines round the tablets of value are not doubled.

No. 8. Slight doubling above "DA" and "PO" of "CANADA POSTAGE" and in the horizontal lines.

No. 9. There is a worn or damaged spot in the lower left corner of Left tablet of value. I have a copy in which this seems to have been retouched, the horizontal line extending out to touch the outer frame. The extent of the re-touch is only about a millimetre each way and the extension is very thin indeed.

Finally, there are copies with the outer Right frame badly worn, especially at the top. This may later have been retouched, but I have not yet found anything to prove it.

FURTHER NOTES ON THE 10 CENTS EDWARD

By G. B. HARPER

Knowing that I am a keen student of the Edward stamps, the Editor passed Mr Isnardi-Bruno's notes to me. I found them very interesting, and I am sure Mr Isnardi-Bruno will not mind the following additional notes, though some of them are rather destructive in their criticism. I use the same numbers for the varieties.

No. 1. Three copies examined—on two of the copies the doubling affects also the inner vertical line of the Left numeral tablet (left shift).

Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5. Five copies of a similar re-entry examined.

(a and b) Doubling of both vertical lines of Left numeral tablet (right shift) outer line approx. three-quarters length downwards. Background lines upper left above crown also doubled.

(c) Doubling of both vertical lines of Left numeral tablet (right shift) outer line approx. three-quarter length downwards. Also doubling of the veins of adjoining maple leaves.

(d and e). As (c) with additional thickening of upper background.

N.B.—I am inclined to think that these associated re-entries, i.e., Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, though recorded separately, are actually one and the same in different states of wear. To produce at least five different re-entries with a very pronounced common feature, i.e. doubling of the outer vertical line in the Left numeral tablet of reduced length, is, I consider, very unlikely. In each case the strongest section of re-entry is in the Left numeral tablet, the other points of appearance being of a secondary nature (weaker), and therefore more likely to vary with wear.

No. 6. One copy of a similar re-entry examined. In appearance generally the same as the one recorded apart from the absence of any doubling in the right numeral tablet.

No. 7. None examined.

No. 8. Two copies of a similar re-entry examined. Full description—Doubling of the top border centre, outer oval above "A—P" of CANADA POSTAGE and horizontal lines of upper background (two top lines towards centre). Also affecting "P" of POSTAGE.

No. 9. None examined.

In addition to the above, I have two further re-entries not recorded by Mr Isnardi-Bruno, the details of which are as follows:—

(A) Doubling of lower horizontal line of the Right numeral tablet and the veins of the lower adjoining maple leaf.

(B) Doubling of the right crown and adjacent background (right side) affecting both horizontal and vertical lines (right shift).

In the examination and recording of re-entries I take into account only those copies where **clear doubling** is apparent. With this issue (as well as others) a large number of specimens are to be found with thickening of the design, both generally and locally. Whilst this may be attributed to re-entry, it can also be due to other causes, and as without clear doubling there is no means of ascertaining the origin, it is considered advisable to discount specimens where thickening only is apparent (as in No. 7).

Another point of interest with this value is a fine extra line which appears between the top two lines of the upper background. This is a feature common to all, or very nearly all specimens of this value, and should not be confused with any re-entry. Minor differences are to be found in the numeral tablets, maple leaves and background of all values of this issue due to the method of preparing the secondary dies, and it is to this cause that the extra line mentioned is due.

CANADIAN AIR MAIL

By MRS J. H. ASHWORTH

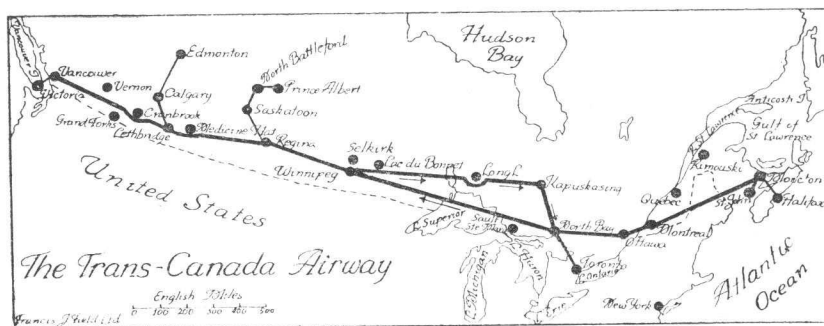
The history of the Canadian Air Mail service is a continuation of the history of aviation. For many centuries man has endeavoured to conquer the air. The 1935 6 cents air mail stamp of Canada commemorates Daedalus with his wings. The British Museum takes care of some of the drawings of whirling wheels and artificial wings made by Leonardo da Vinci of Milan in the 15th century. History records the trial flight from Stirling Castle during the reign of James IV, and of the researches of Sir George Cayley. Very early in the 19th century Sir George realised that man cannot lift himself into the air: he must have an engine. When this fact was established, progress in the science of flying was made by great pioneers in many countries. On 17th December, 1903, at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, Orville Wright made the first successful recorded flight in a biplane that was heavier than air and driven by power. His only instruments were a French anemometer and a Swiss stop watch for the measurement of wind, time and distance.

Realising the importance of this flight, the American War Department called for a flying machine that was heavier than air and for a dirigible. The trial flight of both were to take place at Fort Myer, Virginia, in September, 1908. The War Department demanded that the machine must carry two persons, must remain in the air for one hour, and have a speed of at least forty miles an hour.

Again Orville Wright made the trial flight. Unfortunately the plane crashed; he was badly injured and his passenger was killed. This crash cast a gloom over prospective aviators for some time. Repercussions were felt all over the world. The Kaiser of Germany sent a telegram of condolence to the mother of Lieut. Selfridge, the passenger. In spite of this sad accident, these experiments laid the foundations for the development of air transportation as it is practised to-day. From this time onwards scientists, inventors and daring aviators from almost every country in the world have helped to improve air transport over land and sea, mountains, and unexplored regions of the earth.

It is probable that Canada has gained more than any other country by the advent of the aeroplane. Previously mail was carried by teams of dogs to some of the remote villages and isolated cabins near the Arctic Circle, which received mail and supplies only once a year.

The discovery of gold and of oil was a great incentive, and now many of these villages are flourishing towns with prosperous inhabitants, and have a regular air mail service. The first attempts to carry mail by air in Canada were made in October, 1913 and in September, 1915. Both these trials failed and the mail was returned to the senders. The first successful Canadian air mail flight was made in June, 1918, by Capt. Bryan Peck between Montreal and Toronto under the auspices of the Aerial League of the British Empire.



In August, 1918, a service was inaugurated between Toronto and Ottawa by the Aero Club of Canada, but only a few flights were made. However, by 1924 the goldfields in Northern Quebec had been discovered and it was necessary to have a quick method of transporting men, mail and supplies. On September 11th, 1924, the Laurentide Air Service commenced operations with Haileybury, Ontario, as its main base. Unfortunately this Company failed, but it was succeeded by several other companies, each issuing its own adhesive stamps. The Canadian Government authorised the use of these stamps and allowed the Post Office to sell them. They were the means of collecting charges made by the Air Lines for the carriage of mail by air. Regular Canadian postage stamps were required in addition. The stamps of the private companies were not line engraved or produced in the same style as the Government stamps, but they are not without interest.

The Jack V. Elliott and the Elliot-Fairchild companies printed their stamps in red on yellow paper, with a background of wavy lines, symbolising the waves of the seas for the first issue. For the second issue Swastikas, which are associated with the four points of the compass, were used for the background. The Northern Airways, Ltd., the Elliot-Fairchild and Fairchild Companies, the Patricia Airways and Exploration Company and Patricia Airways, Ltd., served the gold and oil fields of Northern Quebec.

Early in 1926 gold was discovered in the Red Lake district of Northern Ontario. The Jack V. Elliott Service carried the first air mail into Red Lake on 1st March, 1926, and was later followed by the Elliot-Fairchild, the Patricia Airways and Exploration Company, and the Western Canadian Airways. These Companies operated their own services into the various stages in the district and, although there was competition, the old spirit of the Canadian pioneers prevailed. The Western Canada and Cherry Red Air Lines operated in Northern Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the North West Territories. The longest route was from Fort McMurray in Alberta to Aklavik N.W.T., far north of the Arctic Circle.

In November, 1927, the Yukon Airways inaugurated a service between Dawson and White Horse, with several intermediate stages in the Yukon district. The Klondike Airways operated over the same route for a short time.

From 1927 onwards the Government and the Post Office Department made experimental flights all over Canada, and on 8th May, 1928, the first regular service was inaugurated between Rimouski, Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa. In September, 1928, the Canadian Post Office issued its first official Air Mail stamp and took over the delivery of the Air Mail. In October of the same year the first international service was operated between Montreal and Albany, the capital of New York State, and to-day mail may be flown from Canada to all parts of the world. I was glad to hear H.R.H. the Princess Elizabeth say at her welcome home reception at the Guildhall that Canada is a land where enterprise can flourish, where industry will be rewarded, and where the spirit of the pioneers is still in the ascendant.

The history of the Canadian air mail service is comparatively short; its success has been rapid and may be prophetic of greater things to come in the future of this progressive Dominion of the British Commonwealth.

The Auction at the Harrogate Convention was a success. After all auction expenses incurred had been paid, the Exchange Secretary was able to send the Treasurer a cheque for well over £30. It must be emphasised that the greater part of this gift came from the sale of items donated by Miss Rose Titford, and Messrs L. Baresh, J. C. Cartwright, F. J. Field, S. Godden and J. P. Macaskie.

O.H.M.S. PERFS.

ADDITIONS TO THE CHECK LIST

Positions

A	B	C	D
O H	H O	S W	W 2
M S	2 M	H O	O H
Normal	Reversed	Inverted	Inverted Reversed

E	F
I S	Σ O
O Σ	S I
Read up	Read down

TYPE I—5 HOLES

TYPE II—4 HOLES

t — Double Perforation

In the May, 1949, issue of Maple Leaves we gave a list of the stamps perforated O.H.M.S. so far as they were known at the time. A short time ago our member Mr J. Millar Allen of Northern Ireland sent a number of additions to the list. In the hope that they may be of interest to members, we list them below. No doubt others also have been found since the list was prepared. Further additions will be welcomed since the G and O.H.M.S. overprints have revived interest in these.

Issue	S.G. No.		Type	Positions
1912-27	214	50c. Grey	1	B
1928-29	277	3c. Lake	1	A
1930-31	288	1c. Orange	1	A
"	302a.	2c. Brown	1	A
"	295	20c. Tractor	1	At.
1935	341	1c. Green	1	A
"	342	2c. Brown	1	A
"	345	5c. Blue	1	A
1937	367	\$1 Violet	2	C
1942-45	376	2c. Brown	2	A
"	376	2c. Brown	2	Et.
"	378	3c. Mauve	2	Et.
"	378	3c. Mauve	2	A
"	386	20c. Brown	2	Ct.
"	387	50c. Guns	2	Ct.
1946	403	14c. Brown	2	A plus C
"	404	20c. Grey	2	Ct.
1949	415	2c. Sepia	2	F
"	416	3c. Purple	2	F
"	416	3c. Purple	2	E

A VISIT TO CAPEX

By FREDERICK WALKER

To be a member of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain is a great privilege. It is a bond of friendship. Fresh from the pleasures of Convention at Harrogate, I had a good week's rest on the "Empress of Canada." Two stormy days, a little fog, but two very glorious days in the St. Lawrence River. We missed seeing Quebec City completely. The ship docks, nowadays, just below the "Heights of Abraham" and, sailing at 8 a.m., we were soon under the Quebec bridge, and a full day of sunshine and clear visibility to reach Montreal in the evening. Chas. de Volpi and Ian Morgan met us, and when we arrived at the Laurentian Hotel, they had registered for us. They handed us our room keys, and gave us 15 minutes to tidy up and get ready for an evening out. At the Montreal Collectors' Club meeting we met A. H. Christensen, and these three fellow-members of the C.P.S. took me and Major Hopkins and our party to the Embassy Room for talks and refreshments until midnight. Next morning we were collected early and driven round to see the sights. A cocktail party at Mr Christensen's home on "Westmount." Snapshots, then back to the Embassy Room for a huge lunch, as the guests of Chas. de Volpi. The wives looked after the comfort of our own ladies, so that we could talk stamps and postal history to our heart's content. It was all too short, for we had to leave for Toronto at 4.30 p.m. It is not a very interesting journey in darkness, and we were glad to get to our destination.

Next morning I was at the Exhibition building quite early, and was immediately set to work, helping to get the frames filled and ready for the opening the following day. Thanks to my experiences at the London Exhibition last year, I felt at home at once. I shook hands with and was welcomed by the President, Vincent Greene, the Secretary, Dr. Jephcott, and Gerald Wellburn, Capt. Binks, Walter Bayley, Les Davenport, Jim Sissons and Fred Jarrett, all members of the C.P.S. of G.B. Everybody worked hard, and as fast as we filled the frames, the glaziers followed with panes of clear glass. We returned our envelopes to the Bin Room and received a fresh supply. Everything was signed for and the organisation was perfect. A very excellent café took care of the inner man, and sumptuous meals, overlooking beautiful Lake Ontario, made us forget our tired feet. I don't think any Stamp Exhibition has ever had such a wonderful setting. Nearly 1,500 frames, all on one floor, with plenty of space for easy viewing. No monotony of arrangement, since they were interspersed with dealers' booths, Philatelic Club lounges, comfortable chairs, Post Office and Information Bureau decorated with the flags of many nations. The King's exhibit was arranged round a special pavilion surmounted by a royal crown. It always had a good quota of visitors. The building is usually devoted to motor car exhibits, and, denuded of cars, the stands were ideal for a stamp exhibition. The Court of Honour was housed in the Ford Company's stand.

Attendance of the general public was not as good as it should have been, largely due to insufficient publicity. This was not the fault of the Exhibition Committee; events beyond their control in world affairs filled the newspapers. The morning after the Governor-General had opened the Exhibition, the papers splashed across the front page "14,000 visitors welcome the Governor-General as he declares the great Stamp Exhibition open." I doubt if there were 1,400 there, but what is a nought amongst so many?

After that one looked most days in vain for any other reference to the Exhibition. Towards the end of the week, Thursday, was arranged an arrival of Special Mail, carried by Indian Runners, Pony Express, Mail Coach and

Helicopter. This brought more visitors to the Exhibition than anything else, except the first day sale of the new commemorative stamps on the Monday.

Turning to the exhibits, a full issue of "Maples Leaves" would be insufficient to describe them. Great Britain and Colonies filled 250 frames, United States 250 frames, Europe 300 frames, other countries 100 frames, Air-mails 100 frames, and there were Thematics and other Sundries. British North American had 300 frames, containing something like 100,000 stamps and covers, and I don't think there was much missing of the things we are more particularly interested in. Choice selections shewn by Gerald Wellburn (winner of the Grand Prix), Vincent Greene, Dr. Jephcott, R. W. T. Lees-Jones, Dr. J. C. Goodwin, Capt. Binks, Fred Jarrett, W. E. D. Halliday, D. W. Partridge, Leslie Tomlinson, W. E. Lea, L. Gerald Firth, R. T. Bowman, L. Baresh and Dr. Alfred Whitehead enabled one to see, at first hand, the marvellous material from which were compiled the textbooks and handbooks we use for our own studies and edification. The variety was endless. Postal History items were in greater numbers than I have ever before seen. It was possible to follow clearly the immense development from the early days of sparse settlement, and difficult transport, to the airplane and speedy movement of the present day.

It should give us great satisfaction to learn that, in addition to Mr Wellburn's Grand Prix, members of our Society received 1 Gold, 4 Silver Gilt, 6 Silver and 10 Bronze awards for B.N.A. exhibits. In other sections our members also carried off 1 Gold, 2 Silver and 6 Bronze awards. It is a splendid achievement because, in addition, the President and Secretary, Vincent Greene and Dr. Jephcott, filled many frames not for competition with amazingly beautiful and valuable exhibits.

I made friends with several of the Canadian and American booth holders, and if I had had any dollars to spend I could have bought some fine pieces. One had, however, to be satisfied with looking. This went, also, for the Capex Auction. At times the prices made one gasp.

The special signing ceremony of the "Roll of Distinguished Philatelists" on the Thursday afternoon before a packed audience will be long remembered. It was signed by Stanley B. Ashbrook (Kentucky), Lester G. Brookman (Minnesota) and our own Gerald Wellburn. The oration for Gerry was delivered by Nugent Clougher, a masterly effort of appropriate words, which later was published verbatim in U.S.A. stamp journals, but Gerry's reply brought moisture to many eyes. This world breeds few finer men than Gerald Wellburn, and his speech of thanks, ending with an affirmation of the loyalty of Canadians to their King, and their heartfelt sympathy at that particular time of anxiety, struck a note which hallowed the meeting and Capex.

I was also able to get the signatures of Mr Wellburn and Mr Fred Jarrett to our own Roll of Fellows, to which they have both been worthily elected.

Capex was the scene of several Conventions of Canadian and U.S.A. societies. The thousands of miles travelled by the delegates to attend, put the people of Toronto to shame for their failure to take just a street car to the Exhibition. Meetings, luncheons and dinners kept everybody, as disposed, very busy, and one especially thrilling day was a motor coach outing to Niagara Falls. It was a perfectly fine day to see the Falls. The wind was blowing from the Canadian side, and we were not incommoded by the heavy spray which, when the wind is in the opposite direction, wets the visitor thoroughly in a very short time.

Capex closed on Saturday night, September 29th, and by 1 p.m. on Sunday practically every exhibit had been taken down, and the stands were being dismantled. All good things come to an end, and those ten days had been good days.

REFLECTIONS ON CAPEX

By L. BARESH

CAPEX is now a thing of the past, but the memory of it lingers on. What an amazing philatelic feast it was for all those interested in B.N.A. The classic imperforates, even Twelvepenny Blacks, were there in profusion, but we have become accustomed to seeing these at every major Exhibition. The chief claim of Toronto lay in the vast range of B.N.A. material from the earliest pre-stamp letter-sheets to the latest issues with specialised collections on view covering every phase.

Dr. Goodwin's Frame No. 1 with its rare circular Quebec markings of the 1780's alone required a half-hour's study, and there were 267 frames of B.N.A. apart from the Royal Exhibit and the Court of Honour. It is beyond the scope of these notes to give a description of the contents of these frames, but I shall be pleased to lend to anyone interested my copy of the catalogue, which is well illustrated with rarities on show at Capex. Special mention, however, must be made of the truly magnificent displays of three of our own members—Messrs. R. W. T. Lees-Jones, Gerald C. Wellburn and Bill Lea. All three deservedly won Gold Medals, and Wellburn received the Grand Prix with his unsurpassed British Columbia collection.

The C.P.S. of G.B. was well represented throughout all B.N.A. sections, thanks to the untiring efforts of Mr Stanley Godden, and collected many prizes but, of course, the same could not be said as to visitors from our Society. The distance and the dollar problem proved too much of a handicap. The few C.P.S. members present, however, tried to make up for the lack in numbers. Amongst those present none made his presence felt more than our Freddie Walker, especially at the impressive ceremony of signing the Roll of C.P.S. Fellows, which he personally brought over. Then there was our London Group Chairman, Nugent Clougher, who introduced Gerald C. Wellburn to the Congress Roll of Distinguished Philatelists. Major "Hoppy" (our only member with not one Canadian stamp in his collection) seemed to be everywhere at the same time, whilst Bill Lea and myself were busy fostering our relations with B.N.A.P.S.

What a marvellous crowd these B.N.A.P.S.'ers are, one and all. Their cumulative knowledge of all phases of B.N.A. philately is without equal, and they are always ready to help their fellows. Several of them have even asked me to convey to C.P.S. of G.B. members an invitation to write to them about any problem they may find difficult to solve.

It is truly amazing to see the likeness of their President, Capt. Bury C. Binks, to our own J. C. Cartwright. Both possess the same extensive knowledge of Canadian stamps, the same drive and energy, and the ambition to make their Society the best in the world. Bury C. Binks has, however, one advantage: he can pick up any 1859 17c. and tell you its position on the plate without hesitation.

Bill and Dan Meyerson, the Newfoundland experts, are already well known to regular readers of Topics. It was a real privilege to spend an evening at their New York home and browse over their collection of "Newfies," including one album overflowing with scarce pre-stamp material. And when we finished with the albums, out came the shoe boxes, crammed full of spare covers!

Frank W. Campbell—who jointly with Konwiser compiled the B.N.A. pre-stamp catalogue—is always ready to help, and welcomes contact with anyone interested in such material, and he is an excellent correspondent.

Ed. Goodale not only has an extensive knowledge of pre-cancels, but should you visit his home town, Hamilton, you are assured of a welcome and a highly interesting conducted tour of his town, with the first call being made to the famous Statue of the United Empire Loyalists, which is portrayed on one of Canada's most beautiful stamps.

Then there were Bob Duncan, who is rapidly building up for the Society one of the best B.N.A. libraries in existence; Gordon Lewis, who manages to make their monthly journal—B.N.A. Topics—such a mine of information; dynamic Larry Shoemaker, ready to ensure that in future you will recognise that elusive 3 cents carmine at sight; ever helpful Jack Levine and Bill Peterman, and many others. I would need far more space than the Editor can allow me to describe all the interesting personalities whom we have met, and the only practical way of getting to know them all is by becoming a B.N.A.P.S.er.

Just as at our own Conventions, the lighter side was in no way neglected: a special gold medal in this respect should have been struck for Charlie de Volpi, who, ably assisted by Mrs de Volpi, was the King of Entertainers—no wonder they made him International Secretary of B.N.A.P.S.

GERALD WELLBURN, R.D.P., F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S.G.B.

At CAPEX our member Gerald Wellburn won the Grand Prix, and there also he signed the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists. The following account of the signing ceremony is taken from "Stamps." It was our member Nugent Clougher, that master spinner of words, who delivered the oration.

President Greene calls the meeting to order and introduces Major Hopkins, who explains the purposes of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, and then introduces Nugent M. Clougher, who delivers an oration as follows:—

"Each country holds in high esteem those who have added to its greatness and, in the annals of its history records, with gratitude, the names of those whose contributions have maintained its highest level.

"Such greatness is achieved in many ways and in this complex structure, each art and science takes its place.

"The story of the posts is nothing new, but dates far back into antiquity. The epistles in ancient times were far conveyed; then the study of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain of the first postmark, the Dockwra and the manuscript and handstruck stamps—then through to uniformity of rates and the adhesives with the great artists and engravers, the papermakers and the printers. These are but the edgings of this study by the students of Postal History and Philately.

"Those who have reached the pinnacles and have studied much and added to the general knowledge of the science; those are they to whom we do give honour and count them high amongst the philatelic great. We thank them for the years of patient study and for what their work has added to the knowledge we possess. We thank them for their willingness to help and for their guarding of our great traditions.

"No greater honour can the philatelic great achieve than that their names should be inscribed upon the Roll where others of the philatelic great so have been honoured."

At the conclusion of his oration he then calls upon Gerald E. Wellburn to stand and introduces him with the following remarks:—

"Gerald E. Wellburn, in adding to the Roll your name we know that you will guard in every way you can all that is highest and is best in this, our study. We know the honour is safe within your keeping.

"You have done much, and well do you deserve this highest recognition. You have studied the Western Province and its early mails, Wells Fargo and the rush towards Canadian Gold, the Hudson Bay and trails out to the west, couriers carrying news of the outer world, of fur prices in the east, of lines stretching to the west. These have been your studies.

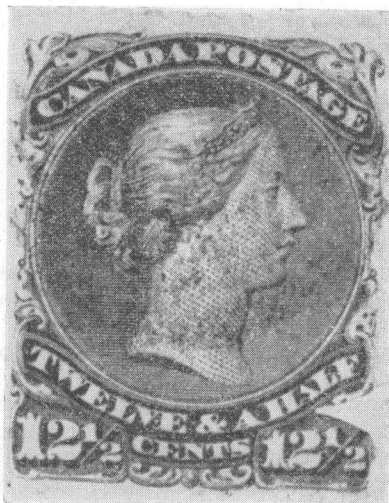
"Not alone the west, for years of study have been spent to add to philatelic knowledge of this land, from Arctic snows unto the fortress frontier, and from

the Eastern sunrise through to Pacific sunset. Your name is now forever placed among the Philatelic Great."

He then conducts him to the Roll, which is signed; and then to the President of CAPEX, who hands him the diploma, whereupon he is conducted to his seat with his sponsor.

THE 12½ CENTS LARGE HEAD

Excerpt from two notes by Mr A. L. Pemberton appearing in the "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain" of October-December, 1950, and April-June, 1951, with illustration from block kindly lent by the editor of that Journal.



Through the courtesy of Mr R. T. Bowman of Orpington, I am able to illustrate what is, to me, a new variety on the 12½ cents large head issue of Canada. The variety consists of a very marked flaw in the "A" of "HALF" as will be seen in the illustration. This is not a fortuitous mark, as Mr Bowman tells me that he has no less than seven copies of it. Of these, two are on thin transparent paper, three are on ordinary wove paper, one is on watermarked paper (showing the watermark), and one is on a stamp in a pale blue shade. Mr Bowman, who sent me a specimen of the variety, points out that, according to Jarrett, the pale shade was the last shade in which this stamp was printed, and that it therefore seems probable that the flaw occurred in every printing of the stamp. He has known of this variety for thirty years, and during

that time has seen only two other copies, both damaged, in addition to his own. This variety is probably very scarce and will be well worth searching for.

OUR SOLEMN PRINCE

In our last number we drew attention to the horrors inflicted upon the poor B.N.A. Philatelists in the Post War Stamps of Canada.

Since then we have had two issues. First we had the Centenary Issue, the lower values of which shewed certain pleasing aspects of travel past and present, but the main stamp of the issue, the 15c.! Alas! This stamp has such promise of being the old Canada back again. It is clean and sharp in design, but oh! why the small format? The reproduction of the beautiful 3d Beaver stamp in the centre is so small that we can hardly tell whether it depicts a mouse or a beaver. Surely Canada had something to tell the world about! Why hide it? Was there the fear that the Philatelic Fakers might run amock with scissors and make some phoney 3d Beavers?

On top of this came the Royal Visit issue, showing Their Royal Highnesses Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh. We will no doubt be told that these were taken from photographic portraits and from real life. Perhaps so, but they are not the smiling happy couple we know them to be. What impression are these stamps going to convey to the many folks far inland in the Dominion where the Royal visitors did not get an opportunity to visit?

If we must have portraits, at least give us people we can recognise!

APPOINTMENT OF INTERIM PACKET SECRETARY

OPERATIVE FROM 1st JANUARY, 1952, AND FURTHER NOTES

BY DAVID GARDNER

At the Harrogate meeting of the Executive Committee I asked to be relieved of the Packet Secretaryship in view of long-term illness at home, and the need for some relaxation. The Committee was sympathetic, and I have since submitted my proposals to the office-bearers. With their approval and pending confirmation at the next annual Committee meeting, the Exchange Section will be run from and including 1st January, 1952, by:—

Mr Oswald A. Fraser,
85, Fonthill Road,
Aberdeen.

(This is Mr Fraser's home address and should be used for Packet purposes, but communications sent to him at 123, Crown Street, Aberdeen, will reach him).

The date 1st January, 1952, has been selected as the most suitable. I will deal with all contributions received in time for inclusion in the December, 1951 Packets, and all advice slips, remittances and correspondence regarding 1951 Packets remain my responsibility until circulation is completed, and all 1951 Packets have been broken up and the contributors paid out.

Mr Fraser will be responsible for everything in respect of 1952. There will thus be no break in the service and the line of demarcation of responsibility will be clear to everyone.

Mr Fraser will run the packets on much the same lines as at present, but due to changes in membership, some alterations in the current circuits may be necessary. The outgoing Secretary will provide Mr Fraser with a complete new card index separated into seven circuits, and including new members whose enrolment has been notified up to the beginning of December, 1951. Will members in Eire please note that the present insurance cover does not permit packets being sent to them. This question has again been taken up with the Insurance Company, and there is a definite prospect that the terms of the policy will be adjusted to include circulation to a limited number of members in Eire. Such members desirous of viewing packets are advised to communicate with Mr Fraser as soon as possible after receipt of the January issue of *Maple Leaves*. Presumably, owing to the general shortage of money, sales for 1951 have fallen off a good bit. With the increased cost of postages and the constantly increasing cost of stationery, the 5 per cent. commission charge on sales is not covering expenses, and the charge will accordingly be raised to 7½ per cent. on sales as from 1st January, 1952. The insurance charge of 1d per £1 on the value of contributions circulated will continue as at present.

In the past I have occasionally received from members for disposal special items such as part or whole collections, single items of value, specialist catalogues and similar items not suitable for packet circulation. I have discussed this with Mr Fraser and, with the approval of the office-bearers, I will continue to carry this additional service, and perhaps members will keep this in mind when they have specialised items for disposal.

I regret that personal and domestic circumstances have forced me to give up this work, because I enjoyed doing it very much, and I got a great deal of pleasure out of my correspondence with the members. The special service mentioned above will, I hope, enable me to maintain a number of those contacts, and the submission of such items to individual members interested will keep me in touch with others. I take this opportunity to express to members generally, and to contributing members in particular, my thanks for their co-operation during the past four years. I trust I have given them the service they hoped

for, and if I may judge from the many letters I have received, I think I have done so. There have been few complaints during the period, and most of these have probably been mine, mainly arising from the need to remind a few members that, if they wish to receive packets, they must observe the rules. Actual losses arising from non-payment have been infinitesimal in relation to the gross sales, but within the past twelve months three members have reported that a few instances of exchanging stamps on their sheets had taken place. In one instance a stamp priced £4 was involved. I think it better to mention this point now as the most drastic action will be taken to find and deal with offences of this nature. I would also remind members that a Packet Secretary cannot himself produce enough stamps to satisfy the demands of several hundred members; he requires assistance, and I do hope that those members who have done little or nothing in the past will have made a New Year resolution to become monthly contributors. By doing so they help the Secretary, they help other members, and they do gain from the advantage rule which provides that members contributing to a packet see the packet first. Don't just grumble about this rule; it is surely reasonable that a member who contributes something towards a service should himself gain something from that service.

My final appeal to you is on the new Secretary's behalf. Give him the support you have given me and he will give you the service you expect. Give him a bit more than you gave me and you yourselves will profit by it.

Only ten months to go to our next Convention at Bournemouth! Apart from starting to get an exhibit ready, I have been trying to work out the probable cost to members in the North—about sixpence a day for the next ten months to meet the fare alone, but I'll be there.

Have had a few letters since September referring to the Harrogate Convention. All are on similar lines. "You seem to have had a great time at Harrogate; must try to get to Bournemouth next year." Well don't just try—get to Bournemouth, and you won't regret it.

A CHALLENGE TO THE RED ROSE

This week we caught up with Jack Canuck standing in the middle of the roadway with a piece of wood balanced on his shoulder and enticing any Lancastrian "to have a go." We tried various methods of pacification, but all we could get from him was a very vehement reply that "They can't do it. They can't run a Group."

Having decided that reasoning had no effect, and to help the poor fellow back to sanity, we suggest our Lancashire members take up his challenge and "knock his bit of wood for six" and get his group going.

In our quieter moments we pondered over our poor patient and, considering the large membership we have in that county with no local group, we began to feel the same symptoms that poor Jack had.

An area with such a wealth of B.N.A. material and potential producing such members as R. W. T. Lees-Jones with his wealth of knowledge, W. C. Hinde (The Modest), Dr. Willans of Newfoundland renown, Capex Gold Medalist J. Lea, E. R. Gill of Liverpool, and T. R. Highton of Southport. Well, what's holding us back?

This area holds ample scope for at least three study groups:

Manchester and East Lancs.

Liverpool and West Lancs.

Southport and the Ribbleside, with scope for an additional two in Blackpool and North Lancs.

Yorkshire are two groups up on you, so go to it and remember the bit of wood is still on his shoulder. Don't let him away with it.

MEMBERSHIP ALTERATIONS

NEW MEMBERS

565. LISLE, F. B., 110, Fore Street, Kingsbridge, Devon. C.B.N.
 566. LEACY, J. G., 15, Shelburne Road, Calne, Wilts. C.B.N.
 567. MAYNE-REDMORE, J., Upton Leigh, 23, Church Road, Ilfracombe. C.
 568. GILLAM, L. F., Maltby Hall County Secondary School, Maltby, Nr. Rotherham, Yorks. C.P.C., R.P.O.
 569. HILL, F. W., 95, Brookdene Road, Plumstead, London, S.E. 18. C., C.R.-C.S.
 570. WILLIAMS, D. J., 105, Upper Tooting Road, London, S.W. 17. C.
 571. PIRRIE, D. J., 201, Auchinairn Road, Bishopbriggs, Glasgow. C., C.G.-C.G.C.
 572. PETT, E., 41, Abbey Park Road, Grimsby, Lincs. C.
 573. HAUXWELL, B. H., 8, Woodhall Drive, Pinner, Middlesex. C.B.N.
 574. WILLINGTON, K., 15, Hilary Avenue, Norwich, Norfolk. C., C.R.-C.Q.
 575. BARBOUR, J. G., 37, First Avenue, Chelmsford, Essex. C.
 576. ASPREY, A. R., 100, Albert Road, Morecambe, Lancs. C.
 577. QUINN, D. J., c/o The National Bank, 34, College Green, Dublin, Eire. C.
 578. GREENHALGH, D. R., 18, Longley Road, Huddersfield. C.
 579. SMITH, G. C., 127, Princes Avenue, Hull. N.
 580. ASPINAL, L., 4, Bishops Down Court, Tunbridge Wells. C.B.N.
 581. PETT, A., 96A, Calverley Road, Tunbridge Wells. C., C.L.
 582. GARDNER, Daniel, 10, Duke's Lodge, Holland Park, W.11. C.
 583. HARRIS, A. J. J., 221, Greenmoor Road, Nuneaton. C.
 584. RENTON-GREEN, A. J. (Dr.), 54, West Street, Scarborough, Yorks. C.
 585. WORSSELL, J. M., 87, Northdown Park Road, Margate, Kent. C.G.C.
 586. GRAY, W. B. G., Hill View, Oakley Road, Clapham, Bedford. C.
 587. THOMPSON, J. E. R., 7, Forster Avenue, Harton, South Shields. C.N.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

67. GILBERT, J. H. E., Woodleigh, 28, Stone Park Avenue, Beckenham, Kent.
 342. THOMPSON, C. G., 1, Belper Road, Derby.
 (Note—"p" in name).
 334. BARRATT, Mrs Stanley, Loddington Hall, Loddington, Nr. Kettering, Northants.
 245. JACKSON, F., 54A, Hewett Road, North End, Portsmouth.
 489. KINGSCOTE, H. R. F., The White Cottage, Kintbury, Berwickshire.
 406. PRIESTLEY, E. C., Lt.-Col., O.B.E., 3A, Corennie Gardens, Edinburgh, 10.
 209. STEVENSON, T., 7, West Fergus Place, Kirkcaldy, Fife.
 450. THOMAS, R. E. C., 12, Osborne Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.
 139. RICHARDS, E. M. (Mrs), 62, Dudley Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 248. RICHARDS, J. W., 62, Dudley Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 166. JOLLEY, C. L., 10, Atney Road, Putney, S.W. 15.

RESIGNATIONS

326. PROCTOR, L. 401. STOKES, C. W. 23. DRYDEN, J. A. R.

DECEASED

39. SCHOFIELD, D. K. 244. K. C. ANDERSON.

CORRIGENDA

272. DAY, Lloyd R., for 10, Lorne Street read 18, Lorne Street.
 468. HOSKING, S. J. Name wrongly spelt.
 481. ROBERTSON, W. A., for Moss-gill read Moss-giel.
 74. TOMLINSON, F., for Chesterfield read Chestfield.
 150. VOWLES, Leonard T., mis-print in Christian name.
 159. ADAMS, H. C. V. After Dyke Place add Chorleywood Road.
 188. EATON, F. E., after name add Major.
 331. HANDS, Lt.-Col. E. C., for Wycombe read Wycombe.
 325. CALNAN, N., for Feters read Ferrers.

Will members please notify the Secretary of any inaccuracies in the Membership List or any change of address, etc.

You probably noted that the membership list published in the October issue has been purged, and the names of persons who for some time have been receiving something for nothing are no longer included.

MAPLE LEAVES

JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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

Coombe Leigh, Chestfield Road, Whitstable, Kent.

Additional Copies, 2/- Post Free Published Quarterly and issued to Members.

Advertising Rates: Whole Page, £2 15s; Half Page, £1 10s;

Quarter Page, 17s 6d—each number.

Vol. 4 No. 3

APRIL, 1952

Whole No. 23

Notes and Comments

CHANGING HORSES

An appreciation of the work of Mr. A. Bruce Auckland, the outgoing Editor and the last of the original office-bearers, appears elsewhere in this issue. The Society has been built principally on the efforts of a few; the rapid and successful growth from a mere handful of enthusiasts to a National Society of considerable standing is a clear indication of the calibre of the original officers. Mr. Auckland's part in these developments has been no minor one. May he have many years of happy collecting in which to see continued further progress of the Society he has helped so much.

In taking over from him, we realise the magnitude of the task ahead. There is no half-way in these matters, irrespective of what has been accomplished, we shall either go forward or backward according to the measure of our efforts. There is still so much to be done. If we all pull our weight we can achieve the majority of our hopes.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS

To produce a magazine on a certain day, one must "go to press" practically four weeks beforehand. There is no question of selecting "what shall we print?"; the headache is how can we fill the pages. We would like to thank one or two particular friends who agreed to produce something (and did produce it!) at very short notice. The magazine can't survive on a diet of reprinted articles. We've had to fill up with these, however, and have nothing original in hand for next time. Let us have your original notes quickly, please. Assistance will be given in building these into an article if they are obviously inadequate.

IMMEDIATE CHANGES

Our readers will not expect any sweeping changes, having regard to the success the journal has achieved in its present form. Nevertheless, we would like to draw attention to certain minor matters.

Firstly, we are going to provide space each quarter for a President's column, and for communications from the Treasurer, Librarian, Exchange Secretary, and any other officers, in addition to the Secretary's report as formerly.

Secondly, we propose to provide regular columns for special subjects. The first of these, "Cancellations and Postmarks," by Vice-President Leo Baresh, appears in this issue, and will be a regular feature. Contributors willing to provide a similar regular feature are invited to write to us. Subjects we suggest as suitable include:—Postal History, Newfoundland, Group News, Digest of B.N.A. articles in other publications, Gossip, and the B.N.A. stamp market.

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WEEKLY

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Who'll tackle one of these? Or is there one you'd like to "put on" which we have not mentioned?

Thirdly—our advertisers. We will have a general commentary on some of them each issue, together with a periodical write-up of the history and growth of a selected firm. A constant drive urging members to support our advertisers commences now. A further campaign to obtain more advertisers is absolutely essential. At £2 15s per page, the space is certainly cheap enough (perhaps too cheap): these rates cannot last for long. Existing advertisers are being invited to take a long term before the rise comes. We print 750 copies, 500 for members and the rest for the trade and stock. The postage on 500 printed postcards amounts to £3 2s 6d!

Fourthly—your advertising. All of us want something that someone else may have for disposal. Small ads. at 1s 3d per line were tried four years ago—unsuccessfully apparently, as they only appeared once or twice. So here we start with small displayed advertisements—one-eighth of a page for 10s. You can put your message before all the members for this small amount, and at the same time give very useful support to your journal and to your Society. Copy to me, the Editor, with remittance by the last day of the month, one month before publication day.

Fifthly—Letters to the Editor. Letters on any topic connected with our common pursuit are really welcome. A pen-name may be used, providing name and address is supplied in confidence to the Editor. Controversial discussion is especially welcome.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

George R. C. Searles has been one of our keenest students and research workers for some time. It was his study of the 1 cent Small Queens issue that won the Convention Award at Harrogate for Kent and Sussex. He was originally Contact Member for Derbyshire and Notts before coming back to Kent some two years ago. Has a consuming interest in Large and Small Queens, in addition to a never failing enthusiasm for all the twentieth century issues of Canada.

OUR ADVERTISERS

Messrs. Frank Godden, Ltd., of 110-111, Strand, and Messrs. Geo. C. Ginn & Co. of 115, Moorgate, have advertised in every issue we have made. These are undoubtedly two of the principal London houses for B.N.A. material. They not only have the stock, but they know their stuff! We know any member in difficulty can be sure of expert assistance if he contacts them—it's all part of their B.N.A. service!

Messrs. H. E. Wingfield & Co., 392, Strand (next to Stanley Gibbons) also carry an amazing stock of Canada and, in addition to Mr. Micheal, have a member of the staff who specialises in this one country.

Stamp Collecting continues with a fairly regular Canadian Column (by "F. B." (C.P.S. of G.B.)). He gave us a bouquet for our January issue, but asks: Why no pictures? If we can get a little more advertising revenue we can soon remedy this defect. He suggests there is a third copy of the 2 cents Large Queen on laid paper—and that more can be found! Perhaps Ex-President Lees-Jones will say what he thinks of this suggestion?

THE STUDY GROUPS

The **Aberdeen** Group saw part of Colonel McLellan's collection on 30th January, which sounds to have been extremely impressive. On 21st February a team from this Group displayed Canada to the Aberdeen Philatelic Society.

The **Glasgow** Group saw Miss "Belinda" Ogden's display of Canadian R.P.O.s and slogans on 17th December, and we wish we had room for all the complimentary things that have been said about it. This Group saw Major Harper's display of the Map Stamp on 21st January, and had a Members' Night on 18th February.

The **Kent and Sussex** Group had its largest attendance of the year at Eastbourne on 1st December, when Leo Baresh gave an account of Capex and displays were given by Mr. Thomas, Mr. Manley and your Editor. On 26th January, at Tunbridge Wells, Mr. A. J. Mitchell gave a magnificent general display of early Canadian material. Mr. Pett also showed Canadian cancellations.

The **West Riding** Group, in their monthly meetings since October, have had three devoted to the study of the Admiral issues, followed by two dealing with modern varieties. The remaining meetings are being used to prepare the competitive Group displays for Convention.

It is regretted the above reports have had to be condensed owing to lack of space. Will Group Contact Members please remember reports of their meetings can only be in "Maple Leaves" if with the Editor during the first week of the month preceding publication.

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

At the last Convention it was decided to perpetuate the services and work of our first President, Mr. A. E. Stephenson, by a Trophy, to be awarded annually to the member whose work to the Society during the year warranted recognition. To date the response to this appeal has been very disappointing, less than 10 per cent. of the membership having contributed the 2/6d which was asked for, this amount being considered a small enough sum to enable everyone to show their appreciation of our Founder's work. May I ask all who have not yet contributed to this worthy undertaking to send this small contribution to our Treasurer by P.O. as soon as possible, in order that a suitable Trophy and arrangements may be ready before the September Convention.

I am happy to report the appointment of new officers pro-tem as follows:—Mr. C. A. Fraser, Aberdeen, as acting Hon. Exchange Secretary, who is anxious to receive books of material for the packets; and Mr. Tomlinson, Whitstable, as acting Editor of "Maple Leaves," who will welcome articles and items of interest for the Society's publication. May I express on behalf of all members of the Society our appreciation and thanks to Mr. A. B. Auckland, who has been responsible for the production of "Maple Leaves" since this official organ was published, and who started the idea of our own journal in September, 1946, with a cyclostyle quarterly, after previous notes of the C.P.S. of G.B. activities had appeared in R. D. Gilmour's Glasgow Bulletin. May I also record our thanks to Vice-President David Gardner for his excellent work with the Exchange Packet, and while regretting that pressure of work has compelled him to relinquish his office, we are happy to learn that he is carrying on the private sales department and has offered his services again this year for the Convention Fund Auction. It is our pioneer officers who have made this Society what it is to-day.

I have long realised that there are many members belonging to our Society who are anxious to meet and discuss philatelic matters with others, but who are not able to attend Convention, whilst others are of the opinion that once a year is not often enough to meet their friends.

Arrangements have therefore been made to hold an informal "get-together" on June 14th from 2 p.m. to 8 p.m. in the lounge at the premises of the Society for Visiting Scientists, Ltd., 5, Old Burlington Street, London, W.1. Luncheon will be booked for those who wish at Stewart's Restaurant, Regent Street, and tea will be obtainable on the premises. It is hoped to arrange an exchange or bourse, discussions, questions and answers, and outstanding short displays. All those in, around or near London, interested in Canadian stamps, are asked to make every effort to attend sometime during the day. If this proves a success, others will be arranged in different parts of the country. Further details may be obtained from Vice-President, L. Baresh: Secretary, G. B. Harper, or Convener of Exhibits, S. H. Godden.

THE RE-ENTRIES AND VARIETIES OF THE 1868 LARGE HEADS ISSUE

By GEO. R. C. SEARLES

(C.P.S. of G.B. No. 176)

(B.N.A.P.S. No. 423)

As neither Boggs nor Jarrett in their books on British North America gave us much information on the Re-entries and Varieties of this issue, and having found Re-entries on the 1c, 3c and 15c during the past few years, I hope the following listing will be of interest. Re-entries are found on all values except the 5c and 12½c.

I First List the Re-entries.

- ½c. i Re-entry on the foliage in the North West Corner.
- 1c. i Red Brown—Doubling of outer frame opposite "C" of Canada and frame, down to top of figure 1, left side.
- 2c. i Vertical line in "D" of Canada and traces of doubling in PO of postages, known on all papers except the first thin crisp paper.
 - ii Three lines instead of two in the circle—right side.
- 3c. i Extra line in design to the right of GE of postage. The whole of the Scroll, right side clearly doubled.
 - ii Outer frame line of design West of the North West figure 3 clearly doubled, the Scroll from just under the "C" of Canada down to the foliage, "T" of three re-entered.
 - iii Four lines instead of three in design opposite GE of postage.
 - iv Three lines in circle to right opposite Queen's Head.
- 6c. There are about twelve Re-entries to be found on this value—all from Plate I, I have had eight. All the re-entering on these, which varies slightly, occurs in the top lines of the outer frame and over A POS of CANADA POSTAGE and in the Scroll ornament. Some on the North East

side only, some North West only, and some over both. Many have the bottom frame line under TS of Cents clearly doubled also.

- 15c. i Doubling of the line over POS of Postage.

(When I first found this Re-entry I sent it on to Mr. R. W. T. Lees-Jones, who fortunately has a complete sheet of them. He was kind enough to check up on this and stated the position to be No. 1 on the sheet).

All the re-entries on the 6c. were discovered by Brigadier Studd and Mr. R. W. T. Lees-Jones. The 2c. by Mr. R. T. Bowman. The 1c., and three of the four on the 3c. and the one on the 15c. were found by me and recorded in the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.

The following are the Varieties :—

- ½c. i Unshaded Chignon, the major variety, position No. 43. In a lesser degree the four stamps directly below and the two stamps above, Nos. 23, 33, 53, 63, 73 and 83.
 - ii Dot in E of Cent.
 - iii Dot in 2 of ½.
 - iv Unknown small letter Watermark. The R.P.S. Certificate states this to be on Watermarked paper, not Cluthar Mill or Pirie Script. No further copies have turned up of this so far.
 - v Variety imperforate vertically.
- 2c. i Guide lines cross at lower left corner.
 - ii Guide lines cross at lower left, but in the design of the stamp.
 - iii Dot in "O" of Postage.
 - iv. Dot in foliage above AN of Canada.

- 3c. i Dot in lower part of 3, North West.
 ii Dot on ball of 3, North West.
 iii Dot in lower part of 3, North East.
- 5c. There are no known varieties in this value (which normally comes as perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$), but recently it has been reported perforated 12 all round. (B.N.A. Topics, December, 1949. Peter J. Hurst).
- 6c. Variety 6c. doubly printed.
 The two plates can be distinguished by the guide dot.
 Plate I—under the foliage South West Corner.
 Plate II—under the S of Six.
 The Brown and the Yellow Brown can be found from both plates.
- 12½c. i No outer frame opposite "Twelve" at left.
 ii No outer frame opposite Twelve and opposite 12½ at left.
- iii Flaw in the "A" of half.
 iv Mr R. W. T. Lees-Jones has a copy perf. $11\frac{3}{4} \times 12$. No further copies have been reported.
- 15c. Three dot variety in right margin, just above 15 (Late Ottawa printing).
 The block Cluthers Mills Watermark is found on the ½c., 1c, 2c, 3c, 6c, 12½c and 15c.
 The Script Watermark comes on both the $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ and the 12×12 perf. of the 15c.
 Laid paper (horizontal) on the 1c, 2c and 3c.
 The most interesting and sought-after shade of the 15c is the Clear Deep Violet, which normally comes on a very thick (Carton) paper. This is found also on a thinner paper, similar to the paper in use at this time—this is much scarcer and very much more difficult to find.
 I have one copy only. The shade, of course, is identical to the "Carton" paper shade. (This copy I found in the CPS of G.B. packet).

RECENT AUCTION REALISATIONS

MESSRS. ROBSON LOWE, LTD.

	£	s.	d.
6d slate violet—very fine used	27	0	0
3d red (thin wove)—fine-unused... ..	9	0	0
3d brown - red (medium hard)—fine used horizontal pair	10	10	0
10c black-brown, 1859—fine used	12	5	0
17c, 1859, fine used block of four	36	0	0
6c Large Head—watermarked used... ..	10	10	0
15c Large Head—dull violet grey watermarked, used	6	0	0
3c orange-red, 1870-88—fine mint block of 20	8	10	0
\$3 Jubilee 1897—mint pair	22	0	0
1908 Centenary Set (ex 10c) in mint blocks of six	13	10	0

MESSRS H. R. HARMER, LTD.

	£	s.	d.
7½d yellow green, very fine used but slight thin...	20	0	0
6d perf. $11\frac{3}{4}$ —fine unused	40	0	0
1903 50c block of four—unused... ..	16	0	0
1908 Quebec set in imperf pairs	78	18	0
MESSRS G. P. D. VESSEY			
10d SG 20a good used ...	5	0	0
2c, 5c and 8c Registered bright mint	2	10	0
6c Large Head—good used clear watermark... ..	13	10	0
3c 1870—very fine used—prominent stitch watermark	3	0	0
\$2 Jubilee—fine used... ..	2	15	0

SOME FURTHER OBSERVATIONS ON THE QUEBEC TERCENTENARY ISSUE

By E. WHITLEY

After re-reading the article by Mr. Shipton on the Quebec Tercentenary Issue which appeared in the October 1951 issue of "Maple Leaves," I was prompted to take a closer look at my set, and must say that what I have seen has pleased me very much.

Mr. Shipton is to be congratulated on his observations, which, I hope, have been encouragement to others to take another look at these beautiful stamps.

I have had a great deal of pleasure in searching for Guide Lines on the early issues of Canada, but not until reading Mr. Shipton's notes did I think of searching for them on the "Quebecs," and whilst not wishing to be too emphatic, there seems to be enough visible evidence that the Dots in P and elsewhere are really Guide dots used in conjunction with Vertical and Horizontal DOTTED lines scored on the plate for positioning the stamps.



I have three copies of the 5c. value, all showing the Dot in P., two of which also show the vertical guide line through the stamp and very clearly visible in the margins.

A photomicrograph made of the clearest shows the line fairly well both in design and margins.

These three copies, however, showed no traces of a horizontal guide line.

Incidentally, these dotted lines are of extreme fineness, and can be easily missed when making a pocket lens examination. This said fineness enables them to be in combination with the horizontal lines of the design, and one of these could be a probable cause of the thickening under 1908 noted by Mr. Shipton.

In passing, the Guide lines on the Large and Small Queens could be classified as coarse in comparison.

After missing a dotted line on my first examination of the 7c. olive, using an 8x lens, I was piqued enough to subject the whole issue to microscopical examination, using a 1-inch objective and a 5x eyepiece. Even at that magnification the engraving is still beautiful, and the sight of an eye peering up at me made me feel as though I was caught peeping.

Not having several copies of all values, I have borrowed and in the main have confirmed what I have already seen.

Six copies of the ½c. all showed a dot in the central recessed portion of the border design above the P in Postage. This varies slightly (as to be expected), but was not seen above the second line of the border. Under the microscope, one copy only showed the faintest trace of the dotted line I was anxious to see. Going from the dot to the edge of the stamp, I could not see this line at all when using the pocket lens, even when I knew where to look for it. The lines are so fine that it is not surprising they remain undetected if only a casual examination is given.

In the making of the plates, the gutter clearing must have been very effectively carried out, but to remove all traces of Guide Lines over the design seems like an impossibility, for

which we should be thankful as we would have been robbed of hours of fun searching for them.

I hope that other members have been stimulated as I have been after following Mr. Shipton's notes. One feels the last has not been written about them. Personally, I only wish the same thrills were aroused by present-day issues, as one gets from trying to know the old-timers.

I append a list of my principal findings and look forward to seeing other notes in Maple Leaves in the near future.

LIST OF FINDINGS

- ½c. All copies seen have Dot in recessed portion of border design. One copy only showed Guide Line from dot to perforations.
- 1c. Four copies seen, three having Dot in P., two showing vertical Guide Line from dot in both top and bottom margins; one of these also showed horizontal line in OS of Postage. All showed a dot in left hand margin opposite to 1 in scroll and an extra stroke of colour in scroll level almost with the base of the 1. Wavy hair lines noted on all.
- 2c. Three copies seen all have Dot in P.; also dotted line in the bar of the vertical Bar-Bell ornament between the two vignettes, continued through the bottom of C in cents, also horizontal dotted line on left hand side only, opposite 1608. Shadowy hair lines on all.
- 5c. Four copies seen. These show vertical dotted lines through Dot in P., showing clearly in margins and design. One copy also showing Horizontal line.
- 7c. Two copies seen. Dot in P., horizontal line through AGE of Postage, visible in right hand margin, not visible on 1908.
- 10c. Two copies only seen; no trace of dots or lines.
- 15c. Dot in P.; no trace of lines.
- 20c. No Dot or lines.

I have wondered if the top centre pyramidal border on the 10c. and 20c. effectively hide the position dot as there does appear to be a swelling on one of the lines in the central motif which could have been the dot on the 10c. value.

EDITOR'S NOTES

When I received the above from Mr. Whitley I naturally looked at some of my own material, then at Mr. Shipton's earlier article, and then wrote to Mr. Whitley offering him my additional material for examination.

The extra material included a good number of single stamps covering every value; a complete pane together with a block of 8, a block of 4, and a vertical pair of the ½ cent value; and two blocks of 8 of the 1 cent from Plate 3, these being 4 x 2 from the middle of rows one and two (stamps 4-7 and 14-17), and also 4 x 2 from the middle of rows nine and ten (stamps 84-87 and 94-97). These two last-mentioned blocks have the marginal inscription "OTTAWA No. 3" above stamps 5 and 6, **and below stamps 95 and 96**. The one cent. pane has "OTTAWA No. 1" above stamps 5 and 6, **but nowhere else**.

All this material shows in varying degree traces of vertical and horizontal dotted lines and of position dots. The cleaning in the gutters and margins has been done extremely well, but on the stamp this has not been possible. The markings, however, are not readily noticeable (with one or two outstanding exceptions) and, generally speaking, the design obscures most of them.

Lines and dots have now been found by either Mr. Whitley or myself **on all values**, with the exception of the 10 cents, on which we have only found dots (but have only examined about six copies). It appears to us that the very fine dotted lines were drawn to facilitate the punching of the position dots.

The following points emerge:—

HALF CENT VALUE

The method of laying down the plate has been disclosed by Mr. Whit-

ley's researches. Stamps 1 to 10, the top row, have no position dots. In all the other rows, dots can be found. There is a complete row of these dots in the margin, beyond the perforation, below the bottom row.

The top row of stamps, starting at No. 10, was rocked in first, alignment being obtained by the position dots below, and which the second row was presumed to obscure. Each row of images, after the first, covers up the position dots used for the previous row. The final row of dots at the bottom of the sheet, and below the lower perforation of the last row, did not matter.

The statement of commencing with No. 10 is based on Mr. Whitley's discovery that Nos. 10 and 9 are complete as regards the N.E. corner frame line, and all the other 98 copies have a small break—the right frame line doesn't quite join the top frame line. Apparently either the transfer-roll was damaged or this portion wouldn't stand up to its work.

The varying position of the dot, together with other minor markings, etc., will obviously enable a fair degree of "plating" of this value. Singles may not be always certain, but pairs, pieces and blocks offer real opportunities. Mr. Whitley plated the pair, block of 4 and block of 8 possessed by me.

As additions to the re-entry No. 44, he discovered the following:—

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| Nos. 9 and 10 | No break at N.E. corner. |
| No. 19 | Small retouch N.E. corner (an added line starting with but diverging from the top frame as it runs into the corner). |
| No. 65 | Right frame line extended at base. |
| No. 86 | Top frame line extended at right. |

ONE CENT VALUE

There are guide dots on the top row. There are also dots below the bottom row, two lots of these in places. What does this mean?

IMPRINTS GENERALLY

Boggs says:—"Above Nos. 5 and 6 on all plates, and also inverted below 95 and 96 on plates 3 and 4 of the 2 cents."

Holmes says:—"The imprint appears only at top above the fifth and sixth stamps, though the imprint has been seen at the bottom inverted."

The imprint used on this issue reads "OTTAWA No. —," with the number of the plate. My $\frac{1}{2}$ cent sheet has it only above 5 and 6 at the top. My 1 cent blocks have it above 5 and 6 and **below** 95 and 96, **but not inverted**—this on PLATE 3.

Can anyone give particulars for other values and plates?

Continued from page 53.

7. Bar Cancels.
8. Flag Cancels.
9. Railway Cancels.
10. Cancels originally not intended as obliterations, such as "Paid," "Registered," "Way Letters," "Dead Letter Office," etc.
11. Foreign cancels (English, American, etc.).
12. The inevitable sundries, where the markings simply will not fit into any larger groups.

The definitions and sequence may

not suit everyone, but at least I hope it will prove of some help to those just starting to collect cancellations. In the next issue I propose to discuss in detail the first section with the help of some illustrations. In the meantime do make up your mind to make this a co-operative effort. I shall always be pleased to hear from you.

CANCELLATIONS AND POSTMARKS

By LEO BARESH (263)

Your new Editor has invited me to contribute a column on cancellations and postmarks. My qualifications for



this task are very doubtful, but I accepted the invitation in the hope that it will induce some of the experts in this field to come to our assistance

so that we can make it a joint effort in an endeavour to clear up the many mysteries which still confront us.

The scope is unlimited, and extends throughout all issues from the first Beaver to the latest Commemoratives, but I propose to confine my notes to the Dominion issues (or the Queens) for readily comprehensible reasons: anything earlier in quantities large enough for study and display is too expensive for the average collector, and a complete lack of knowledge of, and interest in, the 20th Century issues debars me from discussing anything after 1900. At any rate, the period between 1868 and at the end of the nineteenth century—and I say this without fear of contradiction—presents the most varied and interesting field of study of all the Dominion's cancellations and postmarks. Although collectors and dealers are becoming steadily more cancellation-conscious, the low values of the Small Queens issue were used in such vast quantities that even the collector with the most modest purse can participate in their study and, unlike other types of specialized fields, he can do so without any strain to his eyes, as only cancels which can be clearly seen are of value.

There is only one text book of real value on Canadian cancellations—Fred Jarrett's book on "Stamps of British North America"—published in 1929 and long since out of print; hence a treasured possession of a lucky few. Winthrop S. Boggs' "Canada" contains a section on the

same subject, but little attempt is made therein to deal with many of the most interesting groups and an otherwise valuable book is of little use for the cancellation student.

Until a new textbook on cancellations, envisaged by the "Small Queens Study Group" of the B.N.A.P.S., or perhaps by some other group or person unknown to us, is published, we shall have to establish our own groupings, or shall we hope that some reader of these notes has sorted this out for us?

I have myself struggled with this problem for a long time and, after a great deal of remounting and following, to some extent, Jarrett's sequence, have arranged my cancellations under the following sections:—

1. Ring cancels, including Targets.
2. Numeral cancels :
 - a. Two-ring numerals.
 - b. British Columbia and Vancouver Island numerals.
 - c. New Brunswick Grid numbers.
 - d. The large variety of numerals of individual types.
3. Distinctive designs :
 - a. Crowns.
 - b. Leaf types.
 - c. Stars.
 - d. Crosses.
 - e. Cogwheels.
 - f. Sundry symbols, such as Bogey Heads, Masonic marks, Butterflies, the Nicaragua shield, to name a few of the better-known ones.
4. Letter cancels, ranging from A to Z.
5. The Cork cancels :
 - a. Fancy designs.
 - b. Geometrical designs.
 - c. Round corks, from quarters to multiple segments.
 - d. Dots and lozenges.
6. Town cancels, excluding regular circular town postmarks.

Continued on foot of previous page.

KING EDWARD VII, 2 CENT VARIETIES

By C. W. HOLLINGSWORTH



Re-entry—Type a



Re-entry—Type f

Following the lead set by G. B. Harper (Maple Leaves, Vol. 3, No. 3), I have examined 15,000 copies of this stamp, and I give below a list of my findings.

1. Guide Dots, without Guide Lines.

These were found in five positions :

- a. Outside frame line on the left.
- b. On the left frame line.
- c. In the outer white of the oval on the left.
- d. In the inner white of the oval on the left.
- e. In the outer white of the oval on the right.

All these dots were on the line of the centre of the design.

2. Guide Lines.

- a. Immediately to left of the left frame, usually more prominent in the upper half of the stamp.
- b. In the white, between the frame and design on the left. This was interrupted, being most prominent in the lower half of the

- stamp, and in the white of the oval, opposite "C" of Canada.
- c. Faint line just right of left vert. line of left tablet, running up into Maple Leaf. No trace in upper part of stamp.
- d. Vert. line at top right outside frame line.
- e. Horizontal line about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. above top of stamp, full width of stamp.

3. Hair Lines.

Four copies only were found.

4. Possible Re-entries.

- a. Doubling of top and bottom of left numeral tablet, and base of design to the centre of stamp. (28 copies).
- b. Doubling of base of design on both sides, some with doubling of cross hatching around Two Cents. (Nine copies).
- c. Doubling of lower line of right numeral tablet. (Four copies).
- d. Doubling of right and left lines

- of left numeral tablet. (Seven copies).
- e. Doubling of outer line of left numeral tablet, and outer line of design up to the top of the stamp, being very prominent at the top left corner. (Two copies).
- f. **Bottom right corner.** This consists of various components, as follows:—
 Doubling, or thickening of vert. lines of right numeral tablet.
 Doubling or thickening of frame at lower right.
 Doubling of veins of the two maple leaves.
 Doubling of outer vert. line of design in lower half of stamp.
 These four components may all appear on the one stamp, or there may be combinations of any two. It may be one re-entry, or a group of four. (Total copies in the group, 71).
- g. Doubling of top of design on both sides and cross hatching in the region of DA and POS. (Two copies).
- h. Doubling of base of right numeral tablet, and base of "2." (One copy).

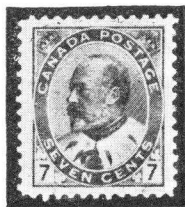
Other Varieties.

- a. Small oblique line at lower left, between left tablet and frame. (Four copies).
- b. Oblique line running up and to right from frame at the top of the oval. (Two copies).
- c. ? **Retouch.** Thickening and irregularity of line over cross-hatching at top of oval, over "P" of POSTAGE. (One copy).
- d. ? **Retouch.** Thickening and irregularity of frame line at lower right. (One copy).
- e. Left numeral box. Left vertical line and base of numeral box are thicker than normal, slightly curved, and do not meet at a right angle. (One copy).
- f. Thin extra line between top of design and frame; also similar curved line over curve of oval above top frame. (15 copies).

THE SEVEN AND TWENTY CENTS EDWARDS RE-ENTRIES AND VARIETIES

By E. T. E. LLOYD and G. B. HARPER

In the last issues of Maple Leaves an article appeared giving details of various varieties which are to be found on the 10 cents value of the Edward Issue. The purpose of these notes is to describe varieties of a similar nature appearing on the 7 and 20 cents values, thus acting as a further instalment to the previous article and providing further field for study in this very absorbing issue.



THE
7 CENTS
VALUE

(a) Relief Transfer.

An interesting difference is to be

found in the basic design, which can be described as follows:—

Right numeral tablet, bottom left corner, inner vertical line lower at an angle to normal (angled to right, depth of line angled being approx. 0.3 mm. representing three background lines), normal lines of background extended to meet the oblique line.

The frequency in appearance of this difference tends to show that it is due to the use of more than one relief transfer, i.e., there being a retouch to the relief transfer in this one particular instance. This is supported by the appearance of this difference in two rows of a block of six (2 x 3), the remaining row showing as normals.

(b) Re-entries.

1. The doubling of both numeral tablets affecting inner and outer verti-

cal lines—left shift. Also the doubling of the veins of maple leaves left and right, with the outlines of the actual leaves on the left side affected. Also affecting the outer oval adjoining the left numeral tablet, upper left background, and adjoining outer and inner ovals.

2. The doubling of both numeral tablets—left numeral tablet, both verticals—left shift. Right numeral tablet, both verticals right shift, lower horizontal—upwards. Also affecting the veins of maple leaves left and right (strongest on the left), and left lower background. Doubling of the top left background under the crown and right crown.

3. The doubling of both numeral tablets affecting inner and outer verticals—right shift. Also doubling of the veins of the maple leaves left and right. (Note: Copies of this variety examined show a rather indistinct background, and it may be that in addition to the clear doubling described above, the lower and upper background is also affected).

4. Left numeral tablet, inner and outer verticals doubled—left shift. Right numeral tablet, lower horizontal doubled—downwards. Also the doubling of the veins of the right and left maple leaves, adjacent lower background, and upper left background, also affecting the tips of the left crown.

5. Left numeral tablet, inner and outer verticals doubled—left shift. Right numeral tablet, upper and lower horizontals doubled—downwards. Also doubling of the veins of the right and left maple leaves, lower background, upper background right, right crown, and vertical line bordering the upper right background.

6. Doubling of the inner vertical line of the left numeral tablet—left shift. Also affecting the veins of the lower left maple leaf and outer oval adjacent to the left numeral tablet.

(c) Retouches.

1. Right numeral tablet—lower horizontal line extended to meet the right border.

2. Right numeral tablet—outer vertical line extended to meet the lower border. (Note: This variety has been noted to occur quite frequently, and may be due to the origin as (a)).

3. Lower left maple leaf—centre vein extended and broken. (Not confirmed).



THE
20 CENTS
VALUE

Retouched Re-entry.

1. Doubling affecting the top border centre and also outer oval adjacent. Doubling of P of POSTAGE. Left border lower retouch.

2. Doubling of the top border centre, also affecting inner side of the top border right, border lower left, and right numeral tablet outer vertical line at the top.

(Note: Neither of these varieties have been confirmed, and by their appearance give the impression of the presence of both re-entry and re-touch combined).

The above listed varieties are the result of the examination of a large number of specimens, and whilst obviously a categorical statement to the effect that the listing is complete cannot be made, the type and frequency of appearance tend to this conclusion. All varieties, unless marked, are confirmed by a number of copies, and all varieties listed are different. Where slight variations exist, that could be attributed to wear, these are not recorded, and the description given is based on the clearest defined and what appears to be the most complete specimen. The authors would appreciate any comments or additions that members can or would care to make to this listing.

HAIRLINES ON CANADIAN STAMPS

The following observations appeared in the *Western Stamp Collector* of September 22nd, 1951, in "The Canada Corner," by F. W. Pollock:—

In *Maple Leaves*, the quarterly journal of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, July 1951, page 132, G. B. Harper discusses hair-line varieties and undertakes "to suggest a theory as to the cause of their development and also an explanation of why they occur only on certain denominations."

Major Harper rightly discounts the suggestion that these varieties come from plates made from an inferior quality of steel; perhaps the hair-lines may have been noticed first on stamps of the First George V issue, printed during the First World War, but they are also present in the Edward VII and Quebec Tercentenary issues, when good steel was available and production standards were high.

The author reaches the conclusion that the plate-hardening process made the plates brittle, "the initial preparation (hardening) commencing the surface fracture and subsequent working pressure during the inking and printing operations extending the fractures."

For myself, I have always felt, though I have never been able to adduce proof, that the hair-lines were indication of some surface plating, less successful than the chrome so widely used to-day. Perhaps nickel or german silver may have been experimented with, to reduce the plate wear which was a considerable factor in printing costs.

And this is not merely an attempt to find a complicated solution while ignoring the simple answer. One can count as many as twenty hair-lines across the face of a single stamp—multiply this by twenty rows of stamps, and we have 400 cracks in a single plate; such would constitute major damage and make the plate unfit for use. A plate with 400 cracks running across it would never stand up under the pressures applied, unless those cracks were merely on the surface, segregated from and not affecting the main structure of the plate.

It is difficult to follow Major Harper's logic in his closing paragraph: "An explanation of why only the one cent and two cents values show these lines is, I think, obvious from consideration of the relative number of plates used; in each case far more plates were prepared for these values than for other values in current use at this time." Each plate, of whatever denomination, being individually produced, and the manner of production being essentially the same, there is no reason why a 10c plate, for instance, should be less prone to develop cracks during the hardening process than a 1c or 2c plate. But if a plating process was resorted to, in order to reduce surface wear, then such

process would obviously have been applied to plates of those values most in use.

We submitted the above to Major Harper. His observations are as follows:—

The criticism levelled by Mr. F. W. Pollock in his *Canadian Corner* (*Western Stamp Collector*, No. 1834, dated September 22nd, 1951) at my suggested theory as to the cause of the "hair line" varieties is interesting and very welcome. The theory, based on two facts (a) the introduction of plate hardening and (b) the appearance of the actual printed line, is obviously to a large extent supposition which cannot be proved, but can be strengthened by argument and discussion fostered by criticism. The theory does, however, offer an explanation which, to mind, provides a very satisfactory answer to, and reason for all the points that can be raised in connection with this problem.

In answer to Mr. Pollock, I would first like to take up the point he makes regarding the use of a possible plating medium. He admits that he has never been able to establish that plating was tried, whereas it is an established fact that surface hardening was introduced and used during the corresponding period. Further, I think he is rather unfortunate in his selection of suggested plating mediums; nickel, I am sure, would be unsuitable (softer than the unhardened plate), and I am doubtful if German Silver could be adopted for this purpose, unless used as a base for some other medium, which would have a tendency to be softer still. A form of plating is, of course, a possibility, but I cannot think of or suggest an alternative to Chrome, used on the later plates, that would prove satisfactory; and further, I am of the opinion that any fracture of a surface produced by this method would result in a very different printed line (more irregular in shape, with possible variation in thickness).

Turning to the main objections to my theory raised by Mr. Pollock, *i.e.*, the cracks constituting major damage to the plate, it would appear that he does not appreciate the effect of hardening which takes the form of a very thin skin on the surface of the plate (though this skin is one and the same metal with a higher carbon content). The cracks as envisaged would therefore be minute in depth, and although possibly affecting the ultimate life of the plate, would not necessarily render it unusable. Although I have seen large blocks showing these hair lines, I have never seen a complete sheet as Mr. Pollock presupposes by his arithmetic. Such items may, however, exist, and it would be of interest to learn just how far the variety extends on one plate.

NO, Mr. Pollock, I still consider my explanation offers a simple and satisfactory solution.

I admit, on reflection, that my final remarks could have an ambiguous interpretation. The process of hardening being an individual feature, could obviously produce the require condition in any single instance, i.e. plate, BUT the chances of producing such a set of conditions becomes far greater as the number of plates prepared increases. Although, to use Mr. Pollock's own words, "the manner of

production being essentially the same," as explained in my article, no control could be exercised over the actual relative depth of hardening, the controlling factor for the surface embrittlement. This point, which appears to have been overlooked in the criticism, would have helped to make my logic logical.

G. B. H.

9/2/52.

NEWFOUNDLAND POSTAL STATIONERY

On page 14 of our issue dated October, 1951, we reprinted from B.N.A. Topics an article by Roy W. Trickey. Our attention has been drawn to the following letter subsequently printed in B.N.A. Topics, amending the list given by Mr. Trickey. We much appreciate Mr. Myerson's action in drawing our attention to these corrections.

Dear Editor,—After considerable correspondence with Roy W. Trickey concerning his article on Newfoundland Postal Stationery in the September issue of "Topics," he has agreed that the changes noted at the end of this letter should be made in his listing.

The need for the correspondence arose when in going through my collection of used postal stationery, I discovered a copy of PC 15 postmarked at Hant's Harbor on June 17, 1913. This was in contradiction to Mr. Trickey's article which listed the year of issue as 1915. It also seemed strange that PC 13 should have been issued before PC 15, and that when a new printing was needed, namely, PC 16, the postal authorities should go back to PC 13 for their design and completely bypass the more recent PC 15.

A check through the available reference material brought to light an article which, in conjunction with the used dated copy of PC 15 in my collection, has convinced Mr. Trickey that the order of issuance of the two cards in question, PC 13 and PC 15, should be changed.

As a necessary corollary we should change the date of issue of LC 1, the letter card, from 1914 to 1912. Harry E. Huber, in his "Notes on Newfoundland, 1879-1931," cites a report for 1910-1911, written by the Postmaster General under date of March 9, 1912: "There is now in course of preparation a post card for local use which has the advantage of being sealed, and it enables the addressee to reply without having to provide paper,

envelope or postage stamp." Huber lists this reply card as having been issued in 1912, and in view of the report of the Postmaster General, it is reasonable to assume that he is correct, though a copy used during 1912 would definitely settle the problem as to the year of issue. Boggs also lists the letter card as having been issued in 1912. Does any member have a used letter card of that year so that the year of issue may positively be determined?

Now to get back to PC 15, Huber goes on to say, and I quote: "In May, 1913, a new 1c card appeared, green or cream, measuring 122 x 79 mm., with the head of King George V in an oval, facing the left. Surmounting the oval is a crown with conventional ornaments on either side. Tablets in the lower corners contain figure of value. The design of the stamp is the same as for the 2c. letter card issued in the previous year."

Using the above as our authority, further confirmed by the used post card, it seems definite that we should make the following changes in Mr. Trickey's list:—

- PC 13—Change to PC 15.
- PC 15—Change to PC 13, issued in 1913.
- PC 16—Change to—design same as PC 15.
- PC 17—Change to—design same as PC 15.
- LC 1—Change to—issued in 1912.

I trust that this letter will serve to correct any doubts that may have arisen.
D. C. MYERSON.

STRAIGHT LINE POSTMARKS

By FRANK W. CAMPBELL. No. 179

Straight line postmarks started in Canada in 1765 with QUEBEC, insofar as discovered to date. Halifax just might have an earlier sample.

This group is very popular with collectors, and for CAPEX Harry M. Konwiser and I got together a revised list of the group and published it in STAMPS for September, 1951. A few corrections and additions were accumulated during CAPEX week, and a marked copy with these changes has been sent to the library of C.P.S. of G.B., because this group seems so popular overseas. Additions to the list from British sources are earnestly requested.

Incidentally, right here I will answer what has been so often asked—what is the partnership in research between Konwiser and Campbell. Mr Konwiser over many years got out several editions of the United States Stampless catalogue. The last edition was a 250-page book, and another edition is in progress.

Years ago, I asked H.M.K. why he did not include a Canada section. In

reply he told me to assemble such a list. He furnished me with much valuable guidance that he had learned the hard way, from years of work on the United States catalogue; also furnished me with many sources of information, and what he had listed. I did the assembling.

Instead of adding it to his American catalogue, S. G. Rich decided to publish it as a separate book in 1946.

In Toronto in September I got only one new listing from observations of covers in the CAPEX frames—St. Johns, Que., 1821. In public archives I got a few very valuable new things, such as Montreal further back, to 1772, and a very early, very small, Quebec 1780 "fhip."

The Ontario archives have been in an unbelievably small office for years, and are in process of moving to a new building that is a wonderful change from the old quarters.

May I request the members to erase the "Route 5" from my address in the membership list just to hand.

JACK CANUCK RUNS AMOCK AGAIN

We are now wearing on with our season which has brought much activity in the various study groups, all our existing groups showing continued progress. Jack Canuck still has that "chip on his shoulder." Nobody in Lancashire evidently is prepared to take up his challenge and get a group going. Since when could a Lancastrian fail to pick up the gauntlet? Is there nobody who will pick it up?

With this issue we start off with a new Editor, whom we already know by his efforts with "Canadian Comments" in the South, and all feel we are fortunate in once again successfully filling one of our working offices. Before ringing in the new, let us not forget the old. In the past it has been our way of taking our Editor very much for granted. We pay our subs. (sometimes), and then sit back

and wait for Maple Leaves: create Old Harry if it does not come out dead on time.

A. B. Auckland is the last of the original working office-bearers to hand over his charge, and it is fitting that we should remember what he did for the Society. Starting from scratch with no material, he got together Maple Leaves, and set a standard which has been generally acknowledged, even outside the philatelic world, as a model for a Society Journal. How he did it? To one who has watched him at work, nobody knows. When he was struggling for articles he could read many other journals containing articles written by our own members, even by office-bearers, yet he managed to "produce his bricks without straw." Our one way of showing our appreciation of

the work he put into his job will be to support his successor and give him the "straw"—and plenty of it. Thanks, A. B. You did a grand job for us.

In one of our friendly contemporaries we read the words of one of our office-bearers promising an article when he is clear of C.P.S. duties. Well! well! What does our new Editor think of that one? Are distant pastures so sweet? Our new scribe has taken on a very difficult job: let us all try to make it easier for him.

Our new Librarian has been working like a Trojan since he took over, and is gradually getting his Index and List together, also begging for books and B.N.A. literature. If any member has any surplus he will find a very willing taker. Incidentally, don't hang on too long to books borrowed; there is a big waiting list for some of them.

The Exchange Secretary, like a

"guid Aberdonian," is also looking for sheets for his Exchange Packets: go on, bust him!

How many of you are all set for Bournemouth this year? Fred Walker, I hear, is busy polishing up the dome of the Town Hall ready for our arrival. We can depend on anything that Fred takes on hand is well done, so let us roll up in our hundreds. Incidentally, let us hope we will again, this next Convention, see some of our Trans-Atlantic members and friends over here with us.

A note from our worthy President says: "Am not quite 100 per cent., but will be by September for Bournemouth." By the same post I get word to say he has been made President of Tunbridge Wells Society. What a glutton for work! To quote Douglas Armstrong in Stamp Collecting some years ago, "J. C. C. is always starting something."

A MAIL STATION ON THE PRAIRIE

By WILFRED T. F. CASTLE (484)

I do not know—though I ought to know—the dates of the last known covers or entries with "Way Letter" markings. As, however, I am interested in Highway Posting Houses in a limited number of parts of the world, I am naturally on the look-out for literary references to these institutions, and come across such references from time to time, though not always dealing with my own particular areas. I would be glad to hear of any old mail coach stations surviving in the **Maritime Provinces**, especially any at which a Post Office is still situated. Meanwhile, I proffer a word picture of an unnamed "mail station" in Saskatchewan, somewhere, it would seem, between Saskatoon and Battleford. It comes from reminiscences of the Dean of Toronto in the December 1951 "Greater Britain Messenger," and refers to travels in May, 1905. Such extracts add zest to the study of Postal History.

"One of our stopping places I shall never forget because of its sheer discomfort. For three days a continuous downpour of rain made the trail impossible to our heavy wagons and held us up in a mail station. Old-timers will remember that these hostleries were maintained primarily for the convenience of the passengers on the 'mail coach' (which was really a 'democrat'), but were also available to any travellers crossing the prairie. This particular one was a wretched shack comprising a small and uninviting common room flanked with two small bedrooms and a kitchen. The mattress on which we were supposed to sleep was stuffed with ancient hay congealed in lumps, and inclined sharply from one side so that the person who slept by the wall was constantly gravitating towards his neighbour. It was also the lair of numerous vermin of a most unhealthy type. We preferred to sleep on the floor.

"The only relief to our boredom in this place of captivity was the arrival of the mail from the West, whose passengers included an unwashed and unlettered though vocal philosopher, one of whose gems of wisdom was a declaration that 'lies is snakes that crawls between the putrid lips of fear.'"

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE 2c. REGISTRATION STAMP

Perf. 12 x 11½

Dear Sir,—In the March 1950 issue of B.N.A.P.S. "Topics," there was a letter mentioning this variety. To quote from it, "there does exist a rare variety of the 2c. Regd. Stamp perforation 12 x 11½."

There is no doubt about the existence of this stamp perforation 12 x 11½. Some considerable time before this Mr. E. T. E. Lloyd and myself had discussed the possibility of its existence. Jarrett, I believe, mentions it thus: "2c. Regd. perf. 11½ x 12?" As the sheets of the Registered were longways on and the ordinary postage sheets vertical, the perforation would, of course, come the other way round—12 x 11½ and not 11½ x 12.

Mr. Lloyd found a copy before me (we both now have a very good showing of this variety). As to the rarity as mentioned in the B.N.A.P.S. letter—this is still an open question. The last 1,000 I examined yielded two copies—Mr. Lloyd, I know, examined many thousands; I should say the yield is about 5 per 1,000.

Many re-entries are to be found even on this early 12 x 11½ printing, and many of the cancellations are of great interest.

I have not seen this variety mentioned in any publication in this country.

Yours sincerely,

GEO. R. C. SEARLES.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—There seems to be nothing more up to date on this subject than Louis S. Crosby's article from *Popular Stamps* of September, 1944 (!!) which we will reproduce by kind permission of that magazine in our next issue.

Dear Sir,—I am seeking data on old Canada covers for a new and immeasurably better edition of the Canada Stampless Catalogue, and possibly your readers could answer some

things or may know others who can help.

The first edition of the catalogue was a compilation of all known sources, and volunteer data not then known has arrived to make it a wonderful improvement when a new issue can be printed.

Data needed on:—

TERREBONNE } Tracings or sizes in mm.
SHIPTON C.E. } desired. I doubt "CE."
ST. DENIS } is correct on this: All
are Straight Lines before 1830.

ST. JOHN (Newfoundland) straight line.

L'ASSOMTION circle 1828 or so.

WOLFVILLE N.S. OVAL, 1860 or so.

Double Circle style, 1820-35 era of:—

TRURO

WINDSOR

ANNAPOLIS Nova Scotia.

BY/CANADIAN/PACKET

SHIP/LETTER MAIL AT SEA

SHIP/LETTER/DUE . . . cts.

or any other straight line similar (1860 era).

CANADIAN PACKET circle (1860 era).

SHIP LETTER of 1840 era for

RICHIBUCTO

WOLFVILLE

DIGBY N.S.

Tracing of oval ship letters of 1800 era of HALIFAX or QUEBEC all in CAPS.

And you may have other things of great interest to suggest as useful for a new edition.

I have operating dates of every Canada P.O. 1755-1895 if you need data, as I am writing a 250-page book on the 12,000 or so names that existed.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK W. CAMPBELL.

1132, Pinchurst,

Royal Oak,

Michigan, U.S.A.

CONVENTION — BOURNEMOUTH, 1952

Our Member Frederick Walker, who is making the Convention arrangements, has written to me saying that he is reserving a block of rooms at the Linden Hall Hydro at 30/- each per day inclusive. The Banquet will only cost 5/- per head extra, but will be up to the highest standard. Accommodation required in other hotels can be arranged by Mr. Walker for those members who wish, but he would advise everyone to stay at Linden Hall.

The suggested outline programme is as follows:—

Monday, September 22nd

4 p.m. to 7 p.m. ... Arrival of Members and reception by the President supported by Bournemouth Members of the Society.
8 p.m. ... Paper and Display.

Tuesday, September 23rd

10 a.m. ... Meeting of the Executive Committee.
11.30 a.m. ... Annual General Meeting.
2.30 p.m. ... Study Circle. Exhibition Judging.
7 p.m. ... Reception and Dinner (Presentation of Awards).

Wednesday, September 24th

10 a.m. ... Study Circle.
2.15 p.m. ... Motor coach outing to Christchurch and Romsey Abbey.
8 p.m. ... Paper and Display.

Thursday, September 25th

10 a.m. ... Auction.
2.15 p.m. ... Motor coach outing to Corfe Castle and Swanage.
8 p.m. ... Paper and Display.

Further details, including amendments and amplification of the above programme will be announced in our July issue.

CONVENTION AUCTION—25th September, 1952

The President has decided that this feature of the Harrogate Convention should be repeated at Bournemouth. All matters relating to the auction will be dealt with by Mr. David Gardner, 20, Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie, Lanarkshire.

British North American Stamps or items of postal history are particularly required. In submitting these to the Hon. Auctioneer (Mr. Gardner), it will be helpful if members enclose a brief description of each lot and the owners estimate of value or reserve, if appropriate. Please keep your reserves low, otherwise you simply restrict possible sales. Make your reserve what you yourself would expect to buy it at, or lower. Experience last year showed that good and unusual items went beyond reserves. All profits will go to the Convention Fund. A gift lot will be very acceptable, and if you are sending in a number of lots, please make one of them a gift one.

To enable me to include information about the lots on hand in July

Maple Leaves, I would like to have the bulk of the offers in my hands by 1st June. Catalogues will be prepared, and will be available at 6d. each shortly afterwards. The only member who sent his 6d. last year had over a dozen lots on offer and was also a substantial buyer. After all, it costs quite a lot of money to prepare catalogues, and the loss on these must come off the amount which would be available to the Fund. I will effect the necessary insurance. Will contact members please give the necessary encouragement within their groups and unattached members can confidently refer direct to me.

SEND ON GOOD MATERIAL. SEND IT SOON, AND MAKE ONE LOT A GIFT ONE. REMIT FOR A CATALOGUE IN DUE COURSE AND INSPECT LOTS IN WHICH YOU ARE INTERESTED. IF YOU ARE NOT GOING TO BOURNEMOUTH, SEND ME YOUR POSTAL BID AND STATE A DEFINITE LIMIT.

This is my first opportunity as Librarian of discussing this important side of our Society. It is a service provided for your benefit. I am always ready to help, and I hope that soon we shall have a library worthy of our Society.

In the past we have relied upon the generosity of our friends and their gifts of books, but I feel we must make our own efforts to procure the literature necessary for a complete reference library on B.N.A. With a grant from the General Funds I have added many important books, but a "Jarrett" at £8 left me little change.

I make this appeal to all members: If you have any unwanted literature on B.N.A., please let me have it; if you have anything to sell, let me know. I am collecting articles from magazines, especially those from B.N.A. Topics, American and Canadian Philatelist. Back numbers from these would be greatly appreciated. I would not refuse a cheque or postal order—every little helps.

The initial cost of most books is very high, so a weekly charge is made for all books borrowed from the library. This varies from 3d. to 1/- a week. This charge has been reduced, so that now all the important works must be sent by registered post.

Below is a complete list of the books available. In our next issue I hope to give a list of the leaflets I have.

I would like to thank Messrs. J. C. Cartwright and Fred Aitchison for cash donations, and Messrs. Frank Godden, Geo. Searles, L. Baresh and F. Jackson (Canada only Dealer) for gifts of leaflets and magazines.

E. T. E. LLOYD.

RULES OF THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY ARE ON PAGE 66

LIST OF BOOKS AVAILABLE

1. Standard B.N.A. Catalogue, 1929—Fred Jarrett (1/-) *
2. Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada, 1946—W. S. Boggs (1/-) *
3. Postage Stamps and Postal History of Newfoundland, 1942—Boggs (1/-) *
4. Handbook and Catalogue of Canada and B.N.A., 1943—L. S. Holmes (1/-) *
5. Canada—Notes on the 1911-1925 Issues, 1943—Geo. C. Marler (1/-) *
6. Canadian Stamps, 1940—Patrick Hamilton (9d).
7. Canadian Standard Plate Block Catalogue, 1951—B.N.A.P.S. (9d).
8. Standard Canadian Revenue Catalogue, 1945—Burke (9d).
9. Catalogue of Canadian Railroad Cancellations, 1944—T. P. G. Shaw (6d).
10. Wells Fargo & Co.'s Handstamps and Franks (6d).
11. Catalogue of Canada Precancels, 1947—Hoover (6d).
12. Stampless Cover Catalogue, Canada and Newfoundland, 1946—Konwiser & Campbell (6d).
14. Canadian Philatelic Literature, 1951—A. L. McCready (6d).
13. Barnards Cariboo Express—Hitt & Wellburn (6d).
15. Newfoundland Post Office Guide, 1948 (6d).
16. Air Mail Catalogue of Canada and Newfoundland, 1928—Smith, Crouch & Jarrett (3d).
17. Canadian Flag Cancellations—A. L. McCready (3d).
18. Canada—Notes on Postmarks, 1947—Belgian Philatelic Society (3d).
19. Prince Edward Island: An Early Study—R. G. R. Dalwick (3d).
20. Stamps of Prince Edward Island, 1918—B. W. H. Poole (3d).
21. Stamps of Nova Scotia, 1919—B. W. H. Poole (3d).
22. Stamps of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, 1918—B. W. H. Poole (3d).
23. Postal Systems of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, 1849-1871, 1929—A. Stanley Deaville (3d).
24. Canadian Silver Jubilees—R. A. Bond (3d).
25. Canadian Major and Minor Varieties from 1897-1951—H. Reiche (3d).
26. Notes on the Postal History of Canada, 1760-1867—W. E. D. Halliday (3d).
27. Canada 17 cents, 1859; Identification of its printings through the use of comparative colour charts—J. A. Calder (3d).
28. Glossary of Philatelic Terms—S. Gibbons, Ltd.
29. Canadian International Philatelic Exhibition, 1951—Official Catalogue.

EXCHANGE SECTION CHATTER

The chappie who is now responsible for the running of your Exchange Packet thought that, with the permission of our Editor, you might like to him to have a word with you regarding his activities since he was rash enough to assume this office.

In the first place, it is my very great privilege to pay a tribute to the splendid work which my predecessor, David Gardner, accomplished in the years he



your great tact, has built up this most important side has been directing the fortunes of our exchange section. I feel that 90 per cent. of our members have little idea of the work involved in the conduct of this department. When I say that week in, week out, over the past few years he must have devoted at least thirty hours weekly to this task, I know I am on safe ground. He must have written on an average a dozen letters daily, as well as kept the books and packet registers, and, above all, he had to keep on searching for material to try and satisfy your demands for more and more packets. The least I can say is "Thank you, David. Your energy and driving force, coupled with

of our Society's activities from very small beginnings to the very virile business it is to-day. Your headaches must have been many and your thanks very meagre, but you have my admiration; in fact I feel sure you have, too, the unspoken admiration of us all."

For my part, I am doing my best to follow in David's footsteps, but I am very conscious of my limitations. I still have David's biggest headache—the constant search for good material which I know you want, and which I know exists, if only members would bestir themselves a very little. It may seem curious to you, but in every case the books for the packet come from very BUSY men. Many promises are made to me that a book will be sent on "when I get the time" or "I'll do my best, but I never seem to have the time." This "no time" stuff is such a common excuse that you will pardon me if I say I just don't believe it. Someone has said that the road to the abode of Satan is paved with good intentions, and somehow I think it may be true. So what about it? Get cracking with one book TO-NIGHT—it will do you good, and will act as a tonic to your secretary.

I do enjoy your letters, and I do try to answer them all by return. One day in early January I had 28 letters from members! It took me two evenings to read them all, let alone answer the various queries. Just one point here. I would appreciate a stamp for a reply. My postages bill would amaze you.

Always on the search for ways to keep our Society ready for service to its members, I have been wondering if some of you good folks would be interested in a packet of COVERS only? What do you say? I'll see what can be done if sufficient members are interested. (Remember that S.A.E.).

Tailpiece—To all you loyal supporters, my sincere thanks for the books supplied. May I have your continued confidence? To the others I extend a hearty invitation to "join the gang." You will never regret helping. Remember, too, "It is better to give than to receive."

To those of you who write asking when they may hope to see a packet my message is that up to date I have issued five packets to a saleable value of round about £500, operating on five separate circuits of about 35 members each. The various contributors, of course, getting the early viewing; you want to see 'em—now you know how.

SYNOPSIS OF PACKET RULES

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

1. Sheets may be sent to the Packet Secretary at any time. Stamps must be affixed to the sheets of booklets by means of hinges. Mount on one side of the sheet only.
2. Stamps must be priced net. Prices plainly marked and in such a way that 1/4d or 1/2d cannot be mistaken for 3/4d or 1/2d.
3. Members purchasing stamps from the sheets must sign their name in FULL and in ink (or USE A RUBBER STAMP) on the space from which the stamps have been removed.
4. Examine carefully all vacant spaces to see that the previous member has signed. Any unsigned vacant spaces should be reported to the Secretary when you make your return. A member who fails to report unsigned spaces may be held liable for the value of the missing stamps.
5. A purchases slip must be completed and returned to the Packet Secretary whether purchases have been made or not.
6. Neither the Society nor the Packet Secretary can be held liable for any members' defaults or debts, or for sheets, stamps or packets lost.
7. The packet must be forwarded to the next member on the control sheet (Postal List) by REGISTERED POST. The postal receipt must be held by the sender for at least one month after date of posting.
8. Subject to week-end and public holiday delay, the packet must be sent to the next member within 48 hours of receipt.
9. The Packet Secretary reserves the right to refuse any undesirable sheets or specimens, without assigning any reason. He also reserves the right to remove any name from the circulation lists without assigning any reason.
10. Any member making any remarks on sheets of other members must sign his (or her) name in full. If this is not complied with, rule No. 9 may become operative.
11. Members are expected to use Club booklets of the accepted size (8 vo).
12. Packets will not be sent abroad.
13. No member under the age of 21 years will be placed on the circulation lists.
14. Rules are subject to alteration at the absolute discretion of the Packet Secretary.

The Treasurer says PLEASE PAY PROMPTLY

A number of subscriptions are still outstanding for the current year. The Treasurer wishes to draw the attention of members to new wording of Rule 13 of the Society, under which members who fail to pay their subscriptions by April 30th are liable to forfeit their membership at the discretion of the Secretary and Treasurer. Members who have not yet sent the subscription of 7s 6d are advised to do so without delay.

POSTAL STUDY CIRCLES

Our Co-ordinator of Studies, A. E. Stephenson, wishes to let members who have written regarding various Study Circles know they have not been forgotten. At present he is trying to arrange circulation lists for certain of these groups.

STAMP COLLECTING

If new readers of Stamp Collecting will take out their subscriptions through the Society we can add commission on these subscriptions to Society funds. Full details can be obtained from our Hon. Treasurer, J. P. Macaskie, 23, Thornhill Avenue, Lindley, Huddersfield. A 30/- a year subscription to Stamp Collecting is a well worthwhile investment.

The suggested programme of our Annual Convention, to be held at Bournemouth, September 22nd to 25th, at the Linden Hall Hydro, will be found in this issue. Final arrangements will appear at a later date. All activities are under one roof, and Mr. Fred Walker is anxious to show what the South can produce, so plan your holiday and bring the family to this delightful resort. Book now.

J. C. C.

OUR SECRETARY REPORTS

FELLOWSHIP OF THE SOCIETY

The attention of Members is drawn to the interim rules governing the award of Fellowships. Nominations should be sent to me, on forms obtainable from me for the purpose, at least two months prior to the date of the Annual General Meeting.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP LIST (to 29th February)

Part I—New Members

- 588. LIGHTFOOT, E. G. H., 19, Victoria Street, Aberdeen. C.B.N.
- 589. LIGHTFOOT, O. M., Mrs, 19, Victoria Street, Aberdeen. C.B.N.
- 590. CAMPKIN, R. S., 95, Saxon Crescent, Horsham, Sussex. C.
- 591. SMILLIE, I. S., Balcarres, Albany Road, Broughty Ferry W., Dundee. C.B.N.
- 592. MITCHELL, A. J., The Little House, 11a, Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells, Kent. C.R., C.R.2, C.S., C.L., D.C.P.
- 593. FAIRBANKS, G. A., 54, Oakland Avenue, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. C.R.1, C.R.2, V.P.B.C.L.
- 594. HOROBIN, K., 407, Gleadless Road, Sheffield, 2. C.
- 595. CHRISTIANSON, Jnr., W. D., Clarkson, Ontario. C.B.N.
- 596. BLEASE, J. H., Lausanne, 78, Bradley Road, Trowbridge, Wilts. C.B.N.
- 597. O'MEARA, J. S., Lt.-Col., F.R.P.S.L., P.O. Box 338, Quebec, P.Q., Canada. C.B.N.
- 598. KNIGHT, E. H., 11, Cedar, Pointe Claire, Lakeshore, P.Q., Canada. C.B.N.

Part II—Members missed from October listing

- 71. WRIGHT, D. C., 51, Forbesfield Road, Aberdeen. C.
- 556. DUFFIELD, W. C., 12, Gloucester Gardens, Ilford, Essex. C.
- 557. MACNAMARA, G., c/o National Bank, Ltd., 34, College Green, Dublin. C.B.N.
- 558. SINTON, J. H., F.R.P.S.L., 19, North Avenue, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 3. C., C.R.-C.Q.
- 559. FURNESS, G. H., 18, Golf Links Road, Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset. C.B.N.
- 560. REID, J. S., 29, Giffnock Park Avenue, Giffnock, Glasgow. C.
- 561. KENNINGTON, P., Ibis Lodge, Hellesdon Road, Norwich. C.
- 562. LANCE, G. N., M.Sc., 74, Chalkpit Lane, Dorking, Surrey. C., C.G.C.
- 563. HIRST, S. F., Dr., 1, Albany Avenue, Eccleston Park, Prescott, Lancs. C.
- 564. HITCHCOCK, J. N., Mowbray, Arundel, Sussex. C., C.G.C.

Part III—Changes of Address

- 187. BARTON, G. E. C., Parkstone, Ward Avenue, Cowes, I.O.W.
- 496. WOODALL, R. G., Forest Cottage, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset.
- 505. BURR, R., 778, Valour Road, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.
- 406. PRIESTLEY, E. C., Col., O.B.E., 7, Inverleith Place, Edinburgh, 4.

Part IV—Re-instatements

- 138. McCREADY, A. L., Cobden, Ontario, Canada. C.B.N., P.L.
- 210. RICHARDSON, E. A., 217, Columbia Street, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A. C.B.N.

Part V—Resignations

- 64. HEARN, G.L.
- 247. SMITH, I. G.
- 294. CHAPMAN, W. C.

Part VI—Corrigenda

- 553. VARLEY, H. B. Alter membership number to 554.
- 586. GRAY, W. B. G. Alter initials to W. B. C.
- 331. HANDS, E. C., Lt.-Col. Alter initials to S. E. (Correct in handbook).
- 489. KINGSCOTE, H. R. F. Alter Berwickshire to Berks.
- 93. ROBERTSON, W. A. Number shown wrongly as 481 in last issue.

RULES OF THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY

Books can be borrowed for any period up to four weeks.

Postage must be paid both ways ; in the case of expensive books, by registered post.

Members must exercise the greatest possible care of books borrowed. Apart from their cost, some cannot be replaced.

The loan charges appear in brackets in the following list, and those shown with * must be sent by registered post.

CANADA

S.G.No.	Mint.	Used.	S.G.No.	Mint.	Used.	S.G.No.	Mint.	Used.
196	6d	2d	229	8d	1d	266	8d	2d
196a	12/6	6/6	230	1/3	—	267	6d	1d
196a Block of 4	—	30/-	231	3/-	2d	268	—	8d
197	1/6	1d	234	60/-	—	269	1/-	—
198	1/6	1d	235	10/-	10d	270	4/-	2/-
199	10d	1d	236	4/6	—	271	10d	4d
200	1/3	1d	237	3/9	—	272	1/6	1/3
201	1/6	1d	239	1/6	1d	273	2/6	1/9
202	1/6	1d	240	1/6	—	274	2/6	1/-
202a	7/6	7/6	241	16/6	3/6	275	4d	1d
203	1/6	1d	243	4/-	—	276	4d	1d
204	8d	1d	244	3/-	3d	277	4/-	2/6
205	8d	1d	245	3/-	4d	278	1/6	10d
205a	7/6	4d	246	9d	1d	279	1/3	4d
206	7/6	2d	248	7d	1d	280	1/6	1/-
206a	5/6	2d	248a	3/3	—	281	2/-	4d
207	—	5/-	249	8d	1d	282	4/-	—
208	—	8d	251	2/6	6d	283	8/-	1/6
209	3/-	6d	252	2/6	6d	284	30/-	10/-
210	—	6d	252a	4/-	—	285	65/-	—
			253	—	8d	286	4/6	4/-

1931 2c. Green, 2c. Scarlet, 2c. Brown, **STRIP OF 3 EACH**
 one stamp shows "Cock-eyed" variety mint **£3**
 2c. Carmine Coil, joined Strip of 4 mint, stamped on reverse
 across join "May 11, 1915". **RARE.** **£5**

211	—	6d	254	2/-	10d	287	3/6	6d
212	7/6	6d	254a	2/9	10d	288	6d	3d
212 Block of 4	30/-	—	255	3/6	6d	289	5d	2d
213	8/-	6d	255a	3/-	4d	290	1/3	8d
214	10/-	2/6	255b	—	1/-	291	1/9	10d
215	—	5/-	256	13/-	3/6	292	4/-	—
216	1/3	1/-	256 Block of 4	52/-	15/-	293	2/-	4d
216 Joined Pairs	3/-	—	257	—	6d	294	2/6	1/3
216 Toronto Coils	12/6	—	257 Joined Pair	1/9	—	295	3/6	9d
217	5/-	—	257a Vertical Pair	2/-	—	296	50/-	3/-
218	6/-	—	257b	75/-	—	297	55/-	7/-
218a	1/9	1/9	258 Pairs with join	5/-	—	298	1/3	1/-
219	1/6	9d	258a Imperf Between	3/9	—	299	1/6	9d
220	1/9	6d	259 Single	—	1/-	300	1/3	9d
221	3/-	6d	260	10/-	12/-	300a	9d	4d
222	3/-	6d	261	15/-	—	301	9d	3d
223	—	1/-	262	7/6	—	300 Re-entry	£1/-	—
224	1/6	10d	260/262 Block of Four	130/-	—	302	3/-	3/-
224a	20/-	—	263a	10d	—	306	1/3	6d
224b	15/-	—	264	12/6	—	307	1/6	8d
225	35/-	—	265	—	6/-	307 Joined Pair	3/6	—
226	15/-	—				308	10d	5d
227	25/-	—				309	1/3	4d
228	6d	1d				310	20/-	16/-
						314	1/6	—
						314a	5d	1d

J. E. LEA

14 EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER, 2

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MAPLE LEAVES

JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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

Coombe Leigh, Chestfield Road, Whitstable, Kent.

Published Quarterly and issued to Members.

Additional Copies, 2/- Post Free

Advertising Rates: Whole Page, £2 15s; Half Page, £1 10s;
Quarter Page, 17s 6d—each number.

Vol. 4 No. 4

JULY, 1952

Whole No. 24

Notes and Comments

The few weeks between going to press and the preparation for the next issue have passed quickly, and here we are back at work. At this time of year philatelic enthusiasm has severe competition, particularly enhanced by the spell of glorious weather, and strong determination is required to resist the needs of the garden and the call of the golf course! May we extend a sincere thank you to those who answered the call for material for the Journal and have considerably lightened the editorial task. Please keep on writing.

Although there has been a first class response for contributions, and we have some material in hand, we shall soon be thinking of the October issue and shall want even more. The only disappointing feature has been the lack of contributors willing to take on a regular feature. We shall have one more to add to Vice-President Leo Baresh in that Dan C. Meyerson is prepared to give us a quarterly column of "Your Newfoundland Questions Answered," and this will commence in October. Please let us have your questions as quickly as possible and you can have an authoritative reply from one of the greatest experts on the philately of Newfoundland.

Who is going to tackle two remaining vital subjects: Postal History and Group News?

Once again we have a series of articles over a very wide field and include at least three overseas contributions, all by famous names in the B.N.A. world. The excellent reception given to our first effort as Editor will, we hope, be maintained by the quality we shall continue to try to put before you.

We still want more advertisers, both from the trade and from our members. You can help by putting the following three practices into regular use:—

- (1) Use our columns to advertise items you have to sell or wish to buy.
- (2) Persuade your local dealer to support us if only to the extent of quarter page per issue (only 17/6 a time—£3 10s 0d a year).
- (3) Support our advertisers by giving them your business, **and** mention Maple Leaves when writing to them.

The gremlin or printer's devil had a "go" at our last issue. In particular the advertisement pages were all over the place and printing of the Magazine itself started on the wrong side (left page instead of right). Also the first short line on page 64 (Exchange Section Chatter) line 7, should have been the last of those short lines and not the first!

By the way, Ossie Fraser thinks that other officers should display their photographic charms beside their columns, and asks for one of our President J. C. C., and also for one of the Editor!! We replied that there was a limit to our readers' endurance!

Don't forget Convention at Bournemouth in September. Fred Walker's latest details appear (we hope) in this issue. (They haven't arrived at the time of writing this). His address has been given wrongly lately, and for the benefit of you all **please make a note** of it now. It is "Basford," 57, Richmond Park Avenue, Bournemouth.

It has been suggested that the first four numbers of Maple Leaves, which were cyclostyled in quarto size and have been out of print for some time, should be reprinted. The proposal is that this should be done in one booklet, the same size as the present publication, and then Members and Societies could bind the issues to date and have a complete copy of the early volumes in one cover.

We are prepared to reprint Nos. 1-4 (which is the whole of Volume 1) in this manner **if the demand warrants it**. Please let us know if **you** would wish to have a reprinted copy of the first Volume in the present size if it were available.

If demand warrants it we are also prepared to provide lettered binding cases "MAPLE LEAVES," Vols. 1-4, Numbers 1-?, undertake the binding (if you send your copies to us), provide missing numbers to complete your sets, and get out a cumulative index, from the beginning to the date we close this present Volume, to be bound into each set. Do you want this service? If so send a postcard to us, and on the strength of the response we will go into the question of cost. The more who want it, the cheaper it will be.

The Post Office Department of Canada have announced that a Red Cross Conference Stamp will be issued in July to commemorate the International Red Cross Conference that will be held in Toronto. The stamp is being manufactured (their word!) by the Canadian Bank Note Co. and will be bi-coloured. It will first be printed by line-engraved process in light blue and the red cross will be superimposed on this engraved printing by the off-set process. Only on two other occasions has Canada issued bi-coloured postage stamps—the Map stamp of 1898 and the Royal Visit in 1939.

Member Charles Hornal received a Gold Award for his display of Aden (not Canada!) at "SATISE" (South Africa). This is his third award in a row.

It is a pleasure to report the formation of three new Local Groups, they and their Contact Members are as follows:

North Fife.—J. Carstairs, 18, Melbourne Place, St. Andrews.

Gloucestershire.—A. Walker, 40, Bath Road, Cheltenham.

East Anglia (Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambs.).—C. E. Shipton, The Old Forge, Highton Green, Rattlesden, Bury St. Edmunds.

Will members in these areas please rally round and make these new groups successful.

The following members have agreed to act as Leaders to the undernoted Study Circles, members interested please contact:—

Pre-Cancels.—G. E. L. Manley, Whales Farm, West Chiltington, Near Pulborough, Sussex.

Railway and T.P.O.s.—L. F. Gillam, Maltby Hall School, Maltby, Near Rotherham, Yorks.

News from the Groups was extremely late in coming to hand, and when the President wrote his notes only four Contact Members had proffered any information. In the post of the last two or three days, long after the bulk of the Journal had gone to press, in have come reports from practically every Group. It is not possible to deal with this without cancelling type already set and paying twice for the print concerned—so none of your reports appear in this issue. The Editor regrets—but he has so little spare time that the bulk of the Journal **must** be out of the way nearly six weeks before the date of publication. Who will come forward to collate this information every quarter and ease one of the difficult situations which always arises?

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS

The final arrangements for Convention in the capable hands of F. Walker are nearing completion and appear in this issue. Do not forget that we want **you** to assist in the success of this event by your personal attendance if it is at all possible. Whether you can come or not, please participate in the various displays. To remind you what they are, I set them out below:—

- (a) **Group Displays (Competitive).** Each local Study Group is invited to send a display of four or eight sheets. Any B.N.A. subject may be chosen. The display may be either a Competitive Display by any number of members of the Group, or one given by one or two specified members of the Group. Displays must show the names of all members contributing.
- (b) **Contributed Class (Competitive).** This class is open to all members to contribute displays of 4, 8 or 12 sheets of any interesting subjects of B.N.A.
- (c) **Research and Study Class (Competitive).** This class is open to all members to contribute displays of 4, 8 or 12 sheets of any subject of their own study or research in B.N.A. Philately.

All Members contributing should see that their exhibits are sent to be in the hands of the Convener of Exhibits, Stanley H. Godden, by early September. There will be plenty of space, so let us all help to make a really worth while display and place C.P.S. of G.B. on a sound footing in the West Country.

If you have not yet reserved your accommodation, please write our member F. Walker as soon as possible, marking your envelope "Convention" in the top left corner. The Linden Hall Hydro, where all the meetings and activities will take place, is a most delightful hotel in every way. It has every facility that could be desired, and it is hoped we shall have a record attendance, bearing in mind that the family and those who are not interested in the hobby will find much to entertain themselves in one of the most popular holiday resorts in the British Isles. Please also remember to send a few items for the Convention Auction to D. Gardner, 20, Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie, Lanarkshire. The printed Auction List will be going to press shortly, so please attend to this at once. Special entertainment will be provided for the ladies and for the children of members who come to Bournemouth, and I can assure you that a good time will be enjoyed by all present. You cannot afford to miss this happy annual reunion, and I look forward to seeing you all at the Linden Hall Hydro, Bournemouth, September 22nd to 25th.

I understand that a coach load of members of the Southampton Philatelic Society will visit the Convention on one day. Many of our members who hope to be at the Convention were present at the 34th Philatelic Congress at Southampton, where two study groups operated under our leadership. Finally, may I appeal to the Group Contact Members in the various areas to let the Editor have reports of Group activities. He tells me once again he has only information from four Groups. As we have sixteen of these Groups in operation, this really is not good enough.

RECENT AUCTION REALISATIONS

Messrs. Robson Lowe Ltd.					£	s.	d.
Collection Small Heads, 9,300 stamps	...	...	...	...	290	0	0
1898 Victoria 2c. booklet, complete	...	...	...	...	43	0	0
Small Cents, the study, 90 stamps	...	...	...	...	17	0	0
Dated cancellations on Small Heads, 669 stamps	...	...	...	...	40	0	0
1888/97 6c. Mint corner block of 8, one the MAJOR RE-ENTRY	...	...	...	...	34	0	0

Messrs. H. R. Harmer Ltd.

1897 Jubilee to \$1 unused	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	0
1897 .. \$2 ..	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	0
1897 .. \$4 ..	...	...	...	...	...	11	10	0
1897 .. \$5 ..	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	0
1873 15c. Script watermark fine used	.....	...	...	...	...	34	0	0

CONVENTION—BOURNEMOUTH, 1952

Convention arrangements brought up to date are now as follows:—

Monday, September 22nd

- 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. Arrival of Members and reception by the President, supported by Bournemouth Members of the Society.
- 8 p.m. Paper and Display. Mr Stanley Godden. Interesting items from my Canadian Collection.

Tuesday, September 23rd

- 10 a.m. Meeting of the Executive Committee.
- 11.30 a.m. Annual General Meeting.
- 2.30 p.m. Study Circle. Mr Leo Baresh. Canada Pre-Adhesives and Postal History.
- also Exhibition Judging.
- 7 p.m. Reception and Dinner (Presentation of Awards).

Wednesday, September 24th

- 10 a.m. Study Circle. Mr Nugent Clougher. Canada Pence Issues and Small Cents.
- also Special Ladies' Outing arranged by Miss Joan Bromley.
- 2.15 p.m. Motor Coach Outing to Christchurch and Romsey Abbey.
- 8 p.m. Paper and Display. Mrs Stanley Barratt. Capex Award Collection of Newfoundland.

Thursday, September 25th

- 10 a.m. Auction.
- 2.15 p.m. Motor Coach Outing to Corfe Castle and Swanage.
- 7 p.m. Special Family Party Dinner.
- 8 p.m. Paper and Display. Mr W. E. Lea. Rarities and Special Items of Canada.

For members who decide to come to Bournemouth for the prior week-end of Saturday, and Sunday, September 20/21st, special arrangements will be made for a Display and Study Circle.

An effort will be made to show a projection of the film "Stagecoach to the Stars," prepared by the National Film Board of Canada for the Post Office Department, as shown at "Capex."

Mr Walker has already made all bookings he has received, but will all intending visitors to Bournemouth who have not already done so please send their requirements for rooms as early as possible, and not later than July 25th, to:—

Mr W. N. Bosworth,
70, Iddesleigh Road,
Bournemouth,

who will enter the bookings at Linden Hall as he receives them.

Mr Walker will be back from Canada by August 20th and hopes to have all particulars of visitors' requirements by then, so that everything possible can be done to make a successful Convention.

C.P.S. CONVENTION AUCTION

LINDEN HALL HYDRO, BOURNEMOUTH

Thursday, 25th September, 1952, at 10 a.m.

Lots received up to the last date on which the Editor can accept copy are short in their numbers, but strong in quality. I want at least another 100-150 lots, and as I am starting on the catalogue this week, please send in your material for sale quickly. Catalogues, price 6d each, post free, should be available by the end of July. All lots are insured by me, sales commission is 10 per cent., and all profits go to the Convention Fund. Please include at least one gift lot. B.N.A. material preferred, but a limited number of items of an interesting and attractive philatelic nature are acceptable. With certain exceptions, lots will be available for inspection at viewer's expense, and prompt return is essential. For your information here are a few of the items which you may expect to see in the catalogue.

Pence Issues

Approximately 20 lots, including all values except the 12d. There is a 3d. on cover with hand-struck MONEY-LETTER, a re-entry on a 10d., and several interesting examples of pence issues with forged perforations; two of those are used on piece, with one a dated copy. Mr R. W. T. Lees-Jones has vetted most of those, and his opinion will be embodied in the catalogue description.

1859 Issue

On cover, franked with the 12½c. major re-entry.

Small Cents

On covers the 3c. indian red dated 1870 and the 3c. rose-red dated 1873.

Modern Issues

Some very fine lots of mint and many unmounted. They are in sets of singles or blocks of four, and include many imprint blocks. The 1932 (Medallion) and the 1935 sets are in blocks of four, and there is a block of 20 of the 2c. 1937 experimental die 10, with the imprint in the centre of the bottom margin. O.H.M.S. in mint singles perforated, overprinted O.H.M.S., and overprinted G, including the 50c. timber. Two lots of booklets make up the complete set of six booklets of the revised issue, and the other the dollar gift books in English and French.

First Official Flights

The Trans Canada Air Mail, 1st March, 1939. This is the complete set of 40 covers, all back-stamped and in very fine condition.

Canada Collection

A very nice general collection of Canada, estimated value £70-£75 (subject unsold before the issue of the catalogue).

Water Colour Illustrations

These are water colour enlargements of part of various stamps, showing the positioning of the secret dates. They are the work of a member who spent a long period in hospital, and they are very well done. They vary in size up to about 4in. x 3in. Estimated value about £2.

Booklet Pane

This is a probable for the catalogue. A full pane of six of the Queen Victoria 2c. mint.

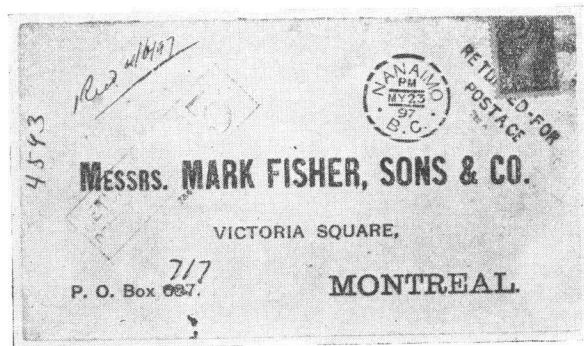
Gift Lots

New Zealand 1951 Victory set used. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 1d. values of the Auckland Exhibition set mint and the centennial set used.

Other Lots

Among the miscellaneous lots will be included some Coronation sets in bulk, with a number of British Colonial issues, including blocks of the Canadian unrevised issue; all are mint. The valuation will be approximately 25 per cent. below face value. It is hoped to include material of a type which will be attractive to all types of collectors.

Descriptions will be as accurate as I can make them. The mint modern issues mentioned above are all in first-class condition, but due to the risk of damage these will not be sent out for inspection, but full details will be supplied to anyone interested. All enquiries to the Auctioneer, Mr D. Gardner, 20, Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie.



AN INTERESTING COVER

BY THE EDITOR

The above photograph is of a cover which has recently been added to the editorial collection. In the first instance it bears a lovely strike of the NANAIMO broken ring cancellation which has recently been receiving much interest in B.N.A. circles across the Atlantic.

Secondly, the cover was apparently posted without a stamp affixed or any franking at all. It therefore collected two markings "RETURNED—FOR POSTAGE" at top right and "RETURNED FOR DEFICIENT POSTAGE 3c." at centre left. The first of these markings is recorded by Jarrett as 722a, the second is similar to his 734 (which he attributes to Belleville), but his illustration does not show the currency "c" after the figure 3.

A 3c. vermillion small head was eventually affixed, and is apparently cancelled by an ordinary circular cancellation which, unfortunately, is completely illegible apart from the date JU. 3, 1897. The cover is endorsed on the front in manuscript "Rec'd 4/6/97."

On the reverse is a straight forward circular marking reading "DEAD LETTER OFFICE, CANADA," and bearing the date MAY 31, 1897.

THE NANAIMO BROKEN RING CANCELLATION

Whilst known for some time, this has always been considered as a local mutilation of a normal ring type, like the WOOTON-UNDER-EDGE Maltese

Cross, but the recent finding of an identical production from SCHREIBER, Ont., aroused the attention of Dr. Alfred Whitehead, and he and Frank W. Campbell got their heads together.

Mr Campbell solved the puzzle by showing that the postmark is "cut down," "altered" or "turned down" from the squared circle postmark which first appeared in 1893.

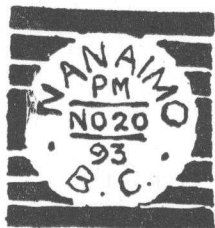


Fig. 1

Copies of both postmarks, SCHREIBER and NANAIMO, have now been found in their original state (as Fig. 1) and efforts are being made to close the date gap and ascertain when the alterations were made. The marking on the cover is the earliest date of the altered type recorded so far. How these two postmarks, in use hundreds of miles apart, came to be altered identically is a fresh mystery for Canadian postmark specialists.

NEWFOUNDLAND PLATE NUMBER BLOCKS

By FRERES MEYERSON

Strange as it may seem, the newly-awakened interest in Newfoundland Plate Blocks on this side of the Atlantic is a result of the work of the Plate Block Group of the British North America Philatelic Society under the very capable leadership of Major K. Hamilton White of Vancouver, B.C. This Group gathered together an astounding amount of information on Canadian Plate Blocks, and they had their findings published in booklet form by the Stanley Stamp Co. of Vancouver, B.C.

Since a good many collectors of Canadian stamps also collect Newfoundland stamps it was a natural corollary that interest in Newfoundland Plate Blocks should be stimulated. Most Newfoundland collectors were aware that the entire last set, Scott Nos. 253-266 (S.G. 276-289), with the exception of the 4c., No. 256 (S.G. 279), and the 7c., No. 258 (S.G. 281), exist in the later printings with 5 digit plate numbers in all four corners of the pane of 100. The 4c., No. 269 (S.G. 293) and the 5c. Cabot No. 270 (S.G. 294) also were issued with 5 digit plate numbers in the late printings. The 30c. No. 267 (S.G. 290) and the "TWO

CENT" overprint, No. 268 (S.G. 292), and the 7c. Airmail No. C19 (S.G. 291) printed by the Canadian Bank Note Co. in sheets of 200 (four panes of 50), each had a 5 digit plate number in the lower left corner of the lower left pane of 50.

Going back over the earlier issues, we find that Boggs lists a number on the 1c., 2c. and 3c. values of the 1919 Caribou Issue, as well as a number on the 1c., 2c. and 3c. values of the 1931-37 issue. However, casual correspondence with Newfoundland collectors speedily taught us that there were far more plate numbers than we had been led to believe. We appointed ourselves a clearing house and received wonderful co-operation from Joe Chambers, B.N.A.P.S. No. 545, Alex. MacMaster, B.N.A.P.S. No. 484, E. H. Hiscock, B.N.A.P.S. No. 234, W. E. Lea, B.N.A.P.S. No. 687, and Leo Baresh, B.N.A.P.S. No. 575.

The result of our own endeavours, coupled with the information received from our correspondents, can be found in the following list:—

<i>Scott</i>	<i>S.G.</i>	<i>Position</i>	
83	88	R4 U.R.	
115	130	RC. 2	3, +
116	131	2+	
117	132	LC. 1+	
133	151	2 L.L.	
164	181	2 L.L.	
164	Comb perf 13.5 x 13.8	2 L.L.	
164	Line perf 14 x 14	2 L.L.	
165	Comb perf 13.5 x 13.8	2 L.L.	3 U.R.
173	Comb perf 13.5 x 13.8	2 L.L.	
183	209	1 U.L. +	2 U.L.
184	222	1 U.L. +	2 U.L. 3 U.L. 4 U.R. 5 U.R. 6 U.L.
184	Line perf 14.1 x 14.1	222	4 U.R. +
185	210	R2U.L. +	R3U.L. +
186	223	R1U.L. +	R2U.L. + R3U.L. + 4 U.L. +
186	Line perf 13.7 x 13.7	223	R3U.L. +
186	Line perf 14.1 x 14.1	223a	R1U.L. +
187	211	R1U.L. +	2 U.L. 3 U.L. +
189	224	R2U.L.	
189	Line perf 13.7 x 13.7	224	R2U.L.
191	Die 2	225b	R2U.L. 3 U.L. 4 U.L. 5 U.R. 6 U.R. 7 U.R.

In the case of Nos. 115, 116 and 117 (S.G. 130-132), the prefixed "RC" and "LC" mean Right and Left Centre respectively. Those without a prefix have been reliably reported without any information as to the exact position.

In the case of Nos. 185 to 191 (S.G. 210 to 225b), the prefix "R" signifies that the plate number is reversed. Those with an asterisk have been reliably reported, but not seen by the authors.

<i>Scott</i>	<i>S.G. No.</i>	<i>Plate No.</i>	<i>Scott</i>	<i>S.G. No.</i>	<i>Plate No.</i>
253	276	42430 All positions	260	283	43838 All positions
253	276	43965 Do.	261	284	41789 Do.
254	277	43078 Do.	262	285	41794 Do.
254	277	43968 Do.	263	286	41796 Do.
255	278	43066 Do.	264	287	41795 Do.
255	278	43967 Do.	265	288	41791 Do.
257	280	43966 Do.	266	289	41793 Do.
259	282	41601 Do.	269	293	43359 Do.
260	283	43702 Do.	270	294	43476 Do.

In addition to the positions listed above, portions or all of the plate number in a

different type are occasionally found at the left centre of the sheet or at the top centre.

<i>Scott</i>	<i>S.G.</i>	<i>Plate</i>	<i>Position</i>
267	290	1	All positions. Lower left block also has number "No. 1 16367"
C19	291	1	Do. "No. 1 16479"

The last two stamps were printed by the Canadian Bank Note Co. of Ottawa.

THE DIE DIFFERENCES, 1857 - 7½d. and 1859 - 12½ c.

by F.B. (383)



The 7½d.—1857



The 12½c.—1859



It is noticeable that at Position A (see drawing at left) the Middle Jewel in Diadem is rounded, whereas the 1859 die shows this jewel as rectangular. There is diagonal shading in the four spandrels of the 7½d., whereas the shading of the 1859 is at right-angles, and there are additional nearly vertical shading lines.

At right of Queen's shoulder (looking at the stamp) the shading dots on Queen's face are heavier on the 1857 stamp, and at position B in a different position relative to parting of the hair. Also the right eyebrow on the 1857 is completely rounded, whereas on the 1859 it is somewhat flattened just past the middle. The lettering in the oval is heavier on the 1859, and oval in a slightly different position relative to rectangular frame lines.

AIR LETTER SHEETS

By P. MARSDEN (392)

My interest in the 10c and 15c air letter sheets of 1951 was aroused by seeing the listing by a dealer of two varieties of the 10c blue value. This variety consisted of a variation in the ornament between the words "Air Mail" and "Par Avion" round the lower side of the winged or crowned circle at the left. I obtained one of each variety and compared them with two used and one mint sheets which I already had; I found the following variations:—

	Stamp Size (m.m.)	Span of wings	Length of the word "Canada"	Construc. of Orna- ment	Size of type on reverse
A	35.5 x 22.25	35 mm	20 mm	+	1.5 mm high
B	34.5 x 21.25	34 mm	19.25 mm	+	Slightly more than 1 mm high, but lines of wording as much as 1.5 mm less in length than in A.
C	35.0 x 21.75	35 mm	19.75 mm	+	1.5 mm high
D	36.0 x 22.5	34.5 mm	19.75 mm	∴	1.5 mm high

The example of type A which I have is used and dated 12th September, 1950, and would appear to have been the earliest printing. I also have an unused copy. The example of type B is used and dated January 4th, 1951. Both types C and D are unused.

The difference between type A and type B is very clear from the reverse, in order that the text in larger type may take up but little more space than the smaller type the spacing between the English and French text is reduced. A further characteristic of D is that the lowermost line of shading in the sky just below the nose of the aeroplane, instead of being straight, or nearly so as it is in the other three types, undulates to accommodate the instruments projecting from the plane and the peaks of the hills in the background.

I have but two copies of the 15c red and blue air letter sheet. The main differences here are in the size of the impression of the red 15c stamp and the size of type used on the reverse.

A stamp 34.0mm x 21.75mm type 1.5mm high.

B stamp 33.5mm x 21.25mm type slightly over 1mm high.

In both cases the "wing span" is 34.5mm, the word "Canada" below measures 19.5mm long, and the ornament is of the construction of type D of the ten cent value.

What, exactly, these observations imply I would hesitate to say, but these notes may stimulate other members to examine their air letter sheets, and then more information may come to light. I have no knowledge that these differences have been noted before apart from that mentioned in my first paragraph.

CANADA'S 2c REGISTERED 1875-96

By LOUIS S. CROSBY, Banff, Alberta

(Reproduced from "Popular Stamps," September, 1944)



Here we have a very attractive stamp which seems to have escaped the attention of the specialist or at least one which has been neglected by Philatelic writers; yet those of us who have spent years collecting its sister, the 3c Small Queen Victoria, 1870-97, have noted the similarity of colour and paper year by year where these two stamps appear on the same cover.

This also applies to perforation, perhaps to a lesser extent. I notice an article recently, where some-one reported discovering a copy of this stamp perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ and I wondered at the time if it were not possibly $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, so I took the trouble to carefully check the perforation on 100 copies of the orange and red orange shades of this stamp, using an English gauge giving $\frac{1}{8}$ s and $\frac{1}{4}$ and which agrees exactly with one illustrated in Jarrett's Hand Book, page 43. The following results were obtained:

12	x	12	x	12	x	12	77
12	x	12	x	12	x	$11\frac{3}{4}$	3
12	x	$11\frac{3}{4}$	x	$11\frac{3}{4}$	x	12	1
12	x	$11\frac{3}{4}$	x	$11\frac{3}{4}$	x	$11\frac{3}{4}$	1
12	x	$11\frac{3}{4}$	x	12	x	$11\frac{3}{4}$	9
12	x	$11\frac{1}{2}$	x	12	x	$11\frac{1}{2}$	7
$11\frac{3}{4}$	x	12	x	$11\frac{3}{4}$	x	12	2

From this it will be observed that I found none perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ as we understand all the standard catalogues which give $11\frac{1}{2}$ for top and bottom and 12 for the sides, yet I found 7 copies out of 100 which are $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$. This is an interesting fact and would indicate that the perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ combs used for some of the small cents were set horizontally in the perforation machines; whereas, in the case of the Registration Stamp, they were only set vertically when they replaced the normal 12 gauge—yet this is not so where combs of gauge $11\frac{1}{2}$ were used.

The Rose Carmine shade of the Registered 2c only seems to exist with perf. 12x12 but some of the later printing in the Vermillion shades are found perf. 12½x12 matching the 3c Vermillion Postage. Jarrett in his price section places a (?) question mark after his number 168a 11½ x 12 indicating he doubts its existence. Scott and Gibbons only list this stamp as 12x12. Well, so much for perforations. I have a copy perforated right down the centre lengthwise and imperforated on the edge.

Now for a few words about colour and shades of colour, which, we all must agree, is one of the collector's most vexing problems. My good friend, Fred Jarrett, seems to be the only one who really attacked the

matter thoroughly, but even he could have developed his listing on the orange and vermilion shades somewhat, as he has done in the case of the 3c. It must be quite confusing to the inexperienced collector when they refer to the different catalogues to find such a variety as now exists.

Let us take a look at them, taking both the 2c Registered and 3c Small Queen, which I think we may safely assume were printed from the same lots of ink as occasion demanded. Of course, there would be more printing of the 3c but from 1875 onward we should always be able to find dated copies of the 3c which would match all printings of the 2c Registered. If you look up your catalogues you will find the following to be true:

JARRETT			GIBBONS			SCOTT		
3c Queen			2c Register			3c Queen		
Year. No. Color.	Yr. No. Col.		Year. No. Color.	No. Col.		Year. No. Color.	No. Col.	
1870 126 Indian red			'70 83 Indian red					
'71 130 rose			'70 84 rose red			'70 36a rose		
'72 133 red			'76 85 dull red	R1 orange		'70 36 dull red		
'75 135 dull ver.	'75 168 orng.		'76 86 or. red	R2 or. red				F1 orange
'77 136 vermilion	169 or. rd.							
'88 137 vermilion	'89 170 verm.		'88 106 bright ver.	R3 vermil.		37 vermilion	F1a vermil.	
'88 138 rose car.	'88 car. rose		'88 105 rose car.	R4 Brk. red		37a car. red	F2 scarlet	
Note—Some of Jarrett's numbers omitted.			Why brick red instead of rose carmine for R4?			Why scarlet instead of carmine red for F2?		

Jarrett mentions, when speaking of cancellations found on this stamp that they are often pen cancelled with the number assigned to the letter upon which the stamp was used, also with strokes and crosses, Post Masters initials, etc. This is so, but they are also found with many interesting cancellations as examination of the 100 stamps previously mentioned revealed, some of which bear two or more types on one stamp. The analysis is as follows:— Pen 23, Town 5, Cork 46, Registered 11, Bars 9, Targets 5, 4-Ring Numeral 1, 2-Ring Numeral 1.

Jarrett further points out the rather scarcity of the large "R" within the oval on the stamp, which may be accounted for by the fact that this cancelling iron did not come into use according to him until 1892. See his Type 1474, page 551. This is incorrect, however, as I have this Type on cover from Lloydtown, Ont., to King P.O., Ont., dated Oct. 24, 1888, and another from Dunchurch, June 3rd, 1890. Of course, it is quite a few years since Mr. Jarrett published his fine work, and no doubt he and

many others are aware of most of these facts. I simply mention them in case they have escaped the notice of some interested collector.

My earliest Registered cover bearing the 2c Registration Stamp is March 7, 1876, and was used in my home Province of P. E. Island from Georgetown to Charlottetown.

I also have a nice cover upon which was used the 2c Registered Rose Carmine tied with the "R" in oval, Type 1474, mailed from Chesterville, Ont., September 10, 1889.

I am sure there is much which can be added to the foregoing, and I would like to see some of the experts develop the matter further, as there is doubtless much to be uncovered regarding our early Registration Stamp.

It would be very nice if the editors of the various catalogues and Price lists could get together and agree on some uniform basis of classification of our Canadian Stamps as to colour, paper and perforation, so the newly initiated into the grand old Hobby may be able to order his wants intelligently.

CANADIAN RAILWAY POST OFFICE CANCELLATIONS (R.P.O.'s)

By E. J. DAVIES (544)

A short time ago I attended a meeting in London of the C.P.S. of Great Britain. The main reason for my attending the meeting was because the "Programme" listed the topic for the meeting, "Railway Post Offices and Cancellations." I soon discovered, however, that regarding the collecting of these cancellations, it was a case of "who knows what" and "how and where can we get information" regarding them? I and other R.P.O. enthusiasts own, or have access to, Mr Shaw's R.P.O. catalogue and latest supplements. This is a marvellous catalogue, giving runs, types of strikes and rarity factors of the strike. It, however, does not give length of usage of various strikes, time used, or other such information necessary for the writing-up of a collection of R.P.O. cancellations. I am not a good writer on any subject, but have decided to stick my neck out with this article. However, if I put what I think I know into words, I can be corrected and other people can come forward with additional ideas, information and—Oh Happy Day!—an acceptable idea for mounting and writing-up of these interesting cancellations.

Mr A. J. H. Richardson states in "Konwiser's & Campbell's Stampless Cover Catalogue of Canada" that the sorting of mails on board train was begun in August, 1853, on the St. Lawrence and Atlantic R.R., with a conductor in charge; Montreal to Sherbrooke and, another, Sherbrooke to Island Pond, Vermont (U.S.A.). I've also read that mail carried by rail in Canada dates back to 1836, when the first railway was built (La Prairie to St. John's P.Q.) Which is correct?

The United States started officially to carry mail on trains 28th August, 1864, and Great Britain carried mail on trains 11th November, 1830. There seems to me some doubt when Canada started to carry mail on board trains. This is one reason why I am writing these words.

There are about 1,200 men, officially named "railway mail clerks," manning Canada's coast to coast Railway Post Offices, and they are appointed by promotion from the Post Offices, and then become, after examinations, a permanent part of the Railway Mail Service. The most important of the trans-continental mail channels (East to West coasts—3,770 miles) is composed of the following:—

1. Halifax & Moncton R.P.O. (C.N.R.—189 miles) Nova Scotia to New Brunswick.
2. Moncton & St. John (C.N.R.—89 miles) in New Brunswick.
3. St. John & Montreal (C.P.R.—482 miles) New Brunswick to Province of Quebec.
4. Montreal & Toronto (C.N.R.—336 miles) Province of Quebec to Ontario.
5. Toronto & Fort William (C.P.R.—812 miles) in Ontario.
6. Fort William & Winnipeg (C.P.R. 419 miles) Ontario to Manitoba.
7. Winnipeg & Moose Jaw (C.P.R.—398 miles) Manitoba to Saskatchewan.
8. Moose Jaw & Calgary (C.P.R.—434 miles) Saskatchewan to Alberta.
9. Calgary & Vancouver (C.P.R.—642 miles) Alberta to British Columbia.

Of the above, the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 7th are all long lines and are broken up into two or three divisions.

Some Canadian R.P.O. cars are almost the world's longest, 72 feet in length. They are usually lettered "Mail & Express." Canadian R.P.O.'s usually deliver letters overnight via carriers (mail men) to any point within 400 to 800 miles.

Canada has some very interesting types of R.P.O.s, and includes some unusual boat runs and part boat runs. International routes for Canadian R.P.O. cars are used interchangeably with the U.S.A. On Prince Edward Island the

Charlottetown and Sackville R.P.O. (C.N.R.) makes connection to the mainland via railway, the car ferry steamer (Prince Edward Island?), then rail again. Best known of the international routes is perhaps the Rouses Point and Albany (United States operated lines are named after points in the U.S.A. only). This route actually runs from Albany in U.S.A. to Montreal, P.Q. It uses U.S.A. clerks and markers, and serves no Canadian local stations. One such United States route operates entirely in Canada, except for a mile or two in Buffalo and Detroit—the Buffalo and Chicago. Canada's Fort Erie and St. Thomas R.P.O. on the same tracks gives local service. Canada also has many routes entering the U.S.A., like the C.N.R.'s Island Pond and Montreal out of Island Pond, Vermont. Another route, C.P.R.'s St. John's and Montreal R.P.O. traverses the width of Maine for hundreds of miles. There are probably many others similar.

I would be delighted to receive any corrections, criticisms and additional information regarding routes, railways, etc., in the hope that, in time, we shall get a full picture of the Railway Mail Service of Canada.

CANCELLATIONS AND POSTMARKS

By L. BARESH (263)

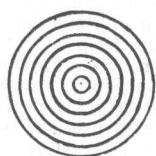


Fig. 1

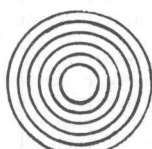


Fig. 2

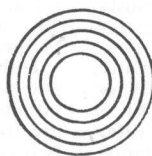


Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 9



Fig. 10



Fig. 11



Fig. 12



Fig. 13



Fig. 14



Fig. 15



Fig. 16



Fig. 17



Fig. 18

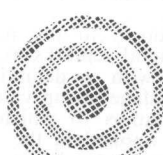


Fig. 19



Fig. 20

Judging by the letters I have received following my notes on cancellations in the April issue, most of the queries seem to apply to groups 3 and 5—the distinctive designs and the Corks cancels generally—and I had to resist the temptation to deal with these out of turn. The CONCENTRIC RING obliterations have, however, first claim to be discussed as they were the first official obliterations introduced by the authority of the Post Office Department and used from April, 1851, onwards. In spite of the many changes made in cancelling rules and devices, they continued to be generally used up to the end of the Nineteenth Century, and can even be found on the Quebec Tercentenary and later issues.

The first to appear were the seven ring types, soon to be followed by six ring types, and later various designs from five down to one ring. Typical examples of all these are shown in illustrations 1 to 7. Whilst the standard strikes are in black, those showing from 7 to 5 rings frequently appear in various colours, and the other types may also exist in colour. There were no definite rules as to the use of coloured inks, and some postmasters may even have used different colour pads simultaneously. Rare exceptions were Belleville, using consistently blue, and Queenston, green.

An interesting variety of the concentric ring cancellations are the intersected types, either horizontally (see illustration 8) or radiating from the centre (see illustrations 9 and 10). These are rather uncommon, suggesting a restricted use at one or two

offices only, but so far I have not seen them on cover. Can any reader help in this connection?

A separate group are the TARGET cancellations, which are concentric ring types with a bull's eye of solid colour in the centre (see illustrations 11-14). These are a later variant appearing mainly on the Small Queens issue. The commonest type has two rings surrounding the bull's eye, but the one-ring target can also be frequently seen. Targets with three and more rings have been little used and are difficult to find.

Most of the targets, especially the two-ring type, were struck in different colours, and the remarks as made under Concentric Rings apply equally to them.

Many of the Targets, being made to individual orders by Postmasters, or cut by themselves, show an even greater variety than applies to Concentric Rings. Apart from variations in the sizes of rings and bull's eyes, they exist in oval shape (see illustration 15) and with various intersections (see illustrations 16-18). On occasions they can also be found struck through cloth (see illustration 19), but possibly the most interesting variety is this type of cancel in the shape of a whorl (see illustration 20). So far I have not seen another copy of this type. Can any reader help?

Unlike some of the other better known and far more expensive groups of cancellations, concentric ring and target cancels are frequently passed over with just one or two copies of each, yet they provide great scope in any collection of cancellations.

BURIED TREASURE

By H. G. WALBURN (177)

Having been requested to write something on Canada Precancels for *Maple Leaves*, I pondered for some time on the question of what particular aspect of the subject to discuss. Presuming, firstly, that C.P.S. (G.B.) members are not generally interested in Canada Precancels, and secondly, that just about all would have an accumulation of Canada postage duplicates, or access to dealer's stocks, it seemed that my best plan would be to draw to your attention the opportunities you have for bringing to light desirable items perhaps even real rarities, that have hitherto gone unnoticed.

Before getting down to the particular, perhaps a few general remarks may be in order. To begin with a definition, and quoting from a postage stamp catalogue—"precancels are stamps to which cancellations have been applied in the sheet by the Government prior to being sold to users, as a means of expediting the handling of large quantity mailings." Many

countries use this method of speeding up the Post Office handling of bulk mailings, notably the U.S.A., Canada, France, Netherlands, etc.

In Canada, three main types have been used: (1) Bars, (2) Town name, (3) Numerals. Dealing with these in the above order (1) the Bar Types can be subdivided into two main classifications (a) the early rubber roller types in various arrangements of straight and wavy bars, usually applied horizontally, often vertically, and sometimes both ways on the same stamp. Used for about 20 years on late Victorian and Edward VII issues. (b) The still current electrotypes in various widths of three sets of double Bars, found on George V and VI issues. (2) The town name or "City Types" (see illustration p. 13, October 1951 issue of *Maple Leaves*) show the name of the town of origin and province, and are found on issues from Edward VII to 1930, and also on two values of Queen Victoria—the half-cent.

and the half dollar. An important group is the "for third class matter only" (in five lines following the town name), whose use was made compulsory in certain towns for a period, to enable the Post Office Department to compute the quantity of mail in the third class category. (3) The numerals, which displaced the City Types in 1930 and are still being used, though meters are gradually reducing the quantity and variety of each succeeding issue.

Until 1927, all values up to the \$1 orange George V were precancelled, but re-use having been discovered, only low values have been precancelled since then. And now, to leave the general for the particular, and tie in these remarks with the title of the article, my suggestion is that you keep a sharp eye open for any precancels you have or may acquire, in the hope that sooner or later something good may turn up, in which case the writer would be glad to learn of your discovery.

It has been done before, and can be done again. To give just one of many instances. About 40 years ago, Vancouver B.C. issued a series of precancels (Type 1 of the Hoover catalog) with scrolls around the centre bars, including the 7c. bistre. In those days few collectors bothered with precancels and many a good item has been lost in consequence. The few collectors who did interest themselves in precancels saved what came along, and catalogues appeared, but the 7c. from Vancouver was not listed, as no one had a copy. In 1935 a single copy turned up in a California dealer's stock (I have this particular item in my collection), and some few years later

Mr G. E. L. Manley of Sussex had the good fortune to acquire a strip of three of this variety, which catalogs \$12.50. Many other similar discoveries have been made in recent years, and are still being reported from time to time.

Here are a few suggestions as to the varieties most likely to yield results. Some of the Victoria classics have been precancelled, and many are really scarce. These include the 15c. large Queen, 20 and 50c. Widow, 1897 Jubilees (except 1c. and 3c. in Hoover Type T, not uncommon), 1898 Map. All the foregoing are Bar types, but the 50c. can also be found precancelled Montreal or Toronto—not too rare. Only three copies of "Toronto, Canada," on the 1c. numeral of 1898 are known, although as a general rule most Toronto—and Montreal—precancels are common. Accumulations of Edward VII varieties should yield many precancels, and don't forget to look for the "third class matter" type, rare except for some Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa types, found only on Edward VII issues, except the ½c. of Victoria (Toronto).

A catalogue is, of course, necessary in order that the different types can be properly classified, and this may be something of a difficulty, though there are several copies of the 1947 Hoover catalog in the hands of U.K. collectors. The Library of the P.S.S. (G.B.) has a copy, and I believe there is a copy in the C.P.S. (G.B.) Library.

Should you have any personal problems with Canada precancels, I will be only too glad to help out with them to the best of my ability.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

AN ABSTRACT OF B.N.A. ARTICLES?

4643, West 15th Avenue,
Vancouver 8, Canada.

To the serious collector, one of the most pressing problems is to become acquainted with the various studies and commentaries that are and have been published in the philatelic literature in his own field of specialisation. It is quite impossible, considering the time and expense involved, for one person to cover all the literature, even if he restricts himself to one field. The average person receives but one or two periodicals, and may miss an important contribution only because it has been published in another journal.

Many professional groups are faced with the same problem. The fields of medicine, engineering, physics and chemistry, to name only a few, have a vast and rapidly expanding literature. To enable a person to keep up in at least his own narrow field

of specialisation, abstract journals are regularly published. These give in a short form abstracts of every article that is concerned, say, with chemistry, no matter what the source of the publication. These abstracts are arranged in topical order so that if one is interested in, say, dyes, then he need only examine that portion of the journal to find mention there of all recent publications in that subject. The system works admirably. There is apparently a need for such a continuous and comprehensive examination of all philatelic periodicals, and the publication of condensed notes or abstracts of all articles pertaining in particular to B.N.A. In this way anyone would have access to all articles in his field, and be unlikely to miss an important contribution.

My proposal then is this: that the B.N.A.P.S. and the C.P.S. of G.B. jointly

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR—continued.

sponsor such an abstract coverage of those articles and other publications that contain material of interest to collectors of B.N.A. The job is not as large as would appear at first sight. Starting perhaps with the 1952 issues, stamp periodicals would be critically examined for those articles of interest, and notes made of their content. The older issues could be covered as far back as thought desirable. The membership of the societies is large enough so that adequate coverage would be readily obtained on a co-operative basis. One person could readily report on one or even two periodicals in a half an hour a week. An adequate indexing system would be a necessity. If one wished to find out what had appeared on, say, P.E.I., he would examine the abstracts for those articles of particular interest to him. If he found an article of interest he would be able to tell if it was sufficiently important to him to warrant referring to the original.

As an example of how the abstract would read, an abstract has been prepared of the article by F. W. Campbell in the July issue of B.N.A. Topics.

N. Ont. and Kee. Post Offices to 1895, Part III. F. W. Campbell, B.N.A. Topics, 8, 177-78 (1951). An ill. article giving additional data on early post-marks and post offices in N. Ont. and Kee. cf B.N.A. Topics, May, 1951.

To initiate such a programme it would be necessary to draw up a list of periodicals to be covered, to find out what members receive them so as to see if they would be available for use, and finally to request help in preparing the abstracts. As was pointed out earlier, the time involved for any one person would be relatively little, and in any case he would not be responsible for more than one or two publications. Such a programme, if it is felt desirable, would overlap but not necessarily replace *Pages from a B.N.A. Scrapbook* as it appears in B.N.A. Topics at present. It would be a far more comprehensive survey as it would attempt to cover all the literature, not a portion of it.

I would be happy to hear any comments that members may care to make regarding this proposal, and would be very glad to give whatever help I can toward starting up the project if it is felt desirable and worthwhile.

Yours very truly,

H. M. DAGGETT, Jr.,
B.N.A.P.S 50,
C.P.S. of G.B. 216.

An identical letter appears in B.N.A. Topics for May. We think this is an excellent idea and hope interested members will write Mr Daggett offering their services. The Abstract could be published as a volume of reference from time to time, and additions to it could appear regularly, in the form of the specimen above, in our paper.—Editor.

POSTAGE RATES

DEAR MR EDITOR.—Can any of your readers throw any light on the following: Extracted and condensed, from VADE MECUM of 1756.

Headed: "The Rates of POST-LETTERS both Inland and Outland; Established Anno XII CAR. II Regis."

(This is the summary of the North American rates, but it seems that the date of this section should have been 1710, and not 1659?).

Packet rates between London and	
New York	1/-
Packet rates between West Indies and	
New York	4d.
Inland rates between New York and	
(1) New London, Philadelphia	9d.
(2) Newport, Providence Plantation,	
Boston	1/-
(3) Salem, Ipswich, Piscataway,	
Williamsburgh	1/3
(4) Charles Town	1/6
Within a radius of 60 miles of the	
above places	4d.
Within a radius of 100 miles of	
the above places	6d.

It would seem that the above rates were in use from 1710 until 1765, when an alteration was made, in that for distances over 100 miles the charge was 2d for each additional 100 miles, instead of at the primary rate.

In 1763-4 Hugh Finlay started a post between Quebec and Montreal, at a charge of 8d per single letter.

1. QUESTION: Are all the prices mentioned above in Sterling or in Currency? Or are some of them?

2. QUESTION: What was the rate charged between Montreal and New York when they were first linked up?

3. QUESTION: Was the Troy weight of silver used only in connection with Canada, and not any other part of North America? Was this method of calculation in use at the same time as "currency" and "sterling"? and if so, were conversion tables used? and what was the ratio of conversion to each of the other systems?

PACKETS

1. QUESTION: The first regular packet service began in 1755 between Falmouth and New York, monthly. Did this packet call at Boston? Or anywhere else?

Yours faithfully,

R. G. WOODALL,
58, Thornby Road,
Wigton, Cumberland.

NEW BRUNSWICK
IMPRINTS

DEAR SIR,—A brace of writers of about 40 years ago claimed that the first printing of the "Cents" issue of New Brunswick bore no imprint. At one time I was inclined to this view myself. On further

examination, however, I am not so sure. On discovering a block of the 1 cent brown violet with the imprint, I began a re-check. If we accept the brown violet as being the colour in which the first printing of the 1 cent was printed—and the evidence available seems to point to the fact that the surmise is correct—then the other values of the first printing may also bear the imprint of the American Bank Note Co.

What I do contend is that the first printing of the 5c. green carried no imprint. My conclusion on this point is based on the fact that I have in my collection a complete pane of this stamp, which is absolutely devoid of any imprint whatsoever. My theory: this was a rush order to fill the need of a single stamp for the domestic letter rate, so the manufacturers so soon as the plate was completed rushed it for printing, without taking the time to roll in the imprints.

Now we are confronted by another puzzle. After all this tearing around and hustling about over a 5c. stamp, was there a slow-up by the provincial postal authorities in the distribution of this stamp? It would appear that this stamp should have been in use by sometime in October, 1860, but the earliest date of which I have any record is February 23, 1861.

Would you British collectors be good enough to check your covers, and if you come up with a date prior to the above, let us have the benefit of your findings.

Yours sincerely,

GEO. E. FOSTER
(C.P.S. of G.B. 335).
(B.N.A.P.S. 293).

New Jersey,

HAIR LINES

DEAR SIR,—Unfortunately I missed Major Harper's article in the July 1951 *Maple Leaves*, so perhaps you will forgive me if the points I raise have been mentioned before. The explanation that the hairlines are due to cracks on the plates seems to me to be untenable for two reasons: (a) The lines are invariably horizontal, or very nearly so. Why should plates crack in this direction only? (b) The hairlines can be seen in the vertical but *not* in the horizontal margins of the stamps.

The following explanation was put forward some time ago, but I forget where or by whom. When the stamps were printed they were drawn from the presses sideways, and for some reason or other the ink was smudged in a sideways direction so that very thin lines of it spread horizontally across the stamps. This explanation, besides giving reasons for the horizontal lines, also accounts for the fact that there are no lines in the upper or lower margins. For purely statistical reasons, since more copies of the

1c. and 2c. values were printed, it is to be expected that more smudging would occur on these values.

Yours sincerely,

G. N. LANCE, M.Sc.
74, Chalkpit Lane,
Dorking, Surrey.

DEAR SIR,—I have read with great interest G. B. Harper's article on the cause and reason for the development of the Hairlines; also the observations and criticisms of this article by F. W. Pollock in his "Canadian Corner"—*Western Stamp Collector*, dated 22nd September, 1951. Major G. B. Harper states that it is generally accepted that these lines on the Canadian stamps are due to cracks in the surface of the plate, and suggests a theory as to the cause of their development, whilst Mr F. W. Pollock feels that the Hairlines were indicative of surface plating. Mr Winthrop S. Boggs, in his *Handbook*, suggests that the Hairlines are due to stresses put on the plate during hardening and curving for fitting in the press, whilst Henry C. Hitt, in his article on Hairlines on Canada 2c. of 1912 (published in the *London Philatelist* 513—September, 1934), suggests that the Hairlines on the Admiral type are die cracks.

Recently I obtained a half-sheet of 100 subjects of the 2c. Carmine Admiral type with Hairlines, and it is interesting to note that these stamps are from a plate with the inscription "Ottawa No. 4. P.O. (printing order) 83." It is, of course, generally known that these Hairlines did occur at least on Plate 4. After carefully examining this half-sheet, I find that the Hairlines are common to each subject, and they only join up when two adjoining stamps are in exact alignment. It is also obvious that when adjoining stamps are not in alignment, the Hairlines do not extend far enough to reach the adjoining stamps. In each case short lines indicate the top and bottom of each stamp; further lines indicate the top of the numeral square, and a further line runs right across the exact centre of the numeral "2." This latter line runs between the letters "TWO" and "CENTS" thus positioning each word. All these lines are common to all the stamps on the half-sheet.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that the Hairlines are nothing more or less than the engraver's positioning lines on the die. These positioning lines were probably scratched on the die's surface by hand, and not being burnished off the die, were picked up by the transfer roller, and consequently transferred to the plate. Because the lines are common to each stamp, it is obvious that they were transferred by the roller, and not due to any defect on the plate's surface.

This theory does, of course, explain, why the Hairlines are common to certain

stamps, as it certainly must be an extremely rare occurrence for the engraver to allow the die to be hardened before the positioning lines are burnished off.

If your readers would refer to "Postage Stamps in the Making" by John Easton—Ch. VII "Modern Development of the Perkins Process," they will observe two die proofs of the Belgian Designs of 1850, which show positional lines as laid down by the engraver on the Die.

Yours faithfully,
W. E. LEA.

THE QUEBEC TERCENTENARY ISSUE

DEAR SIR,—I have read with interest the notes and comments in the April issue and have looked again at my own stamps, noting the following:—

HALF CENT

Dot in border recess five out of six stamps. The sixth stamp would appear to be No. 9 or 10, with no break in the border, and therefore would not bear this dot.

ONE CENT

Vertical guide line in one stamp from the top to the "P" dot. All stamps show dot in guttering opposite base of

figure 1 on left. In addition, one stamp shows a similar dot in bottom guttering at left under "C" of Centenaire.

FIVE CENTS

One stamp showing dotted guide lines crossing at dot in "P."

TWENTY CENTS

Shows dot in "P."

It certainly appears that the plating of the half cent., one cent and five cents is quite feasible. It would also seem that what were mentioned as re-entries, consisting of dotted lines in and through dates and wording at the top of the stamps, are simply unerased or misplaced guide dots.

In regard to hair lines, they appear to be only found on those values of which more than one plate exists. This raises the question as to on which plates they show, and if so, is it only on a portion of that plate?

Major Harper tells me there is another re-entry on the half cent other than No. 44, but I don't know which stamp or have lost the information. The five cent major re-entry is, I think, No. 81, but what plate I do not know.

I would like information on the exact position of the re-entry of the 20 cents. I fancy the top right hand corner of the sheet, but this is only a guess.

Yours faithfully,
E. SHIPTON.

OUR SECRETARY REPORTS

Annual General Meeting

The attention of all members is drawn to paragraph 16 of the Constitution and Rules, viz.:—

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.

The Annual General Meeting will take place on Tuesday, 23rd September, at 11.30 a.m., at the Linden Hall Hydro, Bournemouth.

Displays and Exhibits

Details in connection with these are the same as last year and are mentioned earlier in this Issue under the heading of Presidential Remarks. If you are sending exhibits please do not forget that these should go to Stanley H. Godden, 110/111, Strand, London, W.C.2., and be received by him not later than the 20th September. Mr F. Walker, the Organiser of the Convention, should also be informed at the same time of your intention to exhibit or of your Group's intention to exhibit. His address is:—57, Richmond Park Avenue, Bournemouth.

Listing of Members

It is our practice to set up a complete listing of members with their addresses and collecting interests in the October issue of this Journal each year. If there is anything incorrect with the listing you have had in the past (were your address and interests stated correctly or have either of these changed?) please let me have the correct information by the 20th August next at the latest (and preferably by return of post) so that you can be correctly reported in the October Journal.

Part I.—NEW MEMBERS

- 599. WILLCOCK W. M. C., 3500, Belmore Avenue, Montreal. C.
- 600. MAC'CALLUM, R. S., 8, Lafayette Road, Larchmont, New York U.S.A. C.
- 601. Cancelled.
- 602. HOWARD, L. D., Ardmore R. D., Papakura, Auckland, N.Z. C.B.N.
- 603. RICHARDSON R. M., 216, King St. East, St. John, N.B., Canada. C.B.N.
- 604. ROUS, O. (Miss), 19, Ersham Road, Hailsham. C.G.C.
- 605. RITSON, H., 90, Gartmore Road, Paisley. C.B.N.
- 606. SANDERS, J., 7, Commercial Road Southampton. Locals.
- 607. GREY, P. R., 6, Inner Park Road, Wembleon Parkside, London, S.W.19.
P.B., R.P.O.
- 608. MAWER, S. E. 166, Bishopthorpe Road, York. C.G. C.G.A.
- 609. WALLIS, L. A., 56A, High Street, Whitstable, Kent. C.B.N.
- 610. FLETCHER, G. F. (Maj.), Glendower Hotel, Glendower Place, South Kensington
London, S.W.7. C.B.N.

Part II.—CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 104. BETTS, E. M., 27, Cody Road, Clapham, Bedford. R.P.O. P.C.
- 542. ROBERTS T. V., 27, The Grove, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 3.
- 141. REDMAN, J., 10, Third Avenue, Manor Drive, Halifax.
- 77. CHISHOLM, D. (Dr.), 41, Thornliebank Road, Glasgow, S.3.
- 139. RICHARDSON E. M., 73, Deakin Leas, Tonbridge, Kent.
- 248. RICHARDSON, W. J., 73, Deakin Leas, Tonbridge, Kent.

Part III.—RESIGNATIONS

- 514. SETTER, W. F.
- 521. THOMAS, H. G.
- 463. PICKUP, T.

Part IV.—GENERAL

Change of Contact Member—Aberdeen Group.

Please note that the following member has been elected as the new Contact Member :

- 539. McKENZIE, J. B., Raeden Croft, Westburn Road, Aberdeen.



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

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

Editor of Society Journal—FREDERICK TOMLINSON, R.P.S.L., Etc., Coombe Leigh, Chestfield Road, Whitstable, Kent.

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

Hon. Exchange Secretary—O. A. FRASER, 85, Fonthill Road, Aberdeen.

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MAPLE LEAVES

JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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

Coombe Leigh, Chestfield Road, Whitstable, Kent.

Published Quarterly and issued to Members.

Additional Copies, 2/- Post Free

Advertising Rates: Whole Page, £2 15s; Half Page, £1 10s;
Quarter Page, 17s 6d—each number.

Vol. 4 No. 5

NOVEMBER, 1952

Whole No. 25

Notes and Comments

This Issue

May we start off this Issue by explaining that, owing to the fact that Convention was held in the last week of September and that it was expected certain changes would be made at the Annual General Meeting, a decision was taken to postpone publication of this Issue until the 1st November. We apologise to all of our readers who have been impatiently or patiently waiting for it to arrive and are very sorry that the decision was not taken in time to be notified to you all in our last Issue. It is not intended that this delay shall occur again and the next publication should be in the hands of each one of you by or before the 1st January, 1953.

Convention

It will be seen from the various reports which appear in these pages that those present seem to have had, once more, a most enjoyable time. A good deal of helpful discussion of various matters concerning the interests of the Society has also taken place, and perhaps the two most important matters are those which appear in the following paragraphs.

Our Secretary

It was no secret to his closer friends that Geoffrey Harper would not be able to carry on as Secretary. The exacting nature of the career which he pursues results in his having very little leisure time indeed and in being away from home for a very great deal of his time. Under these circumstances, it has been obvious for some time that sooner or later he would have to invite the Society to find a successor and relieve him of the duties of the Secretaryship. I am sure all our readers would like to take this opportunity of recording our grateful appreciation and most sincere thanks for the great services Geoffrey has given to the Society. The appointment was left vacant at Convention, but the Committee have now appointed Mr Philip Marsden of 164, St. Alban's Avenue, London, W.4, and Mr Marsden is now busy taking over from his predecessor. We are sure that all the members will wish Mr Marsden every success, and we have no doubt that all will rally round to make his duties as light as possible by giving him every support.

Annual Subscription

Having regard to the increased cost of administration and printing, the Annual General Meeting had no alternative but to raise the subscription to

10/- per annum This is very reasonable indeed having regard to the services offered by the Society, and we do not expect any of our readers to go on strike because of this increase. The Treasurer's report is printed later in the Issue, and it will assist him materially if members will realise that subscriptions ARE NOW DUE and a remittance for 10/- in this connection should be sent to our worthy Treasurer, J. P. Macaskie at 23, Thornhill Avenue, Lindley, Huddersfield. Please remember that the Officers of the Society give up an awful lot of their leisure time for no reward except to serve the Members. We can all assist this particular officer by paying up promptly. DO IT NOW.

Back Numbers

We have had a very poor response to the suggestion that the first four duplicated copies of "Maple Leaves" and which constitute Volume I should be reprinted in smaller form so that the total magazine to date can be bound. Out of a membership of over 500 we have had less than 20 members write and suggest that they would like this service. Unless a very substantial reply is received within the next few weeks, no more will be heard of this suggestion. In the meantime, however, we would point out to many of our newer members that with one or two particular exceptions, we have got quite good stocks of most back numbers of the magazine, and we can supply missing copies to complete your set at 2/- each per copy post free.

Study Groups

We have received the programmes of the Newcastle and Glasgow Groups, who have both decided what they are going to do this winter, and where and when they are going to meet. We would like to know if any of the other Groups have decided similarly, and we are printing the two programmes mentioned later in this Issue.

Our Next Number

Our next number will be published on the 1st January and will comprise a composite Christmas and New Year's Issue. Members are invited to take small advertisement spaces in which to convey their seasonal greetings, a practice which is more popular in North America than here. An example of what is meant will be found in the advertisement pages, and members are urged to get into the habit of making this not only very pleasant gesture, but one which also assists our Society. Again we would impress the advantage to your Officers of doing such things NOW.

Nanaimo Post Mark

After the July Issue had been printed we received a letter from Member J. M. Allen reporting a fine impression of this cut down post mark on a pair of 1 c. Small Cents dated 3rd January, 1897. The gap, however, between the use of the old type and the cut down type has been shortened to what may be a minimum period by a member of B.N.A.P.S., who reports in B.N.A. Topics for September that he has the last use dated December 22nd or 23rd, 1896, before the hammer was cut down, and two copies dated 31st December, 1896, with it cut down as it now exists. It would appear from this information that the hammer was cut down in the last week of December, 1896. It might easily have been someone's Christmas holiday activity.

Deaths

It is with regret that we have to report the deaths of the following members:—

- No. 136. C. S. Stewart.
- No. 534. J. J. Warner.
- No. 559. C. H. J. Furness.
- No. 597. Lt.-Col. J. S. O'Meara.

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick

One of our Members, Mr H. C. V. Adams (159), Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, gave a very fine display to the meeting of the Junior Philatelic Society on the 4th October. A correspondent reporting on the occasion said that the display was of an unusually high standard and "absolutely complete." A wonderful showing was made of the various bisected stamps on entries, and it was stated that the display of proofs in various colours and of different values was perhaps the most comprehensive in existence anywhere. We understand that some six sheets from this display will be shown next January in connection with the exhibition to be sponsored by the J.P.S. and P.T.S.

PAST PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The Society's Sixth Annual Convention is now past history, but all those who were fortunate to be able to attend will have happy memories of a delightful time spent at Bournemouth. The thanks of the Society are due to Frederick Walker for his irresistible energy in making arrangements for the entire programme, and to his niece, Miss Joan Bromley, who made a most charming Hostess. Reports are given elsewhere by Officers of the Society. Mention should, however, be made to the Founders' Fund, the results of which were rather disappointing; although there were a few generous contributions made at the Convention, the sum raised to date is under £10. It is thought that there are still many who would wish to support this, consequently the fund will remain open until the end of the year (December 31st) to give others an opportunity to show their appreciation of work done for the Society.

Our members will regret to learn that our able and active Secretary has been compelled to relinquish his office due to pressure of work. G. B. Harper has held this office for the last four years, taking over from Albert Smith, who resigned through ill-health, and has carried out his duties in a capable manner, doing valuable work not only to strengthen, but also to extend our Society. We extend to him our heartfelt thanks and hope that he may still be able to find time to carry on his research work. Thank you, Geof.

Finally may I take this opportunity of thanking the members for being allowed the privilege of serving as President during the past year. I have thoroughly enjoyed my year of office, and although I feel that more could have been done, I hope that some of my work may bear fruit in future years. May I express thanks to all the officers who helped me. In conclusion may I extend to my friend David Gardner my best wishes and congratulations on his election as President, and I am sure that under his guidance and with the same loyal co-operation of the members, our Society will continue to grow from strength to strength.

J. C. CARTWRIGHT.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

I readily acknowledge the honour which the members of the Society have conferred on me. To follow in the footsteps of J. C. Cartwright and to maintain his standard of leadership is a task which would scare a braver man than I am. To maintain the tradition set by him I would have to be a superman—I make no claim to being such. It is my intention to do everything I can to further the objects of the Society, but I ask for help, the help of the members. No matter where you are, whether in the Old County or in lands beyond the

seas, make your interest in our organisation a personal one. Attend your group meetings and use our services. If you have no local group you have the membership list, the field is open and the task is yours. You will not regret the time and effort spent. To our overseas members I would say that I fully realize the difficulties arising with a widely-scattered membership, but difficulties are made to be overcome. I would like to hear from you more frequently. As a final word, our 1953 Convention will be somewhere in Scotland. I know those who have attended former Conventions here will return. To others I would say you don't know what you have been missing.

DAVID GARDNER.

OUR NEW FELLOWS

Miss B. LYNTHURST OGDEN

For rendering outstanding services in the advancement of the Society's interests.

Miss Ogden was our first lady member and our first member from South of the border in the far-off days before the war. Since those days she has worked incessantly for the well-being of the Society. Even after an illness which has considerably handicapped her she has made the Society her idol.

FRED AITCHISON

For outstanding research in the Postal History and Philately of B.N.A.

Fred has perhaps forgotten more about Canadian stamps than a lot of us have ever known. His studies of Pence and Early Cents are known to only too few of us. As far back as 1911 he wrote a paper on the re-entries found on the 3d. plate. It is not surprising when we read of no less a person as R. W. T. Lees-Jones saying "Fred Aitchison the writer of my original text book," he also adds "Even in the light of recent research that article is still complete." Mr Aitchison's studies did not finish with the Early Issues, but maintained his interest in the Large and Small Heads, and also the stamps of the Maritime Provinces.

Even after all these years of interest in B.N.A. Philately he still held interest and was one of the guiding figures of Newcastle-on-Tyne Group of the C.P.S.

THE BOURNEMOUTH ILLUMINATIONS

By JACK CANUCK

The old music hall song says,

"I'd walk a hundred miles for one of your smiles."

So thought Cyril Harmer when he ventured from London to Bournemouth Convention. Like Caesar, "He came, he saw, and WE conquered." He is our latest convert to the C.P.S. It could not have been Bournemouth air: he has been there before, but like all others who visit our "Annual Do" they become part of our Society.

The week started on Saturday, 20th September, with the usual arrival of well-kent faces. Jack Canuck, scared he would miss anything good, arrived on Friday. Monday found the Exhibition in full swing; the description of the exhibits we leave to others. We would, however, say how gratifying it was to see the biggest number of entries in the Research and Study Section. In the evening Stanley Godden gave a very fine display of Canada; Stanley can always be depended on to give us a treat. Early in the morning we found an

informal study circle on "Newfoundland," Dr. Willans, Bill Lea and others in a huddle.

Tuesday morning was covered by the A.G.M. and the afternoon by a set Study Circle on Postal History being led by Leo Baresh and Mr Bonar.

The Society Banquet maintained the usual high standard it has always done, with much good-natured gagging and banter which involved J. C. Cartwright, David Gardner, Kenneth Chapman and others. The signing of the Roll of Fellows by Dr. Willans proved a universally popular incident.

In the lounges after, a Study Circle developed ranging over many subjects. This circle developed later with X-Ray Cheavin and Stevie at each other's throats on the question of shades and colours. Mr Cheavin's contention that all who see colours or shades are colour blind goes rather astray as all his photos show are black and white, showing light and shade. Perhaps he is paddling in reverse and means himself. However, next day they were both on a coach tour showing each other how an Indian goes Red. Wednesday we had a Study Circle, in which the lead was taken by Mr Clougher embracing the Pence Issues and Small Cents.

In the evening Mrs Stanley Barratt gave us a most delightful display with her Capex Collection of Newfoundland. Why must all our members who have the Society's "Thunder" be so modest about their possessions? We do hope we shall have another opportunity of seeing more of your stamps next year in Scotland, Mrs Barratt.

Thursday saw David Gardner in action, assisted by Miss Rose Titford, Cyril Harmer and Bill Lea, with the Society Convention Auction, followed in the evening by a delightful new innovation for the Convention in a Family Party Dinner. Certainly Convener of Convention Committees Fred Walker had many items for entertainment, but this one excelled all the others.

The last of the Invitation Displays was given by Bill Lea, in which we had a rare treat covering quite a large field, but his paper on the early issues was really his most startling showpiece. This paper has been promised to Maple Leaves, and we feel sure there will "wigs upon the green" on both sides of the Atlantic once it is published.

The various sidelights on the Convention were many and varied. In one instance about twelve of our Philatelic widows were seen round a table in the main lounge, and by the sounds of the hilarity we have decided to keep to some of the milder indoor games and collect stamps.

We were witness to a game in the billiard room, where Bill Lea, Geof. Harper, Stevie and Leo Baresh appeared to be in the toils. Thank heaven their philately is of more serious nature, because their snooker is "Punk."

Our "new boy," H. H. Brown, and Geof. Harper declared they were in the swimming pool every morning at seven, but as everybody else had been up every night till the "we sma' hoors" embroiled in study circles, nobody had the courage to get out of bed in time to confirm their story.

At our A.G.M. many decisions were made, but none was more popular than the unanimous choice of David Gardner as our new President. No person has dug himself in so much to the hearts of the members than "OOR DOVID." Year after year he has stood aside for others from a job which was rightly his, and rightly earned. Now we have him we trust all will gather round and make his year easy and a reward for the hard work he has put into the Society.

Our sixth Convention has come and gone, and we have met old and made many new friends and, having tasted some Irish whisky at an English town, let us for safety's sake return next year to

Scotia stern and wild.

CANADA 2 CENT COIL

By F. WALKER (350)

In Gibbon's Stamp Monthly for May, 1952, an article (reproduced below) by Mr C. P. Rang drew attention to the mis-alignment shewing on the current 2c. olive-green coil stamp and offered a solution as follows:—

CANADA 2c. COIL

Coil stamps when not made up from sheets are generally printed from cylinders which differ from those used for printing sheets in having no provision for margins. This is due to the necessity of having all the stamps in a coil equally spaced from each other.

In Canada these cylinders were formerly, and probably are still, made of two plates curved into half cylinders and joined together to form a complete cylinder. It is understandable that by this construction the joining of the two halves is liable to produce imperfect alignment.

Such a result has in fact been brought to my attention in the current 2c. olive-green coil stamp (S.G. 420a) in which the coil strips show a marked step in the alignment at every twenty-five stamps. There is also in the left-hand frame-line of the right-hand stamp some fuzziness, and mis-shaping of the two corner quadrants which seem to indicate some damage to the cylinder at this point.

I had received a strip of six, shewing this plainly, a short time before, but was unable to reconcile my ideas with those expressed above. I therefore



Pair showing defective frame and faulty alignment.

wrote to Mr Christensen of Montreal to ask if he could get me the official explanation. I couldn't agree with Mr Rang's assumption that it was due to two half-cylinders not being true, as it does not occur on all rolls, and Ottawa's official explanation disposes of that point. The official explanation is as follows:—

Misalignment of Coil Stamps

Coil on Roll postage stamps are printed from plates bearing 425 impressions (17 rows of 25 stamps each). The stamps are printed on a continuous roll of paper from a one plate press. The plate is curved to fit the cylinder of the press, but is not a complete cylinder in itself. Following the printing of an impression of the plate, 25 stamps in depth, the web of the paper is automatically brought into position or register for the next plate impression. Occasionally, however, mis-alignment occurs between the 25th and 26th stamps (that is, between two plate impressions) due to either irregularities in the substance of the paper, or to movement of the paper in the registering mechanism, or to both.

I also possess a strip of the previous 2 cent sepia-black, which shews the same clear mis-alignment. It is an interesting variety, worth looking out for on other coils which presumably are identically produced.

The fuzziness of the left hand frame line and mis-shaping of the corner quadrants mentioned by Mr Rang are not constant ; they do not appear on my copies.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The fuzziness and mis-shaping *does* occur on the editorial copy. The block used for the illustration has been kindly loaned by Messrs Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CANADIAN AIR MAIL SERVICE

A Paper read to the Members of the
NEWCASTLE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, NEW SOUTH WALES,
by D. G. COX

on January 9th, 1952

Aviation in Canada had its commencement on the 23rd February, 1909 (five months and two days before Louis Bleriot made history by flying the English Channel), when the late J. A. D. McCurdy in his primitive 'plane, "The Silver Dart," rose into the air and flew for a half mile at Baddeck in Nova Scotia.

Although this was the first aerial flight in Canada, no mail was carried ; in fact, only one flight is listed in the American Air Mail Society's Catalogue as having probably taken place prior to World War I. This is listed thus:—

"May 10th, 1912—Winnipeg, Manitoba. An air circus was held in Winnipeg for the entire week. On the 10th it was expected that one of the pilots, Thomas McGoe, would fly mail in his machine, which afterwards was to be posted at the local post office. It is understood that he had the authority of the Postmaster to do this.

A card, the only item known now to exist, is addressed to Toronto, Ontario. It is postmarked Winnipeg, May 10th, 9.30 a.m., 1912, and is also cancelled Grand View, Ontario, May 14th, 1912. This card has a three-line rubber stamp cachet reading, "From Winnipeg—By First Aerial Route—Thomas McGoe, Aviator." Aviator Tyckle flew a Curtiss biplane that day. However, McGoe was ill in hospital at Grand Fork, North Dakota, and did not reach Winnipeg until May 24th.

It is not definitely known whether Tyckle carried this mail in his attempt on the 10th or whether it was dispatched via ordinary mail on the failure of McGoe to arrive"—End of quote.

So, going by this, it is doubtful if any mail whatsoever was flown prior to World War I.

With the conclusion of hostilities in 1918 aviation in Canada received an impetus with the arrival back home of her large contingent of War Birds, eager to conquer the air in peace as they did in war. However, just before this, Captain Bryan Peck, of the Royal Canadian Air Force, on behalf of the Aerial League of the British Empire, on June 24th, 1918, flew with 124 letters from Montreal to Toronto, only landing at Kingston for refuelling, the flight lasting six hours.

The next flight involving the carriage of mail was made by the American aviatrix, Miss Katherine Stinson. Miss Stinson, who flew from Calgary to Edmonton, carried 380 letters, of which no more than 20 or 30 are known to exist today. These had a purple cachet in three lines reading—"Aeroplane Mail Service—July 9th, 1918—Calgary, Alberta," and were back-stamped at Edmonton at 9.00 p.m. the same date. These letters comprise the only mail ever flown in Canada by a woman.

In August, 1918, the Aero Club of Canada was authorised by the Minister of Posts to carry ordinary correspondence by air between Toronto and Ottawa,

and vice-versa, and permission was given to the Club to issue a Special Stamp to prepay the Airmail Fee. Owing to the delay in issuing the stamp, the first flights, from Montreal to Toronto on August 15th, and the return on the 17th, both by Captain Longman were made without the stamp being used on the envelopes carried; but the two remaining flights in each direction, the first by Lieutenant Dunstan and the second by Lieutenant Burton, carried covers which were franked by the stamp.

The Aero Club was later granted permission to issue another stamp, this one to be used to prepay the airmail fee on covers flown from the grounds of the Toronto National Exhibition to New York. This flight was made by Captain (now Air Marshal) "Billy" Bishop, V.C., the Canadian ace who at the end of World War I had 72 victories to his credit.

Apart from these Pioneer flights, thirteen others, in various parts of the country, mainly flown by returned airmen, are listed in the American Air Mail Society's Catalogue, the last of these being that flown by E. A. Alton. This flight was to have been from Estevan to Winnipeg, but the plane, with 1,926 letters aboard, was forced down at Bienfait, only 14 miles from Estevan, and the mail was forwarded thence by rail to Winnipeg. This flight, on October 1st, 1924, completes a phase in Canadian Airmail History, being acknowledged as the last of the Pioneer Flights.

In this year, that is 1924, gold was discovered at Rouyn Lake, in Northern Quebec, and a quick method of carrying samples of ore to be assayed, and transporting men, supplies and mail were urgently needed. The slow and dangerous snowshoe trails in winter, and the travel by canoe and portage in summer, were rapidly superseded by speedy and satisfactory airplane journeys. On September 11th, 1924, the Laurentide Air Services Limited commenced operations. Unfortunately the following January this company failed, but was followed on this field, in close succession by the Northern Airways, Ltd., the Elliott-Fairchild and Fairchild Companies, the Patricia Airways and Exploration Company, and the Patricia Airways, Ltd. (This last company not being connected with the previous one mentioned).

Early in 1926 gold was also discovered in the Red Lake district of Northern Ontario. The Jack V. Elliot Air Service pioneered this field, making their first flight on the 6th March. After less than a month they merged with the Fairchild Company, when they also entered this field and became the Elliot-Fairchild group. Others in this locality were the Patricia Airways and Explorations, Ltd., and the Western Canada Airways. In Northern Saskatchewan, Cherry Red Airlines, Ltd., started operating in the Rottenstone Lake area, and the Yukon was served by both the Yukon Airways and Klondyke Airways. In Northern Alberta and the North West Territories, the Commercial Airways flew from 1929 to 1931, when it was sold to Canadian Airways, Ltd., the successor to the Western Canada Airways. (This company grew to be the largest of the Canadian Air Companies).

British Columbia had the British Columbia Airways, Ltd., which operated from Victoria, on Vancouver Island, to Vancouver, on the mainland, only from July 23rd to August 23rd, 1928, losing its plane and crew in the sea, whilst on a flight between Vancouver and Seattle, shortly after the last date.

All these companies were empowered to issue their own airmail stamps, to prepay the airmail fee, by permission of the Canadian Post Office Department, regular Canadian stamps being required in addition.

These stamps, for the convenience of the public, were placed on sale at certain of the Post Offices near the Air Companies' bases.

The entire cost of printing them was paid by the company concerned, and the funds realised by the sale of the stamps went to the company towards operating expenses. The designs of these stamps had to be passed by the Post Office Department, and samples furnished to it for record purposes. These

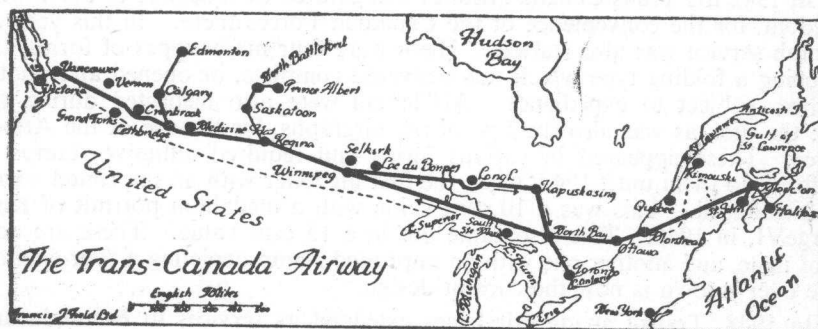
stamps are now becoming scarce, which is understandable when one realises that of over 40 major varieties listed in the Sanabria Air Post Catalogue, only five stamps issued with over 10,000 copies, and only two of these with over 50,000.

When one compares these numbers with that issued of the 5/- Sydney Harbour Bridge stamp (72,800) and the 9d. McArthur (1,216,000), one gets a relative value of their scarcity.

In 1927, the Post Office Department seeing the benefits bestowed by these pioneer airlines on outlying communities, commenced experimental services all over Canada, the first regular service being inaugurated between Lac Du Bonnet and the mines at Wadhope and Bissett, in Eastern Manitoba, on October 4th, 1927, under contract by the Western Canada Airways. This contract flight was followed by many others, notably the one started in November, 1929, and operated by the Commercial Airways, Ltd., between Edmonton and Aklavik, at the mouth of the Mackenzie River, on the Arctic Ocean. This 1,671 mile flight, where it used to take a dog team 72 days, was flown by the contract planes in 48 hours!

From 1928 on the majority of new airmail flights were commemorated by the covers carried on them being impressed with a special pictorial cachet. These cover all aspects of Canadian life, and for those of you who have subject collections might I commend these cachets to you as an interesting sideline. Among the diverse subjects might be seen a grizzly bear crossing a chasm on a fallen log (the first bridge), another bear scooping a fish out of a stream with its paw (the first fisherman), a Canadian "Mountie," buckjump riders, a Scotty playing the bagpipes, and many types of fishing, sport, transport (one of this type shows an alligator boat, the ancestor of the landing barge), cartography, native life, etc.; in fact, a real pot-pourri of Canada.

The next significant phase in the construction of the wonderful airline network as we know it today, is the growth of the Trans-Canada service, connecting the Atlantic Ocean with the Pacific Ocean. In 1925, the Laurentide Air Service, Ltd., had the idea of attempting a Trans-Canada flight, and covers



Block kindly lent by Messrs F. J. Field Ltd.

bearing one of their semi-official stamps on the back were cancelled in green with a cachet reading, "Trans-Canada Flight—1925—Vancouver-Montreal," but, owing to the company failing, this flight was never made.

The next attempt in July, 1927, also proved abortive. This was to have been made from Montreal to Vancouver by Captain Edwin Dobbin. Five hundred covers were received for the flight and cancelled appropriately, but satisfactory insurance arrangements could not be made and the flight was cancelled, the covers being returned to the senders through the dead letter office.

The next attempt, September 5th, 1928, by Squadron-Leader A. Earl Godfrey, M.C., A.F.C., was successful, and he arrived at Vancouver on September 8th with 300 letters, after being delayed for a day at Edmonton by a snowstorm.

This flight was made to test the feasibility of a regular service, and, as a result of it, it was decided to best accomplish this by establishing inter-city flights first between towns on the proposed route.

In 1937, progress on these flights having advanced sufficiently, the Government-owned railway, the Canadian National Railways, formed its own Air Line, the Trans-Canada Air Lines, and, on March 1st, 1938, they started operating between Winnipeg and Vancouver on what they termed "Familiarisation Flights." Mail was carried, but it was not mail designated for carriage by air, but ordinary mail normally carried by rail. Airmail was accepted on October 1st, 1938, but the Post Office Department still regarded it as experimental and did not apply cachets. Finally, on March 1st, 1939, the service was officially opened, and although it is possible to get over a hundred stages, the Postmaster-General limited the number of pictorial cachets to 40.

The logical extension of this Trans-Canada Service is the flight across the Atlantic to Great Britain, and although the Airship R100 had visited Montreal in 1930, no mail was carried, and the only souvenirs available are cards depicting the airship, with the airport's oval cachet.

It was not until June 27th, 1939, when the Pan-American Airways commenced operating F.A.M. Route No. 18 from New York to Great Britain, via Shediac, in New Brunswick, that this further extension was accomplished. Covers were flown from Shediac to Botwood (Newfoundland), Foynes (Eire), and Southampton (Great Britain); whilst on the return flight covers were flown to New York.

Five weeks after this flight, the Imperial Airways flight took place, using the flying boat "Caribou," with Captain J. C. Kelly Rogers in command. This company used Montreal instead of Shediac as their Canadian halt, but, apart from this, landing places were the same.

In 1942 the Trans-Canada Airlines inaugurated their service to the United Kingdom, for the convenience of the Canadian Forces there. In this year an airgraph service was also started. There were four major types of forms, the last being a folding type which was delivered complete, or opened and photographed, subject to expediency. Air letters were also instituted during the war; the first, as was also the first of the airgraphs, for the use of the Armed Forces. These appeared in various forms and required adhesive stamps to be affixed to them until 1947, when the first air letter with an imprinted stamp was introduced. This was a 10 cent value with a medallion portrait of King George VI, in 1948. This also came out in a 15 cent value. These are now out of issue, and another one with an imprinted stamp depicting a four-engined plane over a town is now the current design.

In 1948, Trans-Canada Air Lines extended its services to Bermuda and the West Indies, and it now has regular services from both Montreal and Toronto to Bermuda, Bahamas, Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad.

On the Pacific Coast, the British Commonwealth Pacific Airlines started a Trans-Pacific Service from Australia to Canada, using Australian National Airways' planes under charter, on September, 1946, and between New Zealand and Canada in April, 1947. Whilst the Canadian Pacific Air Lines, the mighty fledgling of the gigantic Canadian Pacific Transport Group, started a service between Vancouver and Sydney on July 13th, 1949, and between Vancouver and Hong Kong via Tokyo on September 19th, 1949.

This Canadian Pacific infant was born in 1939, when the Canadian Pacific

Company conducted a survey of Canada's privately-owned Air Lines. As a result of this a progressive policy of integrating these Lines was followed, which resulted, in 1942, in the organisation of the Canadian Pacific Air Lines. The ten companies purchased by Canadian Pacific operated in a general way, mainly in a North-South direction, in areas in Labrador on the Atlantic Coast, and in every province as far west as British Columbia, on the Pacific Coast. Nearly all these Lines were engaged in what is known as "bush" operations, and they contributed tremendously to Canada's development, particularly in the opening up of mineral areas. Canadian Pacific Air Lines have developed these Lines so that now they fly twin-engined planes, with air hostesses aboard, as far up as the Arctic Circle.

Canadian Pacific Air Lines also had a very good war record, as they were responsible for organising the Atlantic Ferry Command in July, 1940, and operated it till 1941, when it was handed over to the Royal Air Force Ferry Command as a going concern. As well as this tremendous task, it also operated seven training schools in the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan—with a staff of 5,500 men and women. In 1944 alone, aircraft from six of its seven schools flew a total distance of fifty-six million four hundred thousand miles.

Incidentally, the Australian Representative of the Canadian Pacific Air Lines is an old Canadian Airways pilot, who flew several official first flights, and in a letter to me gives a very interesting paragraph of a couple of his flights, which I now quote :

"It strikes me as an amazing coincidence that with all these miles from Canada you should have some First Flight Covers flown by me from Harve St. Pierre to Port Menier. As you may know, these points are in the gulf of our great St. Lawrence River, and while it is only a short flight, flying is the only manner in which the people of Port Menier can receive their mail in the winter, owing to the large amount of flow ice on the river. The flight from Sept Iles to Waubush Katsao in Labrador, on July 1933, for the Newfoundland Post Office Department was carried out during one of the early expeditions into what is now recognised as probably the largest iron field in the world, and which is now being developed on a colossal scale at the cost of millions and millions of pounds. I had, in actual fact, been on the first flight expedition into that area in 1929, but it was not until 1933 that the Newfoundland Government established a Customs Office and Post Office in this section of Labrador. Both offices existed only for that one summer, and some people have even suggested that the Post Office was opened there for the purpose of issuing very special and very attractive Airmail stamps for these First Flights, but I do not know if this is correct."—End of paragraph.

Canada was one of the first, if not the first nation, to build a commercial Jet Air Liner, and on April 18th, 1950, the World's First Official Airmail flight by a Jet plane took place between Toronto and New York City. This flight by an Avro Jet liner, piloted by Captain Donald H. Rogers, was made in less than an hour, and carried 15,300 covers. No covers were carried on the return flight.

The last flight I shall mention in this very sketchy outline of Canada's Air Mail History is the Inaugurational Flight on the famous French Airline, "Air France," between Paris and Montreal, on October 2nd, 1950; and the return flight on the 5th October.

With such a big subject, and with hundreds of flights having taken place, I have endeavoured to give only the main points of Canada's Air Mail growth.

Thank you.

SECRETARY'S REPORT OF THE ANNUAL COMMITTEE AND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Seventh Annual Committee and General Meetings of the Society were held within the precincts of the Linden Hall Hydro, Bournemouth, on the 22nd of September, 1952. The Committee Meeting commenced at 9.30 a.m. and continued until 11.30 a.m., when all members of the Society attending the Convention joined the Committee and the proceedings of the Annual General Meeting followed. The business of both meetings are summarised in the following report.

The chair was taken by the President, Mr J. C. Cartwright, who opened the meetings by welcoming attending members. The minutes of the previous meetings were adopted and approved. Apart from two points, viz., Subscription Rates and Interim Rules Governing Election of Fellows, which were included on the agenda, there were no matters arising from the minutes, and the proceedings continued with the reports of the office-bearers.

The total membership of the Society was reported by the Secretary as being 460. During the season 65 new members had been accepted. Against this, 19 resignations had been received, and the deaths of four members were recorded with regret: 15 members had been struck off the roll for long outstanding non-payment of subscriptions under Rule 13, and there had been seven re-instatements, thus making a net increase in membership for the season of 34.

The Treasurer presented a comprehensive financial statement. He reported that the estimate given at the last year's meeting and reported in the October 1951 Issue of *Maple Leaves* had proved substantially correct, and that the increase in subscrip-

tions previously recommended was necessary to meet current expenditure. After careful consideration of the evidence, the meeting approved an increase in subscription rate to 10/- per annum (\$1.50 for the dollar area). Subscription rates for Life Membership were similarly increased by £1 1s 0d respectively. A detailed report by the Treasurer appears elsewhere in this issue.

Various reports from other office-bearers then followed, steady and satisfactory progress being recorded in all departments. The reports of all officers were accepted and approved by the meeting.

Officers and Members of the Executive Committee as listed elsewhere in this issue were recommended by the Committee and duly elected at the Annual General Meeting.

Two members of the Society, Miss B. Lyndhurst Ogden and Mr Fred Aitchison were honoured with the award of Fellowships of the Society. This year's award of the Aitken Trophy was made to Mr Fred Walker.

The meeting approved the adoption of the Rules Governing the Election of Fellows previously accepted at the last meeting as an interim measure.

After discussion it was agreed that the next year's Convention would be held in Scotland. The actual date and venue, being dependent on local conditions and circumstances, was left to the discretion of the President-Elect, Mr David Gardner.

There being no further business, the meeting closed at 1.00 p.m. with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

G. B. HARPER,
Hon. Secretary.

CONVENTION EXHIBITION AT BOURNEMOUTH, 1952

We had 252 sheets sent in this year. The Research Class was strongest and a Grand Award was given to Mr H. H. Brown for a fine study of the Re-Entries of the 2 cents rose-carmine of 1899. This was an outstanding piece of work, illustrated by enlarged drawings to shew the different shifts in the spandrels. Hence the Special Award, for what we call the First Award went to P. Marsden for a study of the Plate Guide Lines, Position Dots, Re-entries and Hair Lines to be found on the 1 cent and 2 cents King Edward VII Issue and the 1903 2 cents Booklet Panes. The Second Award went to Mr E. McGuigan for a well-illustrated Display of the 1 cent Admirals, shewing how Flaw Detection Ink was used to discover surface cracks and welding cracks on the Plate, which produce Hair Lines. Mr L. Baresh received the Third

Award for 12 pages of the 6 cents 1872-88 issue, shewing Paper Varieties and Plate Flaws. There was a fine cover with a Bisect of this stamp and a New Brunswick Grid Postmark. These Awards cast no reflection on the others, which were equally interesting, but Major Harper's entry of the Map Stamps won First Award last year. Mr Searle's studies of Re-Entries and Retouches on the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent 1870, the 1 cent Numerals and the 5 cents King Edward VII appeared to be more or less in process of development, while Mr E. T. Lloyd's fine lot of Registration Stamps would have stood a better chance in the Contributed Class. It was, however, one of the most interesting entries, shewing a veritable wealth of the different types of the Cancellations used on these stamps. Mr Nugent Clougher also shewed Registra-

tion Stamps. A very fine lot of Mint and used, and he had for contrast the small Heads postage stamps side by side with the Registrations to identify the different shades and Printings. Mr E. T. Lloyd also entered a good study of the 1 cent, 2 cents and 5 cents King Edward VII.

In the Contributed Class, Mr J. F. Bird won First Award with Mint early classics, and, as always, his stamps are superb. A new-comer, Mr Norman Fox received the Second Award for a very fine exhibit of Mint 1897 Jubilees complete. Mint Blocks of Jubilees, Maples Leaves, Numerals and King Edward VII Issues, attractively mounted and a pleasure to look at. The Third Award went to another new-comer, Mr J. H. Burroughs, for his entry of Mint Coil stamps of King George V Issues. A most carefully arranged display. Other good entries in this Class were from Mr Fred Tomlinson of 6 cents small Heads, Mr P. Marsden with beautiful Postal Stationery, Mr J. H. Sinton with early Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island

Issues, and Mr W. J. Falconer with Flag and Slogan Postmarks. A very interesting little display by Mr R. G. Woodall of Pre-Stamp Covers shewed letters of 1778-1780 from British prisoners of war in American camps.

The Group Displays were small this year. Norfolk and Suffolk Group won First Award with a display of early Pre-Cancels. Hants and Dorset Group received the Second Award for the first Coil Issues, Postmarks on the 3 cents small heads, Express Stamps and used Capex Issues, and Newcastle Group had Third Award with Mailboat Cancellations on Nova Scotia Issues. Two entries from Mr Macaskie and the Yorkshire Group went astray in the post and did not arrive, or, from what I know of their abilities, I might have had to report a different order in the awards. However, all visitors to the Exhibition expressed their pleasure, and once again it has been one of the highlights of our Convention.

FREDERICK WALKER.

SOCIETY FINANCE

Members may recall that certain estimates were made last year regarding the Society's financial position, and that these were published in the October, 1951, issue of "Maple Leaves." Those estimates have proved to be reasonably near to the latest figures available for the current year. Income from Subscriptions has dropped considerably, due to the fact that there are now fewer arrears to collect. On the other hand, the income from magazine advertisements, whilst less than the previous year, is higher than anticipated. Unfortunately this has been partially offset by the higher cost of producing the magazine and distributing it, and there is no doubt that magazine costs will go higher still if the standard of production is to be maintained or further improved. Administration costs continue to rise, due to the higher postage rates and printing charges.

It is probable that, excluding advance receipts, there will be an overall loss of nearly £20 for the year. Fortunately, the Society still has a small but rapidly diminishing surplus out of which this loss can be met, but this process cannot go on indefinitely, and the time has come when greater annual income must be obtained.

The possibility that an increased rate of subscription might become necessary was discussed at length at the 1951 Annual

General Meeting, but a decision was postponed for one year. The 1952 Annual General Meeting has approved a recommendation by the Executive Committee that the Annual Subscription be increased to 10/-, and the Life Membership from £3 3s 0d and £4 4s 0d to £4 4s 0d and £5 5s 0d respectively. These increases will enable the Society to operate on a sound financial basis in the future, instead of being faced with an annual deficit which would very shortly have made the Society insolvent.

The increases mentioned above are to operate from 1st October, 1952. Members who have already paid the 1952-53 Subscription at the old rate of 7/6d are asked to send along the extra 2/6d. The subscription to Overseas members who pay in Dollars is One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Members are reminded that the Annual Subscription of 10/- (\$1.50) becomes due on 1st October, 1952, for the year 1952-53, and are asked to send this small sum without delay. To reduce administrative costs, reminders are not sent out until the New Year, by which time it is hoped that many members will have paid the amount due.

J. P. MACASKIE,

Hon. Treasurer.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS (10/-)
ARE NOW DUE

PROGRAMMES, 1952-53

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE STUDY GROUP

1952
Tues., Aug. 26th—Selection of Sheets for

the Displays and Bournemouth Con-
Tues., Sept. 2nd—B.N.A. Display to the
Darlington Philatelic Society.
vention.

Mon. to Thurs., Sept. 22nd/25th—C.P.S. of G.B. Convention at Bournemouth.

Tues., Sept. 23rd—Members Night. Six sheets of B.N.A.

Tues., Oct. 28th—Display by Edinburgh Group.

Tues., Nov. 25th — Discussion: Minor errors and retouches worth while.

Tues., Dec. 23rd—The "Admiral Issue," by Mr T. V. Roberts.

1953

Tues., Jan. 27th—Canada Small Cents, 11½ x 12 perf.

Tues., Feb. 24th—New Brunswick and/or Canada Geo. V, Dies I and II.

Tues., Mar. 24th—Postmarks.

Tues., April 28th — Newfoundland and Annual General Meeting.

GLASGOW STUDY GROUP

1952

Sept. 15—Mr J. Anderson (Aberdeen). "Selected."

Oct. 20—Report on the Convention.

Nov. 17—Mr L. Baresh, "Selected."

Dec. 15—Miss Ogden, "Selected."

1953

Jan. 19—Major Harper, "Edwards."

Feb. 16—Open.

Mar. 16—Mrs Guylers, "Aair Mails."

Apr. 20—A.G.M.

ANOTHER PATRIOTIC COVER

By P. MARSDEN (392)



In recent numbers of B.N.A. Topics there have appeared an article and a letter relating to Patriotic Covers emanating from Newfoundland.

The article by H. A. McMaster appeared in the April 1952 issue, Vol. 9, 4, 85, and describes "a most unique" patriotic cover placed in the registered post at St. John's on December 15th, 1899, and addressed to London, England. The cover, which was illustrated, was franked with the ½ cent, 1 cent, 2 cent, 3 cent and 5 cent values of the 1897-1918 issue of Newfoundland. The stamps were mounted on coloured backgrounds within a hand-painted "wood-grained" frame. Above the 1 cent value, which bears the portrait of Queen Victoria and was placed on a background of gold,

was the Crown and the letters 'V.R.' in gold and red. And below the stamps, in a tablet, appear the words "Our Royal Family" in black letters shaded with red. Below and to the left was hand-painted a White Ensign, below which flew a pendant of gold bearing the word "Regist'd" in black.

A letter by J. Harvey Westren appeared in the June B.N.A. Topics, Vol 9, 6; 92, and described a similar cover of an earlier date, 29th August, 1899, and again emanating from St. John's, Newfoundland, addressed to Regina, Assiniboia, N.W.T. The cover "would certainly appear to have been made by the same artist," resembling closely that of the former cover, but with slight variations. It is of interest to note

that the sender's name and address, who may have been the artist, appears on the reverse "Reichart, P.O. Box 481, St. Johns, N.F." The cover was also illustrated.

Very shortly after having read of the first cover in April B.N.A. Topics, I was shown a cover by a friend which was in every way similar, and my interest was heightened when I read of the second cover. Although I have no interest in Newfoundland, I thought it would be of value to place on record the description of this cover, so I negotiated a loan of the cover from its owner and describe it herewith.

This cover is dated December 19th, 1902, posted in St. John's, Newfoundland, and addressed to Lenton, Notts, England. The handwriting of the addresser is different from that of the two other covers. As in the other cases, this cover was placed in the registered post. It bears the registered postmarks of both Liverpool (30th December) and Nottingham (30th December).

The basic artistic purpose of the cover is the same as those already described. The upper half of the envelope is occupied by a rectangular frame, hand-painted, to appear as of grained wood, in brown and golden yellow; within this are five stamps which franked the letter. These are the

$\frac{1}{2}$ cent, 2 cent, 3 cent, 4 cent and 5 cent values of the then current 1897-1918 issue. The 2 cent and 3 cent values are mounted on a gold background, and beneath each as appropriate appear the captions "King Edward VII" and "Queen Alexandra" in black on rose-coloured tablets. The $\frac{1}{2}$ cent value with the caption "Prince Edward" is found on a green background, whereas "The Prince of Wales" and "Princess of Wales" depicted on the 5 cent and 4 cent values are placed on rose-coloured backgrounds. The words "Our Royal Family," flanked by two gold stars, appear in black on a rose-coloured tablet above the stamps.

Below this and at the left flying from two crossed staffs are painted a Blue Ensign on the left and the Union Jack on the right in full colour. The tops of the staffs are joined by a banner bearing the title "St. Johns" and below the letters "N.F." Crossing the lower ends of the staffs is a scroll inscribed as follows "19 REGIST'D 02" beautified at each end with gold. Both the scroll and the banner are painted in green, white and red stripes. The green may have been intended as blue originally.

The whole effect leaves me with little doubt that this cover was also produced by the artist who made the other two covers.

CANADA IN NIPPON

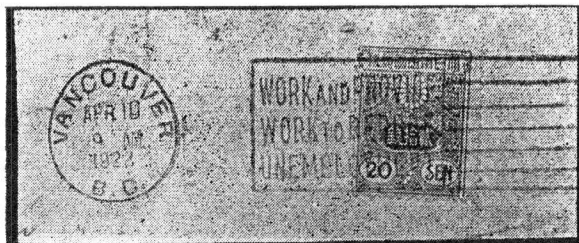
By O. FRASER (6)



In my experience and in that of many others, it is most unusual to find Canadian stamps postmarked elsewhere than in Canada. I was intrigued, therefore, when some five or six years ago a few specimens of King Edward VII and King George V Canadian stamps came into my possession, bearing Japanese postmarks. To the why and wherefore of these oddities I have given some thought and conjecture.

Three possibilities seemed conceivable. First—that they had been used on consular mail. This had to be discounted when I discovered that Canada had no consular representation or Legation in Japan prior to 1923.

The second possibility was that these Japanese postmarks might be fortuitous, because markings of British, French, U.S.A. post offices are found super-



imposed on the original Canadian cancellations. In this connection, by the courtesy of a friend, the writer has before him a copy of the one cent pale rose of 1859 bearing the "124" strike of Aden! (This must be a most unusual if not unique item). However, the specimen illustrated, in common with the others in the writer's possession, bears no evidence of any Canadian markings.

The third and, to the writer, most likely possibility is that these stamps had been affixed to mail posted on board Canadian ships en route to Japan. This idea could be objected to on the grounds that the cancellations should have been of the accepted paquebot variety and indeed this may have been so, because so far no "entire" has been seen by me or any of my philatelic friends.

On the other hand we find, for instance,

stamps of Iceland and of Faroe bearing the ordinary postmarks of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, etc. These come from mail handed over by ships touching these ports on their way South, and while perhaps not true paquebots would, I think, come under this category.

Am I right then in assuming that my Yokohama postmarks are in a parallel with these? Well then, I have King Edward VII items at dates from 1908-1910, and George V examples from 1912-1914 all on various values up to 10 cents. What's your ideas, chums?

Since writing the above I have been fortunate enough to see one or two specimens of Q.V. "small cents" with Japanese cancellations, dates around 1892.

The Japanese stamp with the Vancouver strike is illustrated to add a piquant touch to this interesting subject.

CANCELLATIONS AND POSTMARKS

By L. BARESH (263)

In my first notes on cancellations in the April issue of *Maple Leaves* I suggested as the first sub-section of "Numerical Cancels" TWO-RING NUMERALS (2a). Following upon some correspondence with several readers, we agreed that this should be amended to FOUR TO ONE RING NUMERALS. These varieties are closely inter-related, as will be seen from the following notes.

The Four-Ring numeral obliterations were first to appear—in March, 1857. They were issued with numbers from 1 to 52, being allocated in alphabetical order to the more important money order offices, excepting Toronto, the headquarters. The numeral 9 was omitted to avoid confusion with the numeral 6. Montreal L.C. received an additional number—516—and 627 was given to the Senate at Ottawa. The standard strike is in black, with the exception of 2, which is always in blue. Other numbers struck in blue or in other colours are known, though they are scarce. All these offices were furnished with a uniform type, and the variations in size and type of rings and numerals which are occasionally found were no doubt due to the standard issue being replaced by locally cut obliterations, where the officially issued one was lost or

damaged.

The Three-Ring types—such as 15, 23 and 27—and the One-Ring types—such as 13, 17, 19 and 21—should, for the same reasons, be classified as sub-types of the Four-Ring numerals, especially as in most cases the office using them has been identified and the number corresponds with the number of the standard Four-Ring obliterator originally issued. The only exceptions are the One-Ring numerals, much smaller in size and with a thin circle or oval and a thin number. These are carriers' numbers, mostly struck on packets or letters, but occasionally found on a stamp.

All the offices using the Four-Ring numeral and its sub-types are known, and the complete list was given in the 1949 Year Book of the C.P.S. of G.B. If this is not available to any reader, please let me know and I will send you a typed list.

In April, 1868, the Four-Ring numeral obliterations were replaced by the Two-Ring numeral types, which we shall discuss in the next issue of *Maple Leaves*. In a number of offices, however, the Four-Ring type and its sub-types were continued in use, so that many can be found on stamps of the Large and Small Queens issues.

EDWARD ONE CENT VARIETIES

By C. W. HOLLINGSWORTH (424)



Fig. 1

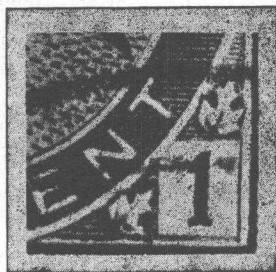


Fig. 2

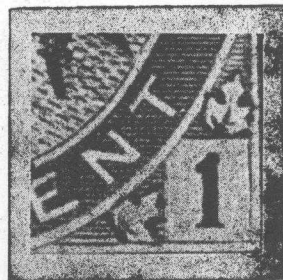


Fig. 3

The following notes are the result of examination of 3,000 copies of this stamp, and the varieties mentioned are additional to those found by G. B. Harper (Maple Leaves, Vol. 3, No. 3).

1. Guide Lines.

- a. Horizontal line approx. $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. above top frame and vertical line approx. $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to the right of right frame, joining at top right corner.
- b. The vertical line in (a) alone.
- c. Vertical line in lower margin, running up through left side of left numeral box, maple leaf, and oval. No trace in upper part of design, but visible in upper margin.
- d. Vertical line in lower margin, running up through left side of right numeral box, cutting oval, and "T" of Cent. No trace in upper part of design, but visible in upper margin.
- e. Vertical line running into left hand border, showing at top and bottom of design.
- f. Horizontal line passing through centre of design, visible in both margins. This corresponds to the horizontal guide line as noted by G. B. Harper.

2. Hair Lines.

Twenty copies showing hair lines were found. The hair lines varied from faint wavy lines in the margins, especially at lower left, to much stronger lines right across the lower half of the stamp.

3. Re-entries.

- a. Doubling of horizontal lines at top and bottom of left numeral box, and lowest line of design to the oval. (Fig. 1).
- b. Doubling of top and bottom of right numeral box, and bottom line of design to the oval. (Fig. 2).
- c. Doubling of base of right numeral box, and vertical lines of the numeral box.

- d. Doubling or vertical lines of right numeral box. (Fig. 3).
- e. Doubling of vertical lines of right numeral box, and horizontal lines of left numeral box.
- f. Doubling of vertical lines of left numeral box, inner and outer frame lines at lower left, and maple leaves at left.
- g. Doubling of left figure "1," veins of maple leaf above the numeral box, and vertical lines of the numeral box.
- h. Doubling of background lines in both top corners.
- i. Doubling of background lines in top left corner only.
- j. Doubling of outer frame at top, lower right, and upper left; and the letters "ANADA POSTAGE," and "ONE CENT."
- k. Doubling of background lines in top corners, top frame, and letters "DA POS."

OTHER VARIETIES**Relief Break.**

There is a break in the horizontal line at the top of the left numeral box, and in the inner frame on the right, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. above the top of the right numeral box.

? Retouch.

The top line of the design on both sides shows a thickening, is much clearer than usual, and shows an irregular curvature, convex upwards.

I found several copies with a break in the inner frame at the top right corner. Another copy shows the break closed, and a prolongation to the right of the top inner frame. This seems to be similar to the condition occurring in the 1912 George issue.

I shall be pleased to receive any comments, criticism, or additional information from anyone interested in this issue.

A NEW VARIETY FOR THE CANADA SPECIALIST

By W. E. LEA (504)



Canadian specialists are doubtless cognizant of the re-entry which occurs on the lower right imprint of the plate made for the 1867—7½d. stamp, and will probably be interested to learn that a similar re-entry occurs in the imprint of the 6d. stamp.

Having recently acquired a most remarkable Canadian cover, bearing a copy of the 6d. thick soft wove paper with imprint, I was delighted to find a previously unrecorded variety. It will be recalled that the first plate for the 6d. denomination consisted of 200 subjects, and was without im-

print. However, on the 1st March, 1856, the Contractors (Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson of New York) applied to the Post Office for permission to cut the plate in half, as the size of the printed sheets was inconvenient and difficult to handle when gummed. Permission was granted on the 15th March, 1856, and it is assumed that it was at this time that the imprints were added to the half plate of 100 (Dec. 19, 1857). Therefore it is apparent that the imprint occurs only on the 6d. value printed on thick hard wove paper (SG. 16) and on very thick soft wove paper (SG. 17), which explains the scarcity of this value showing imprint.

The cover, a portion of which is illustrated, shows a copy on very thick soft wove paper and a portion of the imprint, and it is interesting to note that the Siderographer must have originally entered the imprint too close to the lower frame line, and in burnishing off the original entry, damaged the bottom frame line. In re-entering the plate and restoring the bottom frame line, he was not too accurate, as there is a definite duplication which extends from the lower right corner for 5 mm., whilst traces of the original impression (Wright Hatch & Edson New) are clearly discernible about 1 mm. above the re-entered impression.

The position of the stamp must be either No. 93 or No. 98, for as previously stated the Plate was of 100 subjects only.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CONCENTRIC RINGS CANCELLATIONS

Dear Sir,

With reference to Mr. Baresh's interesting article on the above, which I much appreciated, perhaps the following may be of interest.

I have found Mr. Baresh's Types 1 and 2 (as illustrated) on a few War Effort values. They appear to have been "resurrected" for use during the last War as security postmarks. Indeed, many other security postmarks were in use including various "cork" designs.

Yours faithfully,

J. MILLAR ALLEN.
(C.P.S. 422)

Dear Sir,

I was glad to see the article on the 2 cent. Registered stamp by Crosby.

He writes however :—"this is an interesting fact and would indicate that the perf 11½ combs used for some of the Small Heads were set horizontally . . ." Surely the position was that the panes of the two issues were fed in, one sideways and the other endways, having regard to the position of the stamps, the different shape of the registered stamp producing a pane wider than it was deep—the opposite of the small head pane. Incidentally, "comb" is not correct—they were all line perforations.

On another subject altogether, I was amazed to find that Gibbons have listed the ½cent Large Head as existing perforated 11½ x 12 SCRIPT watermark! I wrote them because I had never heard that this existed. There were none in the Reford sales, Lees-Jones knows of none, Gibbons replied they will write me later, I will let your readers know the result in due course.

Yours faithfully,
G. R. C. SEARLES. (176)

Dear Sir,

I'd like to bring up three points that might be of general interest and on which I seek information. The first two are queries regarding postmarks. 1), In 1891 London, Ont., appeared to put a receiving stamp on the front of an envelope in addition to the one on the back. The one on the back was the usual type, but that on the front is smaller and only gives the date, the time of day (pm or am) and a number which is probably a sorting clerk's number.

What did this particular receiving stamp indicate?

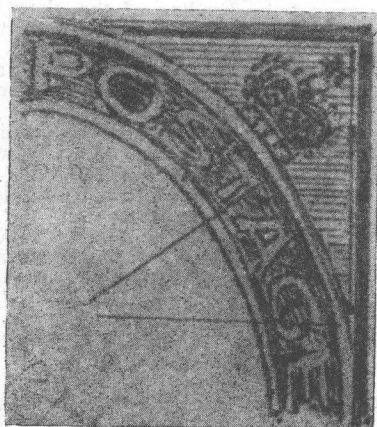


2) I have copies of the "small Queens" on which the cancellation gives no indication of the year. They are all Montreal cancellations and have "p.m." where the year usually appears, the day of the month in the centre and a number in the top segment, as shown in the example below:—

What was this one used for?



3) A lot has been written on the 1912-18 Admirals and on the numerous re-touches and re-entries that are to be found. Unfortunately, there is now a dearth of this material in bulk, and many of us will probably be turning to the 1922 issues, but



without the same enthusiasm perhaps. Details of any "finds" in the low values of this issue might therefore help to spur us on, and I for one would like to know if any of our members have had any outstanding finds. Marler chronicles very few. I have an interesting one myself, and I should very much like to know if anyone else has come across it. It is a prominent re-touch to the top right frame junction line on the two cent green, every bit as clear as the better known re-touches to the top left frame junction line on the three cent brown. Are there any more of these recorded? In case the attached sketch does not show it very clearly, the re-touch is in the form of a double line from just below the foot of the crown to the junction of the frame.

Yours sincerely,
A. R. WALKER (400).

O.H.M.S. PERFS.

Dear Sir,

Through the courtesy of Mr. W. H. S. Cheavin, I have a copy of the May 1949 issue of your journal by reason of its containing one of his monographs.

I have an active interest in the application of science to the study of stamps but, of course, that isn't something to collect, so my collecting activity is largely devoted to what we call in this country, "Perfins" from **Perforated Insignia** such as the O.H.M.S. stamps listed in the issue mentioned above. We have a Perfins Club over here devoted to the study and collection of these stamps, whether used officially, as in the case of interesting you, or used by commercial firms to discourage theft.

It is my feeling that your listing is somewhat more refined than is justified, having consideration for the method by which the holes are produced. The machine employed, as is probably familiar to your readers, is made up of a heavy cast-iron frame made up of a base with two vertical guides and an arbor-mounted perforating head, operated by a lever above the arbor. Some machines are made to take a sheet of stamps 10 stamps wide, while a lighter machine will only accommodate 5 stamps across. (I refer to machines made for decimal currency such as is used in Canada and the U.S., where most sheets are prepared containing 100 small sized stamps or 50 double sized). The operation of perforating these stamps is one requiring little skill and, in commercial firms, is assigned to the office boy. A design such as O.H.M.S. will permit the perforation of three thicknesses of paper, while designs having only three letters will handle four sheets. Thus, each stroke of the handle perforates thirty stamps, the sheet being advanced one row after each stroke. In view of the non-technical character of the help used, it is easy to see that very little care is used in placing the

stamps to be perforated in the machine with the consequence that the question as to whether one position or another is produced is not a matter of error or not, unless strict care is exacted of the office boy.

Although I presume the full sized machine would be used in so large an institution as the Canadian Department of Finance, it is worth mentioning that the smaller machine accommodating only five rows is commonly fed with sheets folded along the centre row of perforations so that positions A and B would be produced in equal quantities with a double row in the middle tete beche. Such pairs are found from time to time among the commercial production. From this description, it is easy to understand how the doubled impressions are produced; I have seen a few cases where there were three or four such strokes, almost reducing the stamp to shreds.

Based upon the knowledge of how these stamps are produced, it appears to be the universal practice of experienced collectors of Perfins to ignore matters of position and to treat doubled impressions in the same light as ordinary collectors regard badly centred stamps. The same holds true of split impressions of the letters where it requires two adjacent stamps to show the full design. These were not mentioned in your article. It is not the purpose of the writer to tell any collector how he should collect stamps, but it is believed, in view of the explanation that it should be apparent that the varieties are not only quite accidental but are also not treated as errors by the originating authority so that they would be suppressed, as was the case with circumflex accent air-special.

We of the Perfins Club stand ready at all times to share our information with collectors in other fields.

Cordially yours,

KEITH MISEGADES.

414, Main Street,
St. Joseph,
Michigan.

HAIRLINES

Extracts From Many Letters Received On This Subject

I have copies of the 1 cent green Admiral issue which show vertical hair-lines. These are from the first booklet pane printings, when, according to Marler, the plates were bent to fit the press the "short way" as opposed to later plates and to the normal plates which were bent the "long way". The hair-lines thus were bent parallel to the axis about which the plate was curved—and in the direction in which one would expect the plate to crack.

As regards Mr. Lea's suggestion, according to Marler, page 26, plate proofs from Plate 4 (reported as the heaviest hair-line plate) do not show hair-lines—because these were made before the plate was bent. It seems to me that the theory that hair-lines are due to the inter-action of the

curving, hardening, and printing processes is unassailable.

P. MARSDEN. (392)

All the acknowledged works on these stamps are substantially in agreement with what Major Harper has said, perhaps some of your readers might like to look up:—

Jarrett (1929) p 86—about the earliest mention.

Holmes (1943) pp 120-121—"occurring in the plates as they are curved". and on p 137—"In late years . . . found only at the corners . . . The flow of metal in making a plate of 400 subjects evidently weakens the material at the corners of design, and the light bending of the plate develops very short cracks there at times".

Boggs p 374—"always at right angles to the direction of curving . . . appears to be due to stress put on the plate during hardening and curving for fitting in the Press".

Marler (1949)—gives the same explanation and adds on p 26:—"After each impression, the plate is wiped clean, but if grit or some abrasive material gets on the plate, fine scratches will mark the plate and, like the fine cracks, will take the ink and print as an engraved line".

Easton, Postage Stamps in the Making, Chapter X:—gives an authoritative pronouncement regarding both surface cracks and scratches. Cracks may be "due to a defect caused in the operation of bending the plate".

I am of opinion that the theories of Messrs. Lance and Lea are untenable. Incidentally, hair-lines are to be found on the stamps of many other countries.

JOHN ANDERSON, M.B.E. (7)

Was it just Journalese, Mr Pollock?

I think we must stick to the old theory, nothing better has been advanced . . . The most convincing proof for this is Marler's statement "the bending of the plates almost invariably produced hair-lines. In the case of regular postage sheets, the plates were bent the "long way" . . . and the hair-lines appeared running horizontally across the stamps. In the case of the plates for the booklet panes, the hair-lines run vertically on Plates 1 to 12, which were bent the short way, and horizontally on Plates 13 to 22, which were bent the "long way".

Further, according to Marler, no plate proofs showing hair-lines are known, since these proofs were pulled before the plates were bent.

F. L. R. BROWN (383).

I think the orthodox explanation and Major Harper's views are correct. In particular, I do not agree at all with Mr. Lea . . . I am not convinced that there is

any necessity to have as many as 22 lines to aid the engraver.

Chemical action almost inevitably reveals stress lines on the surfaces of metals, and where the stress is greater through pressure being applied on the metal, for instance at the top and bottom of numeral boxes, or opposite the centre of the numeral, that is the kind of place where one would expect to find greater stress.

My own view is that the plates having been bent, stress lines in the metal near the surface are revealed when the semi-chemical process of hardening is carried out, and an examination of these hair-lines shows them to be anything but smooth and quite unlike the fine etched lines made by an engraver when he wishes to mark a flat plate for positioning of the subject.

H. H. BROWN (550).

DO YOU KNOW?

By GEO. R. C. SEARLES (176)

1. That the B.C. Crown cancellation was in use as late as 1912. I have it on the 1c. Admiral and I know where a 2c. copy is.
2. That the so-called Minor RE-ENTRY on the 20c. Quebec is very much a MAJOR RE-ENTRY—pity blocks are so expensive and we all are so poor—otherwise we would show you.
3. That the THICK paper variety of the 2c. purple numeral has even thicker paper than the 15c. 1868 type Carton paper Clear deep violet. Canadians describe it as Cardboard paper. Paper experts even measure these things. Believe me, it is THICK.
4. That the Hair Lines across variety is found on the 2c. war tax 1915. On a sheet of 100, every stamp on the top row has them but none of the others, so it looks as if this starts at the top and may work down. I am scared to join the worthy battle on this subject in case the first impact of the plate is at the bottom and not the top. Have a go, Major!
5. That the safest test for a booklet pane of the 2c. Edward is that the mesh is Horizontal on all these, and on all ordinary sheet printings it is vertical—so it's no good trimming up blocks of six from your sheets!
6. That there never was a 1c. Edward booklet, though it is listed in a couple of books in our Library.
7. That the first sheets of the 2c. Admiral torn up to make experimental coils were stamped over the paste-up join in violet "Postage Stamp Branch," May 11, 1915, P.O.D. (in three lines framed). That there was a later issue, possibly for collectors, but these were stamped in a semi-circle "Postage Stamp Division," May 11. No year was on this second lot.
8. That the 1935 6c. Red Brown Air Mail Stamp is found in a pale yellowish Brown shade. Our Canadian friends know of this, but not many know of it here. I got a copy of this in 1936 and have never found another.
9. That the die II of S.G.259 3c. Coil is much scarcer than die I.
10. That an entirely new Re-entry has turned up since I wrote about the 1868 re-entries in April—on the 2c.—I'd better not tell you about this one as no doubt the chap that bought it would prefer to. I have had it fully described, but do not like to write about anything I haven't actually handled. It will be nice to know when a second copy turns up to confirm it.

THE QUEBEC TERCENTENARY ISSUE

FURTHER NOTES (by J. J. BONAR)

The article in the April number sent me back to my material in this issue. I have long been satisfied that the dots reported in this issue were guide dots, and I also know that blocks, at least, of the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent value, could be plated by means of these. I do not have a complete sheet and have only identified about 85 positions on the sheet.

I have checked Mr Whitley's reported varieties with my material. My copies of Nos. 9 and 10 show a definite break in No. 9 similar to that in other positions, while No. 10, although the corner is complete, shows a weakness. On the other

hand, No. 20 shows no break at all. I can confirm Nos. 19 and 65; of this latter I have two copies. No. 86 I do not have, nor have I located the stamp showing a vertical guide line.

I notice that Mr Whitley does not mention minor re-entries. At the last Convention at Harrogate two single stamps showed lines in POSTAGE and CENTS. One is No. 50 on the sheet with the lines in ST and CEN. The other I have not located; it may be a different state of the plate.

Of the 1c. value I have a block of nine from the top of Plate No. 2 (Nos. 6-8, 16-

18, and 26-28), and one of 15 from the foot, apparently the five lowest rows of the same Vertical strips. The top row shows no Guide dots, but they appear in many other stamps. Nos. 66 and 67 both show horizontal Guide lines in CANADA.

I have also the left half of Plate No. 4 of the 2c. value. Again there are no Guide dots in the top row, but they appear frequently lower down. Vertical Guide lines appear on Nos. 31, 62 and 92, and a horizontal one in DA on No. 44. I have copies of other values showing dots or lines. None of them can be located on the sheet, but I should mention two copies of the 20c. showing the Guide line in the Vignette. In one copy the line extends from the dot down to the rigging of the ship.

IMPRINTS

On the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent plate there was only one. The imprint was only at the top. Plate

No. 2 of the 1c. has an imprint at the top. The block from the foot of the sheet shows no imprint.

The half pane of the 2c, Plate No. 4, shows the imprint inverted below Nos. 95 and 96. The top margin is narrow, only $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. above the design of the top row. and shows no imprint. I have also a single stamp with attached margin from the foot of Plate No. 3. This shows the imprint right way up.

HAIR LINES

The two blocks of the 1c. show very numerous hair lines in the top and bottom margins—I can count 15 in a width of 12 m.m. A few hair lines show in the margins between some of the stamps. A block of four from the top left corner of an unknown plate of the 2c. also shows a few hair lines in the top margin.

PERFORATION VARIETIES OF THE FIVE CENT BEAVER

The following information is compiled from notes supplied by Dave Vigo after sorting approximately 650 copies of this stamp, which gave the following analysis of perforations, etc.:—

Perf. $11\frac{1}{4}$ —245 including 20 numerals and 32 other post marks	245
$11\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ —166 including 9 numerals and 14 other post marks	166
12×12 —148 including 3 numerals and 22 other post marks	148
Thick Carton Paper—1	1
Mint or O.G.—8 (3 Perf. 1. 2 Perf. 11. 3 Perf. 111)	8
Combinations—Strip of three, 1—Horiz. pairs 2	7
Imprints—4 (two very fine)—naturally perf. 12	4
Damaged copies—63	63
	642

The copy on thick carton paper was, of

course perforated $11\frac{1}{4} \times 12$, this paper is only found with this perforation; the seven stamps which were in combination were all perforated $11\frac{1}{4}$. The perforation of the damaged copies was not taken. Within the above groups were found seven marked re-entries and one copy of the major re-entry. Mr Vigo states he has noted in exchange packets, etc., constant die markings indicated as varieties, and for the benefit of the not so advanced collector of this stamp points out what these are—

Dot at right of Crown, about 2 o'clock position (in line with the top of "P" of postage).
Double right frame line opposite "GE" of postage.
Dot in cross-hatching at 7 o'clock position to top left 5 (does not always show).
Many stamps show a dot in white frame below "A" of Postage, others a dot in the white frame above "CA" of Canada.

THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY

The past year has been a period of expansion. We have increased the books available for loan from thirteen to thirty-one and the leaflets and articles from a negligible quantity to one hundred. Further, when the material on hand is finally mounted and arranged the leaflets available should number almost two hundred.

Our best buy was a copy of the standard B.N.A. Catalogue by Fred Jarrett. This excellent book is in constant demand. We have also added the Marler book on the Admirals, the new Plate Block Catalogue and specialized books on Air Mails and Revenues. Apart from the book by Howes, we have all the recognised works on B.N.A. Stamps.

Forty members have taken advantage of the facilities provided by the library, and many more have written for advice or for a chat on stamps. The

difficulty is that most members want the same book and, unless I answer each request, which is rather a costly business, the impression given is that I have forgotten. This is not so, and I am happy when the books keep moving around. At the beginning of the new season will you please send me a list of books you need this winter, even if the request has been made before, send in another one.

One rather disturbing matter I have to report. Between July 1950 and October 1951 a copy of Boggs was borrowed by a member and has not yet been returned. Will members who borrowed the book during this period please take a special look around their bookshelves. At a shilling a week loan charge this could be a very expensive oversight, but we will forget it if the books are returned with a donation to the library fund.

The report on the year's work would be incomplete without a word of thanks to the few who with cash or book donations have helped to make it a successful year. First to R. J. Duncan, our Contact Member in B.C., my sincere thanks. Often my requests have been unreasonable, but each time his response and generosity was overwhelming. He has supplied us with loads of literature, a great deal as a gift to the Society. To Frank Campbell of Michigan for articles I have not yet assembled, and to J. N. Sisson for his catalogues and auction lists. At home, to J. C. Cartwright, Fred Aitchison, and L. Baresh for generous cash donations, and to Miss Ogden, J. C. Cartwright, L. Baresh, A. B. Aukland, Stanley Godden, W. C. Nixon, Geo. Searles, E. J. Davis and F. Jackson for books and magazines.

My thanks also to the Officers of the Society for their help and co-operation, and to all members who by their interest have made my work as librarian a pleasure.

E. T. E. LLOYD,
Hon. Librarian.

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF G.B.

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

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- (1) Books can be borrowed for any period up to four weeks.
- (2) Postage must be paid both ways; in the case of expensive books by registered post.
- (3) Members must exercise the greatest possible care of books borrowed, apart from their cost some cannot be replaced.

The loan charges appear in brackets in the following list, and those shown * must be sent by registered post.

LIST OF BOOKS AVAILABLE. 1952

1. STANDARD B.N.A. CATALOGUE. 1929. Fred Jarrett. (1/-).*
Over 600 pages, includes all provinces, revenues, varieties, stationery, cancellations, proofs and essays. Excellent for cancellations.
2. POSTAGE STAMPS and POSTAL HISTORY of CANADA, 1946. W. Boggs (1/-)*
Two volumes, over 1,100 pages. A complete study of Canadian stamps.
3. POSTAGE STAMPS and POSTAL HISTORY of NEWFOUNDLAND. 1942.
Boggs. (1/-).* A complete study in 186 pages.
4. HANDBOOK and CATALOGUE of CANADA and NEWFOUNDLAND and
B.N.A., 1943. Holmes. 443 pages, of which 246 are devoted to the (1/-)*
handbook section. Includes postage, revenues and postal stationery.
5. CANADA. Notes on the 1911-1925 issues. 1949. Geo. C. Marler. (1/-).*
A complete study of the Admiral issues. 75 Pages.
6. CANADIAN STAMPS. 1940. Patrick Hamilton. 120 pages. (9d).
7. CANADIAN STANDARD PLATE BLOCK CATALOGUE. 1951. 39 pages.
B.N.A.P.S. (9d).
8. STANDARD CANADIAN REVENUE CATALOGUE. 1945. Burke. (9d).
9. CATALOGUE of CANADIAN RAILROAD CANCELLATIONS, 1945. 60
pages. Shaw. (9d).

10. WELLS FARGO & CO.'s HANDSTAMPS and FRANKS. 1924. 85 pages. (6d).
11. CATALOGUE of CANADA PRECANCELS. 1947. 36 pages. Hoover. (6d).
12. STAMPLESS COVER CATALOGUE. Canada and Newfoundland. 1948. 58 pages. (6d). Konwiser & Campbell. This has been brought up to date.
13. BARNARDS CARIBOO EXPRESS. 30 pages. Hitt & Wellburn. (6d).
14. CANADIAN PHILATELIC LITERATURE. 1951. 40 pages. A. L. McCready. (6d).
15. NEWFOUNDLAND POST OFFICE GUIDE. 1948. (6d).
16. AIR MAIL CATALOGUE of Canada and Newfoundland. 1928. 53 pages. (3d). Smith, Crouch & Jarrett. A complete survey.
17. CANADIAN FLAG CANCELLATIONS. 30 pages. A. L. McCready. ((3d)).
18. CANADA—Notes on Postmarks. 16 pages. Belgian Phil. Society. (3d).
19. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. An early study. 33 pages. R. G. R. Dalwick. (3d).
20. STAMPS of PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. 1918. 16 pages. B. W. H. Poole. (3d).
21. STAMPS of NOVA SCOTIA. 1919. 20 pages. B. W. H. Poole. (3d).
22. STAMPS of BRITISH COLUMBIA and VANCOUVER ISLAND. 1918. 14 pages. Poole. (3d).
23. POSTAL SYSTEMS of VANCOUVER ISLAND and BRITISH COLUMBIA. 1849-1871. 36 pages. 1929. A. Stanley Deaville. ((3d)).
24. CANADIAN SILVER JUBILEES. 16 pages. R. A. Bond. (3d).
25. CANADIAN MAJOR and MINOR VARIETIES from 1897. 16 pages. 1951. H. Reiche. (3d).
26. NOTES ON THE POSTAL HISTORY OF CANADA, 1760-1867. 12 pages. Halliday. (3d).
27. CANADA 17 Cents 1859. Identification of its printings through the use of comparative colour charts. 14 pages. J. A. Calder. (3d).
28. GLOSSARY OF PHILATELIC TERMS. S. Gibbons.
29. CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION. 1951. Official Catalogue.
30. Specialized Catalogue of Canada Airmails. 1931. 62 pages. Ian Morgan. (6d).
31. Catalogue of Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Canada. 1942. 61 pages.. R. Odell. (6d).

LEAFLETS AND ARTICLES

1. Canada 1859. Study of 12½ cent plate. (R. W. T. Lees-Jones). 18 pages.
2. Canada 1859. Study of the One Cent. (Major Chapman). 9 pages.
3. Bisects of the Dominion of Canada. (M. Miller). 13 pages.
4. The Reciprocal Cachets of U.S. and Canada. (E. W. Bernstein). 14 pages.
5. Study of the Plate Positions of the 17 cent 1859. (Senator Calder). 6 pages.
6. P.E.I. Cancellations 1817-1873. (L. G. Tomlinson). 11 pages.
7. P.E.I. The Twopenny Value. (T. Groom). 13 pages.
8. Some Phases of the Canada 59 issue. (Senator Calder). 23 pages, incomplete.
9. The Three Cent Small Queen issue of Canada. (L. D. Shoemaker). 10 pages.
10. The Twelve Penny 1851. (W. M. Sprung). 4 pages.
11. The Six Penny 1851. (W. M. Sprung). 4 pages.
12. The Three Penny Beaver 1851. (W. M. Sprung). 27 pages.
13. The Canadian 59's. (R. P. Headley). 2 pages.
14. First Four Issues of Canada 1851-1897. (M. A. Studd). 6 pages.
15. Canadians Rarities. (P. J. Hurst). 3 pages.
16. Five Cent Beaver 1859. Record of Re-entries. (Major Chapman). 19 pages.
17. Five Cent Beaver 1859. Renumbering of Flaws. (Major Chapman). 25 pages.
18. That Ten Cent Albert 1859. (H. G. Saxton). 9 pages.
19. 1868 Issue of Canada. (Henri Reinhard). 4 pages.
20. The Large Cent Issue. (Various). 6 pages.
21. Chasing the Large Head Phantom. (A. E. Stephenson). 5 pages.
22. The Three Cent, small cent issue. (M. W. Cryderman). 4 pages.
23. The 2 cent Carmine, Numeral. (Various). 7 pages.
24. The Maple Leaf Issue. (A. E. Stephenson). 8 pages.
25. Half cent Maple Leaf of 1897. (Dr. Whitehead). 2 pages.
26. The Numeral and Provisional Issues. (A. E. Stephenson). 8 pages.
27. The Diamond Jubilee Issue, 1897. (R. A. Jamieson). 4 pages.
28. The Edward issues. (Various). 9 pages.
29. The Quebec Tercentenary issue. (Shipton & Whitley). 6 pages.
30. George V. Admiral issues. (Various). 6 pages.
31. Breaking up the Georges. (H. W. Lussey). 3 pages.
32. Early-Georgian stamps. (M. W. Cryderman). 10 pages.
33. Canada's 2 cent Registered, 1875-96. (L. S. Crosby). 2 pages.
34. The Postage Stamps of Canada. (Fred Aitchison). 4 pages.
35. The Medallion issue 1932. (M. W. Cryderman). 3 pages.
36. War issue plate tabulation. (S. S. Weatherbie). 3 pages.

37. P.E.I. Four articles. (Various). 7 pages.
38. P.E.I. The Cents issue. (M. V. Quarles). 9 pages.
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.

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 as Honorary Members of the Society for reasons of exceptional service or appointment in the field of B.N.A. Philately. Such membership shall be strictly limited to one year's duration.
- 12.—Candidates for admission as Members must be twenty-one years of age or over, and must be proposed and seconded by Members of the Society.
- 13.—If admission be granted, the Secretary will intimate the fact to the member, and on receipt of his subscription will send him a copy of the Rules, when he will then be held to be bound by them. Members taking advantage of the Exchange Section will be held to agree to be bound by the Special Rules applicable thereto. 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.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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

Editor of Society Journal—F. TOMLINSON, R.P.S.L., Coombe Leigh, Chestfield Road, Whitstable, Kent.

Assistant Editors—

J. D. VIGO, 98, Cowper Street, Hove.

L. BARESH, 82, Baker Street, Weybridge, Surrey.

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

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

Convener of Study—

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

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

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

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

Hon. Exchange Secretary—O. A. FRASER, 85, Fonthill Road, Aberdeen.

The above-mentioned, with one Contact Member representing each local Group, forms the Executive Committee of the Society.

LOCAL GROUPS AND CONTACT MEMBERS

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

GROUP	CONTACT MEMBER
Aberdeen and North Scotland	John B. McKenzie, Raeden Croft, Westburn Road, Aberdeen.
Birmingham and English Midlands	
Derbyshire and Notts.	D. A. Avery, 184, Wollaton Road, Beeston, Notts.
Dundee and Central Scotland	F. H. Fairweather, Struan Pl., Newport, Dundee.
East Anglia (Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambs.)	C. E. Shipton, The Old Forge, Highton Green, Rattlesden, Bury St. Edmunds.
East Kent and Sussex	G. C. Searles, 191, Sandgate Road, Folkestone.
Edinburgh and East Scotland	J. J. Bonar, 30, Greenhill Gardens, Edinburgh.
Glasgow and West Scotland	D. J. Pirrie, 201, Auchinairn Road, Bishopbriggs, Glasgow.
Gloucestershire	A. Walker, 40, Bath Road, Cheltenham.
Greenock and Renfrewshire	H. McNeill, BSc., 23, Bank Street, Greenock.
Hants, Dorset and Wilts.	Frederick Walker, 57, Richmond Park Avenue, Bournemouth.
Leicester	
London and Home Counties	N. M. Clougher, 26, Craven Street, London, W.C.2.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	John F. Bird, 6, West Avenue, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 3.
North Fife	J. Carstairs, 18, Melbourne Place, St. Andrews.
Northern Ireland	J. M. Allen, L.L.B., 36, Antrim Rd., Lisburn, N. Ireland.

South Yorkshire A. Gabbitts, 56, Blair Athol Road, Sheffield.
 West Kent and Sussex L. D. Carn, 138, Whitley Road, Eastbourne.
 Yorkshire, West Riding J. P. Macaskie, 23, Thornhill Avenue, Lindley,
 Huddersfield.

OVERSEAS CONTACT MEMBERS

Australia—

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

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

The following members are also Liaison Members to kindred Societies:—

Cliff Aikens, Toronto—Liaison to Canadian Philatelic Society, Incorp., Canada.

R. J. Duncan, Armstrong, B.C.—Liaison to Brit. North America Phil. Society, U.S.A.

LIST OF MEMBERS' NAMES AND ADDRESSES WITH KEY TO THEIR COLLECTING INTERESTS

		Air Mails		Commemoratives	
A.		Airgraphs		M.O.	
A.G.		B.N.A. Provinces		N.	
B.		Booklet Stamps		P.	
B.S.		Canada (generally)		P.A.	
C.		Canada 1851		P.B.	
CR.		Canada 1859		P.C.	
CR2.		Canada 1868		P.E.	
CL.		Canada 1870		P.H.	
CS.		Canada 1897-1903		P.L.	
CQ.		Canada 1903-1912		P.S.	
CE.		Canada 1912-1930		R.	
CG.		Canada 1930-1936		S.P.	
CGA.		Canada 1936 onwards		U.O.	
CGC.		Dated Copies		V.	
D.C.					
No.	Name and Address	Key			
403	ABERDEEN, Douglas A., 30, Westmead Road, Sutton, Surrey.	CG. to CGC.			
159	ADAMS, H. C. V., R.D.P., F.R.P.S.L., Dyke Place, Chorleywood Road, Rickmansworth, Herts.	B.			
49	AIKENS, Clifford, 45, Armstrong Avenue, Toronto, Canada.	CGB., Ger., CZ.			
353	AITCHISON, Fred, F.R.P.S.L., 303, Durham Road, Gateshead, Newcastle, 9.	C.			
18	AITKEN, Major Hugh A. T., Eastnor Lodge, Wray Park Road, Reigate, Surrey.	CG1 to CGC.			
531	ALLEN, E. K., 240, Spring Garden Road, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.	CS., C.Q., CE.			
422	ALLEN, J. Millar, L.L.B., 36, Antrim Road, Lisburn, Northern Ireland.	C.			
436	ALLISON, Russell, 712, 17th Street, Niagara Falls, New York, U.S.A.	C., N., B.			
7	ANDERSON, John, M.B.E., F.A.P.S., 3, Polmuir Road, Aberdeen.	C.P.			
89	ANDERTON, Jack, 28, Hillcrest Road, Denholme, Bradford.	C.			
352	ASHWORTH, Mrs. Clara, 129, Grange Loan, Edinburgh.	C., P.E.			
580	ASPINAL, L., 4, Bishops Down Court, Tunbridge Wells.	CBN.			
576	ASPREY, A. R., 100, Albert Road, Morecambe, Lancs.	C.			
5	AUCKLAND, A. Bruce, M.A., F.S.P.H., Ythanraig, Currie, Midlothian.	C., P.A., P.H.			
121	AVERY, D. A., 184, Wollaton Road, Beeston, Notts.	C., P., P.S.			
503	BACON, C. L., 4, Tynning End, Bath, Somerset.	C.Q.—C.G., M.O.			
172	BAILEY, Anthony G., Oaklands Park, Newdigate, Surrey	C.			
386	BAULCH, Bert L., 162, Chatham Street, Brantford, Ont.	C., PS.R., B.			
303	BANKS, Bernard, Minnings Cge., Denham Lane, Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks.	C., N.			
575	BARBOUR, J. B., 37, First Avenue, Chelmsford, Essex.	C.			
263	BARESH, Leopold, 82, Baker Street, Weybridge, Surrey.	N., C., CL.			
457	BARKER, J.A., 151, Gower Road, Swansea.	C.			
163	BARRACLOUGH, J. R., 454, Mount Stephen Ave., Westmount, Quebec.	C.			
334	BARRATT, Mrs. Stanley, Ballynoe, Tullow, Co. Carlow, Eire.	N.			
191	BARRETT, Wilson, 11, Napier Road, Edinburgh.	C.			
487	BARTON, G. E. C., Parkstone, Ward Avenue, Cowes, I.O.W.	C., N.			
45	BAIN, James T., 33, Brachlestone Street, Greenock.	C.			
266	BAYLEY, Thomas G., 234, Lea Road, Wolverhampton.	C.			
194	BAYLEY, Walter S., 48, Roselawn Avenue, Toronto, Ont.	C., N., B.			
186	BEKEN, F. W., Blenheim House, Cowes, Isle of Wight.	C.			
257	BELL, George, 68, Wellington Road, Wanstead, London, E.11.	C., N., B.			
472	BENNET, L. M., 28, Churchill Drive, Glasgow, W.1.	C.			
134	BERESFORD, J., F.R.P.S.L., Thames Side Court, Bolney Ave., Shiplake-on-Thames, Oxon.	C., N., B.			
104	BETTS, Frederick E. M., 27, Cody Road, Clapham, Bedford.	C.S., C.G.C., P., S.P., R.P.O., P.C.			
308	BEVERLEY, George, 14, Holburn Road, Aberdeen.	C.			
114	BILTON, C. H. E., High Broom, Duntrune, by Dundee.	C.			
236	BINKS, B. C., Capt., 3350, South West Marine Drive, Vancouver, B.C.	C., N., B.			
491	BIRCH, L., The Midland Stamp Co., Ward End, Birmingham.	C.			
184	BIRD, John F., 6, West Avenue, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	C., B.			
338	BISHOPP, Peter, 5, Albion Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.	C.			

No.	Name and Address	Key
207	BISSET, John F., 71, First Avenue, Glasgow, S.4.	C.
596	BLEASE, H. F., Lausanne, 78, Bradley Road, Trowbridge, Wilts.	C.B.N.
528	BLOIS, E. M., 4, Cartaret Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.	C.B.
323	BOASE, Gwilym John, St. Peter's, The Avenue, Healing, Grimsby.	C.
341	BONAR, John J., 30, Greenhill Gardens, Edinburgh.	C.R. to C.E., P.H.
366	BOSWORTH, Wm. N., 70, Idlesleigh Road, Bournemouth.	C., N.
523	BOTTOMLEY, A. du T., O.B.E., c/o Bank of Montreal, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.	C., N., B.
117	BOWIE, A. G., 9, New Market Gallery, Aberdeen.	C., N.
369	BOWMAN, R. T., 14, Keswick Road, Orpington, Kent.	C., N., B.
502	BRANTINGHAM, T. A., 1, Cooper Lane, Higher Blackley, Manchester, 9.	C., M.O.
552	BRAYSHAY, S., 18, Palace Road, Ripon, Yorks.	C.
227	BREMNER, A. A., 3, Cobden Road, Edinburgh, 9.	C., N.
372	BREWER, D. J., 6, Greenway Gardens, St. Mary Church, Torquay, S. Devon.	A.
274	BREWER, James W., 3, Fairlight, Pennington Road, Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.	C., N., B.
144	BRICKER, Forbes, Listowel, Ontario.	C.
426	BROCK, Edgar J. F., 7, Lower Stone Close, Frampton Cotterel, nr. Bristol.	C.
25	BRODIE, Capt. R. Hume, Tregarthen, Wendron, by Helston, Cornwall.	C., CO., CE.
383	BROWN, F. L. R., Stone Farm, Stone Street, Stelling, Canterbury, Kent.	C., B.
148	BROWN, Arthur B. Vincent, 56, Park Lane, Thatcham, Berks.	C., N.
550	BROWN, H. H., Conygar, Matford Ave., Exeter.	CBN., CQV.
617	BROWN, Wm. (Dr.), Edenside, Kelso.	C.B.N.
24	BRUCE, A. L., The Pharmacy, Cults, Aberdeenshire.	C., F., A.
147	BRYANT, H. A., Church Lane, Bradley, near Grimsby.	C.
107	BRYANT, Herbert P., 93, Brookvale Road, Highfield, Southampton.	C.
26	BUCKLAND, Herbert, Port Perry, Ontario, Canada.	C., G.B., Nor.
505	BURR, R., 778, Valour Road, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.	C., P.L.
384	BURROUGHS, Frederick J., 147, Kensington Road, Portsmouth.	C., N.
527	BYTH, J. G., 6, St. Vincent Avenue, Blackpool.	C.
325	CALNAN, Noel, F.R.P.S.L., Edwina Hall, Woodham Ferrers, Chelmsford.	C., P.
179	CAMPBELL, Frank W., 1132, Pinehurst, Royal Oak, Michigan, U.S.A.	C., CG., P.A., P.H.
590	CAMPKIN, R. S., 95, Saxon Crescent, Horsham, Sussex.	C.B.
167	CARN, L. Dorland, 138, Whitley Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.	C., CS.
112	CARSTAIRS, J., 18, Melbourne Place, St. Andrews, Fife.	C., N., B.
99	CARTWRIGHT, J. C., F.C.P.S., 53, Madeira Park, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.	C.
435	CHAMBERS, J., Drawer 1532, Merritt, B.C., Canada.	C., N., B.
152	CHARMAN, Wm. J., 332, Brigstock Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.	C., N.
365	CHEAVIN, W. H. S., F.R.P.S.L., 19, Rosendale Road, West Dulwich, London, S.E.21.	C., N.
232	CHELLEW, Edmund, 70, Chevening Road, Kensal Rise, London, N.W.6.	C., P.
77	CHISHOLM, Dr. D., 41, Thornliebank Road, Glasgow, S.3.	C.N.B.
169	CHRISTENSEN, A. H., 476, Mount Pleasant Avenue, Montreal, Que.	C.
595	CHRISTIANSON, W. D. (Jnr.), Clarkson, Ontario, Canada.	C.B.N.
40	CLOUGHER, Nugent M., 26, Craven Street, London, W.C.2.	C., P.A., P.H.
458	CLOUGHER, Mrs. N. M., c/o 26, Craven Street, London, W.C.2.	C., N., B.
72	COHEN, Stanley F., 24, Moorland Court, Melville Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.	C., CO.
300	COLE, H. D. J., 7, Clifton Avenue, Stanmore, Middlesex.	C.
427	COLTMAN, James, "Belvedere," Thropton, Morpeth, Northumberland.	C.
486	COLTON, C. H., Blackhill Cottage, Esher, Surrey.	C., N., B.
328	COMBE, Andrew, 24, Orchard Drive, Edinburgh.	C.
475	COOK, J. R., Stamp Collectors' Exchange Club, Hickson, Ontario.	C., B., N., P.L.
459	COOKE, Dr. Lorna, 22, Essendon Road, Sanderstead, Surrey.	C.
42	COOPER, Edward J., 6, West Mount Street, Aberdeen.	C., A.
297	COULSON, Miss Ethel L., Alameda Kirn, Argyllshire.	C., N.
142	COWAN, A. Wallace, J.P., F.R.S.A., 1, St. Margaret's Road, Edinburgh, 9.	C., N., B.
448	COX, D. G., 13, Elizabeth Street, Tighe's Hill, Newcastle, N.S.W., Australia.	C.A.
246	COX, Theodore, 289, Broad Street, Salford, 6, Lancs.	C., N., B.
466	CRAWFORD, Hector D., Belmont, 13, Douglas Street, Kirkcaldy.	C.
537	CRAWLEY, F. A., Sydney River, Cape Breton County, Nova Scotia.	C., N., B.
537	CRISPIN, J. A., 33, Thurston Avenue, Southend, Essex.	P.H.C.
530	CROMWELL, R., 147, High Street, Tewkesbury, Glos.	C.
454	CROSBY, Louis C., Banff, Alberta, Canada.	B., CS.
336	CRYDERMAN, M. W., Starbuck, Manitoba, Canada.	C.
314	CUNNINGHAM, W., The Carrick, Port Lewaigue, Isle of Man.	C., N.
216	DAGGETT, Harry M., Dept. of Chemistry, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	C., N., B.
511	DALE, S., 69, Monkseaton Drive, Monkseaton, Northumberland.	C.N.
613	DARNELL, H. L., 54, The Mainway, Chorley Wood, Herts.	B.N.
492	DAVENPORT, G. W. B., 1, King Edward Gardens, West Acton, London, W.3.	C., N.
202	DAVENPORT, Les. A., 230, Lonsmount Dve., Toronto, Canada.	C., N., B., Bri. Col.
461	DAVIDSON, J. D., 61, Rosemount Viaduct, Aberdeen.	C.
434	DAVIDSON, J. F., 854, Oakenwald Avenue, Fort Garry, Winnipeg, Man.	C., N., B.
544	DAVIS, E. J., c/o Box 162, Lakeview, Ontario, Canada.	C.R.P.O., C.C.S.
272	DAY, Lloyd R., 18, Lorne Street, Huntsville, Ontario.	C., N., B.

No.	Name and Address	Key
168	DAWSON, Frank I., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.P.S.L., Dunedin, Droitwich.	C., N.
541	DEWEY, G. F., Rev., 5124, Sherbrooke Street W., Montreal, 28, Quebec.	C.C.S.
135	DE VOLPI, Charles P., 4720, Grosvenor Avenue, Montreal, Que.	C.
545	DEWSNAP, P. A., 62, St. Helen's Road, Westcliffe-on-Sea, Essex.	C.R.P.O.
78	DICK, W. P., 89, Oban Drive, Glasgow, N.W.	C.
62	DICKSON, Brig. General W. E. R., C.M.G., C.I.E., F.S.P.S., 10, Rosebery Crescent, Edinburgh, 12.	C.
30	DONALDSON, S. G., 8, Glamis Place, Dundee.	C., N.
556	DUFFIELD, W. C., 12, Gloucester Gardens, Ilford, Essex.	C.
94	DUNCAN, Robert J., Box 118, Armstrong, Brit. Columbia.	C., P., P.L.
305	EASTON, Daniel E. F., M.D., Hotel Whitcomb, San Francisco, 1, California.	C.N.
188	EATON, F. E., Lt.-Col., 877, Hornby Street, Vancouver, B.C.	C., N., B.
106	EDMUNDS, G. A., Cartrefle, Kilmaccolm, Renfrewshire.	C., N., B., P.H.
622	EDWARDS, T. J., 41, New Bond Street, London, W.1.	C.B.N.
421	ELSTON, T. Frank, Trent Villa, Trent Lock, Long Eaton, Notts.	C., N., B.
373	EVEREST, Dr. Arthur E., 34, Vernon Avenue, Huddersfield.	C.
593	FAIRBANKS, G. A., 54, Oakland Avenue, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.	CR1, CR2, V.P.B., CL.
33	FAIRWEATHER, Frank H., 4, Struan Place, Newport, Fife.	C.
50	FALCONER, W. L., Atholl Cottage, Cumming Street, Nairn.	C., P.S., S.P.
553	FARHING, H., 4, Carminow Way, Newquay, Cornwall.	C.
218	FARR, E. D., 33, Wheatcroft Road, Allerton, Liverpool.	N., C., B.
228	FIELD, David, 7, Vigo Street, London, W.1.	C., N., B.
259	FIELD, Francis J., Richmond Road, Sutton Coldfield.	A.
610	FLETCHER, G. F. (Maj.), Glendower Hotel, Glendower Place, South Kensington, London, SW.7.	C.B.N.
335	FOSTER, G. E., Box 174, Bordenstown, New Jersey, U.S.A.	C.L., C.S., B., P.E.
456	FOWLES, George, 2, Cordwell Villa, Wem, Shropshire.	C.
451	FOX, Norman, 63, Ophir Road, Bournemouth.	C., N.
215	FRASER, Douglas G., 5, Perth Street, Ottawa, 3, Canada.	C., N.
6	FRASER, O. A., 85, Fonthill Road, Aberdeen.	C., N., P.A., A.
151	GABBITAS, Arnold, 56, Blair Athol Rd., Banner Cross, Sheffield, 11.	C., P.A., P.H., P.
12	GALLOWAY, G., 21, Brittany Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.	C., C.L., P., V.
196	GALT, A. T., 131, Rumsey Road, Leaside, Toronto.	C., N., B.
380	GANSERT, W. O., 55, Battlefield Road, St. Albans, Herts.	C., N., B.
430	GAMMIE, James I., 53, Aldenham Avenue, Radlett, Herts.	C., N., B.
120	GARDEN, George D., 34, Braunstone Avenue, Leicester.	C., N.
178	GARDINER, A. F., Armstrong, B.C., Canada.	C., N., S.W.A.
582	GARDNER, Daniel, 10, Dukes Lodge, Holland Park, London, W.11.	C.
43	GARDNER, David, F.C.P.S., 20, Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie.	C., N., P.
162	GARRETT, C. B. D., P.O. Box 8, Horseshoe Bay, B.C., Canada.	C.Q., C.E., S.P., R., Brit. Col.
474	GELINAS, Dr. J. Armand, 190, Milk Street, Fitchburgh, Mass., U.S.A.	CS
389	GENT, W. H., 3, Coppards Bridge, North Chailey, Lewes, Sussex.	C., N.
471	GEORGE, Edward, 59, Campsie Gardens, Clarkston, Glasgow.	C., N.
510	GEORGE, G. F., 40, Warwick Road, Coulsdon, Surrey.	C., P.
125	GILL, Evan R., 11, Cheltenham Avenue, Liverpool, 17.	C., P.
568	GILLAM, L. F., Maltby Hall County Secondary School, Maltby, near Rotherham, Yorks.	C., P.C., R.P.O.
356	GILLESPIE, John W. A., 40, Rubislaw Park Crescent, Aberdeen.	C., N.
3	GILMOUR, R. D., 142, Woodlands Road, Glasgow, C.3.	C., N., S.P., P.
231	GINN, Arthur E. F., 115, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.	C., N., B.
22	GODDEN, Stanley H., 110, Strand, London, W.C.2.	C., C.R., to C.S., B.
495	GOODMAN, S. F., 101, Easter Avenue, Kingsthorpe, Northampton.	C.
522	GOLLOP, R. H., 109, College Avenue, Ottawa, Ont., Canada.	C.
108	GOTTS, Frederick, Earls Court, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.	C., B.
490	GRANGER, E. T., F.R.P.S. (L.), Glenside, Park Road, Penarth, Glamorgan, C., N., B.	C., P.H., P., P.A.
404	GRANT, W. Halley, 26, Relugas Road, Edinburgh.	C.
786	GRAY, W. B. C., Hill View, Oakley Road, Clapham, Bedford.	C.
607	GREY, P. R., 6, Inner Park Road, Wimbleton Parkside, London, S.W. 19.	P.B., R.P.O.
239	GREENE, Vincent G., 77, Victoria St., Toronto, 1, Ont.	C., N., B., P.H.
578	GREENHALGH, D. R., 18, Longley Road, Huddersfield.	C.
446	GREENHILL, R. S. B., 7, Eskdale Gardens, Purley, Surrey.	C.
520	GREENWOOD, C. H., Capt., Cornerways, Upplowman Road, Tiverton, Devon.	C.N.
455	GRIMMER, A. K., Temiskaming, Quebec, Canada.	CS., C., N.
258	GUYLEE, Mrs. Edith W., 403, Whirlowdale Rd., Sheffield, 11.	A., C., N., P., P.B.
283	HAMMOND, Capt. H. A., Holdfast Post, Upton-on-Severn, Worcs.	C., N.
299	HANDFORD, A. H., 15, Brosil Ave., Handsworth Wood, Birmingham.	C.
331	HANDS, Lt.-Col. S. E., Daehener, Brands Hills Ave., High Wycombe.	C., N.
465	HANDSCOMBE, M. V., 48, High Street, Langford, Biggleswade, Beds.	C.
483	HANNAH, John, 68a, Main Street, Overtown, Wishaw, Lanarkshire.	C.
175	HARD, A. A., 42, Irvine Road, Colchester.	C.
476	HARDING, L. W.J., 73, Longford Avenue, Bedfont, Feltham, Middx.	C.
621	HARMER, C. H. C., 41, New Bond Street, London, W.1.	N.
253	HARPER, G. Broughall, 53, Chesil Court, Chelsea Manor St., London, S.W.3.	C., C.R., C.G., V.

No.	Name and Address	Key
583	HARRIS, A. J. J., 221, Greenmore Road, Nuneaton.	C.
413	HARRIS, A., Leonard, 50, Victoria Road North, Southsea.	C.
381	HARRIS, Dr. H. C. A., 168, London Road, North End, Portsmouth.	C., P.H., P.A.
479	HARRISON, A. N., O.B.E., 8, Henrietta Gardens, Bath.	C., N.
573	HAUXWELL, B. H., 8, Woodhall Drive, Pinner, Middlesex.	C.B.N.
411	HAWLEY, Charles C. T., 10, South Grove, Kellaway Ave., Bristol, 6.	C.
64	HEARN, G. L., Capt., F.R.P.S.L., Coreys Mount, Stevenage, Herts.	C.B.P.
211	HEDLEY, Richard P., 452, Franklin St., Buffalo, 2, New York, U.S.A.	C., N., B.
439	HEISSNER, Alfons, 4, Morven Drive, Clarkston, Glasgow.	C., B., N.
478	HENSAMAN, Capt. Melville, D.S.O., R.N., South Hay House, Bordon, Hants.	C., B., N.
84	HETHERINGTON, R. B., St. Margaret's, Kitwood, Ropley, Hants.	C., C.R.2, P.C.
70	HEWISON, Capt. P. B., 27, Braedale Avenue, Motherwell.	N., C.
444	HIGHTON, T. R., 127a, Lord Street, Southport, Lancs.	C.
313	HILL, Ethelbert L., 29, George Road East, Victoria, B.C.	C., N.
569	HILL, F. W., 95, Brookdene Road, Plumstead, London, S.E. 18.	C., C.R.—C.S.
304	HILL, Henry E., 7, Park Road, Chelmsford, Essex.	C.
287	HILLCOX, S. H., 34a, Gravelly Hill North, Erdington, Birmingham.	C.
140	HINDE, William C., F.R.P.S.L., 20, Southdown Crescent, Cheadle Hulme, Nr. Stockport.	C., P., P.E., P.H.
189	HIRST, J. H., Preston House, Preston-next-Wingham, Kent.	C.
563	HIRST, S. F. (Dr.), 1, Albany Avenue, Eccleston Park, Prescott, Lancs.	C.
564	HITCHCOCK, J. N., Mowbray, Arundel, Sussex.	C., C.G.C.
548	HOBSON, C., 3, Welbeck Villas, Dale Road, Buxton, Derbyshire.	C.B.N.
288	HOLLOWAY, F. G., Rostherne, Queen's Road, Walsall, Staffs.	C.
316	HOME, Bernard, 2, Pilgrim Street, Edinburgh.	C.
424	HOLLINGSWORTH, Dr. C. W., 192, Lichfield Road, Walsall, Staffs.	C.
96	HOLMES, L. Seale, M.D., Medical Arts Bldgs., London, Ontario.	C., N.B., P.L., P.S.
363	HOOD, Edgar J., 19, Douglas Road, Southbourne, Bournemouth.	C., N.
349	HOPKINS, Major Adrian E., M.C., R.D.P., Ormond House, Sion Hill, Bath, Somerset.	C., N., B., P.H., P.B.
86	HORNAL, Charles, 22, Union Terrace, Aberdeen.	N., C.
594	HOROBIN, K., 407, Gleadless Road, Sheffield, 2.	C.
468	HOSKING, S. J., 16, Alma Place, Heamoor, Penzance, Cornwall.	C.
382	HOUGHTON, John W., 84, Gosport Street, Lymington, Hants.	C.
602	HOWARD, L.D., Ardmore Road, Papakura, Auckland, New Zealand.	C.B.N.
11	HUGHES, H. S., 37, Rocky Lane, Perry Bar, Birmingham.	C., V.
614	HUNTER, R. C., 2640, Burlington Ave., Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.	C.
447	HUNTER, S. C., 60, Harrington Road, Preston Park, Brighton, Sussex.	C., N.
488	HURST, Peter J., 1455, Drummond Street, Apt. 416, Montreal, Canada.	CR—CQ.
407	IRELAND, Harry, Lilybrook, Heughfield, Bridge of Earn, Perthshire.	C.
412	IRWIN, George, 16, College Ave., Bangor, Co. Down, Northern Ireland.	C.
250	ISNARDI-BRUNO, Henry Anthony, 7, Boulevard Fr. Grosso, Nice, France.	C., N., B.
200	IVRY, Sid., 4538, Kensington Avenue, Montreal, Que.	C., N., B.
417	JACOB, Dr. L. G., Bracondale, Bracknell, Berks.	C.
130	JACKSON, Arthur P., 14, Linden Way, Boston, Lincs.	C.
245	JACKSON, Frank, 54a, Hewett Road, North End, Portsmouth.	C., N.
217	JACQUES, Cyril G. R. H., F.R.P.S.L., 72, Northumberland Street, Edinburgh, 3.	N., P.A., P.H.
161	JAMIESON, R. A., Q.C., Box 235, Almonte, Ontario.	P.L., P.
206	JARRETT, Fred, R.D.P., F.C.P.S., 30, Bloor Street, W.5, Toronto, Ont.	C., N., B., P.
402	JEFFREY, George N., 11, Saltwell Road South, Gateshead-on-Tyne.	C.
195	JEPHCOTT, C. W., 323, Rosemary Road, Toronto, Ont.	C., N., B.
57	JOCKEL, Charles H., 12, Alderwick Drive, Hounslow, Mddx.	C.
166	JOLLEY, C. L., 29, Hotham Road, London, S.W.15.	C., N.
470	JONAS, Cyril, 35a, St. David's Road South, St. Annes-on-Sea, Lancs.	C.
540	JONES, C. A., Miss, P.O. Box 414, Moncton, N.B., Canada	C.N.B.
367	JUDD, Allan F., Flat 1, 34, Adelaide Crescent, Hove.	C.
116	JUPP, E. W. Scott, 33, Victoria Street, Aberdeen.	C., A.
88	KAYE, Bertram, 6, Park Road, Birstall, Leicester.	C.
398	KEANE, F. W. L., Summerland, Brit. Columbia.	C., P.S.
199	KEMP, C. G., 4402, King Edward Avenue, N.D.G., Montreal, Que.	C., N., B.
498	KENDRICK, F. W., 66, Seel Street, Liverpool, 1.	C.
561	KENNINGTON, P., Ibis Lodge, Hellesdon Road, Norwich.	C.
8	KEY, W. J. M., 2, Meldrum Road, Kirkcaldy, Fife.	C.
482	KING, Chas., A., 38, Buchanan Street, Milngavie, Glasgow.	C., B., N.
499	KING, A. E., 2, Temple Fortune House, Finchley Road, London, N.W.11.	C.N.B.
489	KINGSCOTE, H. R. F., The White Cottage, Kintbury, Berks.	C., B., N.
60	KIRBY, Harry C., "Tanglewood," Withenlee, Prestbury, Cheshire.	C.
598	KNIGHT, E. H., 11, Cedar, Pointe Claire, Lakeshore, P.Q., Canada.	C.B.N.
264	KNIGHT, Ralph A., 55, Station Road, Harrow, Middlesex.	C.
399	KROHN, Edward W., 151, Dorchester Waye, Hayes, Mddx.	C.
562	LANCE, G. N., M.Sc., 74, Chalkpit Lane, Dorking, Surrey.	C., C.G.C.
409	LANE, Leonard Victor, 917, Oxford Road, Tilehurst, Reading.	C.
291	LANGLEY, Leslie, 12, Glenbank Road, Lenzie.	C.

No.	Name and Address	Key
546	LASHBROOK, J., 66, Linden Buildings, Bethnal Green, London, E.2.	C.B.N.
506	LATHWELL, A. K., 33, Reginald Street, Luton, Beds.	C.P.
350	LEA, John A., 7, Cressingham Road, Stretford, Lancs.	C., N., B.
566	LEACY, J. G., 15, Shelburne Road, Colne, Wilts.	C.B.N.
504	LEA, W. E., 14, Exchange Street, Manchester, 2.	C.N.B.
429	LEITH, Thomas P., 9, Railway Street, Berwick-on-Tweed.	C.
119	LEES-JONES, R. W. T., F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S., Merridale, Bank Hall Lane, Hale, Cheshire.	C.R. to C.S.
212	LEVINE, Jack, 74, Arlington Av., Brooklyn, 10, New York, U.S.A.	C., N., B., P.C.
453	LEWIS, Gordon P., 34, Jessie Street, Brampton, Ont., Canada.	C., B., N.
296	LEWIS, Harry, 45, New Bond Street, London, W.1.	C., N., B.
588	LIGHTFOOT, E. G. H., 19, Victoria Street, Aberdeen.	C.B.N.
589	LIGHTFOOT, O. M. (Mrs.), 19, Victoria Street, Aberdeen.	C.B.N.
565	LISLE, F. B., 110, Fore Street, Kingsbridge, Devon.	C.B.N.
160	LLOYD, E. T. E., 43, Albany Mansions, Albert Bridge Road, London, S.W.11.	C.C.S.—C.G.P., V.
555	LLOYD, W. G., 28, Hardgate Road, Hill View, Grangetown, Sunderland.	C.P.V., CG.—CGA.
532	LOUTIT, V. H., Mrs., Ardgowan, Westburn Crescent, Aberdeen.	C.
616	LOXSTON, J., 38, Albemarle Road, East Barnet, Herts.	C.P.
487	LUSSEY, Harry W., 137, Voorhis Avenue, New Milford, New Jersey, U.S.A.	C.
501	LYSTER, P. G., Major, The White House, Marazion, Cornwall.	C.
377	MACASKIE, James P., 23, Thornhill Avenue, Lindley, Huddersfield.	C., PS.
600	MACCALLUM, R. S., 8, Lafayette Road, Larchmont, New York, U.S.A.	C.
138	MC CREADY, A. L., Cobden, Ontario, Canada.	C.B.N., PL.
242	MACDONALD, A. R., 2, Erroll Road, Kingsway, Hove, Sussex.	C., C.R., C.R.2
241	McDOWELL, E. D., Castle House, Otford, Kent.	C., N.
21	McGUIGAN, Edward, 98, Cowane Street, Stirling.	C., P., S.P., C.G.
539	MCKENZIE, J. B., Raeden Croft, Westburn Road, Aberdeen.	C.N.B.
105	McLAREN, Robert H. G., Wharnclyffe Cottage, Crowcombe, Somerset.	C., P.H.
480	McLELLAN, Col. Duncan, 30, Royston Road, Hillpark, Glasgow, S.3.	C.
146	MACLEAN, Murdoch J., 18, Hilton Gardens, Glasgow, W.3.	C., N.
243	MACNAB, R. S., P.O. Box 67, Brandon, Manitoba.	C., P.L., R.
557	MACNAMARA, G., c/o National Bank Ltd., 34, College Green, Dublin.	C.B.N.
9	McNEIL, Harold, B.Sc., A.R.I.C., 71, Finnart Street, Greenock.	C., A., V.
31	MAIR, A. W. R., Wellesley, 45, Westburn Road, Aberdeen.	C., N.
327	MANLEY, G. E. L., Whales Farm, West Chiltington, Nr. Pulborough, Sussex.	P.C.
154	MARR, Alexander, 38, Cattofield Place, Aberdeen.	C., N.
392	MARSDEN, Philip S. S. F., 164, St. Albans Ave., London, W.4.	C., P.S., A.
55	MARSHALL, William, 478, Waterloo Street, Winnipeg, Canada.	C.
240	MARTIN, T. Stuart, F.R.S.A., Westwood, 323, Chesterfield Road South, Mansfield, Notts.	C.
512	MASON, F., The Cottage, Byfleet, Surrey.	CR—CO
615	MATON, N. E., 1, Park Crescent, Sheffield.	C.
525	MATTHEWS, W., 114, St. Stephen's Road, East Ham, London, E.6.	C.N.B.
608	MAWER, S. E., 166, Bishopthorpe Road, York.	C.G., C.G.A.
567	MAYNE-REDMORE, J., Upton Leigh, 23, Church Road, Ilfracombe.	C.
419	MELVILLE, D. G., 51, Duddingston Road, Portobello, Midlothian.	N.
234	MEYERSON, D. C., 69, Fenimore Drive, Harrison, N.Y., U.S.A.	C.N.B.
20	MEREDITH, C. W., 24, Albany Road, Broughty Ferry, Dundee.	C.G. to C.G.C., D.C.
29	MERRYLEES, J. S., 5, Williamfield Avenue, Stirling.	C., N., U.O.
445	MIDDLEMASS, R. J., Roseworth, Kelso, Roxburghshire.	C., B., N.
393	MILLS, N. J., 54, Meads Street, Eastbourne, Sussex.	C., B., N.
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., 28, Meadow, London, N.W.11.	C.B.N.
462	MORGAN, Ian C., 4054, Melrose Avenue, Montreal, 28, P.Q., Canada.	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.
203	MOZIAN, Gregory, 505, Fifth Avenue, New York, U.S.A.	C., N., B.
96	MUGGLETON, Derrick J., Aspenden Hall Lodge, Aspenden, Buntingford, Herts.	C., B.S., P.C.
433	MUNRO, Lt.-Col. A. J. R. Boynes, Four Marks, Alton, Hants.	C., N., M.
317	MUNRO, Rev. J. M., 335, Albert Drive, Glasgow, S.1.	C.
343	MUSK, George, 449, Central Drive, Blackpool.	C.
198	NELSON, Harold, 680, Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal, 2, Que.	C., N., B., B.W.1
513	NICHOLSON, E. A., 72, Brinkburn Drive, Darlington, Co. Durham.	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.
63	NIXON, W. C., 48, Gilford Road, Sandymount, Dublin, Eire.	C., C.R.
324	NOBLE, Joseph B., 3, Silverdale Road, Hull.	C.
85	NORTON-TAYLOR, Arthur C. B., St. Margaret's, Beaumont, Jersey, C.I.	C.
10	ODGEN, Miss B., Lyndhurst, The Nursing Home, Penzance, Cornwall.	C., P.A., A., N.

No.	Name and Address	Key
13	O'HANLAN, Col. Andrew, T.D., 29, Carlaverock Road, Newlands, Glasgow.	C., P.H., C.R.2, P.
597	O'MEARA, J. S. (Lt.-Col.), F.R.P.S.L., P.O. Box 338, Quebec, P.Q., Canada.	C.B.N.
517	ORKIN, P., Mrs., 19, Fraser Road, Aberdeen.	C.N.B.
347	PAINE, H. L., Oxford Apartments, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada.	C.
509	PARSONAGE, J. S., 2, Stanhope Drive, Huyton, Liverpool	C.N.B.
524	PAYNE, W.E., 617, Honeypot Lane, Stanmore, Middlesex.	C.N.B.
333	PATTINSON, E. Harold, Quarry Howe, Windermere.	N.
157	PEARCE, Wm. J., 15, Hilden Park, London Road, Tonbridge, Kent.	C., N.
269	PEARSON, George, 73, Woodholm Road, Ecclesall, Sheffield.	C., P.S.
348	PETERMAN, Wm. C., 153, Westville Ave., Caldwell, New Jersey, U.S.A.	C.
581	PETT, A., 96a, Calverley Road, Tunbridge Wells.	C.B.N.
572	PETT, E., 41, Abbey Park Road, Grimsby, Lincs.	C.
449	PIPER, H. J., 12, Church Road, Willesborough, Ashford, Kent.	C., B., N.
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, Major H., Craiglea, Manor Road, Marple, Cheshire.	C.
414	PRICE, H. J., 101, Picton Avenue, Runcorn, Cheshire.	C.
406	PRIESTLEY, Col. E. C., 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., 8259, 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., 21, Craigton Terrace, Aberdeen.	C.
141	REDMAN, Jack, 10, Third Avenue, Manor Drive, Halifax.	C.
255	REESE, Joseph, Compton Park Villa, Compton Park Villas Road, Mannamend, Plymouth.	C., N., B.
38	REID, Edwin G., 13, Salisbury Terrace, Aberdeen.	C., N.
35	REID, John A., 7, Crown Street, Aberdeen.	C., N., B.
560	REID, J.S., 29, Giffnock Park Avenue, Giffnock, Glasgow.	C.
584	RENTON-GREEN, A. J. (Dr.), 54, West Street, Scarborough, Yorks.	C.
139	RICHARDS, Mrs. E. M., 73, Deakin Leas, Tonbridge, Kent.	C.
248	RICHARDS, Wm., 73, Deakin Leas, Tonbridge, Kent.	A.
549	RICHARDSON, C. N., 225, Kempton Road, East Ham, London, E.6.	C.B.N.
210	RICHARDSON, E. A., 217, Columbia Street, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.	C.B.N.
603	RICHARDSON, R. M., 216, King St. East, St. Johns, N.B., Canada.	C.B.N.
375	RIPPON, Richard O., 18, Rodney Road, West Bridgeford, Notts.	C.
605	RITSON, H., 90, Gartmore Road, Paisley.	C.B.N.
51	ROBERTS, James, 9, Crofts Avenue, Glasgow, S.4.	C.
542	ROBERTS, T. V., 27, The Grove, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 3.	C., C.Q., P.B.
532	ROBERTSON, A. K., St. James Park, Brechin, Angus.	C.
93	ROBERTSON, C. D., 104, Mossiel Road, Newlands, Glasgow.	C., N.
469	ROBERTSON, D. C., Little Werneth, Claremont Road, Redhill, Surrey.	C.
538	ROBERTSON, G., 282, Union Grove, Aberdeen.	C.N.B.
481	ROBERTSON, W. A., 20, Cairngorm Road, Hillpark, Glasgow.	CS.
374	ROCKE, S. F. Parry, "The Cottage," Eversley Park, Chester.	C., V.
371	RODGERS, J. F., 49, Great Junction Street, Leith, Edinburgh.	C.
604	ROUS, O. (Miss), 19, Ersham Road, Hailsham.	C.G.C.
345	RUSSELL, Ernest C., 17, The Avenue, Lewes, Sussex.	C., N.
268	SANDERS, H., 11, Floreston Street, Stepney Green, London.	C., B.S., A.
606	SANDERS, J., 7, Commercial Road, Southampton.	Locals
508	SANDERSON, C. W., Birnieknowes, Cockburnspath, Berwickshire.	C.N.B.
395	SANDFORD-JOHNSON, P. B., Peartree Barn, Felpham, Near Bognor Regis, Sussex.	C., N.
176	SEARLES, George R. C., 191, Sandgate Road, Folkestone, Kent.	C., V.
34	SHAND, James, Carden House, Skene Street, Aberdeen.	C.
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.
219	SHIPTON, Charles E. C., The Old Forge, Hightown Green, Rattlesden, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.	C., P.C.
558	SINTON, J. H., F.R.P.S.L., 19, North Avenue, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 3.	C., C.R.—C.Q.
126	SISSONS, James N., 204, Glenrose Avenue, Toronto, 5, Ont.	C., N., B.
378	SLADEN, C., Woolacombe, Broad Oak Lane, Penwortham, Preston.	C.
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.
41	SMITH, Albert, 111, Grampian Road, Aberdeen.	C., A., A.G., S.P.
351	SMITH, D. W., 387, Torbay Road, Ratners Lane, Harrow, Mddx.	C.
368	SMITH, F. J. Gemmel, 21, Oxford Court, Queens Drive, London, W.3.	C.
579	SMITH, G. C., 127, Princes Avenue, Hull.	N.
190	SMITH, G. W., 63, Galleywood Road, Chelmsford, Essex.	A., C., P.H., P.S.
44	SOUTTER, A., 2, Wellpark Terrace, West Newport, Fife.	C.

No.	Name and Address	Key
113	SPALDING, W. A., 9, Park Valley, The Park, Nottingham.	C., N., P.H.
19	SPENCE, Albert W. D., 22, Adelaide Place, Dundee.	C
32	SPENCE, George A. R., Helenslea, Fairfield Rd., Broughty Ferry, Angus. C., C.L., CS	C
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.
103	STEVENSON, John M., 781, Sidcup Rd., New Eltham, London, S.E.9.	C., C.S., P.
209	STEVENSON, Thomas, 7, West Fergus Place, Kirkcaldy, Fife.	C., N
282	STEVENSON, Wm., 35, Allan Park Road, Edinburgh, 11.	C., A.
83	STEWART, Ramsay, 5, Abbey Mount, Edinburgh.	C., P., P.L.
494	STOKES, J. W., 11, Connaught Road, Folkestone, Kent.	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., C.S., B., P.H., P.E.
267	SULLIVAN, Edmond H., 3017, Quandra Street, Victoria, B.C.	C
174	SWIFT, Vincent, 72, Herries Drive, Sheffield, 5.	C., P.H
432	TALKES, F. H., 65, Caledon Road, Sherwood, Notts.	C
477	TAY, B. J., 61, Clarence Parade, Southsea, Hants.	C
441	THEEUWISSEN, R. F., 10, Rue du Moulin, Nossegham (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
74	TOMLINSON, Frederick, Coombe Leigh, Chestfield, Whitstable, Kent.	C.S., P., 1898 MAP
344	TOMLINSON, Leslie G., Betley, Nr. Crewe, Cheshire.	B
554	VARLEY, H. B., 168, Dirkhill Road, Great Horton, Bradford, Yorks.	C
97	VAUX, John S., 22, The Grove, Radlett, Herts.	C
423	VAN SICKLE, W. P., 26, Lennel Avenue, Edinburgh.	C., N
59	VIGO, John D., 98, Cowper Street, Hove, Sussex.	C
150	VOWLES, Leonard T., The Bell House, Westbury-on-Severn.	N., B
177	WALBURN, H. G., R.R.3, Kelowna, Brit. Columbia, Canada.	C., P.C
400	WALKER, Alan R., 40, Bath Road, 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
110	WARDHAUGH, John B., C.A., Dalcapon, 3, The Grove, Giffnock, Glasgow.	C., N., B
535	WALLWORK, E. C., Avalon, St. Bede's, East Boldon, Co. Durham.	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, 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
251	WHITEHEAD, Leslie, 124, Roding Lane North, Woodford Green, Essex.	C
543	WHITLEY, E., 25, Harker Terrace, Stanningley, Leeds.	C.P., C.Q
618	WHITLEY, R. M., Seagreen, St. Ives, Cornwall.	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
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
118	WILLIAMS, H. M., North Bank House, Ballater, Aberdeenshire.	C
574	WILLINGTON, K., 15, Hilary Avenue, Norwich, Norfolk.	C., CR—CO
410	WILLMOTT, Mrs. M. L., 28, Park Hill Rise, Croydon.	C
551	WILSON, R., Oaklands, Cresswell Road, West Hartlepool.	C
442	WINDSOR, L. E., Clifton Street, Reading, Berks.	C., C.G
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
585	WORSSSELL, J. M., 87, Northdown Park Road, Margate, Kent.	C.G.C
536	WRESSELL, M., Mrs., 1, Beech Street, Paddock, Huddersfield.	C
71	WRIGHT, D. C., 51, Forbesfield Road, Aberdeen.	C
362	YARD, John, Gladwood House, Gladwood Gardens, Double Bay, New South Wales.	C
214	YARROLL, J. E., 111, Invergyle Drive, Glasgow, S.W.2.	C., N
619	YORK, R. H., 45, Wychwood Ave., Canons Park, Edgware, Mddx.	C.B.N.

MAPLE LEAVES

JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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

Coombe Leigh, Chestfield Road, Whitstable, Kent.

Published Quarterly and issued to Members.

Additional Copies, 2/- Post Free

Advertising Rates: Whole Page, £2 15s; Half Page, £1 10s;
Quarter Page, 17s 6d—each number.

Vol. 4 No. 6

JANUARY, 1953

Whole No. 26

Notes and Comments

Seasonal Greetings

At the time of writing this editorial we are uncertain whether we can go to press in time for publication before Christmas. We intend to try and get this number in the hands of our readers in Britain in time for Christmas, so that as you somnolently snooze after your Christmas dinner you may aid your digestion with a pinch of bicarbonate of philately.

Our readers overseas, of course, must receive their copies later. To all of you, however, at home or away, near or far, we wish you a very happy Christmas and the sincerest good wishes for every success and happiness in the New Year.

Prospects for 1953

There seems no reason to doubt the continuance of philately on a steady progressive basis in the New Year. The Coronation issues will doubtless stimulate many casual collectors into more determined activity, and also bring new collectors into being. The flow of new issues, spaced out as they may be, will present problems for the trade and collectors alike. Interest in the older stamps may flag temporarily—there may be opportunities to fill some of those gaps!

Our Society

Membership at the time of Convention, the end of September, amounted to 460. The additions and withdrawals reported later in this issue have to be taken into account to find the present strength. We are now one of the largest philatelic societies in existence, and possibly stand in third position of numerical strength in this country.

There is, however, a surprisingly large number of people who quite definitely collect the stamps of Canada or the other British North American groups and yet are not members of the C.P.S. of G.B.

We are obviously going to reach our first half-thousand this year, but a recruiting campaign could make it 750. Can we get to one thousand in say three years? It all depends on you! Those wild (are they wild or only half wild?) Scots built better than they knew!

New Year Resolutions

Here are a few suggestions for those of our readers who are not particularly good at thinking up their own:—

1. Send your subscription (10/-) to the Treasurer immediately if it's not paid already.
2. Get a couple of books off to the Exchange Packet Secretary **this** week.
3. Always notify changes of address immediately to the Exchange Secretary and to the General Secretary.
4. Get a new member every time you can !
5. Support our advertisers.
6. Send the Editor any article, letter or query you can. We need material for the Journal continuously.
7. Take a small ad. occasionally—help yourself and your Society.

Group News

This is still conspicuous by its absence, even Kent and Sussex is rustivating. The London Group got a shaking when they found their programme was not in our last number—they'd forgotten to send it ! For the remainder of the season you'll find it later in these pages.

Glasgow also got a shock, for we printed a programme they had subsequently decided to scrap ! Apparently it was only a proposed list which had been sent to me, and a message cancelling it went to everyone else. We are told "Letters of apology and explanation were hurriedly sent to the four members whose displays it had been proposed to request." More news of Glasgow meetings also appears later on.

Contributions Still Required

We are still very short of articles and are carrying practically no margin forward to our next number. We want a steady stream of letters, queries and contributions of all kinds—the standard of the Journal can only depend on the quality of its contributors, and it is impossible to edit and produce without material—the Editor can't write the articles as well ! So come along, we'll give you every assistance if you require it.

Harmer's Annual Resumé

The 27th annual edition of this most informative publication arrived the other day. As a bird's eye view of the international philatelic market these booklets, of which one is published by each of the leading firms of auctioneers, are unrivalled. They also usually present, in the form of a leading article, a reasoned argument upon some major topic which is well worth reading. H. R. Harmer's publication is no exception, and the leader on "The Future of the Rarity" is a most interesting opinion on whether the continuing restriction of ability to spend and the progressive reduction of the number of the wealthy will operate to limit the market for real rarities with the eventual financial decline of these pieces. We won't tell you the ultimate point of view expressed—you really ought to get a copy of the resumé, 2/- post free. Anyway, your Editor hasn't got any rarities, and isn't likely to possess any.

Robson Lowe's Encyclopædia

There is still no official news as to when we can expect the final volume—dealing with the stamps of Canada and of British North America. The volume of work at 50 Pall Mall must leave all too little time for the amassing of so comprehensive a work as this, and we know from the standard reached by the other volumes already issued that "Robbie" will not be satisfied with anything less than exhaustive and exact presentation of both the stamps and the postal history. Volume I is now in its Second Edition—it must take a lot of time just keeping up to date, but please do keep pushing on with Volume IV, Mr Lowe, we all are looking forward to it so eagerly !

New Advertisers

We were so busy in producing the combined Year Book and November issue that we completely overlooked introducing our new advertisers in that issue. Not that they need any special introduction, for we feel that they have been friends of many of our members for a long time, nevertheless we like to welcome them with (we hope) an appropriate word in these columns. For November they were Messrs. Harmer, Rooke & Co., Ltd., the famous auctioneers (whose New York associated company sold the famous Reford Collection), and Captain C. Humphrey of 80 Devonshire Way, Shirley, Croydon, who can be relied upon for nearly any reasonably modern Canadian items—and many others as well.

In this issue we welcome Norman Todd of Happisburgh, Norfolk, who has taken over Mr Carrington's business and is a "Canada Only" dealer. He has also joined our membership, and we can state from practical experience that you can rely on his prompt, courteous and helpful attention to your wants. Messrs. Philatelic Insurances Ltd. specialise in an "All Risks" policy for stamp collectors—are you sure your collection is properly insured? By the way, they also insure our Exchange Packet for us. C. I. Whiteley of Woodbury, Dudley Road, Seaton, Devon, is an old friend—who has also joined as a member. He is a specialist dealer in the stamps of Newfoundland, and if his standard of service is as it used to be—you'll be delighted!

Kind Friends

Pressure of business, a little ill-health (now recovered), and a naturally dilatory nature have caused us recently to be backward in replying to some of our correspondents. We would, however, like to thank most sincerely those kind members in Canada who sent us First Day Covers of the recent issues. To Frank Campbell, who enclosed a mint copy of the Red Cross, from which we were able to make a block for illustration, and to C. R. Purvey, who provided yet another NANAIMO postmark—especial thanks. A mint copy of each new value is of the greatest assistance in getting illustration blocks quickly made. Thank you all very much indeed.

Writing-up Aids

In Messrs. Wingfield's shop the other day we came across a set of thin paper outlines of the 1859 decimal currency issue, specially prepared and put up in complete sets, one of each value, for writing-up purposes. We have often thought that there was a real future in someone with the forethought to supply such aids, as many of us are by no means natural artists. We think the set cost 6d—we ought to know because we bought one—but they take your money off you so nicely in the Strand that we couldn't really be sure. We were surprised to hear that since they stocked this item they have found no demand for it. It must be that collectors do not know of it.

Stamp Collecting—28th November, 1952

Canadian Column — by F. B.—contains the following:—"November MAPLE LEAVES—the best yet. Chock full of news. Letters to the Editor have had to be précis-ed. Articles pruned and some left out—and to get it all in, about half the Journal is in small print. My tip is, with your last 10 bob, join the C.P.S. of G.B."

Letters to the Editor—"F.B." by "B.F." (same issue)—is as follows:—"Sir,—

I feel that there are quite a few gems of wisdom in 'F.B.'s' Canadian Column, if we could only interpret them. For the benefit of those of us who received only a British University and/or school education, where American 'wisecracks' were not included in the curriculum (no doubt to our detriment), may we plead with F.B. to provide an English translation alongside his column?

Better still, in view of the paper shortage, could not the column be provided in English in the first place? One is aware that a certain proportion of STAMP COLLECTINGS cross the Atlantic, but the poor old Briton still deserves a 'break.' The latter is the only Americanism I know—it was acquired with great mental effort.

Having forgotten most of my Latin, and with due regard to the current vogue, I merely sign myself

“B. F.”

Editorially speaking, does the letter cancel out the kind remarks? We hope it doesn't! We have a lot of sympathy with “B.F.” as we have ourselves often wrestled with something in “F.B.'s” column—but as we have always understood since our school days that we were dull-witted and slow, we thought we were alone in this lack of comprehension. “F.B.” has always been a stout supporter in his Column of this Society, and though he is sometimes a little beyond our limited reach (on November 4th he wrote “Shoot pard, we're ready”!), we do not doubt his enthusiasm or that he is doing good work. At the same time, we feel that he is on a plane of his own in some ways, because he told us of the classic occasion when the type of his column was “pied.” No two consecutive lines were together after the type had been picked up from the floor, but it went in just the same and, as far as we are aware, no one noticed the difference!

The Stephenson (Founder) Fund

We have been asked to point out that the response to the appeal for a fund to record, permanently, the great work of our Founder President, is still not sufficient to enable the Committee to proceed with its plans. It is intended to purchase a trophy to be presented annually, but this proposal cannot be realised until some more of you make donations.

It is appreciated that “Stephie” has much to answer for, but at this time of the year when we are sure forgiveness is in all your hearts, can't you pretend he is a “wait” rather than “a h—— of a weight” and send your half-crown to the Treasurer (instead of Littlewoods)?

We'd better get the thing going whilst he is still alive. In his leadership of a Home Guard platoon he might get “perf'd” any day, so let's have those 2/6d's rolling in—we can always call it a Memorial Fund if the worst (?) happens!

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR GREETINGS to all members at home and abroad, “LANG MAY YOUR LUMS REEK !”

Winter is with most of us again, and the long dark evenings tempt us to turn to our albums and stock books, to re-examine the old and ponder over what we have acquired during the off-season. Small get-togethers and Group meetings revive friendships, and little tit-bits of philatelic information picked up during discussion start us on a quick search for an item we had discarded. The moral is—Keep those Groups alive, something of interest always turns up.

I am sure everyone—except perhaps the Treasurer—enjoyed the last issue of our Journal. We must keep Editor Tomlinson busy with original articles, when, of course, you all profit, so get those pet theories of your own down on paper and send them along to the Editor.

Treasurer Macaskie is pleased with your ready acceptance of the revised subscription of 10/- per annum, which includes payment for your quarterly copy of “Maple Leaves.” Other organisations wonder how we do it—so do I sometimes! You can put it down to sheer enthusiasm and stringent economy in

administration—no salaries, no honoraria, and everything goes back to the members in some way or other.

The Library is growing and Librarian Lloyd is anxious to help you. Packet Secretary Fraser writes that you don't keep him busy enough with good books for the Packet. He complains he still has some time for his own business. Why not spend an hour or two a month helping to keep him quiet?

I owe to someone an apology and a Convention photograph. Will the member who paid for but did not get his copy please drop me a note and I will remedy my mistake.

It is too early to state anything definite in regard to 1953 Convention, but enquiries to date are in favour of Edinburgh, or within easy distance of the Scottish Capital, and the dates covering the last week-end in September.

D. GARDNER.

CONVENTION AUCTION, 1952

The Committee desires to thank all members and others who, in one way or another, helped to make this another worth-while effort. To Rose Titford, Cyril Harmer and Bill Lea for their persuasive eloquence from the rostrum; to Messrs. Anderson, Godden, Falconer, Fraser, Macaskie, Hawley, Baresh, Bonar, Cartwright and both Gardners (Daniel and David) for your generous gifts, which realised over £21; and to the contributors, postal bidders and bidders in the hall—our sincere thanks to you all. The Convention Fund will profit by nearly £40.

D. G.

The following sample of prices realised will perhaps encourage more members to support this annual event of our Convention:—

Lot	Description	Sold at		
		£	s.	d.
12	1850 5c. major re-entry	7	15	0
21	1859 12½c. major re-entry	10	5	0
25	First flight covers—set of 40	3	7	6
29	Current 4c.—imprint block—Plate 6	1	10	0
36	Water colour illustrations	2	10	0
37	3c. Indian red and Rose red on cover	2	15	0
69	2c. Victoria booklet pane	16	0	0
71	Semi-official air mails—Canada	3	15	0
76	1859 12½c. mint	5	5	0
78	B.C. Crown cancel on 2c. Ed. VII on p.c.	3	5	0
87	Newfoundland 1932 15c. perf. 14	2	2	0
89	Nova Scotia 12½c. postmark A 97	1	10	0
91	Cover with "Steam Boat Letter—Toronto City" strike	6	5	0
93	1859 12½c. variety	9	15	0
96	Large Cents 2c. green re-entry	8	0	0
106	SG 257a and 258a postally used	1	5	0
120	Box of approx. 1400 slogan pmks	5	7	6
128	Cape of Good Hope—inv. surcharge	1	3	0
153	Small cents 10c. block of 4 superb used	3	5	0
158	Wholesale lot of modern Canada	3	0	0
165	Cover—Glasgow Packet	1	12	6
211	O.H.M.S. collection	29	0	0

THE PLATE PROBLEM OF THE CANADA 1859 5c. BEAVER

By W. E. LEA (504)

For some time I have been much interested in the endeavours of the Canadian Specialists to find some clue to solving the problem of plating this stamp, and I have studied many articles which have appeared in the various philatelic journals of recent years. I have also studied Senator Calder's "Phases of the Canada '59 issue," and the copies of the correspondence which passed between the printers—The American Bank Note Co., and the Post Office departments so competently tabulated in Volume 2 of *The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada*, by Winthrop S. Boggs.

While, therefore, the notes which are now published have been made possible by the research of many and various students whose names are household words; it will be my endeavour to take the study one step further.

For many years I have been a collector of the Line-Engraved Stamps of Great Britain, and an ardent admirer of the pre-eminent authority on G.B. line-engraved, Dr. Harry Osborne, whose magnum opus on the repaired impressions of the Gt. Britain line-engraved plates is a vast well of knowledge for any student interested in plate study.

Perkins Bacon and Rawdon Wright, Hatch & Edson, the firm which amalgamated with other engravers to become the American Bank Note Co., both used the same method of production, known as siderography, with the sole difference that, whilst Perkins Bacon hardened the steel plates (with the exception of Plate 1a and 2d Plate 1), the American Bank Note Co., according to all authorities on the subject, used soft or unhardened steel plates. It is thus obvious that to make repairs to any plate, Perkins Bacon must soften or decarbonise the plate before re-entry of the transfer roller was possible. On the other hand, the American Bank Note Co., using unhardened plates, could repair by re-entry whenever impressions became damaged or worn, and it may well have been this facility of quick repair which persuaded the American Company to use unhardened steel plates. It is, however, probable that both companies, masters of the production of stamps by the line-engraved process, used identical methods and principles.

There are still many collectors who believe that a re-entered stamp must show some signs of duplications, but Dr. Osborne points out in "Repaired Impressions" that the coinciding re-entry (an impression which does not show any duplications of the engraving) was the usual, whilst the non-coinciding re-entry (an impression showing duplication of some parts of the engraving) was the unusual result of a repair.

In laying down the plate for the 5c. Beaver stamp, certain guide dots were inserted and deepened to accommodate the side point which was probably suspended from a collar fastened to the mandrel or shaft of the transfer roller. These guide dots which can be seen on copies with the top margins attached, and in the C of "CENTS," commonly called C. dots, are some $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the top frame line of the stamp or subject they control. It is then obvious that a transfer roller fitted with a side point should produce exact alignment of the subjects entered on the plate, and indeed examination of a proof sheet of the 1859 5c. shows, with but one or two exceptions, perfect alignment. One of those exceptions is No. 61 on the plate.

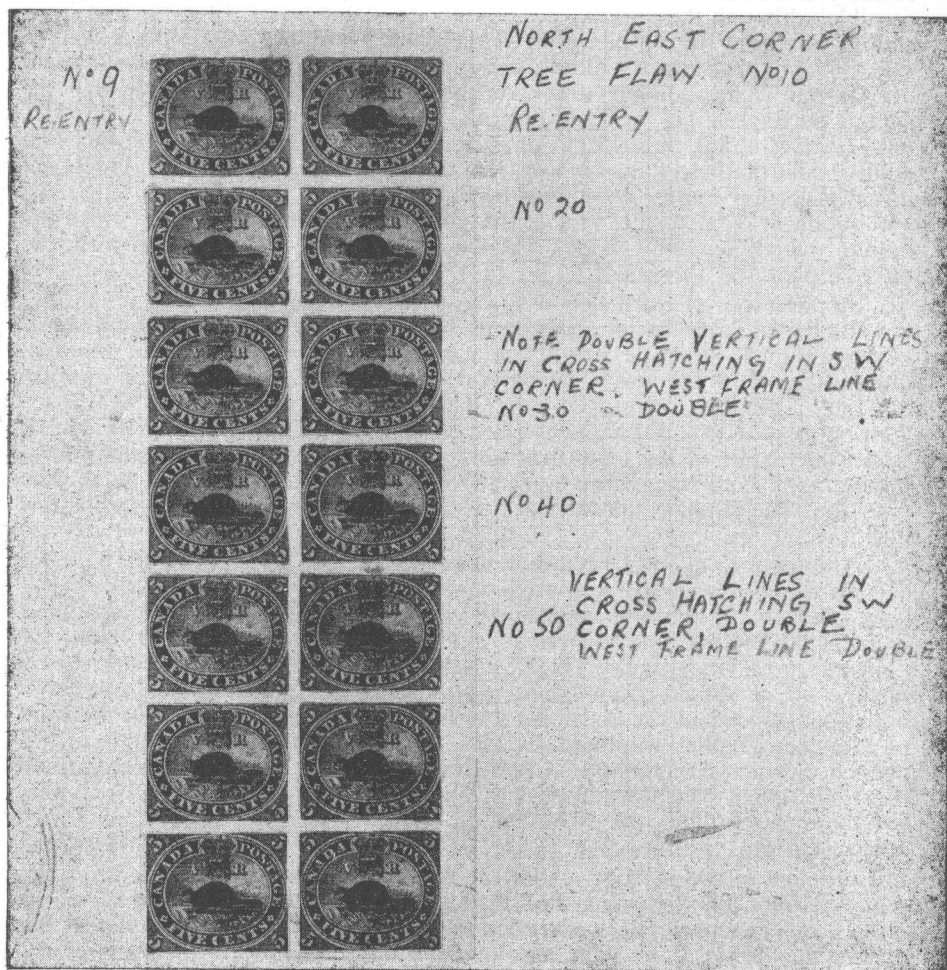
It must be borne in mind that in 1859 the engravers employed by the American Bank Note Co. were highly skilled craftsmen, who had already produced for the Canadian Government a number of plates for the pence issues. So excellent was their work that the 1851 6d. denomination was printed from a plate of 200 subjects which did not show any trace of either fresh entry or re-entry; indeed, the only solitary re-entry known on this plate occurred when the plate was bisected and imprints were added: in one position, not yet ascer-

tained, the imprint shows definite duplications which indicate re-entry.

When reading the articles and notes on this 1859 issue, I have always been puzzled by the assertion that at least two plates were used in its printing, possibly three—although the last might have been a re-entered state of Plate I—for not one shred of evidence is adduced to enable any philatelist to identify either Plate one or Plate two. Perhaps it is because the inscription does not occur on those stamps perforated $11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$, and $12 \times 11\frac{3}{4}$, whilst it is to be found on the marginal pieces perf. 12×12 , that some students have been led to believe that these were two different plates.

It is my contention that only **one plate** was used for the production of this stamp, and that during its period of use it was repaired by re-entry on many occasions. On the first repair a minimum quantity of 22 subjects was re-entered, and on the second repair a minimum quantity of 31 subjects (I postulate a minimum quantity in each case as I have insufficient material to identify the coinciding re-entries). The spots and other marks appearing on these stamps are doubtless attributable to corrosion blemishes which appeared on the plate, and increased in number and size during the nine years it was in service.

Senator Calder states that a search of the records at Ottawa and New York failed to reveal any information respecting the number of plates used for the



5c. stamp. Considering the completeness of the correspondence covering this issue, I find it remarkable that such information is not contained in any of the letters, but if only one plate were used there would have been no necessity for further reference in any of the communications which passed between the American Bank Note Co. and the Post Office departments.

On examining the copies of this stamp in my collection, and reading the description of the classification of flaws and re-entries, I have been perplexed that a flaw which occurs on all stamps and all printings covered by the three perforation groups has not been given sufficient prominence. This flaw consists of a short line of varying length (due to the wear of the plate) which occurs between the inner and the outer frame lines in a parallel position exactly opposite the G of "Postage," about $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. from the outer frame line. Mr Lees-Jones has confirmed by the examination of specimens in his collection that it is extremely strong on the contemporary Die Proofs and Plate Proofs; consequently the flaw is a Die flaw which must have appeared on both subjects on the transfer roller and is reproduced on all 5c. stamps. As the flaw varies in intensity, due no doubt to the wearing of the plate, it is a fair assumption that it may not be visible on very much worn impressions. On the four specimens of the major re-entry contained in my collection, the flaw is duplicated and quite easily discernible, although the re-entry occurs only on stamps perf. 12 x 12, that is on stamps produced from a late state of the plate.

On studying Senator Calder's Classification of the 5c. beaver flaws (appendix B), one is immediately struck by the apparent scarcity of flaws on the stamps perforated $11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ (Nos. 14a, 19, 23, 26, 31, 33a, 34, 47a, 50, 51b, 68, 72, 78, 83b, 86), only 15 out of a total of 86 recorded, and by the fact that whilst some of these flaws appear also on stamps perforated 12 x $11\frac{3}{4}$ in no instance do they appear on stamps perforated 12 x 12.

Again, it is interesting to note that of the 57 re-entries (many of which are minute) which Senator Calder tabulated, only four occur on stamps from the original plate (i.e. those perf. $11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$).

Apparently no distinction is made between fresh entries and re-entries: the number of fresh entries could easily be ascertained from the original sheets of Plate Proofs, if any exist. Complete sheets of the Plate Proofs do exist, one overprinted "Specimen" in black, and an irregular part sheet of 75 without the "Specimen" overprint were sold at Harmer Rooke's, New York, on 19th February, 1946, but without examination it would be impossible to identify from which state of the plate they were pulled: a cursory examination of the photographs leads one, however, to the opinion that both of these items were from the same plate, as the subjects are all laid down in identical corresponding positions.

There are 22 re-entries common to stamps perforated 12 x $11\frac{3}{4}$ and 12 x 12: 31 occur only on stamps perforated 12 x 12. If all the subjects on the plate were re-entered at the time the stamps were perforated by the 12 x 12 machine, it might be possible that the pressure of the transfer roller would alter the appearance of many of the Plate flaws or, alternatively, eliminate them completely. If we should accept the view of Senator Calder that at least two plates were used to produce these stamps, it would point to a deterioration in the work of the siderographer employed by the American Bank Note Co., but such a deduction would be in conflict with the evidence afforded by the other plates of this issue, all of which produced vast quantities of stamps, among which very few flaws and varieties are to be found.

Major J. L. E. Chapman, in B.N.A. TOPICS, Vol. 7, No. 8, in discussing this problem of the 1859 5c. under the heading of "Number of Plates," states that Senator Calder, working in collaboration with Elliott Perry of Westfield, N.J., U.S.A., came to the conclusion that the existence of two plates was definitely determined, and that moreover a small remnant of evidence remained which might indicate the existence of a third plate. He does not, however,



61

41

81

91

Perf
12 + 11 ³/₄



12 + 12



61

61

record by what means the two plates can be identified. Major Chapman also remarks that in 1946 a questionnaire was addressed to the British American Bank Note Co., and to the Canadian Bank Note Co., which elicited the information that the Plate or Plates might possibly have been re-entered as many as 12 times, and then proceeds to accept the theory of two plates re-entered five times, making seven plates (57,000 impressions each), as propounded by Senator Calder and Mr Elliott Perry. Two plates re-entered five times cannot make seven plates, but only different states of two plates.

According to the official records as listed in Appendix A of Senator Calder's article, 39,800,000 copies of the 5c. beaver were issued, which means 398,000 impressions in sheets of 100—admittedly rather a large quantity to be printed from an unhardened steel plate—but we have evidence that a few years later the plates of the 1c. small head produced on an average 198,000 impressions, whilst W. S. Boggs records in "Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada," at page 226, that there was ample evidence of unhardened plates giving 200,000 impressions: in a footnote he records that the 3c. 1861 plates of United States averaged 402,000 impressions. It is, therefore, evident that it would constitute nothing unusual for the plate of the 5c. Beaver to produce 398,000 impressions.

Again, the record in Volume 2, Appendix H, of the official letters passing between the American Bank Note Co. and the Post Office department, demonstrates that on March 16th, 1859, the Deputy Postmaster-General ordered the following quantities of stamps:—

1,000,000 one cent
1,000,000 five cent
100,000 ten cent
100,000 twelve-and-a-half cent
50,000 Seventeen cent.

At some time prior to 26th September, 1859, the Deputy P.M. General must have increased the order for the one cent and five cent stamps to 1,500,000 of each (August 3rd, 1859), for on the 29th October, 1859, an acknowledgment of the deliveries of these quantities was sent to the American Bank Note Co., and a Draft for \$1,480 in payment of their account for "engraving and furnishing of Postage Stamps" was also forwarded by separate post. It is difficult to determine how the amount of \$1,480 is made up, unless it be that a charge of \$150 per plate was made for all the five plates (this sum was the charge made for the 10d. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. plates in 1854 and 1857 respectively). According to the records, the first order was for:—

1,500,000 1c.
1,500,000 5c.
100,000 10c.
100,000 $12\frac{1}{2}$ c.
50,000 $17\frac{1}{2}$ c.

and. as the cost was 25c. per 1000 (20c. for printing, 5c. for perforating), the charge should have been

Cost of Engraving five plates (at \$150) \$812.50
750.00

making a total of \$1562.50

Possibly the Bank Note Co. made an allowance on the cost of engraving: as the vignettes of the pence dies were used for making the cents dies, which therefore did not require engraving completely, the difference might well have represented a discount.

From the foregoing figures one would assume that a charge was made for engraving the plates, yet in the letters which subsequently passed between the Post Office department and the American Bank Note Co., up to April, 1866—so ably tabulated by W. S. Boggs—whilst the orders for the 5c. are given and acknowledged, there is no reference to an additional plate of the 5c., nor was

any charge made for any additional plates for this issue. Clifford A. Howes, in his "Canada—Its Postage Stamps and Postal Stationery," states that according to the Post Office records, the average annual payment to the American Bank Note Co., during the nine years the 1859 issue was in use, was under \$2,000. As this business was obviously on a much smaller scale than the American Bank Note Co. had expected, a charge would almost certainly have been made; indeed, finding the contract unprofitable, the company claimed in 1865 for an advance in price on the ground of increased costs, further evidence, surely, they would not have incurred the expense of preparing new plates without charge.

The final, and incontrovertible proof that only one plate was made for the 5c. Beaver is, in my opinion, contained in the Epilogue to the Provincial issues at page 216 of "Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada" by W. S. Boggs. In the correspondence here cited relating to the disposition of the dies, rollers, and plates of the stamps of the various Canadian Provinces made by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson, and the American Bank Note Co., prior to 1867, T. H. Freeland (Vice-President of the American Bank Note Co.), writing to R. M. Coulter (Deputy Postmaster-General) on February 19th, 1902, states that three boxes had been shipped to Ottawa—Box No. 1 containing 11 cancelled Plates of Postage Stamps of the Province of Canada, the list of Plates being as follows:—

Item No. 1	Cancelled Plate	100 stamps	$\frac{1}{2}$ penny.
2	" "	100 "	1 cent
3	" "	100 "	2 cents
4	" "	100 "	5 cents
5	" "	200 "	3 pence
6	" "	200 "	6 pence
7	" "	120 "	8 pence Sterling
8	" "	120 "	6 pence Sterling
9	" "	100 "	10 cents
10	" "	100 "	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents
11	" "	100 "	17 cents

Therefore, if more than one plate of the 5c. had been engraved, it would necessarily have been returned to the Post Office Department, in accordance with the instructions of the Deputy Postmaster-General of Canada contained in his letters of October 4th and November 8th, 1901, for the Dies and Plates were the property of the Canadian Post Office Department.

Factual confirmation of this reasoned thesis that only one plate was used for printing the 1859 5c. Beavers could be obtained only by an intensive study of all the proof sheets in existence. It would first be necessary to determine the original proof taken before the stamps were printed from the plate—as this proof was invariably pulled in black, I would suggest that specialists interested in the subject should endeavour to ascertain whether a plate proof sheet in black does exist. The contemporary proofs in colour were most probably pulled at various stages whilst the plate was at press. From my own researches on the limited amount of Proof material available, I find that the black proofs have the engraved lines more clearly defined than the Proofs in colour and, at the risk of bringing down upon myself the wrath and cynical criticisms of students with a large amount of Proof material, I would venture to suggest that the Black Proofs were pulled immediately the plates were completed, and are therefore the original Plate Proofs. The Proofs in the colour of the issued stamp, overprinted "Specimen," were probably the samples submitted to the Post Office Department, whilst the proofs in colour of issue WITHOUT the "Specimen" overprint (of which the majority I have seen show the usual criteria of Re-entry) were probably contemporary proofs pulled at various stages whilst the plate was at press, doubtless after each repair to the plate. There is evidence that the printers DID take a proof from the plate after each

repair. The tree flaw on stamp No. 10 perf. $11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ exists in a block of 14 in proof state in the colour of the issued stamp, all 14 stamps re-entered on a plate without Imprint: moreover, the shoulder flaw on the 17c. appears on a proof impression, and as this variety occurred only on the last printing, these two examples rather suggest that proofs were pulled during each printing. A further study of the plate proof sheets in existence would without doubt help considerably in establishing the number of repairs by re-entry made to this plate.

Mr Lees-Jones has ungrudgingly allowed me to examine the material in his collection, and I have found many pieces that help to confirm my theory: he has in addition provided me with charts of the North margins of the so-called Plates 1 and 2, and I was immediately impressed by the fact that the imprints on stamps 31 and 81 were laid down in identical positions on both plates. The plate position dots in the West margins were also identical on stamps Nos. 1, 21 and 71, and the C dots on "both plates" were identical vertical positions on stamps Nos. 1, 21, 51, 61 and 81. If there were two plates, the siderographer who entered the transfer roller and the imprint must have had mechanical assistance, for it would be impossible to achieve such precision by the human hand alone. On the chart of Plate 1, positions 31 and 81, both show imprints, but Boggs, at Page 188, in his Note on Plates of the 5c., states that imprints do not occur on Plate 1 and 2 and, according to the information I have gleaned from specialists of Canadian stamps, imprints have not so far been found on the stamps perf. $11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ or the first stamps printed from the plate: this conclusion points to the fact that the positions 31 and 81 on Major Chapman's chart do not show the position dots and Plate markings from an early state of the plate, and consequently should not have been used for comparison in an endeavour to prove that more than one plate existed.

I have previously stated that spots and scratches cannot possibly be of any aid in identifying the number of plates, as many of them are probably caused by corrosion, and it is possible that they would alter considerably in appearance during the lifetime of the plate: again, the repair by re-entry which certainly took place from time to time and eliminate flaws in certain positions on the stamp and produce others in a quite different position, thus producing an insoluble puzzle.

Whilst examining Mr Lees-Jones' copies of the 5c. Beaver, I noticed that in a block of 14 proofs of the 5c. (2 x 7) from the North-East corner, stamp No. 10 showed the Tree flaw; according to Calder's classification of Plate flaws, this variety occurs only on Plate 1, perf. $11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$. This fact is enlightening because in this block of 14 proofs almost every stamp shows some indication of the re-applications of the transfer roller—No. 9 shows definite duplications: No. 10 shows definite signs of re-entry, and although it is not recorded in the classification of re-entries by Calder, it does prove that the variety No. 10 from Plate 1 can be found in at least two states and that Plate 1 was extensively repaired by re-entry. As the block has large margins and **no** imprints, it must have been re-entered prior to the issue of the Plate with imprints, and consequently cannot possibly be the suggested Plate 3 (Plate 1—re-entered). Fortunately, Mr Lees-Jones has a fine lot of West-marginal pieces, and I had the opportunity of examining a South-West corner block of 12 proofs in colour horizontally overprinted "Specimen"; this piece shows positions 61, 71, 81 and 91 without Imprint. Position 61 shows that the subject was rocked into the plate at an angle, so that the North-East and South-West frame lines are $\frac{3}{10}$ ths of a mm. higher than the adjoining impression No. 62. The Plate dot in the West margin is $\frac{2}{5}$ ths of a mm. higher than the bottom frame line, and there is no evidence of re-entry. From the same position on the plate (No. 61) I also examined eight copies of the stamp perf. $12 \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ (one on cover dated August 5, 1864), and three copies of the stamp perf. 12×12 , of which only two showed the Imprint in the extreme South-West corner, and I found that the S.W. position dot on all the stamps was only $\frac{1}{5}$ mm. above the lower frame

line. However, all the stamps show traces of re-entry, the extreme N.W. inner frame line and the bottom frame lines (both inner and outer) show duplication. In addition, the inner frame line at North-East is also double, and the plate dot is $2/5$ mm. higher than the line which is found below the lower frame line: it would thus appear that when Impression No. 61 was re-entered, the angle at which the original impression was rocked in had been corrected by $1/5$ mm. and the position dot had also varied by $1/5$ mm., so that No. 61 could show two different position dots and yet still be from the same plate. As this stamp is found not only perf. $12 \times 11\frac{3}{4}$, but also perf. 12×12 , both with imprint, it demonstrates that the one plate was used during the period the stamps were perforated by the three types of perforation, that the imprints must have been added to the original Plate or Plate 1, and that the stamps perforated $12 \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ and 12×12 were also printed from the same plate, NOT from two plates as listed by Boggs at Page 188. It is also interesting to note that on the block of proofs No. 61 shows two dots in the C, and the issued stamps show the same two dots in the identical position in the C, although on worn impressions the upper or smaller dot is hardly discernible, and may possibly be absent altogether on much worn impressions.

It should be borne in mind that the wearing of a plate could result in the thickening of the letters "Canada Postage" and "Five Cents": consequently on a worn impression the C of Cents would broaden and would thus alter the horizontal position of the C dot whilst not affecting the vertical: re-application of the transfer roller would then bring the subject back to its original or normal appearance, resulting in the reversion of the C dot to its normal position. It is, therefore, inadvisable to attach any importance to the fractional differences between the horizontal positions of the C dots when other criteria indicate similar plate positions.

If any collector possesses copies of the 1859 5c. from position No. 61 with perf. $11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ I would indeed be very happy to have the loan of such material, as I am of the opinion that it may be possible, after examining stamps from this position, to ascertain the date when the first repair to this plate occurred. Also, if collectors would submit stamps perf. $11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ from the other West-marginal positions such stamps might throw additional light on this problem.

Finally, I might also record that up to the present no satisfactory or conclusive proof has been published to alter my opinion that only one plate was made for the 1859 1c. value, and this plate, repaired when necessary, produced the 275,000 impressions printed for this denomination.

CANADIAN RAILWAY POST OFFICE CANCELLATIONS (R.P.O.'s)

By L. F. GILLAM (568)

I have read Mr Davies' recent article on Railway Post Offices in Canada with considerable pleasure, and welcome it as an indication of the growth of interest in a field which has been conspicuously neglected in the past. As far as I am aware, Mr Shaw's very comprehensive catalogue is the first serious attempt to collate all known routes and strikes, as distinct from the earlier works of Messrs. Garrett and Boggs, which do not pretend to cover the post Victorian period, admirable enough though they undoubtedly are.

In this short article I shall attempt to answer as many of the points raised by Mr Davies as I possibly can, and at the same time shall probably pose many further questions which, I hope, that time and better-informed readers will help us to resolve.

As I have already indicated, Shaw's catalogue is the only known authoritative work dealing solely with Canadian R.P.O.s, and as far as I can see, the serious collector can only supplement this by the gradual accumulation of

articles dealing with this particular branch of B.N.A. philately—a common enough practice. In this connection Mr Daggett's proposal to compile an abstract of B.N.A. articles merits the support of all members, whatever their degree of specialisation or interest, and should prove of use to all.

Mr Davies states that there is some doubt as to when mail was first carried by Canadian railways. It seems to me highly probable that mail in closed bags was carried as ordinary freight in the charge of the guard or conductor (as distinct from an official of the P.O.) from the earliest days, i.e. July, 1836, when the La Prairie-St. John's Railroad was opened. I agree that there is no evidence of this, but it is inconceivable that such an obvious means of expediting the delivery of mail, especially between the U.S.A. and Montreal, should be overlooked by the postal authorities.

The efficient conduct of P.O. business, however, presupposes the employment of P.O. clerks solely engaged in the supervision, sorting and distribution of mail, and it appears that it was not until 1853 that P.O. officials were appointed for this purpose on the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad. The two dates given by Mr Davies are, therefore, correct and not inconsistent:

1836 (circa)—1853—Unsupervised "semi-official" carriage of mails by railway.

1853 onwards—The appointment of travelling P.O. clerks, who at first worked singly and carried out the several duties of distribution, sorting, etc., in a small compartment partitioned off in the guard's van. In this connection it is interesting to note that as late as 1867 the P.M.G. was complaining to the Manager of the G.T. Railway that P.O. car 24 on the Montreal-Island Pond route was "very small and insufficiently equipped"—being only 9½ feet long and furnished with a sorting table 15 ins. wide. The number of original appointments as travelling clerks appears to have been 32 permanent and 12 temporary (seasonal?) employees. By 1857 the permanent staff had increased to 59, and known routes on which P.O. staff are stated to have been employed are:—

1. Montreal, St. John's and Rouse's Point (U.S.A.).
2. Richmond and Sherbrooke.
3. Barrie and Toronto.
4. Montreal and Ogdensburg (U.S.A.).
5. Windsor and Suspension Bridge (Niagara Falls).
6. Montreal and Plattsburg (U.S.A.).
7. Burlington and Rouse's Point (U.S.A.).
8. Chippawa and Niagara.
9. Coburgh and Peterboro'.
10. Industrie and Montcalm.
11. Lewiston and Toronto.
12. Montreal and Quebec. X
13. Ogdensburg and Rouse's Point (U.S.A.).
14. Bytown (Ottawa) and Prescott. X
15. Brockville and Ottawa. X
16. Quebec and Richmond. X
17. Montreal and Brockville, 1857. X
18. Toronto and Sarnia. X

Two years later the following additional routes were in operation:—

1. Ottawa and Grenville. X
2. Montreal and Kingston. X

X Special postmarks known to exist.

Some early cancellations consisted of the name of the railroad only, e.g.,

- * a. St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway (serving Richmond and Sherbrooke (1855).
- b. G.W.R. (serving Toronto and Sarnia).
- * c. Simcoe and Huron R.R. (1860) (Northern R.R., later C.T.R.).
- d. Welland R.R. (1860?)

e. London R.R.

* Obliterators ordered in 1853.

It is possible to divide the development of railway communication in Canada into two distinct phases. Although the first railway was constructed in 1836—it was little more than a tramway of 25 miles—subsequent development appears to have been slow. The reasons for this were many, not the least being the opposition of the Canal companies, which carried the bulk of the grain traffic in the 1840's, technical difficulties (the first locomotive was imported from Great Britain), the lack of coal and steel (early Canadian engines were wood-burning and the rails made from the ubiquitous maple), and adverse topographical and climatic features all combined to present almost insuperable difficulties to railway engineers. It is, therefore, not surprising to find that for nearly 15 years after 1836 the amount of railway construction was negligible.

After 1850, however, British capital was attracted to an increasing extent, and the assistance and experience of British and American engineers became available. Railway inter-communication between Quebec and Windsor was effected by 1857, thus reducing the time of mail transit from more than 10 days to 48 hours. Toronto had already been linked to Collingwood on Georgian Bay in 1855, and Niagara Falls with Windsor in the previous year.

Eastern Canada had been linked to the U.S.A. with the extension of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railway to Rouse's Point in 1851, while Upper Canada (Windsor) enjoyed direct rail communication with the N.Y. Central Railroad following the building of Suspension Bridge in 1855. The construction of the mile-long Victoria Tubular Bridge by Alexander Ross in 1860 provided Montreal with direct rail communication with the Atlantic via Rouse's Point. Calgary was reached in 1883, and the whole vast hinterland of the Prairie Provinces opened up. By 1886 (with the tunnel under the St. Clair River), Montreal was connected with Chicago, and the main links between Canada and the U.S.A. had been forged. This, of course, only serves to illustrate the main lines of railway development. Equally feverish activities were witnessed as branch and subsidiary lines were constructed.

The possibilities offered by an ever-expanding continental railway system as a means of expediting mail delivery were soon appreciated by the Canadian Postal Authorities. The exploitation of the travelling post office played a large part, as indeed it still does, in effecting the utmost economy of time in a country where long-distance train services are of necessity infrequent and journeys of thousands of miles are commonplace. By means of station letter boxes mail can be loaded until the time of train departure, and sorted and distributed en route.

At the time of writing Shaw's catalogue lists some 1,600 separate and distinct railway postal markings, covering hundreds of routes, many of which owing to reorganisation and extension of railways are no longer in use. In 1935 there were some 222 Railway P.O.'s, covering about 170 different routes. New "runs" are frequently introduced and old ones discontinued. When it is considered that the Canadian P.O. has issued nearly 500 different stamps, excluding "paper" and other varieties, and that even parcels are dealt with (exceptionally) by the R.P.O.'s, the number of possible combinations of stamps and postal marking is astronomical. I think that the difficulties in writing up and arranging a collection of postal markings often stem from a failure to appreciate this fact. Further complications are introduced by attempts to specialise in minor varieties of Post Mark occasioned by different train numbers, clerks' numbers or names, route numbers and directions. This is an impossible task. I am firmly convinced that a reference collection on purely representative lines is the only feasible and practical alternative to the difficulties posed by Mr Davies, and I should like briefly to outline the method which I have adopted to overcome them.

In the first place, each postal marking listed in the catalogue as a separate collectable item is represented by two stamps cancelled with the earliest and

latest example of the use of a particular strike available. The only sub-division which I allow myself is in the frequent case where train numbers have been substituted for the earlier compass directions, the rest of the strike remaining intrinsically the same.

To take a concrete example to illustrate this, Shaw's serial No. 36 Halifax and Campbellton is represented by four stamps mounted in pairs, one pair under the other to the left of the loose leaf page. The first pair are S.G. 174 and 200, and the second pair S.G. 249 and 375 respectively. On the right of the page opposite the stamps concerned I write up the various train numbers or directions known to exist according to Shaw, or which I have actually seen myself. The examples of particular strikes remain in my collection until earlier, later or better examples of the strike are found, when they are, of course, substituted and the discarded items used for exchange. The operative factor in this system being the date of the postmark and not the actual stamp since no Canadian stamps have yet been demonetized, and the use of stamps long after their period of normal currency has passed is not uncommon.

Two further points remain to be covered. The first concerns routes which have apparently been discontinued. Here, I think, the catalogue is an invaluable guide, and, as in the previous instance, I think that a concrete example from my own collection will best serve to illustrate my point. The Annapolis and Yarmouth R.P.O. does not seem to have been in operation since the 1890's no later examples being known. It is highly probable that this is so, and in such cases I have no hesitation in writing up the particular route to this effect. The route can either be annotated "Probably discontinued circa 1890" or "No later example of postmark known."

I am fully aware that this method can be modified or expanded to suit individual tastes, and I should be the last to claim that it has any special recommendation apart from the fact that it is intelligible, practicable and satisfying.

Finally, the question of mounting needs to be considered. Six separate sections are required to cover routes originating in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, and the Western States, and Railway and Station postmarks. No attempt should be made to mount stamps until a reasonable number of examples in each section have been obtained, and the longer this is delayed the better. When stamps are mounted, they can be placed in alphabetical order of route, and pages should be numbered—no spaces being left for later additions. These should be mounted as they are acquired on pages marked correspondingly in numerical sequence, e.g., Page No. 3 contains the following routes:—Halifax, Digby and Yarmouth and Halifax and Moncton. When a fresh strike is obtained I annotate the original route "see also Page 3A," or whatever the number may be. I know that this is not a very satisfactory method, but know of none other except mounting stamps and writing them up on plain postcards two or three to a page, and mounting the cards alphabetically with photographic corner pieces. This is probably the better method for those with time and patience.

ANOTHER LONDON RE-UNION

Another re-union in London, similar to the one held last June, has been arranged for Saturday, the 7th February, 1953, from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., at the Shaftesbury Hotel, Monmouth Street, London, W.C.2. Your Editor received the following STOP PRESS letter:—

Dear Fred,—Just hurried note in the hope that you will be able to put it into the January issue of Maple Leaves. We have just arranged for another C.P.S. of G.B. re-union in London, similar to the one held last June. This will take place at the Shaftesbury Hotel, Monmouth Street, London, W.C. 2., on Saturday, 7th February, with the approximate time schedule as follows:—

The room will be open at 2 p.m., and until 4 p.m. all members and visitors will be able to view a little exhibition of material provided by various members, and at the same

time we shall be able to have pleasant chats with each other. This will be totally informal. Tea has been arranged at 4 o'clock, to be followed at 4.30 p.m. by a display by one of our prominent members. There hasn't yet been time to make the arrangements, but it is hoped that Mr Lees-Jones will be able to come down and give us this display. For those members who wish to carry on after 6 o'clock a small intimate room will be provided for this purpose, and dinner can also be had at the Shaftesbury Hotel at a reasonable price. Members who wish to come in the morning can also have lunch at the hotel at 1 p.m., and we shall, of course, arrange it so that we all sit together. It would be appreciated if everyone intending to come will advise either Mr Stanley Godden or myself if they want us to book them for lunch, tea and/or dinner.

I think it should be particularly stressed that we not only wish as many members as possible to come, but also to bring their friends with them, and as there will be quite an array of knowledgeable people on Canadian stamps, every member is invited to bring his "Queries" and questions along as well.

I trust that your arrangements will still enable you to give this news in quite a prominent place so as to attract as many as possible, and it must be understood that this is nothing arranged by the London group, but by the Society as a whole for as many of the North as can manage to come along.

Kindest regards,

Sincerely,

L. BARESH.

Don't forget to make a note of this date in your diary, and to turn up if you possibly can. It is even within the bounds of possibility that your Editor will make himself responsible for some of your entertainment, and this is an experience you should have, if only to know to avoid it on future occasions!

CANCELLATIONS AND POSTMARKS (4)

By L. BARESH (263)



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7

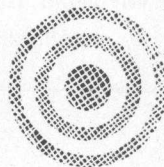


Fig. 8

In the last issue, which was combined with the Year Book, I had to economize in space, and illustrations were therefore omitted. Amongst the sketches shown in this issue the following refer to my previous notes:—

1. A standard four-ring numeral.
2. A three-ring numeral.
3. A one-ring numeral.
4. A carrier number.

We now come to the most popular group of ring numerals—the two-ring group

(Illustration 5). These were issued in early 1868 in accordance with the new arrangements resulting from the incorporation of several provinces in the new Dominion.

The numbers run from 1 to 60, being allocated to offices in accordance with their financial importance, Montreal receiving 1, Toronto 2, etc. As both the figures 6 and 9 were used, white cuts were made in the two rings below the numeral, as seen in illustration 6. This applies to both the 6 and the 9.

Whilst a list of these numerals was given in the 1949 C.P.S./G.B. Year Book, further researches and finds of covers enable us to fill in all the missing numbers with the only exception of 20, which still remains unidentified, and also to make several corrections. Judging by the number of letters I have received requesting lists of the four-ring numerals, it appears that the 1949 Year Book is no more generally available, and I therefore give below the complete listing.

TWO-RING NUMERAL CANCELLATIONS—1868-97.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Montreal | 32. Barrie |
| 2. Toronto | 33. Sherbrooke |
| 3. Quebec | 34. Chatham |
| 4. Halifax | 35. Lindsay, C.W. |
| 5. Hamilton | 36. St. Johns, C.E. |
| 6. London | 37. Amherst |
| 7. St. John, N.B. | 38. Bowmanville |
| 8. Ottawa | 39. Whitby |
| 9. Kingston | 40. Cornwall |
| 10. Sydney, N.S. | 41. St. Mary's, |
| 11. Fredericton, | C.W. |
| N.B. | 42. Acton Vale |
| 12. St. Catharines, | 43. Windsor, N.S. |
| W. | 44. Owen Sound |
| 13. Belleville, | 45. Perth |
| Ont. | 46. Dundas |
| 14. Guelph, | 47. Napanee |
| 15. Brantford | 48. Simcoe |
| 16. Brockville | 49. Prescott |
| 17. St. Hyacinthe | 50. St. Andrews, |
| 18. Yarmouth, | N.B. |
| N.S. | 51. Picton |
| 19. Peterboro | 52. Caledon, U.C. |
| 20. Unidentified | 53. Three Rivers |

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 21. Goderich | 54. Truro |
| 22. Galt | 55. Berlin, C.W. |
| 23. Woodstock | 56. Brampton, |
| 24. Stratford, | Ont. |
| C.W. | 57. Paris |
| 25. New Glasgow, | 58. St. Thomas |
| N.S. | West |
| 26. Windsor, C.W. | 59. Clinton, U.C. |
| 27. Ingersoll | 60. Newmarket |
| 28. Sarnia | 4. Watson's Cor- |
| 29. Coburg | ners, U.C. |
| 30. Picton, N.S. | (tall and thin |
| 31. Oshawa | numeral). |

It is by no means certain that this listing is absolutely correct as all the information had to be gathered from existing covers, no records having been found in any of the G.P.O. archives. Any fresh information, however, has to be sifted very carefully, as will be seen from two experiences I have had in the past. In one case I had a cover which clearly came from another place than is identified with the two-ring numeral which was struck on the stamp. As both places were close together it rather suggested that the cover passed through the main office and the two-ring numeral strike was in the nature of a transit marking. In the other case a stamp was struck with a town mark and a two-ring numeral of another town. There again, it is most likely that one of the markings represented either a transit or an arrival mark.

As to the identification of the two-ring numeral 22, not given in either Boggs or Jarrett, I illustrate a cover which ties the numeral to a circular issued by a manufacturer of Galt.

If not taken out within Thirty Days, the
Postmaster will oblige by returning to

The Gore District Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Galt, Ont.

THOS. M. SIMONS, Sec.

Circular



Saml. Phillips Esq.
Georgetown

The standard strike of the two-ring numeral was in black; they exist in various other colours, but such are definitely scarce. There exist also some variations in type, probably produced by local cuts due to loss of the officially issued obliterator. The fact that these are rather crude in appearance seems to support such a theory. In the case of the numeral 2 the rings are known to be intersected (see illustration 7). Several numbers—especially 1, 2 and 39—are also known to be struck through cloth—similar to illustration 8.

As the numbers were allocated in accordance with the financial importance of the Post Offices, one might logically expect the two-ring 1 to be the commonest, getting scarcer as the number gets higher. Whilst some of the high numbers, i.e. 56,

57, 59 and 60 are scarce, some of the lower numbers are even more difficult to find, and this applies particularly to 17, 20, 31, 34, 42 and 51. With a great deal of patience and a good slice of luck it is possible to complete the set on the Large Queens issue, but several numbers have never been seen on any Small Queens. If any reader has the numerals 8, 9, 19, 20, 25, 31, 42 or 51 on any stamp first issued in 1870 or later, I should be glad to have particulars.

Two of the letters I received following my notes in the last issue were full of apologies for writing and asking for some information. May I assure you all that I like to hear from everyone interested in this field, and the more of us who get together, the sooner can we jointly solve some of the many outstanding queries.

HIGH FACE VALUE CANADIAN STAMPS VERSUS PITNEY-BOWES

By FREDERICK E. EATON

(Reprinted from the Stanley Stamp Company's Newsletter)

In recent years the number of Canadian dollar stamps used has been greatly decreased through the coming of the Postage Meter. Business Houses across the entire Country have now nearly all adopted the meter, and if we but visit the parcel post counter in any big Canadian Post Office, the chances are that the Official will merely punch off a meter slip from a machine for the exact amount of the required postage and affix it to your parcel in lieu of the high value stamps that might otherwise have gladdened the heart of some philatelist. In this way the supply of the higher value Canadian stamps is being greatly and increasingly diminished.

Because of this growing trend to the meter machine, it is quite possible to foresee the day when nicely used high value Canadian stamps will be virtually impossible to obtain through commercial channels at big discounts from face value.

A few years ago, such Canadian dollar stamps as Scott No. 122 (SG 256) were traded in by the thousand at around \$1.00 per hundred, and they were common.

As late as 1930 the Parliament Dollar was selling at about \$4.00 per hundred, and around 1932, the Cavell sold at around the same price. Although the quantities printed of both these stamps were small, they were used in great quantities during their short lives, and were common.

1935 saw the Champlain Dollar widely circulated—and also the beginning of the Stamp Meter. Because of the meter, the price stiffened a little, to about \$5.00 per hundred, and the Chateau Ramesay Dollar was in much the same category while in use.

In 1942 we had the Destroyer \$, which was widely used as the troops overseas received hundreds of thousands of parcels

from their families at home, franked with this stamp. None the less, the straight commercial usage of this value in Canada was beginning to diminish, and, as the stamps were scattered all over the world, few big holdings of them remain today.

In 1946 we had the Ferry Boat Dollar, but with the ending of the World War and all its regulations, the meter machine boys really started going to town, and as the stamp neared the end of its postal life, it was remarkable how few were actually being used. (In our opinion, this will someday be a useful stamp.)

Last year, we were a people who were given an allegory in fish—a blue thing, so cluttered with the products of the sea that it looked like a freighter's bottom after 20 tropical years, but a stamp undoubtedly destined to be not only scarce, but good.

The FISH Dollar is so little used that we believe we can make the statement that not more than two dealers in the entire country have ever had a thousand copies of any quality. Very fine specimens are virtually non-existent.

There is perhaps only one real source for used Dollar stamps in Canada today, the Yukon and the Arctic North West Territories. From this area, divorced from Messrs. Pitney and Bowes insidious device, comes a steady trickle of these Dollar values on the furs, documents, samples of ores and gold which flow by air to the cities. Should the "P-B" boys ever get into the North, there might not be enough "Fish" to go round.

We believe that the used modern Canadian Dollar stamps will prove to be very desirable property in the years to come, thanks to Pitney-Bowes. (The same goes too, we believe, for the Fifty cent. values—Editor SSCN).

B.N.A. ABSTRACTS: Part III, A Progress Report

By H. M. DAGGETT, JR.

Since the proposal to start an abstract service covering BNA literature was first published in **BNA Topics** and in **Maple Leaves**, an encouraging number of completed questionnaires, often accompanied by offers of help or comments, suggestions and criticisms, have been received. The response has been encouraging enough to warrant starting the programme on a trial basis. Those who have written to me will have received, by the time this report is in print, a letter outlining what needs to be done to start the ball rolling. Those who have offered assistance have been asked to assume responsibility for covering one or two periodicals as they have indicated.

Offers of help for covering some forty periodicals have been received. There are still some that we should try to cover. These are: Aero Field, Aero Philatelist's News, Airpost Journal, Australian Stamp

Journal, Covers, CPS Bulletin, CPS Newsletter, EMCO Monthly Journal, Linn's Weekly Stamp News, Philatelic Contact, Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, Postal History, Sanabria's Airpost and British Empire News, Seaposter, Stamp Collector's Bulletin, Stamp Collector's Digest, Stamp Collector's Fortnightly, Stamp Collector's Guide to Periodical Literature, Stamp Fair, Stamp Mirror, Stamp Specialist, West End Philatelist. Possibly not all of these contain much material of BNA interest, but I feel that they should be looked at. If anyone would like to help and take on responsibility for any of these, please let me know.

Later, it will be necessary to print extracts from the Directions to Reviewers and Abstractors. This will be necessary to let those that will be reading or using the abstracts become acquainted with the methods used in their preparation.

NOTES ON THE 1859 ISSUE

By J. MILLAR ALLEN (422)

The beautiful and popular 1859 set of Canadian stamps provides a very wide field of study and research and most of the ground has been covered by eminent philatelists including our past President, Mr. R. W. T. Lees-Jones, F.R.P.S.L., and we are greatly indebted to all of them for the enlightenment they have given us on the many facets of this issue. The writer wishes here to touch on a few points that have arisen on his examination of the Imprints and Perforations.

The Imprint which reads "American Bank Note Co., New-York." was, we learn from several sources, added in eight different positions to the Plates of each of the values with the exception of the 17c. in the year 1864, and it is the various positions of this Imprint relative to the positions of the stamps that the writer intends to consider.

It will be noted that the left and right (or longer) sides of the design of the 1c., 2c., 10c. and 12½c. and the top and bottom (or longer) sides of the design of the 5c. measure 23 mm. (or very slightly under in some cases) and that the Imprint measures 24mm. including the period after "York." Thus we see that the Imprint only extends half a millimetre at either side beyond the end of the design and, consequently, on a well-centred stamp the whole length of the Imprint will appear in the margin outside the design on its longer side, i.e. opposite one stamp only and not on either adjoining stamp. However, in the case of a badly centred copy, a line or dot of the Imprint could appear in the margin of an adjoining stamp, but the mark would be undecipherable on that stamp, unless in pair with the copy having the full Imprint.

Therefore, on the 1c., 2c. and 12½c., the Imprint would appear at the left of the design opposite stamps numbers 21 and 71 and at the right of the design opposite stamps numbers 30 and 80. Following the same line of argument, the Imprint on the 5c. Beaver appears at the top of the design above stamps numbers 3 and 8 and at the bottom below stamps numbers 93 and 98. W. S. Boggs gives a table of the positions of the Imprint in Column I at page 186, but states that the Imprint is 28 mm. long instead of 24 mm. and he has evidently budgeted for this length in giving his positions. On the shorter sides of each of the values mentioned above, the Imprint or part thereof appears on the three adjoining stamps as set out in his table.

Another point arises here as to the bottom Imprints on the 1c. value. These are Normal and not Inverted, as stated by Boggs, and this is possibly a misprint, as he illustrates on page 185 the Imprint on the 1c. at the bottom of the sheet as Normal. Again, the Imprint on the 10c., which is opposite only two stamps all round the Plate, is Inverted at the bottom of the Plate and not Normal as given in the table.

The varieties of Perforation found in this set were clarified by the researches of Dr. Reford of Montreal and other leading authorities, and their conclusions were that all the values (except the 2c.) when first issued came in perforation 11½ x 11½ and then changed late in 1862 to 12 x 11½ (in the case of the 5c. it came also 11½ x 12) and then a further change took place late in 1864 to perforation 12 x 12. As the 2c. was not issued until 1864, it occurs first in perforation 12 x 11½ and changed at the

same time as the other values to 12 x 12.

These perforation variations are a very good general guide to the dating of the period of issue of any particular stamp and are generally used for that purpose (in conjunction with variations of shade) by collectors of this issue.

However, on examination of numerous copies of the several values, it appears that other combinations of these perforations do occur, and even the perforation of $11\frac{1}{2}$ is found. Appended below are some examples of these anomalies which the writer has found on some of the values in his collection:—

- 5c. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x $11\frac{1}{2}$.
 10c. .. $11\frac{1}{4}$ x 12 (Two copies, one dated 2nd. July 1868)

- 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. .. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x $11\frac{1}{4}$ (Two copies, one dated June 1862)
 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. .. $11\frac{1}{4}$ x 12 (Blue green shade)
 17c. .. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x $11\frac{1}{4}$ (Two copies)
 17c. .. $11\frac{1}{4}$ x 12 (Two copies).

The question arises as to whether this Perforation-Date test can be regarded as a hard and fast rule and have other readers also found examples of the variations from the rule amongst their collections.

To add a footnote and give due acknowledgment, the fact that the Imprint is only 24 mm. long was first pointed out by "F.B." in his Canadian Column of "Stamp Collecting" on 31st August, 1951, and he also referred to the Imprint on the 1c. value not being Inverted at the bottom of the sheet.

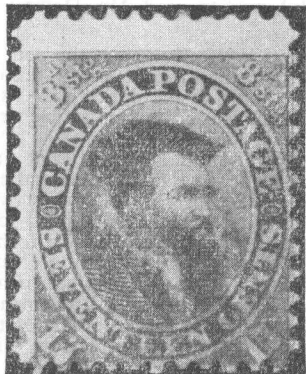
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

BURR ON SHOULDER FLAW.

Dear Sir,

I would be grateful if you could show the enclosed photograph in your next edition followed by these paragraphs.

No doubt the famous Balloon Flaw (known to us as the "Burr on Shoulder" flaw—Editor) discovered about 25 years



ago and mentioned in every specialised handbook, is a rarity most readers of Maple Leaves have heard and read about. Stamp No. 7 on the only plate of Canada's 17c. Cartier, it developed during the very last printing or printings, and the number of copies known to date totals less than one dozen.

I am at present attempting to gather all informative data of this variety, and shall be pleased if any owners reading this will contact me.

Thanking you in anticipation Mr. Editor, I remain with personal compliments upon the excellence of your publication.

Yours faithfully,

PETER J. HURST (488)

(Apt. 416, 1355 Drummond St., Montreal, Canada.)

15 CENTS LARGE QUEEN.

Dear Sir,

Being a newcomer to the C.P.S. of G.B., and also the field of Canadian philately, I am hoping you may be able to help me. I am enclosing a photograph of a 15 cent Large Queen which has a distinct flaw in the cross stroke of the right "5".

I haven't been able to find any reference to this in any of the articles I have been able to find on the varieties of the Large Queen, but as my literature resources are very limited I have no means of knowing if this is a real variety or not.

The actual stamp is in a shade of purple, and I will gladly forward it if of



sufficient interest. I am writing to you in the first place as I thought my "item" might be of interest (I hope it is as interesting as Maple Leaves—I've read it through twice already).

Yours very sincerely,

K. HOROBIN (594)

CANCELLATIONS.

Dear Sir,

I noticed with interest Mr. A. R. Walker's queries regarding cancellations on page 105 of the November, 1952 edition of "Maple Leaves."

With reference to query 2, The undated Montreal cancellation. This strike is part of a double handstamp used with a 13 bar circular "killer" the same size as the circular "Montreal-Canada" which Mr Walker illustrated.

I cannot explain the omission of the year, but can only add a complication to the fact. I have covers with 4 types of cancellation for Montreal covering a period of nearly 12 years from MY 19 '80 to FE 18 '92, each with the year missing on the Montreal cancellation. The above dates have been obtained from the back-stamps of the town of arrival, with the following exceptions. These cover all the printed postcards between April 30, 1890 and February 1892 from the "Witness" Office, Montreal, these have no backstamp, in spite of the fact that some of these cards have been sent abroad. However, all of these printed cards have the printed date in the address of the "Witness" Office.

I thought at first that Montreal might have used this cancellation for either local or internal mail of printed type, but this cannot be so as I have several covers—just envelopes with ordinary stamps sent all over the world, and the only available year is from the backstamp.

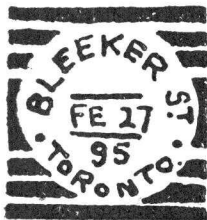
It may be possible that it was the custom of backstamping which allowed the post office at Montreal to make use of the more detailed indicia, thus depending on the backstamp for the year.

Yours sincerely,

LORNA COOKE.

Dear Sir,

Can any member help me with the following problem? Dr. Alfred Whitehead, (611) first pointed out to me the existence of two hammers of the "Square



Hammer I.



Hammer II

Circle" cancellation for BLEEKER ST., TORONTO (Jarrett 373). These are interesting as the spelling differs. The earlier

hammer shows BLEEKER ST. and the later one BLEEKER ST. I have only one cover of hammer 1, dated FE 27/95. My earliest copy of the second hammer is dated MY 12/95, and all my subsequent copies for this post office "Square Circle" are hammer 2. As hammer 1 was in an excellent condition by February 1895, it seems strange that a new hammer was used only six weeks later. Most other towns using this cancellation only replaced a hammer when it was too worn for reasonable use. Could it be that the hammer was abandoned owing to the spelling BLEEKER?

I should like to hear from members of any dates of hammer 1 before and after that on my cover, and also any date for hammer 2 before MY 12/95. If hammer 1 was abandoned then it may well have had a short life. To date, I know of only one other copy of hammer 1.

Yours sincerely,

LORNA COOKE.

R.P.O.s.

Dear Sir,

I am sure that I am echoing the sentiments of all collectors of Canadian Rlwy. Post Marks when I say how pleased I was to read Mr. Davies' recent article.

May I briefly comment thereon, not in a spirit of criticism, but as a "fellow traveller" equally in the dark as far as many of the points raised in this article are concerned.

Firstly, I should like to point out that Shaw's excellent catalogue does indicate the length of usage of various strikes by quoting Scott's catalogue numbers of the earliest and latest stamps known to be cancelled by the strike in question. Such information is, of course, subject to amendment, and the numerous supplements and addendums issued are the result of the co-operation of interested collectors with the catalogue publisher. The adequacy of such an arrangement depends entirely on the willingness of enthusiasts to publicise their findings, and in this respect "lone wolf" tactics have no more to recommend them than in any other branch of philately.

May I express the hope that as a result of the proposed R.P.O. study group members will come forward with suggestions and information not so far available in Shaw's catalogue. I am quite willing to collate the latter and forward it to Mr. Shaw periodically.

I have been collecting this type of cancellation for several years, and quite early on realised that the magnitude of the field precluded anything but a representative collection of as many strikes as possible. When it is realised that it is possible to have the same strike on hundreds of different stamps the advisability of restricting oneself to the earliest and latest example

of the use of a strike becomes all the more apparent, and the insuperable difficulties involved in mounting a 'comprehensive' collection—I have experienced these—only serve to confirm my judgment. I need hardly add that even a "token" collection of a representative nature fully extends the enthusiast, but it does (with the aid of the Catalogue) make the planning of a collection on loose leaves practicable, worthwhile and satisfying. I do not think that collecting on these lines involves any difficulties. Writing up is so largely a question of taste, that I do not feel disposed to comment upon it at all, beyond the fact that 'too much' can be worse than 'too little.' The greatest difficulty involves the question of dates. Here again the catalogue gives an excellent guide to the duration of a 'strike,' but since this will vary as the collection develops, I do not feel that neat pencilled notes can reasonably be objected to, even for display purposes. When all is considered, it is a specialist study upon which the last word will probably never be written.

Having said this, Sir, I am prompted to have (to your relief, no doubt), my last word. All power to Mr. Davies' elbow! May I assure him that I do heartily endorse the plea contained in the final paragraph of his letter. In the words of the old song "The more we pull together, etc."

Yours sincerely,
L. F. GILLAM (568).

PASSED FOR EXPORT.

Dear Sir,

The following note concerns the "Passed for Export" marking, last mentioned in the Editorial of January, 1952. I find I have two covers, details as follows:—

1. 1940 Halifax to England, Registered Airmail, marked "Passed for Export," and also bearing a red stamp "From H.M. Ship—Passed by Censor."
2. 1941 Montreal to England (from Royal Bank of Canada to Lloyds Bank) Registered, marked "Passed for Export—by Exchange Control Board" and initialed by "Manager." This letter had been opened and resealed by a gummed slip printed "Examiner 307."

Yours faithfully,
R. S. CAMPKIN (590)

MONEY LETTER OVERPRINT.

Dear Sir,

I enclose a 1893 Small Queen 8c, overprinted "Money Letter." Perhaps you would consider giving it a little mention in the next issue of "Maple Leaves."

STUDY CIRCLES

We are pleased to report Mr Gillam 30, Brecklands, Broom, Rotherham, Yorks, who is leader for the R.P.O. and T.P.O. Study Circle, now has his circulation file in full swing and on its rounds. Any members interested in this branch drop him a note and have their names included in the circle. Mr Gillam also would like to know of any members who have any scraps, cuttings or

I can find no mention of such an overprint in any of the standard works and Mr Fraser has shown it around at Bournemouth, fishing to no avail (To all our Convention experts!—Editor).

It has been suggested that the overprint may have been applied privately by some large firm—some knowledgeable member may be able to throw some light on the matter.

I do not think it would illustrate very well (It wouldn't—Editor) but I am in no hurry to have the stamp returned if you wish to have a block made.

Yours very sincerely,
D. J. BREWER (372).

EDITOR'S NOTE.—A heavy "R" cancellation, apparently over the overprint, together with the dark background of the stamp, make normal illustrating of this item impossible. Local printer tells me the overprint is in type known as "10 point Caslon Old Face."

CANADA COILS

Dear Sir,

With reference to the misalignment commented on by Mr Walker on page 92 of the last Journal, I have found the ONE CENT value, S.G. 419, misaligned in a strip of four. The misalignment is not great—about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Yours faithfully,
NORMAN TODD.

PERFINS AND USED ABROAD

Dear Sir,

Whilst going through some auction purchases I came across the enclosed stamp. It is the 1937 TEN CENTS, perforated not O.H.M.S. but O.H.N. The "N" I take it should be "M," but the "S" is completely missing.

With reference to Mr Fraser's article on Canadian stamps used in Nippon, I have the 1912-1918 FIVE CENTS with violet postmark YOKOHAMA JAPAN dated 2nd June, 1916.

I have also a PAQUEBOT cover, 1932 THREE CENTS scarlet, date not clear: and finally a 1935 THREE CENTS postmarked 19th October, 1935 BRITISH GUIANA in double circle.

Yours faithfully,
W. MATTHEWS (525).

Editor's Note.—The perforation of the 1937 10c. is quite clearly OHN (no stops). The "N" is a proper and complete letter and is not a damaged "M." This is presumably the perforation of a private person or firm.

We are pleased to report Mr Gillam,

information relating to this subject, and would they pass these on to him for the circulation file.

Those who are interested in the Edward VIII Issue please contact Mr G. B. Harper.

The Admiral Circulation file is still gathering information regarding this issue.

but it is surprising how many members of this circle are content just to read it and then send it further on its way. Don't be afraid to write in your comments on points—it is only this way we can get information.

I have had many requests for the starting of a Study Circle on the Large Heads, and one on the Small Heads. It is also difficult to get a Leader for each of these groups. Members want these files but say they are far too busy to take over

leadership. I hate rubbing it in, but "if nothing is put into the hat, nothing can be taken out."

I may point out my own commitments outside of the Society are very large, and that goes for every office-bearer in the Society, yet we all manage to put in a little extra, so let us have a spate of volunteers to lead the various Study Circles.

A. E. STEPHENSON,

Convener of Study Circles.

GROUP ACTIVITIES

Meetings of the LONDON GROUP are held at 6.30 pm 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 Hon. Secretary is Dr. LORNA COOKE of 22, Essenden Road, Sanderstead, Surrey. The programme for the remainder of the season is

- Jan. 22 Research into Early Canadian Stamps—Brigadier M. A. Studd, D.S.O., M.C., F.R.P.S.L.
- Feb. 26 Canadian Postal History—Nugent M. Clougher, F.R.P.S.L.
- Mar. 19 Entires.
- Apl. 16 Display by Three Members.
- May 14 Cancellations.
- May 28 My most interesting find.

The meetings are all on Thursdays. It is hoped to hold Auctions on the evenings of Mar. 19, Apl. 16, and May 14.

The programme of the GLASGOW GROUP printed last month was only a proposed one and was not adopted. The group decided to pursue studies and discussions amongst its own membership. The Hon. Secretary, David J. Pirrie of 201, Auchinairn Road, Bishopbriggs, Glasgow, tells us that the new policy has certainly paid divi-

dends at the last two meetings. "Those present have been unanimous in admitting that there is very much more to be learned in this way than in a somewhat detached and hurried viewing of displays from outside members, which normally allow of little time for discussion." A report of meetings so far:—

15th September. Ten present. Display from the collection of Mr. John Anderson of Aberdeen—galaxy of Large Heads—interesting cancellations—pre-stamp and early stamped covers—Bothwell watermarks.

20th October. Nine members present. Report on Convention by Mr. McGuigan—report on Auction and Social side by President Gardner—display of Member McGuigan's prize-winning study of 1c. green Admiral—display of 3c. Small Heads by Col. McLellan.

17th November. Five present. Talk by Col. McLellan on papers used for the early issues of Canada—issues up to and including Large Heads—beautifully illustrated by fine examples from his own collection. "By the evening's close we were all able to recognise the various papers used."

PORT HOOD PROVISIONALS, 1899

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

Further to my article in M.L. No 20 of July 1951, in which I stated that the Port Hood Provisionals were issued only on the one day, 5th January, 1899. This was based on the Post Office statement of the time. I also made a note that I had seen a copy dated 4th. Jan. and that I had no reason to doubt it being the genuine article.

I have now received a letter from E. K. Allen (531) of Nova Scotia which I append below.

240 Spring Garden Rd.,
Halifax, Nova Scotia.
August 1952.

Dear Sir,

Since reading your article on the "Port Hood Provisionals" I have found in a collection one of the 3c. numerals cut and used the same way as those from Port Hood except that the post mark is MULGRAVE and JANUARY 3rd. that

is one day earlier than the Port Hood. It is the circular Post Mark well tied but only on a small piece of cover.

It could easily be that a person getting his stamps in Port Hood did not mail it until he got off the ferry at Mulgrave. Dr. Whitehead who studies post marks thinks this does not look like a faked P.M.

I have written this thinking it might possibly be of some interest.

Yours very truly,

E. K. ALLEN (531).

I have not seen the stamp myself, but have a very great respect for Dr. Whitehead's reputation as an authority on Post Marks that I must ask readers to keep a very open mind as to the actual first day of issue of these stamps.

Mr Allan's letter has opened up an interesting point, and it would be interesting to hear of other stamps, or dates and other opinions.

ODD REMARKS BY THE MAD HATTER

Apropos the new reign, how about Newfoundland S.G. No. 214, now at ten bob each way doubling itself pretty soon? Have a look and see if you have it?

We have it on good authority that there is no truh in the rumour that a well-known north country dealer said he could not find a purchaser for a cover with a block of four of Canada S.G. No. 9a with first day cancellation. The cover did not go to to the pulping mills.

Can anyone help with an article at some future date on the Labrador Stamps (?) of U.S.A. issued in 1908. Don't just say they were bogus, we know that!

Any member having sheets of "Small Heads" in mint condition and desirous of having some fancy cork cancellations applied should not apply to us. Try your

local blacksmith.

The packet secretary says it is quite untrue that an Aberdeen member sent him twice the prices asked for on the sheets so that he could keep down his income tax demands.

It took Canada over two years to produce and issue its first stamp of King Edward 7th (1901 - 1903). How long before the first issue of Queen Elizabeth? Our guess for what it is worth—six months.

Where do all the "Way Letter" cancellations go? There should be a good crack here, but we just can't think it has anything to do with "the way of all flesh".

Some folks have been worried recently with "hair-lines"—the lines that worry us are those beginning with "Dear Sir, Unless."

OUR SECRETARY REPORTS

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP LIST (to 30th November, 1952)

NEW MEMBERS

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------------|
| 621 | HARMER, C. H. C., 41, New Bond Street, London, W.1. | N. |
| 622 | EDWARDS, T. J., 41, New Bond Street, London, W.1. | CBN. |
| 623 | PORTER, C. A., 486, Nichol Road, R.R. 15, New Westminster, B.C., Canada. | C.CR2. |
| 624 | DENT, G. W., The Vinery, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk. | C.CR.—CL.P. |
| 625 | COX, D. G., 13, Elizabeth Street, Tighe's Hill, Newcastle, N.S.W., Australia. | C.CS.—CG.P. |
| 626 | TONKIN, R. T., Lot 1, Jersey Road, Merrylands, N.S.W., Australia. | C.P.C. |
| 627 | IZZETT, D. S. T., Rev., Hamilton Cottage, Tidworth, Hants. | C. |
| 628 | MILLER, A. W., 42, Bath Road, Keynsham, Bristol. | C. |
| 629 | FRETTINGHAM, C. H., 10, Tavistock Road, West Bridgford, Notts. | C. |
| 630 | STRINGER, K. E., Grove Lea, Lansdown Road, Bath. | C. |
| 631 | COBB, F. P., The Old Farm, Badsey, Evesham, Worcs. | C. |
| 632 | BERTRAM, H. G., 32, Cross Street, Dundas, Ont., Canada. | C.CR.—C.L. |
| 633 | TODD, N., Happisburgh, Norfolk. | C. |
| 634 | PARSONS, B. K., 179, Ravenhurst Road, Harborne, Birmingham, 17. | C. |

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 509 | PARSONAGE, J. S., 50, Greenfield Drive, Huyton, nr. Liverpool. |
| 436 | ALLISON, R., 8728, Cayaga Drive, Niagara Falls, N.Y., U.S.A. |
| 305 | EASTON, D. E. F., P.O. Box 233, Kentfield, Marin Co., Calif., U.S.A. |
| 466 | CRAWLEY, F. A., P.O. Box 752, North Sydney, N.S., Canada. |
| 178 | GARDINER, A. F., Box 487, Armstrong, B.C., Canada. |
| 603 | RICHARDSON, R. M., 28, Elliot Row, St. John, N.B., Canada. |
| 513 | NICHOLSON, E. A., Temple Hill Officers Mess, R.A.F., Changi, Singapore, 17. |
| 618 | WHITLEY, R. M., Woodbury, Durley Road, Seaton, Devon. |
| 362 | YARD, J., 2b, Castlereagh Street, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia. |

REINSTATEMENTS

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 330 | LATCHFORD, D., 15, Park Court, Preston Park Ave., Brighton, 6. |
| 521 | THOMAS, H. G., 9, Column Street, Treorchy, Rhondda, Glam. |

RESIGNATIONS and DEATHS

- | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|
| 70 | HEWISON, Capt. P. B., Resigned. |
| 442 | WINDSOR, L. E., Resigned. |
| 597 | O'MEARA, Lt.-Col. J. S., Deceased. |
| 118 | WILLIAMS, H. M., Deceased. |

CORRECTIONS

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 495 | GOODMAN, correct address to Eastern Ave. |
| 316 | HOME, B., should read HOWE, B. |
| 602 | HOWARD, correct address to Auckland. |
| 195 | JEPHCOTT, C. W., should read JEPHCOTT, Dr. C. M. |
| 562 | LANCE, G. N., should read LANCE, Dr. G. N. |
| 566 | LEACY, correct address to Calne, Wilts. |
| 9 | McNEIL should read McNEILL. |
| 480 | McLELLAN, correct address to Rostan Road. |
| 360 | POULTER, Mjr. H., should read POULTER, Lt.-Col. H. |
| 406 | PRIESTLEY, add O.B.E. |
| 219 | SHIPTON, correct address to Bury St. Edmunds. |
| 579 | SMITH, G. C., should read SMITH, Dr. G. C. |
| 614 | HUNTER, R. C., address should read 2640, Burlingame Ave., Detroit, 6, Mich., U.S.A. |
| 619 | YORKE, R. H., surname incorrectly spelt YORK. |
| 332 | ROBERTSON, A. K., wrongly numbered 532. |

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MAPLE LEAVES

JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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

Coombe Leigh, Chestfield Road, Whitstable, Kent.

Published Quarterly and issued to Members.

Additional Copies, 2/- Post Free

Advertising Rates: Whole Page, £2 15s; Half Page, £1 10s;
Quarter Page, 17s 6d—each number.

Vol. 4 No. 7

APRIL, 1953

Whole No. 27

Notes and Comments

Storm and Tempest

We have often heard that it is an unwritten rule in the stage world that "the show must go on." We imagine that something similar must apply to the world of editors and publishers. There is no doubt that we have been inspired in some direction lately to find time out of an already impossible day to attend to the production of this issue. As we claim neither outstanding determination nor particular qualities of efficiency, we can only assume that this inspiration is something inherited or transmitted from our predecessors in the publishing and editorial world.

Some of our members are aware that our professional employment is one of playing a small part in assisting to conduct the affairs of this little community. When the sea came in around midnight on the 31st January, flooding in a matter of a few minutes one-third of this little town, your Editor became the local Emergency Controller. Since then life has had but little time for proper sleep and rest, let alone relaxation. Somehow, we have found time to put together this number: it will be much more thrown together than usual and may not have the proper ration of illustrations, but it's coming out on time if that is humanly possible, and we know our readers will appreciate that under the circumstances we have done our best.

Convention

The outline of the Convention arrangements is set out later in our pages by the President in his report, and there follows the outline programme as it stands at the moment. We have never been to Glasgow; we always understood that one of its greatest assets was that "the facilities for getting out of the city are the best possible!" We are sure, however, that all those who are tempted to attend our Convention there in October will find that the arrangements that have been made are of an extremely high standard, and that the facilities for those attending will enable full enjoyment to be extracted by all, whether enthusiastic member or dutiful wife. David Gardner, our President, has taken off his coat to make a job of this invitation to Glasgow. He has the City Council helping him in the arrangements, and he is determined that the hospitality of Glasgow shall be revealed to the delegates in no uncertain manner. Book your rooms now!

Our Advertisers

We are pleased to report that during the recent floods, Norman Todd at Happisburgh, Norfolk, was not affected. Happisburgh is on rising ground, with cliffs down to the sea. Sea Palling, the very next village, was one of the worst hit small communities along this coast line.

Robson Lowe has sent to us his "Review" of the activities of his organisation for 1951-1952. Once again may we commend to our members the study of these revealing documents; they emanate from all the principal auction houses and give an appraisal of the health and strength of the philatelic pulse in a way that cannot be obtained elsewhere. Grand value at 2/-.

By the way, Robbie has a sale on April 15th in which there is an unusual strength of Canadian items, some very attractive material indeed, and we expect that many of our members will take an opportunity of making some addition to their collections from this sale. If you don't subscribe regularly for the catalogues, send him 1/- for this one—it's well worth it.

Mr. C. I. Whiteley, of Seaton, who advertised Newfoundland in our last two or three issues, tells me that he is having to close down this business for a little time as a result of pressure of work in other fields. When he is in a position to resume full activity he will resume his adverts. In the meantime he will keep a small stock available for the odd enquiry.

Personal Matters

In connection with our philatelic enthusiasms we have an enormous correspondence, not only in connection with Maple Leaves, but also on all subjects of Canadian philately following our own personal interests. We would like to express our apologies to many correspondents and friends for our recent inability to deal with matters in a reasonable time, to thank them for waiting so patiently, and to express the hope that we may be able to clear up these many outstanding matters in a week or two's time.

Boggs on Canada

This may sound like advertising. J. N. Sissons of 59 Wellington Street West, Toronto, Ont., Canada, has bought the last of Boggs' books on Canada in unbound condition. My information is that he has had them bound and is selling them at \$17.50. The supply is said to be getting very low, and if any of our readers want to buy at near the original cost price they should buy without delay.

The book can be imported direct from Sissons and payment made with order by making application to one's bankers for the necessary remittance in dollars. This will be granted—but only to buy one copy. You are advised to add \$1 for registered postage.

THE LATE FRED AITCHISON

The passing of Fred Aitchison, one of the Past Presidents of the Canadian Philatelic Society, is a great loss to our Society in every way and creates a gap it will be hard to fill, for Fred Aitchison was a very knowledgeable, keen and discerning collector, with a fund of knowledge of Canadian stamps.

He sold his collection some time ago when it was near completion to turn to other fields of philately for his relaxation, but he still retained his interest in the Canadian field, and was always willing to place his knowledge at the disposal and advantage of others.

I knew him for a number of years, visiting his Society at Newcastle and enjoying the hospitality of his wife and himself in their home, where the kindly unaffected courtesy of a true gentleman was revealed at its best.

T. A. H.

In the death of Fred Aitchison on the 30th January at the grand age of 81 years, Philately lost a keen student. Prominent in the philatelic world of the North of England, he was a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, and a Fellow and Past Vice-President of the C.P.S. of G.B. Our members have lost a very kindly and loveable man, who was always ready and willing to give his opinion and advice to those who sought his knowledge.

He had many interests in stamps, and as a pioneer in research work on B.N.A. philately he was well known. Canada was his first love, and as long ago as April, 1913, he wrote an article on re-entries of the early issues, which appeared in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*.

He won a Gold Medal with Great Britain at the International Exhibition, London, in 1950. In his latter years he formed a fine collection of Nova Scotia. He will be greatly missed.

J. F. B.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The passing of Fred Aitchison, an outstanding figure in Philately, and one of our most respected members, is a sad loss to all who knew him. To his family and to his many friends I express on behalf of the members of our Society our sincere regrets and deep sympathy. I leave the honour of penning an appreciation of this Grand Old Man to two of his closest friends.

Storm and flood have only recently caused devastation, suffering and serious loss of life in both Scotland and England. I sincerely trust that none of our members have been victims in any way.

I am rather far from many of our Groups and I hear very little of their work until I read of it in our Journal. I know London, Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Glasgow have held regular meetings, and I hope to read that other Groups have done likewise. The full benefit of our organisation cannot be obtained unless members themselves play a part. Members in isolated areas where there is no Group are at a disadvantage, but direct contact between them and the Officers is welcomed. In areas where a number of members reside, premises difficulties can be overcome by co-operation with some kind-hearted local dealer, and I know there are plenty such, e.g., in Glasgow the meeting place difficulty was overcome by the generous gesture of P. M. Young, Ltd., who placed accommodation at our disposal for our regular meetings. Just in case anyone should suggest that this is a quid pro quo arrangement, the firm's Canadian stock is far from what members would like to see.

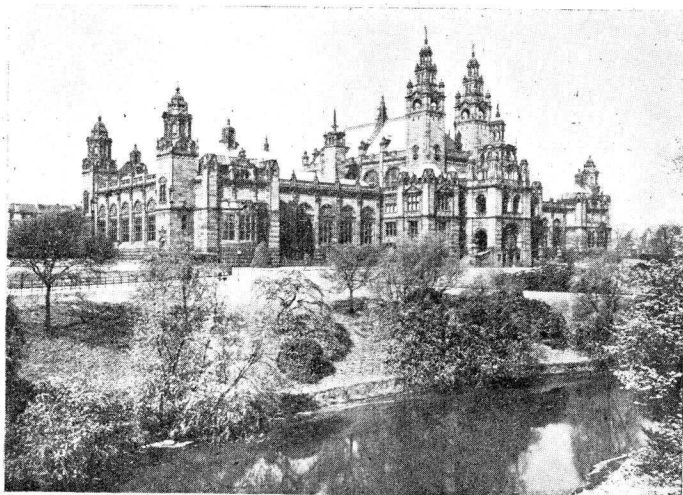
London held a well-organised get-together party on 7th February. There seems no doubt it was successful, and it reflects considerable credit on the organisers. Their initiative drew members from far afield, and among others who attended I note the names of Messrs. Hinde, F. Walker, H. Brown and J. C. Cartwright. The latter should, I think, have been at home in bed, but as we know so well, one cannot keep a good man down. I understand there is a possibility of a further party in a few months' time.

Stanley Godden gets around. Two visits to Glasgow within a few weeks. On his first he gave a very fine display of his Canadian collection to the Caledonian Society. It was greatly appreciated, and Stanley's generous distribution of useful hints will, I think, stimulate further interest in B.N.A. His offer to donate any forgery found in his collection to the Caledonian Society could not for obvious reasons be taken up. He admits he learned something himself, having had pointed out to him the 3-dot variety of the 15 cents Large Queen in an early printing. As another copy is in the possession of a Glasgow member this rather suggests Boggs' contention that the damage to the plate occurred around 1892 can be questioned, unless, of course, there is some further explanation. On his second visit he viewed the Main Central Hall of the Glasgow Art

Gallery and Museum, where our Convention Exhibition will be held, was impressed by its suitability and the encouragement being given by the Museum Director, Dr. S. M. K. Henderson.

This leads to Convention arrangements so far as we have gone. Being Coronation Year, there is an unusual number of visitors coming to Scotland, and everything is booked up to the end of September. The earliest convenient dates available to us are Friday, 9th October to Monday, 12th October—a week-end Convention as proposed at Bournemouth. Do not let the late date keep you away, as October is generally a good month in Scotland, and we want a record attendance. We would like to see members from overseas who are attending the Coronation delaying their departure to visit our Convention.

Accommodation, Meetings, the Society Dinner, Study Groups and Auction will be in the Grand Hotel, Charing Cross, Glasgow, four minutes by direct tram to the Exhibition Hall. The Exhibition will be on a large scale. Our offer to the Museum Director of Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum was received by him with enthusiasm, and as a result, the proposal went before the appropriate Committee of the Glasgow Corporation and was accepted. The display will be on show from 9th October for a period of two weeks in the Main Central Hall, and I doubt whether any stamp exhibition has ever been held under such ideal conditions. It will be mainly British North American, but as the Exhibition will be open to the public, we wish to stress the wider aspect of philately.



The Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum, where the C.P.S. Exhibition will be held.

Sheets will be displayed in desk-type or upright glass cases, with back boarding suitably adjusted. Museum pieces other than stamps will be in specially built illuminated show cases. I shall be contacting individual members for the loan of material for the period, but I now make a general appeal to all members who have unique postal relics which have a museum appeal to offer those on loan for the Exhibition. Every care will be taken, and for your information official attendants are always on duty during the day, and watchmen at night. I would also like to point out that this building houses one of the finest collections of objects d'art and pictures in the world, and admission is free. There will be an official opening at 3 p.m. on Friday, 9th October, and approximately 2,500 invitations will be issued in the joint names of the Society and the Art Gallery and Museum Committee of Glasgow Corporation. The Hall could hold them all, but it is hoped there will be a few absentees!

1953 CONVENTION

9th to 12th October, 1953

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS

Friday, 9th October :

- 12 noon Reception by President and Glasgow members at the Grand Hotel, Glasgow.
- 3 p.m. Official Opening Ceremony at the Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove Park.
Platform Party will have tea in the Director's room ; for others there is a public tea room open on the premises.
- 7.30 p.m. Invitation Display or Study Group at the Hotel.

Saturday, 10th October :

- 10 a.m. A special visit is being arranged for the ladies present.
For members, Executive Meeting to be followed by Annual General Meeting.
- 2.30 p.m. Society Auction.
- 7 p.m. Annual Dinner.

Sunday, 11th October :

A bus tour of part of the Western Highlands of Scotland.

Monday, 12th October :

Arrangements still under consideration.

The following information is given for the benefit of members who will be attending. I hope this will be a record number.

Hotel Booking : We have made a block booking at the Grand Hotel. Requests for reservations should be sent to Mr. Chas. A. King, 38 Buchanan Street, Milngavie, nr. Glasgow, stating clearly what you require, and for what nights. The number of single rooms available is limited, so would members kindly indicate if they are willing to share a double room with another member.

Charges : The all-in charge, which includes bed, breakfast, lunch, afternoon tea and dinner, is 37/- per day for single rooms, and 35/- each per day for double rooms.

Society Dinner : It is assumed that all members booking accommodation will be attending, and there will be an adjustment of the charge for residents. Non-residents desiring to attend the Dinner, please notify Mr. King at the above address and remit the cost, 15/-, when booking.

Auction : Mr. K. Sargeant, Commercial Hotel, Airdrie, Lanarkshire, and Mr. W. A. Robertson will organise the Auction. All lots should be sent to Mr. Sargeant by 1st August, 1953. Catalogues will be available in good time.

Gifts of lots for sale on behalf of the Convention Fund will be very much appreciated, and we again appeal to members submitting a number of lots to earmark at least one as a gift.

We expect quite a lot of local support at the Auction, and while preference will be given to good B.N.A. material, a proportion of other countries is acceptable.

Bus Tour : Bookings for the Sunday bus tour should be sent to Mr. J. Hannah, 68a Main Street, Overtown, Wishaw, Lanarkshire, Scotland, with remittance of 22/6d per head.

The tour will cover five of the Scottish Lochs and magnificent scenery over most of the route, and will take from approximately 10 a.m. until 6 p.m., with a stop for a main meal en route. Details of the exact route will be given in the July number and any necessary adjustment to the charge will be made to members in due course. Buses will be 32-seaters, and we would like to fill two or three.

Competitive Classes : The usual Competitive Classes will be open, viz.:

- (a) Group Displays,
- (b) Contributed Class, and
- (c) Research and Study Class.

Entries should be sent to Mr. J. J. Bonar, whose new address will be available in time for the July issue. Outstanding entries will be exhibited in the main display.

Note : I will be writing Contact Members, but as some Groups close down before the April number is due, will Contact Members kindly get their Groups going?

CANADA 1859 12½ CENTS : 17 CENTS

By Major G. A. E. Chapman

(Reprinted from the "American Philatelist," March, 1951.)

Introductory

In view of the exhaustive studies already completed upon these two values it is with considerable diffidence that the following article upon them is submitted. But in the interest of collectors to whom a sufficiency of material is out of reach in order to warrant any attempt at complete plate reconstruction a precis of information regarding these stamps is offered as a sort of "short cut" to rapid recognition of Varieties and to identification of the plate positions of some of the copies they possess or subsequently obtain. Collectors of greater ambition and perhaps with an enviable amount of material are very strongly recommended to apply themselves to the fountain head upon which this article is almost exclusively based i.e. the comprehensive brochures in "The Stamp Specialist" upon the 17 Cents by the Hon. J. A. Calder, his "Some phases of the Canada 1859 Issue" and the findings by Mr. R. W. T. Lees-Jones who finally achieved the plating of the 12½ Cents.

Explanatory

For better understanding of references to areas upon the surface of both stamps the following Glossary is given:—

<i>Glossary</i>	
Frame—	Frame lines, outer and inner, encompassing the whole design of the stamp.
Hachuring—	The criss-cross background of the Spandrels.
Margin—	Area outside the frames.
Ornaments—	The two egg-like emblems in the lettering belt that separate CANADA & SEVENTEEN on the West & POSTAGE & CENTS on the East.
17c only	
Ovals—	White curved bands, inner and outer, bounding the lettering belt.
Serif—	Turned up or down additions to the extremities of letters.
Solid—	The opaque background to the lettering.
Spandrel—	The four corner areas bounded by the outer Oval and the inner frame line, in which the Sterling & Cents values are set.

For the sake of space and convenience the three Perforation groups are indicated:—

11 3/4 x 11 3/4 by 11, 12 x 11 3/4 by X, & 12 x 12 by 12

In the interest of simplicity and speed the main evidences of Re-entry and reproductions of Flaws are presented together on Key-enlargements, 2 to each value. Each feature being numbered according to the numbers of the plate position upon which it occurs and since such numbers cannot be arranged in sequence upon the Keys each is accompanied by a smaller sized number which is one of a sequence starting at the West end of the North margin and running clockwise round the enlargement. In this way any feature or features given in the Descriptive Record may be picked out readily by using its sequence or reference number.

In endeavour to render description as concise as possible the eye is first directed

to that part of the stamp design upon or near which the feature in question occurs and by placing the letter directly concerned in brackets words may be saved. For example:—"Splash above O of Post" would appear as "P(O)ST, splash above." In further cause of simplicity and brevity anatomical terms such as arm, heel, neck, shoulder, toe, etc., are employed as short cuts to indicate letter parts.

In the case of both values evidences of Re-entry are noted as persisting throughout the life of the Plates and most Flaws seem to have been present when they were first used, the notable exception being the very rare so-called "Balloon Flaw" (Position 7) which came into being on the 17 Cents Plate owing to disintegration of its surface, during the second and last printing of this stamp.

12½ Cents

Issued 1st July 1859 to cover postage by Canadian Packet.

Printed by The American Bank Note Company of New York.

Imprint Added late in 1865 to the margins of the plate opposite positions 3 & 8 on the North, 30 & 80 on East, 98 & 93 on South and 71 & 21 on the West.

Orders Records of both the American Bank Note Company and of the Canada Postal Department give the dates of placing of each of the nineteen Orders of which the respective quantities of stamps (total 3,200,000) were as per the Table below, arranged to denote those Orders that by reason of numerical inferiority are presumably the more rare.

Stamps	Orders																		
100,000	...	1	2	3	5	8	10	11	13	15									
200,000	...			4	6	7	9		12	14	16								
300,000	...											17	18	19					

Plates There is no record or indication that more than one plate was used.

Perforations. Three groups being three combinations of two types of perforation, viz. 11½ x 11½, 12 x 11½ and 12 x 12 were employed in succession throughout this Issue. The periods of their use (exact dates not known) and the Orders consequently affected were:—

11½ x 11½	1 July 1859—	Orders 1- 8
12 x 11½	Early 1863—	9-14
12 x 12	Early 1865-67	15-19

Shades All the Orders were "filled" in one Colour, green, but as in the case of other values, owing chiefly to lack of specific instruction, they varied in shade to a noticeable extent. Orders considered recognisable with reasonable certainty, perforations having been carefully checked are:—

Perf. 12 x 11½	Order 11	Very pale green
	14	Deep green
Perf. 12 x 12	15	Very Pale Green
	16	Rich olive-green
	17-18	Blueish green
	19	The blue-green

Plating Study of this stamp by Senator Calder resulted in the Key to the "plating" of it being discovered as lying in the varying location and size of two dots (and their relative position one to the other)—one in the tail of the C of Canada and the other immediately East thereof in, partly in or near the "inner oval." Mr. R. W. T. Jones took over this study by request and working from "scratch" succeeded in completing the plating.

The plate positions of stamps from the top (North) horizontal row are identifiable by observation of the marginal guide dots above each. Dots in the other margins are scarce, and with the exception of those at the South corners of the Plate indicating positions 91 & 100 & below PENc(E) (No. 40) are difficult to differentiate without comparison. Identification of other plate positions apart from study of the guide dots rests upon the known presence of plate varieties of which 38 judged to be the most indicative are given in the following Descriptive Record and reproduced upon the accompanying two Key Enlargements.

"*Universal Varieties.*" It is to be noted that there are a few features foreign to the original design of this stamp that are common to almost all copies which, if not readily recognised, may be taken as aids to identification, or even considered to be true varieties. Those noted are entered upon Key-Enlargement A and designated with a cross: they are:—

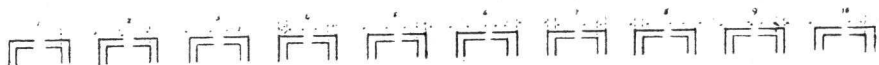
POSTAGE, a dot in inner oval below centre of.

STERLING, a dot in outer oval below centre of.

and of course the plating Key dots in and about the tail of C of Canada.

Descriptive Record of Plate Varieties

Key to the North marginal Guide Dots in relation to their respective stamp frame lines.



Positions 1-6-7-10 may be verified further by reference to the Descriptive Record

Numbering:—POS.—Plate position

Ref.—Reference to small sequence numbers on Key Enlargements.

<i>Numbers</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Notes</i>
<i>Pos. Ref.</i>		
1 to 10	See Key to North marginal Guide Dots above.	
1	(C)ANADA, 2 dots, one marginal and one between frames W. of. POSTAG(E), a dot between frames E. of.	
6	C(A)NADA, a dot in inner oval below W. leg of.	As in 77
7	N.W. 12, a marginal dot W. of head of 1 of.	Partial Imprint may be present N.E.
10	POSTAG(E), a dot between frames E. of & possibly one in.	
12 50	(P)ENCE, two small ticks on frame of Head Area over.	
13 41	S. W. 12, two dots in curve of 2 of.	
15 37	S.E. 12, dash across toe of 2 of.	
18 28	PA(CK)ET, marginal dot over centre of.	Very pronounced Short Entry N. West.
20 30	E. frame lines, doubling between	Also in Nos. 1, 10, 50, 80 & 97
33	POSTAG(E), dot between frames E. of.	
21 44	(C)ANADA, marginal dot w. of.	Also Nos. 1, 11, 51, 61 & 91
15	W. outer frame doubled N. & S.	Imprint may be present.
22		
24 23	Head, scratch from ear of, to L of STERLING & in ING.	
25 36	STERLING), a curved scratch through, & downwards through S.E. 2.	
26 17	S(IX), splash in inner oval, over & in top of X.	
29 14	S. W. corner, a marginal dot W. of 2 of $\frac{1}{2}$.	
38 1	N. W. 12, Splash on outer frame line over 2 of.	
40 11	PENC(E), marginal dot below.	
45 16	S.W. 12, a dot high in stem of 1 of.	
46 45	CA(N)ADA, a scratch cum dot in diagonal of.	Possibly a dot in outer oval over CA(N).
49 5	POSTAG(E), 2 dashes—one in outer oval & one between frames E. of.	
51 42	S. W. 12, 1 of cuts inner frame	
44	(C)ANADA, a marginal dot w. of.	Also Nos. 1, 11, 21, 61 & 91
48	N. inner frame, in late state, a marginal dot W. of.	
52 2	N.E. 12, a dot in outer oval under W. side of 1 of.	Also Nos. 62, 72 & 82
55 38	PENC(E), dot in bottom of stem of. May be connected with another in margin below.	
56 27	N.W. 12, 2 adjacent dots between frames over 2 of.	Short entry along top of stamp
60 34	POSTAG(E), a dot in outer oval E. of back of & a vertical line through it.	Also Nos. 30 & 90
61 39	S.W. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ doubled N. frame lines doubled West	

- 63 44 (C)ANADA, a marginal dot W. of
29 PACK(E)T, a splash in outer oval over.
46 CANA(D)A, a double dot in outer
oval over.
- 65 3 N.E. 12, a Splash in outer oval below end
of base of 2 of.
(P)OST, possibly two splashes in.
- 66 8 S. E. 12, dot in centre of base of 2 of.
- 68 47 N.W. 12, two dots in 1 of.
- 69 12 P(E)NCE, dot in outer oval below E. end
of base of.
12 S. W. 12, Splash in base of 2 of.
- 70 4 PO(S)TAGE, curved scratch from inner
oval below to E. arm of T.
7 S. E. 12, dot in end of base of 2 of.
- 71 15 W. frames doubled at centre & South.
18
- 72 26 N.W. & S.W. corner frames are doubled
2 N.E. 12, Splash in outer oval below
E. side of 1 of.
- 75 10 (S)TERLING, 2 dots between frames
under.
- 77 51 C(A)NADA, dot in inner oval below W.
leg of.
PA(C)KET, may be a dot between
frames over.
- 79 32 N.E. 12½, a group of dots in margin E.
of c. of.
- 83 19 CANA(D)A, Splash high in body of.
- 84 49 (P)ostage, three dots in inner oval & one
in head area below.
- 86 21 N.W. 12, a dash at high centre in base of
2 of.
- 91 13 S.W. corner, 2 marginal dots at.
- 44 (C)ANADA, a marginal dot W. of.
- 93 35 STERL(I)NG, 3 dots in outer oval below.
31 N.E. 12, a splash in back of 2 of.
- 94 24 (PE)N(C)E (S) TER(LIN)G, doubling in
25 & in POST(AGE).
Short entry at top centre.
- 95 40 S.W. corner, S. frames extend W.
- 100 9 S.E. corner, a marginal dot below &
slightly W. of E. inner frame.
- Also Nos. 1, 11, 21, 51 & 91
- Not always present.
- Not found in the Blue Green
- Imprint may be present.
- Aso 52, 62 & 82
- Short entry down N. end of E.
side.
Also Nos. 6 & 67 but without
short entry.
- Also Nos. 1, 11, 21, 51 & 61
Imprint may be present.
- The Major Re-entry.
- Part of Imprint may be present.

17 Cents

Issued 1st July, 1859 to cover postage by British packet.

Printed by the American Bank Note Co. of New York.

Imprint None.

Orders Records of both the American Bank Note Company and of the Canada Postal Department give the dates of placing of the twelve Orders, each of which was for 500 sheets of 100 stamps.

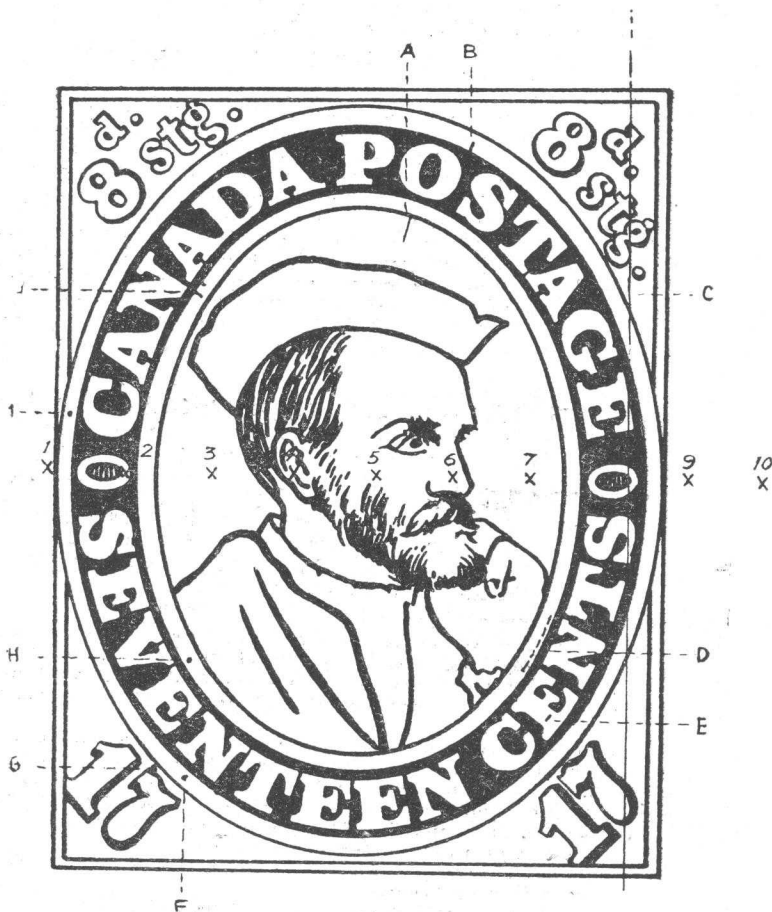
Plates There is no record or indication that more than one Plate was used.

Perforations. Three groups being three combinations of two types of Perforation, viz. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ & 12×12 were employed in succession throughout this Issue. The periods of their use (exact dates not known) and the Orders consequently affected were:—

$11\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$	1 July-1859—	Orders 1- 4
$12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$	Early 1863—	5- 7
12×12	Early 1865-67	8-12

Shades As in the case of other 1859 Values apparent absence of specific instruction at the time the Orders were placed resulted in a diversity of shades, all of which, however, were, unlike the 10c, at least of one colour only—Blue. Leading Catalogues list four shades i.e., Deep Blue, Blue, Slate Blue and Indigo; each of which may be considered as owned until one still deeper or lighter or more definitely slate happens along to relegate the original copy to unidentified status! It is surprising that the distinct and easily recognised Milky Blue of the first Order, alluded to by Senator Calder as standing by itself of all the blues in any Perf group and being second in scarcity, should be ignored. Positive identifica-

A



tion of the shades of the several Orders is extremely difficult and is only possible following very careful Perforation measurement, through a process of Comparison of copies of the same Perforation Group as demonstrated by Senator Calder's Colour Charts. Poorly printed copies defy identification. Shades that may be recognized without comparison are considered to be:—

Perf. $11\frac{1}{4}$ x $11\frac{1}{4}$	Clear light blue	Order 1	"Light bright sort of Milky Blue"
	Grayish blue	" 2	Yellowish owing to its strongly tinted yellow-brown paper.
	Very dark blue	" 4	Dull, not bright.
12 x $11\frac{1}{4}$	Deep dark blue	" 5	Tinted paper.
12 x 12	Bright clear blue	" 11	Approaches appearance of Order 1.

A word may not be amiss regarding the so called "Slate Blue" which on account of the Market price it commands is offered as such whenever possible. Orders of a Slate like shade are Nos. 2 (1st—3rd printings) and possibly 10 & 12 (1st printings) both Perf. 12 x 12. The real "Slate Blue" is of Order 2 (1st printing), is of Perf. $11\frac{1}{4}$ x $11\frac{1}{4}$, is on distinctly tinted paper and is of a Greyish as opposed to a Blue-ish Slate Shade.

Before searching for Varieties or attempting to identify plate positions a thorough knowledge of the stamp is expedient if not imperative. The following informative paragraphs are given under the heading:—

"Know Your Stamp"

I. There are three sets of differently purposed dots.

- (a) Marginal Guide dots. These together with guide lines were placed on each of the four sides of the plate to indicate the 100 stamp positions. The lines, for the most part, were burnished off, but that down the 10th vertical row is usually visible.
- (b) Position dots. Those in the E. margin of the Plate or sheet are $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. from the outer frame of each stamp and lie level with the centre of the "ornaments." The remaining dots, eight only, in each horizontal row are 20 m.m. apart and appear in the E. end of the W. ornament of each stamp except of that of the first vertical row where it was not required that row having been the first to be entered, using the dot in the second vertical row of the Plate. See note at end of Description Record.
- (c) "Travelling" dots. Although the purpose of these is obscure, they provided the key to plating the 17 cents and are of prime utility. By observation of the position of the "Travelling" dot upon any given stamp the vertical row upon the plate to which it belongs can be determined as the ten dots of each horizontal row, spaced at $22\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. intervals beginning on top of the E. marginal position dot, are approximately similarly placed—As shown on Enlargement A. For example:—A stamp that carries its "Travelling" dot upon the nose is thereby tied as being of the 6th vertical row.

II. "Universal Varieties" In the search for varieties it is to be realised that there are a few features foreign to the original design that are common in varying degree to a great number of copies. These should be readily recognised and discounted. Ten such features are shown upon Enlargement A.

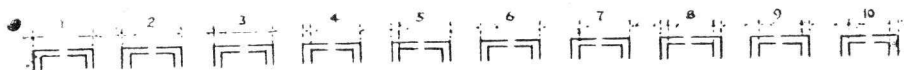
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
$11\frac{1}{2}$ x $11\frac{1}{2}$		19-1	19	19-1	19	20-1	19-2	19-2	19-3	17-1	19
12 x 11		20-1	20-1	19	20	19-1	19-1	19	18-2	18-1	18-2
12 x 12		19	20-1	20-1	20-1	20-2	20-3	20-1	20-1	13-2	12

Of 20 stamps of each perforation group (total 60) the numbers shown in the above table were found to carry the features as lettered. The minus quantities denote "not observable owing to cancellation."

Plating As indicated in the introductory paragraph there is neither intention or scope here to attempt more than an outline of the procedure in plating, in fact only just the principal factors that govern the method to be followed are given. These should render identification of the plate positions of many copies possible and are:—

- a. The presence of Re-entries and Flaws, etc. as recorded in the accompanying Descriptive List will result in tie-ing down some 33 positions.
- b. Marginal Guide dots immediately brand a stamp as being one of the four marginal rows North, East, South and West. Those of the North and South rows (horizontal) may be easily recognised by reason of the combined presence of Marginal and Travelling dots.
- c. The "Travelling" dots, as already explained, indicate the vertical row to which a stamp belongs.
- d. The positions in each vertical row. Clues to these lie in the slightly varying position of each "Travelling" dot and in differences in their size and shape—such variations being recognisable by comparison with a Key or in certain cases by happy access to pairs, strips or blocks.

Guide Dots. A complete Key to the North Marginal Guide dots as a means towards identifying the several North plate positions might be considered superfluous since seven of the positions are more easily recognisable through the medium of their respective Travelling Dots and of Plate varieties. However, since positions 2, 8 and 9 carry no peculiar features and their Travelling dots are not easily observed and the "aids" of the other seven positions might not be visible for one cause or another a Key to the Guide Dots of all ten positions is given.



Descriptive Record of Plate Varieties

Numbering:—Pos.—Plate position, Ref.—Reference to sequence numbers on the Enlargements.

No reference to North marginal guide dots or to Travelling dots is made as such are indicated by the Plate position number.

Numbers	Description	Notes
Pos. Ref.		
1	26 (C)AN doubling in outer oval opposite W. ornament and.	Re-entry
	20 Marginal dots opposite both ornaments and below W. frames.	
	30 N.W. 8, several dots about outer frame. W. of.	
4	27 (CA)N, a marginal dash close to frame W. of. (CA)N, the outer frame is missing or v. faint opposite.	
5	5 POSTA(GE), doubling in bottom of, and	Re-entry
10	of solid over.	
12	CENT(S), doubling of solid sometimes apparent N.E. of.	
6	31 (P)OST, a marginal oblique scratch running N.W. from frame over nose of.	
	23 SEV(E)NTEEN, three dashes in.	
7	52 Cartier's shoulder, arupture of the background high up and near.	Also in No. 16 The "Balloon Flaw"
	57 N.W. 8, Splash between frame W. of	
10	13 S.E. 17, A small splash in middle of short entry E. of.	Also in 17, 27
	11 E. ornament, a dot and vertical guide line in oval E. of.	
	N.E. spandrel, a strong short entry along E. side of.	
14	50 S.W. 1 a splash composed of 3 parallel dashes in centre of.	
	48 S.W. corner, a marginal dot at.	
19	7 POS(TA)GE, a pendant spur in outer oval over.	
27	16 SEVENT(E)EN, dot in oval below	
	29 N.W. 8, Splash between frames W. of.	Also in 7, 17
31	53 W. ornament, two adjacent marginal dots W. of.	
32	32 N.E. 8, an "arrow head" on outer frame over.	
41	55 C(AN)ADA, dot in oval over.	Re-entry
	34 Frames N.W., N.E. & S.W. doubling	
	49 between.	
	58 "	
42	46a S.W. 7, a Vertical line through head of.	
46	8 POST(AG)E, an oblique scratch from oval below A through A and over G into the margin.	
47	28 C(A)N., a scratch from W. margin to inner oval through W. toe of.	
48	14 S.E. 7, a marginal dot E. of tail of.	
	2 CANAD(A), a small splash between frames N.W. of.	Also in 38,
50	43 S.E. corner, a marginal dot at.	10th row vertical guide line
52	41 S.E. 7, a dot between frames E. of tip of.	
60	42 S.E. 7, a dot in bottom of tail of.	10th row vertical guide line
66	6 N.E. 2, a vertical scratch and ties between frames over.	
70	3 (P)OST, a vertical scratch down from toe of.	10th row vertical guide line
73	36 POSTA(G)E, a scratch from st(g) down into centre of.	
74	9 POSTA(GE), an oblique pendant dash in oval over.	
75	38 POSTA(GE), a dot between the frames and an oblique marginal dash from the frame E. of.	
	46 SE(VENT)EEN, an overflowing of ink in oval	
	51 over and in E. of.	
77	25 W. ornament, two parallel scratches in oval of E. of.	Outer frame W. of (C)AN is very weak.



- 80 39 E. ornament, doubling of solid E. of. 10th row vertical guide line.
Re-entry.
- 87 4 N. E. 8, dot between frames over W. side
1 of. CANA(D)A, may be a splash high
right in stem of. Also in 97
- 88 17 S. W. 7, an oblique scratch from N. W.
to S.E. through.
- 89 22 S. W. 1, a dot between frames W. of toe of. Outer frame W. of (C) AN is
very weak.
10th row vertical guide line.
- 90 5 N. E. 8, an oblique dash between frames
over centre of.
- 91 15 S. E. 1, a group of 3 dots straddling outer
frame E. of.
21 S. W. 17, four dots between frames W.
of base of.
- 97 24 SEV(E)NTEEN, dash high left in stem of.
18 S. W. 1, a marginal dot below E. toe of.
1 CANA(D)A, may be a splash high right
in stem of. Also in 87
- 100 56 W. outer frame is doubled North. The Major Re-entry.
33 N. E. 8, splash high left in.
54 (CA)NADA, pendant splash in oval
over.
35 POS(TAG)E, splashes in and in oval
below.
40 C(EN)TS, doubling above.
45 S. E. 1, splash in top of.
44 Marginal dots below 1 of each 17.
47 Marginal dots below 1 of each 17.

Note:—The process of entering the die impressions upon the plate was originally considered to have been made from East to West starting from the position dot in the East margin. As this would have entailed obliteration of each dot just prior to use, opinion is now accepted that the process was started by impressing the first vertical row based from the position dot of the second row on the plate first and working Eastwards by utilising each successive dot which would thus be in view.

A STUDY OF THE RE-ENTRIES AND RETOUCHES OF THE HALF CENT SMALL HEAD

By GEO. R. C. SEARLES (176) B.N.A.P.S. 423

When I first wrote this in March, I started by stating I did not think any serious effort had been made to list these varieties. Many collectors know a number of varieties are to be found on this stamp. I confess I have made many attempts to tackle this but, like the 8 cents, it is one of those stamps one soon tires of working on. My good friend, our Librarian, never tires! Mr E. T. E. Lloyd has found many varieties, and we have exchanged notes over a long period.

When Mr R. W. T. Lees-Jones kindly lent me his two sheets of Plate 1 and Plate 2 I had hoped to make a real job of it and plate these varieties, but I soon came to the conclusion that these plates had been re-entered on more than one occasion. When Hans Reich's article appeared in the April 1952 issue of B.N.A. Topics on this stamp, it only confirmed, if confirmation was necessary, my belief that the plates were re-entered on several occasions.

Mint and used blocks just did not fit in anywhere on the sheets I had examined. Mr Hans Reich's position of varieties on his mint sheets again did not fit in with those on Mr Lees-Jones's sheets. My largest block of 30, used on piece, dated 1895, is entirely free of re-entries or retouches.

I have listed 35 varieties. In every case there is clear doubling. Any smudges, blurs or thickening of lines have been ignored completely. I think a re-entry should in all cases show clearly a doubling. I have split these varieties into two groups. The first 23 occur mostly in the outer frame as shown in the illustration Fig. 1. The second group, the major type, are shown in the illustration Fig. 2.



Fig. 1

GROUP ONE. Doubling shown in the following areas, numbered on Fig. 1.

Variety	Shows in area numbered				
1	1				
2	1	2			
3	1	2	4		
4	1	2	4	6	
5	1	2	5		
6	1	2	4	5	6
7	1	2	5	6	
8	1	2	4	6	9
9	1	2	9		
10	1	2	3	4	
11	1	2	3	9	
12	1	2	3	6	9
13	1	5	6	9	
14	2				
15	2	3			
16	2	4			
17	3				
18	3	4			
19	4				
20	4	5			
21	4	6			
22	4	5	6		
23	4	5	6	7	



Fig. 2

GROUP TWO. Major Varieties.

Variety	Areas doubled and other doubling.
24	1 2 5 and all top left corner doubled.
25	1 3 6 CANADA POSTAGE, HALF CENT and lines in circle over $\frac{1}{2}$ all doubled.
26	4 and top left corner over CANADA.
27	Top right corner over CANADA.
28	4 7 top right corner and bottom left corner all doubled.
29	4 6 top left corner over CANADA and bottom right corner under CENT all doubled.
30	1 2 3 4 5 and top left corner over CANADA.
31	1 2 6 8 CANADA POSTAGE, HALF CENT, bottom right corner under CENT, circle over $\frac{1}{2}$, all doubled.
32	1 4 5 6 bottom right corner under CENT.
33	1 2 3 6 9 and "2" of $\frac{1}{2}$.
34	1 2 3 9 and POSTAGE doubled.
35	2 3 5 and POSTAGE doubled.

All these varieties have been confirmed by several copies of each, in some cases at least a dozen.

The following may help, in a small way, collectors who try to plate. Varieties Nos. 30 and 31 are a pair on cover dated 1895. No. 32 is one of a block of four on cover—all of which are re-entered, the others being varieties Nos. 8, 6 and 4. Nos. 23 and 24 are a pair. Nos. 26, 27 and 28 are positions one, five and six in a horizontal block of six.

All varieties recorded are in my collection, the majority being dated round about 1894 and 1895. The large block, used, free from varieties, is also dated

1895. I have given the position of the varieties I found on the two mint sheets I examined, illustrations Figs 3 and 4, which may be of some help to those embarked on research.

PLATE NO. 1

Showing position of the eight re-entries found on this plate.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
								1		10
							1			20
				1						30
										40
										50
				9						60
										70
								9		80
						34				90
				9		2				100

Fig. 3

PLATE No. 2

Showing position of the 20 re-entries found on this plate.
There is a strong guide dot under "N" of CENTS on stamp No. 68.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
								1		10
							1			20
				1						30
										40
		19	19							50
								16		60
3			14				90			70
1			17							80
				22			2		22	90
18	4	21	14	19			15	22		100

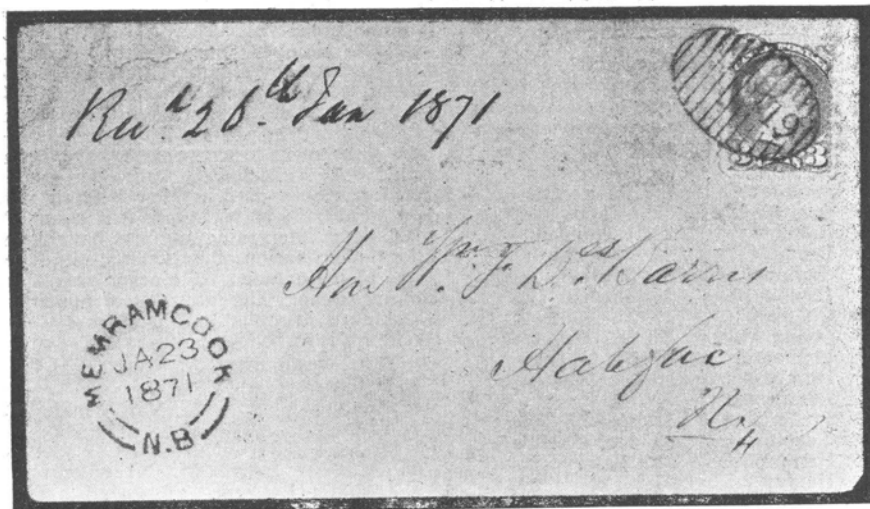
Fig. 4

CANCELLATIONS AND POSTMARKS (5)

By LEO BARESCH

Two highly interesting fields of numerical cancellations found on the Large and Small Queens issues are the British Columbia and Vancouver numerals and the New Brunswick grids. These types are illustrated on the two covers shown in this issue.

Brunswick; even if you include these issues it would prove extremely hard to complete a set of numbers, and limiting the collection to these cancellations on Canadian Large and Small Queens only, definitely makes it impossible to obtain all the num-



In both cases the cancellations were introduced when British Columbia and New Brunswick were separate colonies of the Crown, and they were, of course, first used on their own stamps. If you wish to make a detailed study of these two series of numerals, you cannot confine yourself to the first two Dominion issues alone, but would have to include the Pence and Cents issues of British Columbia and of New

bers. Many of them had fallen into disuse much before 1868, when the Large Queens were first used in these territories. Furthermore, with very few exceptions, these numeral cancellations are scarce.

Dealing first with the series of New Brunswick grids, they are known from Numbers 1 to 34, and as a 37 has also been seen, it is reasonable to suppose that 35 and 36 exist as well. No records being

known so far to exist in any of the Post Office record rooms, or for that matter anywhere else, the numbers can only be identified through their use on covers. Proceeding on that principle, Fred Jarret had, by the time his book was published in the early 30's, established the following list of numerals identified with towns:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. St. John | 16. Harvey |
| 3. Woodstock | 17. Salisbury |
| 6. Edmundston | 19. Memramcook |
| 8. Chatham | 21. Hillsborough |
| 9. Grand Falls | 23. Richibucto |
| 10. W. C. Whites Cove | 24. Sackville |
| 11. Dorchester | 26. Shediac |
| 12. Edwardstown | 28. St. George |
| 13. Fredericton | 30. St. Stephen |
| 14. Gagetown | 33. Wicklow |
| 15. Hampton Ferry | 34. Colebrook |
| | 35. Upper Peel |

Subsequent collectors, however, apart from wishing to fill in the missing numbers, were none too happy about some of those listed by Jarret, and it is particularly to Mr. Walter W. Chadbourne that we are indebted for the tremendous amount of research he carried out. Mr. Chadbourne particularly queried the place names given against numbers 10, 12, 33, 34 and 35 as none of these towns were in the official 1855-60 list of Post Offices.

I feel that it would be beyond the scope of these notes to detail the processes of Mr. Chadbourne's deductions and investigations, but by 1940 he had definitely come to the conclusion that apart from number 1, which represents the capital of St. John, the numbers from 2 onwards were allocated to the more important New Brunswick offices in alphabetical order, and by comparing available records and making the necessary deductions, he arrived at the following list:—

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. St. John | 20. Milltown |
| 2. Andover | 21. Newcastle |
| 3. Baie Verte | 22. Oromocto |
| 4. Bathurst | 23. Richibucto |
| 5. Bend | 24. Sackville |
| 6. Campbellton | 25. Salisbury |
| 7. Campo Bello | 26. Shediac |
| 8. Chatham | 27. St. Andrews |
| 9. Grand Falls | 28. St. George |
| 10. Dalhousie | 29. St. Martins |
| 11. Dorchester | 30. St. Stephen |
| 12. Edmundston | 31. Sussex |
| 13. Fredericton | 32. Upham Vale |
| 14. Gagetown | 33. Upper Mills |
| 15. Hampton | 34. Woodstock |
| 16. Harvey | 35. ? |
| 17. Hillsborough | 36. ? |
| 18. Kingston | 37. ? |
| 19. Memramcook | |

Whilst at the time Mr. Chadbourne states that this list is dangerously near to rank speculation, he has over a period of subsequent years not found any conclusive proof that any of these numbered towns are incorrect. I had the pleasure of meeting him in Wilmington, Delaware, in the autumn of 1951, and of viewing part of his magnificent collections, and he confirmed to

me that, whilst up to that date he did not have conclusive proof that all the numbers were correct, neither did he have sufficient evidence to class any of them as incorrect.

I feel that it is up to all of us now to look through our own material and either vindicate him in his ingeniously made deductions or give him the evidence, if we find any, of their being incorrect. I myself have, in fact, quite recently seen a cover with a 1 cent Small Queen clearly cancelled with grid 3, and also bearing the circular town mark of Woodstock. Although at first glance this would appear to confirm the identification given by Fred Jarret in his book, I do not propose to take it as evidence until the matter has been further investigated. It is, however, examples of this, nature which I would very greatly appreciate your bringing to my notice, so that eventually we get as accurate a list of these numerals as possible. There is little comment I can make as to the degree of rarity of the various numbers as, with few exceptions, they are all scarce. The exceptions are number 13, which is quite frequently found on the Large Queens issue (but not on the Small Queens), and number 1 on the Small Queens. They are practically always struck in black, but also occasionally in blue. So far I have not heard of any other colours being used.

Just as in the field of New Brunswick grids we owe much to Mr. Chadbourne, so in the field of British Columbia and Vancouver Island numerals we are once more indebted for such information as is available mainly to one student, namely, Mr. Gerald E. Wellburn. Here again no official record of those cancellations issued to the Post Offices appears to have been preserved and numbers can only be identified with towns where covers have been found. As we definitely know that number 1 has been used at New Westminster and number 36 at Nanaimo, it is assumed that all the intervening numbers have been allocated to various Post Offices, although some of the numbers have never been seen on any stamp. The latest list of numerals with towns identified and as given by Mr. Wellburn is as follows:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. New Westminster | 20. Soda Creek |
| 2. Douglas | 21. |
| 3. Hope | 22. Van Winkle (?) |
| 4. Yale | 23. |
| 5. | 24. |
| 6. | 25. (Never been seen) |
| 7. Lytton (?) | 26. Langley |
| 8. Clinton | 27. Spences Bridge |
| 9. Seymour | 28. Burrard Inlet |
| 10. William's Creek | 29. |
| 11. | 30. |
| 12. Ashcroft (?) | 31. |
| 13. Quesnelmouth | 32. |
| 14. French Creek | 33. Ladners |
| 15. Lillooet (?) | 34. Landing |
| 16. Lac La Hache (?) | 35. Victoria |
| 17. (Never been seen) | 36. Nanaimo |
| 18. | |
| 19. | |

From this it will be seen that there remain many gaps, and here again I would be very glad to hear from anyone who can fill in any of these gaps with some information, a cover, or even a single stamp off cover.

Some care, however, has to be taken in regard to number 13, where a very similar marking with considerably thicker lines both in the design and the numeral was used in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Dealing with the question of scarcity, I do not feel I am making too sweeping a statement by saying that on the Canadian Large and Small Queens they are all scarce

—the only exception being the Victoria 35. As far as the Large Queens issue is concerned, I would, in fact, rate all the numbers with the exception of the 35 as definitely rare. Most of the strikes are in black, but they are also known in blue, red and violet.

In the case of stamps where these cancellations appear in part only, some care must be taken before placing them in this section, as the same type of cancel has also been used for the Mail Boat numbers, and they are also known under different headings with the numbers 134, 453 and 235. The latter is a well-known Newfoundland cancellation.

LONDON MEETING—7th FEBRUARY, 1953

For friendly good-fellowship and enthusiasm, the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain is an example to any Society. At a special meeting arranged in London at the Shaftesbury Hotel on Saturday afternoon, February 7th, this was most noticeable. Members arrived from as far afield as Manchester, Exeter, Bournemouth, Bracknell, Chelmsford and Tunbridge Wells. London was well represented, and a number of non-member visitors had accepted the invitation to be present, given in a recent issue of "Stamp Collecting" by Mr. Kenneth Chapman, the Editor.

The proceedings opened with a display of about 100 sheets contributed by various members showing re-entries in the Pence Issues, large and small Queen's Head issues with papers, shades and perforations carefully studied. Early postmarks and R.P.O. markings. 1898 Map Stamps and the King George V Admiral issue and War Tax stamps. Coils and booklet stamps from the earliest to the latest types. Through the Pictorials and Commemoratives to a little display of enlarged water-colour sketches showing the positions of the secret dates in the designs from 1935.

A short auction of lots from the large Queen's Head issue to the very latest \$1 Black Totem Pole stamp issued only a week ago, preceded the tea interval, and when the inner man was refreshed, we returned to the inspection of a magnificent display of the large Queen's Head 1868 issue, sent down by Mr. R. W. T. Lees-Jones. In his unavoidable absence, Mr. Stanley Godden gave us first a commentary on the salient points of the display, telling us what to look for, and particularly the only known Block showing the complete "Clutha Mills" watermark in the paper used for this issue, and the fine array of postmarks and cancellations. Mr L. Baresch had brought along his "Canadian Library." Many of our members and the visitors had never previously seen Howe's, Jarrett's and Bogg's "Canada," and these works were in constant demand all the afternoon.

Several ladies graced our gathering, and included Mrs. Harper, Mrs. Stanley Godden and Miss Godden, Mrs. Clougher and the wives of some of the visitors. The four hours arranged just seemed to fly past, and we ended with the general query "When shall we have another one?"

F. W.

CANADA'S FIRST LETTER SHEET

Whilst these notes may not reflect much in the way of research or original thought, they may possibly be of interest, particularly to postal stationery collectors.

In 1893 a 1 cent letter sheet, Canada's first, was specially prepared to the order of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. It was used to issue the Company's monthly financial statements of Earnings and Expenses to the shareholders, from the Montreal office. Printed on heavy laid paper and measuring $6\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{3}{4}$ inches unfolded, the sheet bears a profile portrait of Queen Victoria in oval frame, in black. This design corresponds to that used on the postcards at that time.

This letter sheet seems to be quite a scarce item of postal stationery. Jarrett gave it good catalogue-status 20 odd years ago, and this is further improved upon in

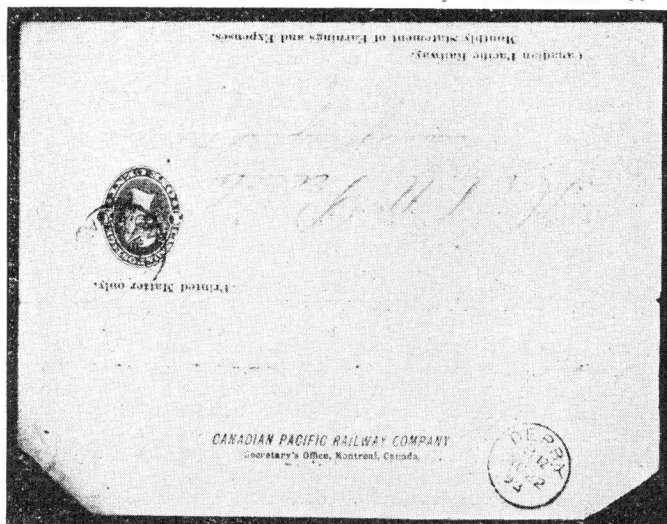
the 1948 Holmes. It is not apparently catalogue by Boggs, although he makes mention of it in his chapter on stationery, stating that the C.P.R. ordered 48,000 of these sheets. This number sufficed to last the Company from 1893 until 1897, when the sheet was superseded by a series of pictorial postcards, which besides carrying the financial statement, were also used as advertising media.

The printing quoted by Boggs ties up nicely with some information supplied by the C.P.R. themselves. In response to a hopeful enquiry, they were kind enough to spend some time searching old files, but without complete success. Unable to give me the precise annual issue, they have stated that the number sent out in 1893, the first year, approximated to 7,000. As the sheet is not particularly handsome, and

its content not of lasting interest, I imagine that most of these found their way to the waste-paper basket.

I think I was fortunate, therefore, to find two copies recently, within a fortnight. The

would have come to England and that perhaps they are more easily found here than in Canada. Be that as it may, they make a nice contribution to a collection of stationery and should be well worth



first is dated 10 NOV 1893, addressed to DERBY; the second, used in 1895, went to a shareholder at RUGBY. This latter bears a cork cancel. It has been suggested to me that the majority of these sheets

watching for.

Please don't ask me for my spare copy though! It is now in the possession of a friend and fellow member. I'm satisfied with one!

R. J. CAMPKIN (590)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE PLATE PROBLEM OF THE 5c BEAVER

DEAR SIR,

My deep interest, spurred by reference to myself in Mr. W. E. Lea's praiseworthy article in your January 1953 issue—the Plate Problem of the Canada 5c Beaver—moves me to submit a few observations relative to the article, for which I hope you will kindly accord space in your valued columns.

While I appreciate the honour of mention by Mr. Lea (page 128, last para.), I deprecate the impression his references to my paragraph anent 2 plates may convey as to my authorship. I regret that I could not have made it sufficiently clear that all I wrote was by way of precis of correspondence in which I had had no part. I plead guilty to having accepted (N.B. past tense) the theory of "2 plates re-entered five times . . ." This, I think, will be considered only natural seeing that such knowledge as I had at that time was born solely of valued association with the Hon. J. A. Calder, to whom I shall be ever grateful for his tutelage. The observation that "Two plates re-entered five times cannot make seven plates" is a truism. Senator Calder's recognised contention that there were two plates, perhaps three, definitely dismisses any excuse to think he meant seven separate metal plates.

My failure to "record by what means the two plates can be identified" must be laid to ignorance. As far as I am aware there was no known ready method of recognition except in the case of the two sets of North marginal stamps and one of the West marginal, which Senator Calder was only able to form out of the mass of material at his disposal. Plate 2, he considered came into use during the Perf 11½ x 12 period; I use the qualification—ready—as identification claimed of other plate positions was effected through the medium of interlocking multiple "pieces" according as their connection could be traced to either of the N. marginal sets or W. marginal set of Plate 1. All such copies of necessity carried distinguishing features such as Re-entries, Flaws, etc. Personally I found the "going good" up to this point, but the frequency with which I came across copies foreign to either of the Senator's sets led me, in spite of my discipleship, to suspect we were off the track, and suspicion assumed the proportion of certainty upon now and then proving the Plate position of a copy as being the same as that already occupied by one with different features. It was therefore with the very greatest interest that I have learnt of Mr. Lea's campaign in establishing the One Plate theory. He has my congratulations upon his article demonstrating as it does a higher plane of study and approach than has been achieved hitherto. The Chart re-

ferred to on page 132 para. 2 must be that which appeared so meaninglessly and unwarrantedly merged into "An analysis of six proof sheets" in the September 1951 issue of the "Collectors Club Philatelist" (N.Y.). The formation of what he considered to be two distinct sets of North marginal stamps confirmed Senator Calder in his opinion that more than one plate must have existed, and since this is recognised by students as his opinion, Mr. Lea's criticism of my Chart, which pretended to nothing beyond the presentation of identifying features of marginal stamps selected by the Senator, would seem misdirected. The Chart carries reference to Imprints for the reason that at the time of its construction (publication having been delayed two years) it had been Senator Calder's opinion that Imprints had been added to both plates (as his Imprint Study Charts show) early in the Perf. 12 x 12 period.

Ref. Page 128, para. 2:—Being of the opinion that "Flaw" in a philatelic sense indicates a blemish (scratch, splash, dot, etc.), caused unintentionally upon the Plate by some agent other than the Transfer roller, I consider that reference to flaws of Die origin should be distinguished by the prefix "Die." Apart from the East frames Die-flaw, there are a number of blemishes which I listed in my article reprinted in B.N.A. Topics to which Mr. Lea refers. I named these "Common features" as being common to all copies in order to obviate confusion with Plate flaws. These "Common features," it would appear, astonishing as it may seem that the face of the Die was such as to give birth to them, are surely also Die-flaws by reason that they occur on every plate position. It may be of interest to relate here, having just alluded to the East frames Die-flaw, that Senator Calder narrated how an Imperf. pair (I think) of the 5c was passed to him for opinion as to its genuineness. Nothing adverse could be found until it was realised that neither copy had been provided with the frame-flaw!

In conclusion, although steeped in the Multiple Plate idea, I have long been restless with suspicion born of contradictions and discoveries that would not fit and consequently being ripe for conversion to a more hopeful line of exploration, I welcome the One Plate theory which, by reason of its admirable presentation by Mr. Lea, seems to me to promise so well.

Yours sincerely,

G. A. E. CHAPMAN.

1859 ISSUE PERFORATIONS

DEAR SIR,

Mr. J. Millar-Allen, in his article "Notes on the 1859 Issue," published in January Maple Leaves, asks if other readers have also found examples of the variation from the (perforation) rule in their collections? Yes, I have a 12½c on

cover, dated Montreal SP 14 '64, Perf. 12 x 11½, which according to the tables (BOGGS Appendix 3-J, No. 3) should be 11½ x 12.

Again I have a cover dated PERTH FE-9-'63, with 4 ring "29" to Ottawa, very clearly back-stamped PRESCOTT FE 10. 1863, franked with a 5c beaver which, on Gibbons Instanta Gauge is 12 x 12 exactly. According to the orders for the 1859 issue, November 28th 1864 was the date of order for the first stamps found to be perforated 12 x 12; but the cover in question was franked with a stamp issued prior to Feb. 9th 1863, and must have been from the order of Dec. 17th 1862, or earlier (the next order being Feb. 27th 1863). Thus it appears that at least one sheet of 100, possibly many more, was perf. 12 x 12 practically two years before we have recognition of the fact in these glib tables.

Yours etc.,

F. L. R. BROWN (383).

1868 15 CENTS VALUE

DEAR SIR,

Reference Mr. Horobin's letter in your January number. I have recently examined a complete sheet of 100 of the Canada 1868 issue 15c value which was once in my collection. This sheet was from one of the last printings, namely the so-called Ottawa printings. The variety mentioned by Mr. Horobin was not present on the sheet, and so I do not think that it is a true plate variety as there was only one plate for the 15c value.

Yours faithfully,

M. A. STUDD (75).

1868 LARGE CENTS—½ CENT,

PERF. 11½ x 12

SCRIPT WATERMARK

DEAR FRED,

You may remember over a year ago when I first saw Gibbons had listed in their catalogue this stamp. I queried it. I have now received a letter from them dated February 3rd. I quote "I am very sorry to say that this must have been included in our listing a few years ago by error, and it has been decided to delete the stamp from the next edition of the catalogue. Thanking you for bringing this matter to our attention."

This makes my listing of the 1868 issue as published in Maple Leaves still complete.

Yours faithfully,

G. R. C. SEARLES (176).

INFORMATION WANTED

DEAR SIR,

Can any of your readers give me any information regarding the two items illustrated?



One appears to be a "PRINCE AL" cancel, and the other one, I think, is an essay. Can any member tell me anything of either of them?

I appear to be the only Belgian member of your Society, and am particularly interested in Canadian Revenues, especially in Ontario and Quebec Laws and Custom, and in lock-seal labels of the Victorian era. I shall be pleased to hear at any time from any of our members so interested.

Yours sincerely,

R. F. THEEUWISSEN (441).

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

I enclose a couple of photographs of items in respect of which I am seeking information. (Ed.—Unfortunately they wouldn't reproduce).

1859 17 CENTS

My stamp is by shade and perforation appropriate to an early printing, but appears to have what I have assumed to be a burr-on-shoulder variety. According to the authorities, this variety occurred only in the final printing. The flaw differs in so far as it is elongated rather than in balloon flaw. I can find no evidence of interference with the surface of the stamp, and will be glad to know if any member has any knowledge of such a flaw.

ST. JOHN SHIP LETTER MARKING ON
1c EDWARD.

This wording in two lines appears on a piece carrying two 1c Edwards, also cancelled with roller cancellation. Unfortunately the piece is not large enough to show the place or date of origin. Can any member explain this very late use of a pre-stamps period Ship Letter marking?

Yours sincerely,

DAVID GARDNER (43).

1946 7 CENTS AIR RE-ENTRY

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

A while ago I saw in a club packet a Plate 1 block (bottom right) of the 1947 7 cent Goose with hairlines in the margins to the right. I showed this block to our Group and sent it to Mr. Fraser and Mr. Anderson (as they are interested in Hairlines), and none of them had seen examples of this variety.

This last week I had given a copy of the same 7 cent Goose with a very clear re-entry to the right. I spotted two copies in a friend's collection and he gave me one of them. The top right corner and outside right frame are doubled, the design in the frame and the right side of the value tablet are also doubled. As the stamps are used singles, I have no idea where they come on the sheet.

I hope all your members get the same interest and enjoyment out of the magazine that I have done. I am sure that the combined work of some of your contributors would make a splendid study of Canadian stamps, and would be a boon to study groups and lone members alike.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. WRESSELL (536).

SLOGAN THAT MISFIRED

DEAR SIR,

I have a copy of an extraordinarily unprophetic slogan that was issued in Toronto in 1914. My copy is dated 1st June, 1914, and states: "Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. PEACE YEAR. Aug 29—1914—Sep 14."

One wonders why 1914 was selected as a "Peace Year" when the slogans used for the exhibitions of 1912 and 1913 did not use these words which would then have been more appropriate.

Yours faithfully,

J. MILLAR ALLEN (422).

CANADA'S AIR MAIL SERVICE

DEAR SIR,

I have had a very interesting air-mail letter from one of our Canadian members, a Mr. Crawley of North Sydney, N.S., who informed me of a very regrettable error in my article in your November issue. In Mr. Crawley's words: "The 'late' J. A. D. McCurdy is still very alive, active, healthy, I believe, and until recently Lieutenant Governor of this Province (Nova Scotia)".

I am very sorry about this mistake. I had used "late" as a while back I had received a cover commemorating the 25th anniversary of McCurdy's flight which bore his autograph. This item was described as being signed "by the late J. A. D. McCurdy," and I am afraid I took its correctness for granted.

Yours sincerely,

D. G. COX (625).

ANOTHER PATRIOTIC COVER

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

With reference to the Newfoundland Patriotic cover described and illustrated in the November number of *Maple Leaves*. It seems this artist must have been quite busy, for I possess a cover which would appear to have emanated from the same source, though in this case it has not passed through the post. It came from a friend of mine in Canada who stated that it had been given to him by a very old lady.

This cover, like the others mentioned, is hand-painted with five stamps at the top mounted on a gold background in a "wood-grained" frame. At the top is the inscription "Our Royal Family," and on the frame underneath each stamp is inscribed Duke of York, Prince of Wales, Our Queen, Princess of Wales, and Prince Edward in that order. In each case the appropriate stamp is above the inscription.

In the lower left hand corner there is a semi-circular "St. Johns, Nfld." with "Registered" beneath. Below are two crossed half-furled flags with a crown between. The flags are the Stars and Stripes and the Red Ensign.

I do not for one moment suppose this information is of much interest or importance to anyone, but in view of the other covers having been put on record I thought you might like to know about this one.

Sincerely yours,
R. E. C. THOMAS (450).

PERFORATION 5 HOLES O.H.M.S.

DEAR SIR,

It was not until after meeting so many leading members of the C.P.S. and discussing this interesting item of Canadian Philately with them at the National Exhibition last week that I realised how little was known about the 5 Hole perf. O.H.M.S. of Canada. Indeed, one collector told me that he had just been speaking to a well-known dealer in Canadian stamps who swore they didn't actually exist! I feel, therefore, that what little experience I have had with these items, though meagre, may well be welcome.

First let it be firmly established that all Canadian stamps issued since 1920 have been perforated O.H.M.S., even the experi-

mental papers of the 1920 issues.

At first used exclusively by the Office of the Assistant Receiver General at Victoria, B.C., the Dept. of Finance Ottawa was using them in 1925, some five years after their appearance. This is established by an Official Cover addressed to England and dated Apr. 17th, 1925.

This cover, perhaps the most useful item in my limited material, bears two stamps, the 4c Olive Yellow and 10c Blue of the Admiral issue, both perforated O.H.M.S., 6 m.m. tall, 'H' 3 m.m. wide and the 'M' 4 1/2 m.m. wide.

The Five hole perforations gave way to the Four holes, reasonably common, in 1935, though it is interesting to note that the Air Stamp of 1928 exists with four holes, this having been done in 1940. Further information on this would be welcome, as it appears to me that the stamp was probably re-issued solely for the Official Perforations. Whether it exists with the original five hole also remains to be seen.

As to the perforations themselves, a study of even a small stock of these gives us the following constant varieties and observations.

A very large percentage of the first Georges so treated appear to come from booklets (?). About one-third of those I have or had have been inverted. Also a few appear to have been perfed from the gummed side. Many also have broken pins, and others are scarcely punctured at all, and are quite blind. A regular feature from the first issue and including the commemoratives, is that the lower hole forming the centre tail of the 'M' is out of alignment, giving it a sloping to the left leg appearance. As mentioned, this appears to be constant, and may be a good point to watch for, if dealing with forgeries. In all aspects, much less care has been exercised with the five hole perforation than with its successor.

I do not wish to say or make further observations on this intriguing subject, as probably there are many collectors who know much more about this subject than I, and if they do, I for one would much enjoy hearing from them in an attempt to clear up what for most collectors remains the last mystery of Canadian George the Fifth.

Sincerely yours,
C. N. RICHARDSON.

OUR SECRETARY REPORTS

"MAD AS A MARCH HARE"

In a moment of weakness, when, according to my horoscope, Ariès was still under the influence of the C.P.S. of G.B. Convention, or perhaps not fully recovered from the effects of Hock, a certain young man was subjected to a very thorough process of "softening up" administered, very ably by Messrs. Leo Baresch and Stanley Godden, and unfortunately, lived to write this column. That young man is now your Hon. Secretary? (The typewriter provided for his use by the Society has no exclamation mark).

But, joking apart, there were compensations for taking over this responsibility. Firstly, it is fitting that I should pay a tribute to my worthy forerunner, Geof Harper, who had everything arranged in such an orderly manner that it was an easy task to take up the duties of secretaryship. Furthermore, he has been very patient with me when I have had to resort to the 'phone and seek his advice or assistance.

Then, secondly, as soon as it was known generally by members that I had taken over the secretaryship of the Society, it was very heartening to me to receive letters of encouragement from those members whom I had had the pleasure of meeting and talking with at the Convention. Of necessity, it has brought me into closer contact with the other officers of the Society, and I have found them a very helpful and likeable "gang."

At the A.G.M. the membership of the Society was reported as 460; and I am pleased to be able to report that the Society continues to grow. Since then a further 34 new members have been placed on the register.

The changes may be summarised as follows:—

At A.G.M.	460	
New Members	34	
Reinstatements...	4	
Resignations		6
Deaths		3
Present total		489

This is reasonable progress, and no doubt a numerical strength of 500 will be reached this year, but to achieve the target of 750 set us by our President a much greater effort will have to be made by members.

PHILIP S. MARSDEN, Hon. Secretary.

NEW MEMBERS (to 1st March, 1953)

635	Hutton, T. R., 15, Queen Street, London, E.C. 4.	N.
636	Williamson, G. A., Investment House, 6, Union Row, Aberdeen.	C.N.P.
637	Harris, M. A., The Brows Farm, Liss, Hants.	C.N.
638	Law, James, 49, Elvina Gdns., Toronto, 12, Ont., Canada.	C.N.B.
639	Neff, L. I., 1543, Hyland Ave., Arcadia, Calif., U.S.A.	C.P.A.
640	Ross, D. G., 45, Holme Rd., Hatfield, Herts.	CGC.
641	McCutcheon, Dr. J. E., 156, Connaught Cres., Regina, Sask., Canada.	C.
642	Helliwell, A., 14, Osberton Rd., Lee, London, S.E.12.	C.O.*
643	Martindale, E. L., 70, Shakespeare St., Southport, Lincs.	CL.CS.V.
644	Chapman, G. E., "Hillside," Stenalees, St. Austell, Cornwall.	C.
645	Singmaster, J. A., 46, Durham Rd., Bronxville 8, New York, U.S.A.	C.
646	Worwood, W., 6, Labonte St., Charny, P.Q., Canada.	C.
647	Reiche, Hans, 235, Cooper Street, Apt. 18, Ottawa 4, Canada.	CG.V.
648	Instone, Eric, 87, Royal Parade, Parkville N2, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.	C.
649	Scott, Bernard, 6F, Wellington Court, Halifax, N.S., Canada.	C.N.B.
650	Richards, R. A., 59, Pasture Road, North Wembley, Mddx.	C.
651	Harmer, H. R., 20, The Drive, Hove, Sussex.	
652	Gould, Mrs. E. M., Ty-Dyfrig, Fairwater Road, Llandaff, Glam.	
653	Marsales, B. R., West Flamboro, Ontario, Canada.	
654	Freeman, W. H., 319, O'Connor Drive, Toronto, Ont., Canada.	

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

56	Rae, G. D., 43, Gray Street, Aberdeen.
382	Houghton, J. W., Hazeldene, Primrose Ridge, Godalming, Surrey.
400	Walker, R. A., Orchard Gate, Church Lane, St. Marks, Cheltenham, Glos.
461	Davidson, J. D., 37, Grosvenor Place, Aberdeen.
481	Robertson, W. A., 56, Mansewood Road, Hillpark, Glasgow, S.3.
558	Sinton, J. H., South Court, Great North Road, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

RE-INSTATEMENT

390	Sargeant, K. S., The Commercial Hotel, Anderson Street, Airdrie, Lanarkshire. (New address.)
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RESIGNATION

323	Boase, G. J.
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DEATHS

42	Cooper, E. J.
353	Aitchison, F.
477	Tay, B. J.

*N.B.—"O", I think, should be used as the abbreviation for Official Perforated or Over-printed Stamps in the "interests" column.

New forms of application for membership are being printed and can now be obtained from me.—P.S.M.

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Financial Statements, Year ended 30th September, 1952

(a) GENERAL FUND

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions:							Printing & Stationery				15	1	0
Arrears	23	2	10				Affiliation Fees:						
Current	132	9	0				English Congress ..	3	3	0			
Advance	16	0	6				Scottish Association	3	0	0			
				171	12	4					6	3	0
Magazine:							Magazine:						
Adverts. Arrears ..	23	15	0				Printing	190	1	0			
Current	79	10	1				Distribution	18	8	10			
Advance	19		6								208	9	10
Sale of Back Nos.	11	5	3				Administration:						
				115	9	10	Secretary	8	8	2			
Donations, Expert							Treasurer	7	2	4			
Fees, etc.				12		9	Editor	11	3	0			
							Study Convener ..	1	5	0			
Total Receipts				287	14	11	Publicity Mng'r. ..	1	2	6			
Balance brought forward at 1st											29	1	0
October, 1951				116	1	7	Grants:						
							Convention Fund	5	17	6			
							Library Fund	10	0	0			
											15	17	6
							Total Payments				274	12	4
							Balance carried forward at 30th						
							September, 1952				129	4	2
											£403	16	6

Arrears carried forward at 30th			
September, 1952:			
Subscriptions	£14	12	6
Advertisers	£11	0	0
	£25	12	6

(b) FOUNDERS FUND

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward at 1st				Balance carried forward at 30th			
October, 1951	2	6		September, 1952	8	17	6
Donations received during the							
year	8	15	0				
	£8	17	6				

(c) LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward at 1st				Transfer to Subscription A/c. 13			
October, 1951	27	3	0	Life Members at 3/- each ..	1	19	0
Life Memberships granted during				Balance carried forward at 30th			
the year	22	1	0	September, 1952	47	5	0
	£49	4	0		£49	4	0

(d) CONVENTION FUND

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.		£	s.	d.
1951 Convention.					1951 Convention.				
Net Profit on Auction		35	1	8	Programmes		9	11	1
1952 Convention.					Menu Cards		4	17	6
Grant from General Fund—3d							14	8	7
per member		5	17	6					
					1952 Convention.				
					Menu Cards, Envelopes and				
					Programmes		5	0	9
					Hire of Display Frames		10	10	0
							15	10	9
					Deficit brought forward at 1st				
					October, 1951		4	19	10
					Balance carried forward at 30th				
					September, 1952		6	0	0
							£40	19	2
							£40	19	2

The foregoing extracts from the Society's accounts are certified correct.

J. P. MACASKIE,
Hon. Treasurer.

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

MAPLE LEAVES

JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Edited by **FREDERICK TOMLINSON, R.P.S.L.**
Coombe Leigh, Chestfield Road, Whitstable, Kent.

Published Quarterly and issued to Members. Additional Copies, 2/- Post Free
Advertising Rates: Whole Page, £2 15s; Half Page, £1 10s;
Quarter Page, 17s 6d—each number.

Vol. 4 No. 8

JULY, 1953

Whole No. 28

Notes and Comments

Who'd be an Editor?

It must be extremely pleasant to be able to indulge in philatelic pleasures without thinking of hangovers or of headaches in the morning. When, however, the limited amount of time in one's normal day has been filched by the vagaries of Fate, there is a most unhappy feeling that any time used for frivolity or personal pleasure has been stolen and that, inevitably and undoubtedly, stern retribution will be exacted for such a lapse.

These feelings are common to Editors of philatelic journals, once one issue is out of the way—there is a period of clearing things up, paying accounts, filing papers and replying to correspondence which piles up so alarmingly during the period of "going to press." Then comes a time, only two or three weeks, when one can follow one's own enthusiasms—this can easily synchronise with a period of being "philatelically fed-up"! It is, nevertheless, the only clear opportunity one has for quite a time. After this short period, arrangements have to be thought about for the preparation of the next number—otherwise one arrives at a dead-line date with nothing ready and with work which should be spread over quite a long time all having to be squeezed into a most unhappy few days!

And still, we Editors are a happy lot. We are at the heart of things, we have many correspondents all over the world, some of whom we feel we really do know personally. It is seldom that the postman does not bring us something exciting in the mail—news of a real discovery, the confirmation of a theory, perhaps the latest stamps, a first day cover, an unusual postmark, or even just one of those friendly letters that do you so much good when you read them. Sometimes we even get a few of our favourite 1898 map stamps—or a letter about them.

Coronation of Our Queen

It was only last week that we were drafting, on behalf of the community, a loyal civic address to Her Majesty. Recent visits to London have left behind a terrific impression of huge crowds and wonderful decorations; in fact, London was so decorated and beset with stands that it was difficult to recognise familiar parts of it. A walk down the Mall to Buckingham Palace on the Friday before the Coronation, thousands of people, workmen still with much to do, the electric atmosphere generated by the building up of everyone's inward excitement, these things will be remembered for a very long time.

The remarkable reception and production of the processions and the ceremony itself over the television service brought the whole event into the lives of millions.

This morning we received a first day cover from Canada, bearing the Coronation stamp, apparently issued on 1st June. Over here the G.B. issue was not until the 3rd June. The Canadian stamp will be commented upon by more qualified persons than your Editor; we are not particularly impressed, but it is better than the officially released photographs. May we extend our thanks to all those who sent us specimens of this stamp or of the earlier issue bearing the Queen's head, which we like very much in the better colours.

Group News

The Annual General Meeting of the London Section of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain was held at 2, Cockspur Street, London, W.C.1 (by kind permission of the Commercial Councillor for Canada, R. P. Bower, Esq.), on May 28th, 1953.

After the minutes of the previous meeting, Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer's reports had been read, the new officers for the 1953-54 Sessions were elected. They are:—

Chairman: R. S. B. Greenhill, Esq.

Contact Member: N. M. Clougher, Esq.

Council Members: D. R. Aberdeen, G. F. George, B. H. Hauxwell, R. H. Yorke.

Hon. Secretary: Dr. Lorna Cooke.

Hon. Treasurer: H. D. J. Cole, Esq.

After the A.G.M., the meeting ended up with a show of various members under the title of "My most interesting find." Mrs. N. M. Clougher showed some interesting family correspondence from Newfoundland, Stanley Godden showed several unrecorded handstamps, and Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill showed us a birchbark envelope with an entertaining history. After several other exhibits, the meeting closed at 8.30 p.m.

Kent and Sussex met at Eastbourne in the early part of the year, and again at Tunbridge Wells on the 9th May. Both are reported as being excellent meetings, with a pleasing display of both familiar and new faces. It is seldom that your Editor misses his local group, but neither of these was possible for him. He is pleased to report, however, that things are now much better in these parts and the new interest in Group matters is most satisfactory.

Robson Lowe Organisation

"Robbie" tells us that Mr. Robert Lyman of Toronto will now act as Agent for Robson Lowe Limited, both in North America and on the Continent of Europe. Mr. Lyman, who is constantly travelling, will have a valuable stock of material for sale, and will be authorised to purchase or accept material for sale by auction. This arrangement does not affect arrangements already existing. Note—we have already asked if he can find any Maps for us!

Anthology of Congress

A most unusual present in our mail quite recently is an autographed copy of "Background to Philately" described as "An Anthology of Papers read at the Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain." Over 200 pages contain 25 papers selected from those presented to the 34 Philatelic Congresses which have so far taken place. If we may quote from the wrapper, "... eventually the compilers, Leslie R. Ray and B. Rogers-Tillstone, chose 25 papers which, as a whole, must appeal to collectors of all types—the beginner, the 'medium' collector, and the specialist."

Published by Blandford Press at 12/6d, this attractive volume is one of the most interesting and thought-provoking it has been our pleasure to encounter

for a very long time. We humbly admit to having held the opinion that Congress was an unnecessary social function; we now realise just what we have been missing. Beg, borrow, steal, or even BUY a copy—this is a book you must certainly see, and having spent a few minutes with it—one that must essentially be owned as a treasured possession. Thank you, Leslie.

Across the Water

We hear from our friend and member, W. H. Freeman of Toronto, that the Convention of the CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY INCORPORATED was a great success. This was their Silver Jubilee Convention and was held at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, from 16th to the 18th April. They had a very fine exhibit from the Canadian Post Office Department. Mr. M. L. Lamouroux of Toronto was elected as President in succession to Mr. Freeman. Mr. Lamouroux is not a member of C.P.S. of G.B. We wish him and his Society well, and hope one day we shall be able to welcome him into this Society.

North Toronto Stamp Club celebrated its 15th Anniversary with an Exhibition on the 2nd May. This Club must be proud of Mr. Lamouroux, who was its first President. The Souvenir Programme and Catalogue issued for the event was a very fine production—as good as we get for a national, not local, event.

Coronation Honours

All our readers will be very pleased to learn that in the recent list of Coronation Honours, there appears the name of one of our members. He is Mr. G. A. Williamson, of Investment House, 6, Union Row, Aberdeen, and is to be knighted “for public and political services.”

On behalf of us all we tender to Sir George A. Williamson our sincere congratulations and cordial good wishes for the future.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Hats off this quarter to members Frank W. Campbell of Michigan, U.S.A., and Russell Allison of New York, U.S.A., the first two to send entries for the Competitive Classes in our 1953 Convention. For their benefit and for the benefit of other **overseas** members, entries should be sent to Mr. Stanley Godden, Frank Godden, Ltd., c/o British Philatelic Association, 3 Berners Street, London. Packages should include a note stating clearly that the contents of the package are for an exhibition and will later be returned to the sender intact. Stanley will see they reach Mr. Bonar, 30 Greenhill Gardens, Edinburgh (this is his new address) in time. There is no entrance fee, but please insure your own material adequately.

I welcome those overseas entries as evidence that “Maple Leaves” and correspondence are not the only contacts between us, and the keenness of overseas members to take a part in Convention is a happy augury for the future. I wrote all home contact members in April, and I assume that those who intend to enter the Competition Classes will be at work. Their complete silence is assumed to be for security reasons only! Please, gentlemen, a postcard will give me all the information I require at the moment, and it will also encourage the Exhibition and Convention Committee to greater effort.

In the course of a very brief visit to London, I was able to discuss Conven-

tion and Exhibition proposals with Messrs. Cartwright, Baresh, Godden and Walker, and I paid an unexpected visit to the London Group meeting to find members, under the leadership of Mr. Clougher, displaying and discussing pre-stamp material. I was glad to meet some of my old friends and make several new ones, and I hope my survey of Convention and Exhibition arrangements was sufficiently interesting to encourage a goodly number within the London Group to make the trip to Glasgow in October.

Congress will be over and done with for the year by the time these notes appear, but the C.P.S. will, I trust, have been well represented, and the Canadian Study Groups well led by Messrs. J. J. Bonar and N. Clougher.

Now for a few Convention and Exhibition reminders. The block booking of rooms holds until 1st September, but early booking is advisable, apart from being helpful. Scotland will naturally be well represented, but I sincerely hope that most of you who were at Bournemouth and others will come North. The earlier the bookings arrive the better will be our chance of everyone together in the hotel. Among the bookings already to hand are Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Lea of Manchester, and Mr. and Miss Blease of Trowbridge. I know it is early yet, but please do not leave it until too late as there is a threatened invasion from Aberdeen!

I have allowed for three Invitation Displays, but these notes have to be written so early I am not ready to give details. The October number is due, however, on 1st October, and the full programme will appear then. It will, I hope, contain a number of surprises. The question of a Post Office in the Exhibition building with special cancellation is still under consideration by the Head Postmaster in Glasgow. I am hopeful on this point, but cannot go beyond that. Should it come off, then envelopes will be prepared, and sales should cover the cost involved. I cannot yet give the name of the gentleman who will perform the opening ceremony, as the Glasgow Corporation is still awaiting acceptance of the invitation issued. By kind permission of Messrs. Birrell, Ltd., famed for their chocolates and confectionery, the ladies will visit the factory on Monday morning, 12th October. I am sure they will be interested, and sticky fingers at the termination of the visit will probably be accepted by the firm as evidence of the visitors' appreciation!

No doubt members will like details regarding the Sunday 'bus run. We are starting by proving the Editor's statement about Glasgow being an easy city to get out of. Our exit is via Anniesland and the Boulevard, through the Vale of Leven to Balloch. From Balloch we proceed by the western shore of Loch Lomond through Luss and Tarbet to Ardlui, where we climb through Glen Falloch to Crienlarich, and on through Strathfillan to Tyndrum, where we have lunch at the Royal Hotel. After lunch we turn west to Dalmally and Loch Awe, where we again turn south through Glen Aray to Inveraray on Loch Fynesside. We then round the head of Loch Fyne and start the long climb through Glen Kinglas to the top of the Rest and Be Thankful, probably one of the best-known hills in Scotland. The old General Wade's road is not now used, but is clearly seen on the run down from the top of the Rest to Arrochar and Loch Long. We then take the east shore of Loch Long via Whistlefield, cutting off to the head of the Gareloch, through Garelochhead, Shandon and Helensburgh on the Firth of Clyde. From Helensburgh through Dumbarton and Clydebank to the Hotel. I hope to arrange for short halts at interesting points, where the scenery has to be seen to be appreciated. If time permits and the travellers have acquired an appetite, afternoon tea should be possible at some point on the way.

Convention costs depend very much on Auction lots sent either for sale on commission, or as gifts. You are being very slow this year. It does take a considerable amount of time and labour to prepare an auction, so will you

please get moving and send your lots and gifts to me, David Gardner, at 20, Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie, Lanarkshire. Last year at Bournemouth there were both good bargains and good prices. What else would one expect with Bill Lea and Cyril Harmer on the rostrum, plus Rose's cajoling. A repetition would be well worth while, and as lots are not restricted altogether to B.N.A., we hope to have a good number of members of local societies helping the bidding.

I nearly forgot the Exhibition. Things are moving on the museum side, where we are having co-operation from unexpected sources. By kind permission of R. T. Wortley, Esq., we are including part of his famous collection of postal relics. Also by kind permission of Clarence Winchester, Esq., of the Dropmore Press, and of Member William White, copy or copies of the catalogue of the late King's collection, plus the plates, will be on view. I have twelve illuminated show cases to fill with museum pieces. This is the last opportunity I have for a general appeal. If any member has some particular relic worthy of display in this Exhibition, will you please advise me quickly. Kindly include an appropriate caption and explanation. This will be transferred to a suitable card and all exhibits will carry the name of the Exhibitor.

I think I can guarantee the Convention Dinner will be up to the usual standard, with perhaps one or two acceptable surprises. I must keep something up my sleeve!

Now, Members, it's up to you to make the Exhibition and Convention in Coronation year an outstanding success in the history of our Society.

DAVID GARDNER.

A SIGNING OF THE ROLL OF FELLOWS

When Miss B. Lyndhurst Ogden was elected a Fellow of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain at Bournemouth, last September, I was asked to undertake the task of obtaining her signature to the "Roll," and, knowing how well-loved she is by all who know her, I feel that members would like to hear of the little ceremony she and I carried out at Penzance on Thursday afternoon, April 30th. I was spending a short holiday in Torquay, so it was possible for me to get to Penzance and back in the day—ten hours by train, but well worth the effort. "Belinda" is a confirmed invalid, but her brain is clear as a bell. She has regained her speech, and greeted me so warmly and distinctly that it was almost impossible to realise that she was completely deaf and that I should need to write down all my conversation. However, that wasn't difficult, for we had so much to talk about that the 40 minutes I was allotted passed like a flash. She had provided an array of well-sharpened pencils for my use, and her fountain pen was filled in readiness to append her signature to the "Roll." She asked me to express her heartfelt thanks to the President, the Committee and members of Conference who had elected her to this high honour. She can still work on her stamps and keeps well-informed on all Canadian philatelic developments. I took a first-day cover of the new "Animals" stamps, but she immediately produced an album, in which were mounted complete panes, mint, of all three values. There cannot be many of our members who could have done it. Belinda asked for news of all her particular friends, and commissioned me with little messages for them, which I hope to deliver, in person, when I see them at Whitley Bay in June, or at Glasgow in October.

(F. W.).

PACKET CHATTER

By O. A. FRASER, Hon. Packet Secretary.

Yes, it's that man again! Can I have your attention please for just a few minutes? A few words about our packet may not be out of place in this "Summer Number" of Maple Leaves. So here goes.

The demand for GOOD material for packet is incessant. The supply position, like the curate's egg, is good in parts. Sales of good (repeat good) material, when reasonably priced, are excellent. Up till the end of April (when these notes are being written) I have issued twelve packets for 1953. So far only two "Cover packets" have been circulated, but here is a field which seems to have possibilities if the supply of suitable material is forthcoming. Undoubtedly the strongest demand is for stampless and pre-stamp material. Covers, too, bearing unusual "strikes" and/or postmarkings find a ready market. Sales here again are conditioned by price.

On the whole, returns from members have been prompt, but we still have the odd laggard. I know it is not intentional, but if I do not hear for a fortnight about the whereabouts of a packet I do begin to feel a little anxious. If you are not able to attend to a packet when it arrives, a postcard to me to say so would be such a help. Now then, that, dear member, is the general position regarding your packet at present.

Just another little matter. I frequently get letters which end with "... must try and send you some booklets, but I do not seem able to find the time." If these good folks would cut out this negative thinking and MAKE time what a grand packet we would have!

To all those loyal members who do "make time" and so regularly send along books I extend my sincere thanks. Your help and encouragement has been invaluable.

On the whole, the packets have been good, but we could do better if all members pulled their weight. What about it? Remember it is YOUR packet. Now to end, will those members who are going on holiday please notify me in reasonable time so that I can adjust the circuits.

Have a good holiday and, by the way, what about coming along to our Convention in Glasgow? You would enjoy every minute of it. Think it over.

AN APPRECIATION AND REMINDER

In earlier numbers of Maple Leaves, Mr. R. W. T. Lees-Jones was described as Convener of the Expertisation Committee, and Mr. W. H. S. Cheavin as Photographic Convener. The second term is a bit vague. However, members are reminded that stamps may be sent to Mr. Lees-Jones for an opinion, and the member sending the enquiry should enclose return postage and registration. A nominal charge is made for the service, and this goes to the general funds of the Society. A greater difficulty arises in the case of Mr. Cheavin's work. This, being to a large extent technical and scientific, involves the use of delicate apparatus and, at times, costly materials. The service is valuable to members, but they must tell Mr. Cheavin exactly what they want, and if a particular point in a stamp has to be shown up, e.g., a re-entry or a suspected defect, this should be clearly indicated in order that the member will get what he wants, and Mr. Cheavin's time will be saved. This is an individual service and, in addition, a service which is rather unique. I am not sure that members appreciate this as they should. No scale of charges can be laid down, as so much depends on the process applicable to the particular request. I would like to assure members that the work is done willingly, and the charge made covers only the actual outlays on postage, registration and materials. The member gains by having his point proved for him by a scientific expert, and thereby enhances the value of his holding. (D. G.).

THE PERFORATION OF THE DECIMAL CURRENCY ISSUE OF 1859

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Mr. R. W. T. Lees-Jones has been discussing the variations of perforation with Mr. J. Millar Allen, and they have kindly consented to their notes on this subject being reproduced for the benefit of our readers.

MR. LEES-JONES:—

A simple question was put to the writer, which was : Can stamps of the 1859 issue be found Perf. $11\frac{3}{4} \times 12$ and Perf. $12 \times 11\frac{3}{4}$?

On the face of it a straightforward simple question—or is it?

What do we know of the Process, etc., of Perforating of Early Canadian Stamps?

The background is anything but simple, and much delving into studies has had to be made—Jarrett, Calder, Boggs and Baxter—with the following findings:—

The printed word of such students as Jarrett, etc., are always worth while and worthy of note—

Jarrett, in his book on B.N.A. on page 74, writes as follows:—

“Perforation gauges vary. An article on Perforation is meaningless if the author does not specify the gauge used in studying the stamps. What is Gauge 11 to one is Gauge 12 to another. When perforations are distinguished to the half and quarter it is imperative that all work on the same basis. The author has made use of a gauge which corresponds with the one illustrated in the Note on the 1859 Issue.

A stamp perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ signifies (1) that two machines were used, one equipped to perforate Gauge $11\frac{1}{2}$, and the other to perforate Gauge 12, or (2) that the stamps were perforated by a Machine Gauge $11\frac{1}{2}$, and this machine for some reason reset with combs that perforated the stamps with lines of perforations Gauge 12 at right angles to the first lines.

More than likely there were two machines in use. It should be borne in mind, too, that one or more of the bars containing the teeth which punched the holes might be taken out on account of the defective work, and the new bars which replaced them might be of a slightly different gauge.

While we may set approximate dates between which certain perforations appeared, we must expect to find inconsistencies.”

On page 43 he gives Dr. Reford's three categories of Perforation:—

From July 1859 to April 1863.	$11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$.
May 1862 to December 1864.	$11\frac{3}{4} \times 12$ or $12 \times 11\frac{3}{4}$.
January 1865 to end of issue.	12×12 .

(I presume the measurements of $12 \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ and $11\frac{3}{4} \times 12$ refers to all the values except the 5c. being $12 \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ and the 5c. as being $11\frac{3}{4} \times 12$).

Baxter, “Rotary Sheet Perforating,” page 148, writes:—

“An effort to discover a quicker and less expensive method of perforating Postage Stamps led to the development of the Rotary Perforator. The first known reference to such a Machine appears in Harper's New Monthly Magazine of February 1862, in an article entitled “Making Money!!!—The American Bank Note Co.——” A Machine is used to perforate these little holes in a sheet of Postage Stamps, which enables us to separate them so readily. It consists of a couple of cylinders revolving together. The upper one is studded with little punches which fit into holes in the lower one. A sheet of stamps (gummed, dried and pressed) is passed between these cylinders, and each punch cuts out a piece ; the lower cylinder being hollow, these pieces

fall into it, and do not clog the punch. A hundred stamps are usually printed on a sheet, and 250 of these can be perforated in an hour."

There is a picture of this machine on page 150.

There is a flat plate upon which sheets are placed. On the left is a movable strip of metal which acts as a guide for feeding the sheets to the cylinders, and also attached to the guide strip two arms to keep the sheets in position.

The cylinders—one over the other, are twenty in number (for perforating sheets of up to twenty rows)—they are set at right angles to the line of feeding, so will perforate the vertical columns, if the sheets are put in "top to bottom." There must be spaces between the cylinders, and if after perforating the Canadian 1859 sheets vertically—adjustments must be made to accommodate the sheets for horizontally perforating.

This machine would be the Perf. 12 Model, I would suggest.

Boggs, Page 171, Vol. I, under "Pence Perforations," says:—

"The perforation was done by a treadle operating machine with rotary punches, the sheets of stamps being hand-fed through it. Each sheet received eleven rows of perforations at a time, so that a sheet had only to be passed through the machine twice to be completely perforated. After a number of sheets had been perforated in one direction, the machine was adjusted, and the sheets were perforated in the other direction. The perforation gauges $11\frac{3}{4}$ commonly called 12. Whether the machine was of English or American make is not definitely known, but as can be seen by the illustration, it operated on principles similar to that patented by William Bemrose and his son Henry, of Derby, England, on December 11th, 1854."

And, in Appendix H, page 39, para 103, appears this letter:—

March 28th, 1862.

"Dear Sir,

We have received your favor of 24th instant. We have now in course of preparation a large quantity of Five Cents Stamps, from which we shall send you a supply on Wednesday next, 2nd April.

The demand for stamps from your Department and the Department in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick has been of late, so much greater than usual, that we have deemed it necessary to increase our facilities for producing them. The consequent changes in our machinery have caused delays on your recent orders, which will not occur when our new arrangements are completed.

Signed—F. W. Edmunds, Secy.

W. R. Bliss "

(of American Bank Note Co.).

(The "Change in Machinery" will no doubt mean the purchase of another perforating machine—which will facilitate output, and more than likely will be a new machine of Gauge 12. This ties up with the orders placed September 2nd and October 29th which occur with the Compound Perforations of $11\frac{3}{4} \times 12$. —L. J.).

On pages 183/4 regarding the perforations of the 1859 issue:—

"All of these stamps were normally issued perforated. The researches of Dr. Lewis L. Reford of Montreal demonstrate that two perforating machines were used, one gauging 12, whilst the other gauges slightly less, which we conveniently call $11\frac{3}{4}$.

These perforations occur as follows:—

Perf $11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$		$11\frac{3}{4} \times 12$ (all except 5c) $12 \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ (5c only)	Perf 12×12
Issued.		Ordered.	Ordered.
1c.	July 1, 1859.	Sept. 2, 1862.	Nov. 28, 1864.
2c.	—	June 14, 1864.	do.
5c.	July 1, 1859.	Sept. 2, 1862.	do.
10c.	do.	Sept. 2, 1862.	do.
$12\frac{1}{2}$ c.	do.	Oct. 29, 1862.	do.
17c.	do.	Oct. 29, 1862.	do."

The Perf $11\frac{3}{4}$ Machine used for the 1859 issue would be a legacy of the 1858 machine used for the three Pence Values.

Examining Perforated copies of the Pence Issue, one is struck by the fact that perfectly centred copies are rarely seen. This fact can be accounted for by lack of experience in the practice of perforating.

The machine which perforated the Pence Issue was undoubtedly the same as was used for the early printing of the 1859 issue. Perforating the sheets one way, then adjusting the rotary rollers to perforate the other, and at the same time altering the guide plate at the left of the feeding plate. Again, in the early printing of this issue well-centred copies are not common.

From foregoing extracts it will be noted that a new machine was introduced during the year 1862—of Gauge 12.

Records shew that during 1862 stamps were perforated $11\frac{3}{4} \times 12$, except the 5c., which was perforated $12 \times 11\frac{3}{4}$.

In view of this fact, it is reasonable to presume that the first machine perforated the horizontal rows and the second machine the vertical rows—allowing again for the exception of the 5c. due to its formation.

In the era of Compound Perforation, copies occur better centred.

A question arises—Can you have sheets perforated $12 \times 11\frac{3}{4}$? There is no reason why not—but when one does, they come badly centred, due no doubt to the Side Controls not being adjusted to the requirements of the sheet. The rollers would have to be reset and also the guides altered to suit the alteration—a lot of unnecessary labour, which would slow down output, and upset normal quick routine work.

Late 1864 sees the discontinuation of the $11\frac{3}{4}$ machine. On the 14th June, 1864, the first delivery of 2c was made—and these were Perf. $11\frac{3}{4} \times 12$. In November, 1864, the second delivery of the 2c. was made, and these were Perf. 12×12 (Boggs 3 J) and, generally speaking, the stamps now appear to be quite well centred. The use of stamps from this date onward was on the upward trend, necessitating more perforating work—and I cannot see but what a second Perf. 12 machine was purchased—the two being used—one for the vertical margin and the other for the horizontal margin. To continually reset one machine would slow down speed of production, but the amount of material required, I think, would necessitate a second machine. But this is all surmise—guess work, but based on study of material in the writer's collection.

One fact stands out: that there were two machines—one of Gauge $11\frac{3}{4}$ and the other Gauge 12—so one cannot obtain Gauge $11\frac{1}{2}$ or $12\frac{1}{4}$ etc.

The above writing has been shewn to Mr. W. E. Lea, and he is in full agreement with me on the matter.

For further notes refer to Boggs Vol. II. H25—64 and onwards.

Finally to check any doubtful copy for its true gauge, I would suggest that all perforation gauges be forgotten, and test the doubtful patient with an acknowledged genuine undoubted early perf., in the case of proving a copy to be $11\frac{3}{4}$: Keep a test stamp for reference purposes—a dated copy for preference whose date is between 1859 and 1861.

(Whilst on the subject of Perforations—perhaps the following note may be of help in solving the advent of Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ on the Small Cent Value—3 Cents of 1870).

3c. 1870. Perf. 12½

Looking through Jarrett's B.N.A. under the heading of "Revenue Stamps," the following data are recorded:—

- p. 320. Province of Canada. Bill Stamps.
1864. Perfs. 12½ x 13½ and combinations of each.
- p. 343. New Brunswick. Law Stamps.
1884. Perf. 12½.
- p. 346. Halifax (N.S.) Law Library.
1879. Perf. 12½.
- p. 350. Ontario Law.
1871. Perf. 12½.

From the above data it is obvious that the Revenue Department had a perforating machine of Gauge 12½ available, and there is the possibility that to accommodate a rush or special indent, the 12½ machine may have been used for the small consignment supplied to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick G.P.O. I have not seen elsewhere any reference to stamps printed by the American Bank Note Co. where Gauge 12½ has been used. The machine certainly was not in general use in the Postage Stamp Department of that firm.

MR. MILLAR ALLEN:—

1. I have carefully studied your report on the question of the Perforation of the 1859 set and have found it very interesting and instructive. Do you agree that the Compound Perforation occurs normally 12 on SHORT sides and 11½ on LONG sides and not as set out in your report?

2. I would like now to add my criticisms and comments, including a tentative theory or two on your various propositions, with all due respect accorded, of course, to the long experience you have had and your lengthy study of the actual stamps and all literature thereon.

3. I accept the method of checking a perforation that you suggest and recommend as your final piece of advice, and I may add that I have used this method off and on in cases of doubt for some time past. I will later refer to this in connection with the checking of certain "irregular" perforations which I have already mentioned.

4. On your page 1, Jarrett is quoted, and in concluding he is apparently satisfied that it was necessary now and then to **replace bars** in a machine on account of the defective work that the machine was doing. Jarrett must have had knowledge that this had actually been done or he would not have brought up the point at all. Therefore, the defective had been in use and stamps had been perforated that did not gauge in conformity with that particular machine. He even gives us an alternative that the bars substituted for the damaged ones might gauge differently. Here we have two chances for an irregular perforation to occur. Even if (and I cannot think that this was so) Jarrett was merely referring to cases of broken pins only, he has left the second loophole.

5. I have not a copy and have never read Baxter. Is the illustration on page 169 of Boggs Vol. I. not a Rotary Perforator in use in 1861? See your page 2. Yet the first known reference to this machine was in Harper's Magazine in February, 1862. You say you think this machine (described in Baxter) would be the Perforation 12 Model (page 3), though the article in Harper's of such an early date in 1862 says "a machine **is used**," presumably by the American Bank Note Co. Is there not a discrepancy here? If not, stamps were being perforated 12, at least on one side, early in 1862.

6. The description of the Rotary Perforator and the machine described in Boggs seems much the same to me—not being very mechanically-minded.

7. To pass to your page 4 and the letter from the American Bank Note Co. dated 28th March, 1862—"we have deemed it necessary" and "consequent changes in our machinery have caused delays on your recent orders." Had the changes then been made? It could certainly be read to mean that.

Presumably the delayed orders (note plural) must have been those of the 23rd January and 13th February, 1862. Did these orders eventually come partly perforated 12—on one side? Even if the change in machinery had NOT been made and the letter was ambiguously worded, surely the machine WAS installed before work commenced on the order of 31st May, 1862. None of these three orders mentioned is placed by Boggs amongst those coming in the Compound Perforation, but where is the evidence that he is correct in omitting them? I do not wish to infer that such evidence does not exist but, if it does, I would like to have it. Boggs has been found to be incorrect on other occasions, and even on the very subject of these Compound Perforations.

8. Now we have the American Bank Note Co. with two machines, namely, $11\frac{3}{4}$ and 12 respectively. Both were adjustable to perforate vertically and horizontally. So there WAS a machine in existence and available when adjusted in the process to perforate a stamp 12 x 12 in 1862. You see, I must work in the possibility of my two copies of the Beaver dated 1862 being so perforated! Also anent these two machines, to come to the question of the upright stamps (not the Beaver) coming abnormally $11\frac{3}{4}$ x 12, I advance the theory that the $11\frac{3}{4}$ machine was adjusted to perforate the short sides and the 12 machine adjusted to perforate the long sides at some time during the co-operative lives of these machines. I do not see why not! It **must** have been purely fortuitous which of the two machines was adjusted for vertical and which for horizontal perforation. After all, the old $11\frac{3}{4}$ machine was constantly being adjusted one way or the other when in use as a single unit. Why do we assume that it must have been left in position for perforating only the long sides? The best we can say is that, after the second machine was procured, MOST of the stamps were so perforated by the old machine.

9. Coming to page 6, I agree that badly centred copies of the Pence issues and the 1859s can be attributed to "lack of Experience" in perforating, **but** not to that cause alone. The machine would have been adjusted more or less correctly, but it was impossible to adjust it perfectly to suit all eventualities. The badly centred copies would also be partly due to uneven shrinking of the paper the stamps were printed on, which "cannot be entirely obviated." In the opinion of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, the perforation of stamps was most "troublesome" and the machinery was "complicated."

(25 & 26-H No. 65).

10. You state on your page 8 that one cannot get gauge $11\frac{1}{2}$, and you will have noted I alleged I had a Beaver so perforated—in January "Maple Leaves." I cannot account for this except by damage to the $11\frac{3}{4}$ machine. We note, however, that the $11\frac{3}{4}$ machine had been damaged in 1858 and had been repaired, presumably, by the **non-expert** hands of the firm of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson themselves. The machine had only been completed but not received by that firm on 14th October, 1858—then transported to the printers, arrived "injured" and been repaired by 23rd November, 1858. (28-H No. 72). Returning to my alleged perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x $11\frac{1}{2}$ —I have compared it with a Beaver dated clearly De. 20. 59. and using the suggested method, and I append a sketch (not reproduced—Ed.) showing the resultant positions of the last perf. holes at the right of the stamp. I have done the same with a perf. 12 x 12 stamp.

11. Thank you for the note on how the 1870 3c. Small Cents Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ occurred, and your explanation seems the only possible one of this variety. I still only have the one copy which I let you see some time ago.

MR. LEES-JONES:—

I have had the opportunity of a two hours' full discussion upon your letter of the 8th April, 1953, with W. E. Lea, Esq., and to record that discussion would be a tall order. However, I will take each paragraph in turn and comment on same.

1. Compound perfs.—Definitely my error, Long side $11\frac{3}{4}$, Short side 12.

4. Jarrett's remarks re pins do not state definitely that he had chapter and verse, but he puts forward a likely proposition. I think it is his views only after giving the question thought. I fear that, after searching everywhere, all that can now be written will be surmise. I do not for a moment think that records would be kept as to recording when attention was given to damaged pins—the job would be done, and the process got on with. We have plant in one factory which needs attention from time to time, but no records are kept—the job is just repaired by an engineer on the premises, and the machine starts its function over again. I would state that the machine was made to a specification (i.e., the first one) laid down by the firm of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Co. Paragraph 4. 25H 65 states that the machine was procured in America, and as this was the earliest date of perforation in N. America, one would assume that the machine was made to R.W.H. & E.'s specifications, probably based on the Wm. Bemrose Machine of 1854. "Certainly the operators would be efficient prior to the Issue of the 1859 Series," and furthermore that the operators would in consequence quickly become efficient. Now to go on to the new machine ordered in 1862. At this time stamps were being perforated in the U.S.A. Perf. 12, so far back as 1861. Possibly this was now the gauge for North America, and became universal there for a number of years. Back to B.A.B.N. Co. We know the Perf. 12 Machine was introduced in 1862, and it is likely that spare bands and pins would be obtained to keep that machine in working order. Now it may be that when the $11\frac{3}{4}$ Machine required replacements, it was found that the spares for the new machine could be used, and possibly were, thus resulting in irregularities of perforation, and it may be that from 1862 all repairs carried out to the two Perforating Machines from that date were done with spares for the second machine, so that in course of time the $11\frac{3}{4}$ perforations entirely disappears. This would account for the fact that the $11\frac{3}{4}$ perforation does not occur after 1864, and it would account for the finding of Perf. 12 Stamps in 1862, and also the fact that so few specimens have been found. We get Perf. 12 in 1862 on one side—so one can state the pins had to be renewed from time to time, so our order was included for spare parts, pins in particular on cylinders. Possibly during the course of usage the $11\frac{3}{4}$ machine holes for the pins would become worn, and when new pins were necessary for the old machine, the operator **might** say—I'll try one of the new sets of pins : and due to wear of the holes they would be suitable for the enlarged holes and do the job. If that **surmise** is reasonable it would account for copies being found in 1862 Perf. 12 all round. But if such did happen—it will only account for how the addition arose, but does not assist us in any other way.

Calder on page 46 states:—It is quite possible earlier dates may be located for the appearance of the Perfs. 12 x $11\frac{3}{4}$ and 12 x 12 either among these stamps (he refers to the 10c., $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. and 17c.) or among the 1c. and 5c. stamps of the same issue. He evidently was only concerned with Reford's grouping of the Perfs. and his adaption of shades by date to the orders given to the A.B.N. Co.—still making use of the Perfs. as a guide in allotting shades by Perfs. to order.

5. The Picture of the Rotary Machine in Baxter is a later production of the Rotary Machine depicted in Boggs' Book. Harper's Magazine was an American production, and would consequently refer to U.S.A. makers in the main. The U.S. stamps were perforated Perf. 12 in 1861, and I feel Baxter refers to the States rather than Canada.

6. I agree Boggs' Picture of Rotary Machine is same in principle.

7. The answer to this is in my reply to Para. 4.

8. See reply to Para. 4.

9. Badly centred copies come in hand-made paper—machine-made paper is very uniform and does not shrink to any appreciable amount.

10. I cannot see how a Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x $11\frac{1}{2}$ —or Perf. $11\frac{1}{4}$ on two opposite sides can arise.

THE FIRST FOUR ISSUES OF CANADA

By BRIGADIER M. A. STUDD (75)

On January 22nd I had the honour of addressing the London Section of the Society on the first four issues of Canada. When asked by Mr. Clougher to give this address, I pointed out that I had already given one address to the Society at the Edinburgh Convention in April, 1949, and that a precis had been printed in *Maple Leaves* (July 1949 issue). However, he insisted, and although I incorporated my 1949 remarks, I had also to think out something new. I have now been asked to give a precis of my address for *Maple Leaves*, leaving out, of course, the remarks made in 1949. Here it is.

I intend to take each issue in turn and discuss them under headings as follows:—

- (a) Prices and availability, 25 years ago.
- (b) Lines of research, 25 years ago.
- (c) Rarities not always recognised as such.
- (d) Anomalies in comparative pricing in Stanley Gibbons 1953 catalogue.

With reference to (d), I hope that my remarks will not be taken as a criticism of this excellent catalogue. My only object is to point out a few alterations in comparative pricing which, I suggest, need attention.

PENCE ISSUE

- (a) Prices and availability, 25 years ago.

3d Value. There were plenty of used singles on the market at about 15/- to 25/- each. The laid paper variety 25/- to 40/- and up to £3 or £4 for the rarer papers. Entires, good used pairs, and occasional strips could also be got, but blocks in good condition were difficult. Copies in genuine mint condition were hard to get, even in singles.

6d Value. Used singles were common, especially at Auctions, and fetched between £3 and £7, the latter price for a superb copy. The thick papers fetched more, say £9 to £13. Several used pairs came up to auction, but only about 10% were in superb condition. Used strips were hardly ever and blocks never seen on the London market. I was offered a block of 6 (or 8?) on entire from over the water, but the price asked was too high for me. Entires with laid, thin, or medium wove singles could be got, but the thicker papers were always difficult. Mint singles are an extreme rarity (see 1949 article).

12d Value. Used singles £100 to £250 I had three copies, one on Thin wove, and these all went to the Lichtenstein Collection. Very Rare on Entire, and on Medium wove paper.

10d Value. Used singles were not difficult and fetched £4 to £8 or £9, the latter superb. Mint singles, £20-£30. Entires were difficult and pairs and strips were seldom seen. I had a superb strip of 3 plus a 7½d on entire in my collection, and always regarded it as my choicest piece.

7½d Value. Always fetched good prices if in good condition, say £10 to £12 used and £30 or more for mint. Entires were difficult, and I never saw strips or blocks on the London market.

½d Value. Singles were easy except for the ribbed papers in good condition. Strips and blocks did come on the market.

PERFORATED VALUES

½d Value. Not difficult, either mint or used.

3d Value. Used singles not hard, but pairs or strips were very hard indeed. I had a strip of 3 in my collection and have never seen a block.

6d Value. Two shades. Hard to get well centred. Pairs or even singles on entire were hard to get, and I have never seen a strip or block.

- (b) Lines of research, 25 years ago.

All the values except the 6d had re-entries or other true plate varieties. We managed to plate some of them, but by no means all. Mr. Lichtenstein possessed complete proof sheets of all the values, but we had never seen them.

Boggs, in his recent book, gives, I think, the plate position of every known variety and, as a guess, I think he must have got his information from Mr. Lichtenstein's proof sheets.

Other lines of research were to date the use of the various papers, study the cracked plate variety on the 3d value, and date the advent of the plate imprint.

- (c) Rarities not always recognised as such.

I only want to add one to those already mentioned in my 1949 address. The 6d on very thick soft wove paper (SG 17) nearly always comes in a dull, drab shade. I have seen copies in a brilliant shade with the red part of the pigment very evident—such copies are rarities.

I think that the red constituent in this colour mixture did not withstand exposure to light, and consequently few brilliant shades now exist.

(NOTE.—In the subsequent discussion, Mr. Stanley Godden drew attention to the rarity of the 3d value on laid paper in superb mint condition).

1859 CENTS ISSUE

- (a) Prices and availability, 25 years ago.

Used singles of the 1c and 5c fetched from 1/- to 2/6 each, 10c and 12½c from 7/6 to 10/- each (except the 10c black-brown at £3 to £5), the 2c and 17c from 12/6 to 17/6 each.

Mint were more difficult except for the 1c and 2c. Entirets could be got, the 2c being the hardest, then the 10c and 17c, then the 12½c, but the 1c and 5c were easy to get.

Blocks.—10c very difficult; 1c, 2c, 5c and 12½c difficult; the 17c much easier. Several used blocks of the 17c were sold at auction for about £30 for a block of 8.

- (b) Lines of research, 25 years ago.

The 1c has a few true plate varieties, but the 2c has none, and is of little interest to the research student. All the other values afforded a tremendous scope, especially the 5c value. Calder, Lees-Jones and myself were busily employed for many years trying to determine the number of plates of the 5c, and the shades, papers, printings, perforations, and re-entries of the 5c, 10c, 12½c, and 17c.

- (c) Anomalies in comparative pricing in S.G. catalogue, 1953.

In respect of the 10c, except for the black-brown, Gibbons prices all the other shades at about the same value. I do not blame the publishers; they could hardly be expected to cater for all of the 36 printings. At the same time, specialists should realise that some of the early printings on slightly thicker paper, with perf. 11¼ badly cut out by the perforating machine, are equally as rare as the black-brown shade. The only concrete suggestion I have is that the 10c bright red-purple S.G. 38 used is priced too high in comparison with S.G. 34 to 37 inclusive. This is by far the commonest shade and covered the whole of the last four printings, which means that 1,400,000 in this shade were issued to postmasters out of a total of 5,800,000 for the whole of the 10c value (all printings).

- (d) Special points (in addition to 1949).

(i) In determining the 10c black-brown S.G. 35, the colour you must have in mind is chocolate (plain not milk)!—medium paper and perf. $11\frac{3}{4}$. I have seen something approaching the same shade on the ordinary thinner paper, but I have never felt quite happy about it as an early printing.

(ii) Remember that the early printings were perf. $11\frac{3}{4}$, the middle printings perf. $11\frac{3}{4}$ x 12, and the late printing perf. 12. One quarter on a perforation gauge is not much and mistakes can be made. I always checked my perforations by direct comparison, putting one stamp over another as follows:—I got a 10c bright red-purple (mentioned above) which had a clear perf. 12 all around, and I then used it to check the perforation of all other 10c by placing it over or at the side of another stamp and directly comparing the actual perforations.

1868 LARGE CENT ISSUE

(Although I discussed most of the points raised in my 1949 article, they will not be repeated here. Hence my additional remarks, given below, may appear to be scanty).

- (a) Prices and availability, 25 years ago.

Used singles except for the 15c on thin crisp paper were available in quantity. The 3c used could be bought for 1/6 to 2/-, and the other values at prices ranging from 3/- to 10/-. Except on the $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 6c and 15c, the "Bothwell" watermark was easy to get.

Pairs and strips were harder, but blocks used or unused of all values except the $\frac{1}{2}$ c and the Ottawa shades of the 15c (SG 67 and 68) hardly ever came on the market. I had large mint blocks of the 2c, 3c and $12\frac{1}{2}$ c values, and these are now in the Lees-Jones collection. I also had a complete sheet of the $\frac{1}{2}$ c and another of the 15c Ottawa printing.

The 1c on Laid was rare, but the 3c on Laid fairly common.

- (b) Research work, 25 years ago.

We did a lot of research in finding re-entries and other true plate varieties on the $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 2c, 6c and $12\frac{1}{2}$ c values. The 15c script watermark was then only known to very few specialists, and I collected between 5 and 10 copies by inspecting the muddy shades, mostly perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 12.

- (c) Special points (in addition to my 1949 article).

(i) Gibbons, in his 1953 catalogue, has included the 15c with script watermark perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 12. He has erased his previous inclusion of the script watermark perf. 12. This is incorrect. I did possess copies with script watermark perf. 12, but they are comparatively far rarer than the perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 variety.

(ii) The 15c (only one plate) No. 10 on sheet can be distinguished by a cluster of dots near the S.E. corner. I believe that Boggs states that this did not appear in the early printings. I am showing you tonight a copy of this variety belonging to Mr. Stanley Godden on a printing which I estimate was in use at Post Offices between 1870 and 1872 (Thicker paper and a rather bright purple shade).

SMALL CENTS ISSUE

(Again scanty as my 1949 remarks are not repeated).

- (a) Prices and availability, 25 years ago.

The 1c and 3c values could be bought in bulk, mostly unpicked lots with a good proportion of Montreal prints, at a price of 1d per stamp or less. The 2c could also be bought in bulk, but not so often. The 5c and

6c were easy, but seldom in bulk. The $\frac{1}{2}$ c was common, but the 10c was never available in such large quantities as the other values.

(b) Lines of research, 25 years ago.

We discovered most of the re-entries on the 2c and 6c values now catalogued by Boggs. The $\frac{1}{2}$ c plate is full of re-entry. We also discovered the $12\frac{1}{2}$ perforation variety on the 3c value. By dint of the examination of many thousands of the 1c, 2c and 3c values, we learnt how to distinguish a Montreal print from an Ottawa print almost at sight in 99 cases out of 100.

(c) Anomalies in comparative pricing in S.G., 1953.

(i) To me the pricing of the 6c pale chestnut shade (SG 109) at 15/- for a used copy appears fantastic. I would much prefer to possess a used copy of the 3c Rose-carmine 1888/89 (SG 105) at 16/-, even though we only used to pay 1/- to 1/6 for this 3c shade.

(ii) The 10c pale lilac-magenta perf. 12 MINT (SG 89) is priced at 95/-, whereas the same shade perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 (SG 98) is priced mint at £18. The used prices are 25/- and 65/- respectively. In my experience the one perf. is as rare as the other, for this particular shade, which was used circa 1874/1879, and about 50% of the issued stamps were perf. 12.

(iii) All the perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 of this issue are, in my opinion comparatively over-valued.

In conclusion I would like to thank Messrs. Baresch, Clougher, Frank and Stanley Godden (put in alphabetical order!) for their kindness in loaning material to show you this evening.

LARGE CENTS—PERFORATION $11\frac{3}{4}$ x 12

In our issue dated October, 1949, R. W. T. Lees-Jones wrote about the fact that though this perforation can be found on the $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 5c and 15c values, only one copy of the $12\frac{1}{2}$ c with this perforation had so far come to light and required corroboration. This is actually the perforation catalogued by Gibbons as perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 12, and if the perforation of the $12\frac{1}{2}$ c in the class could be confirmed, then it should be given catalogue status.

This seed, sown over three years ago, has now produced results. We received the following letter from Mr. G. A. Williamson (636):—

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

As you know I am a new member and have been slowly but surely reading all the back numbers of *Maple Leaves* you recently sent me. In the October 1949 issue on page 16 there is a note on the $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 12. No-one appears, according to the *Journal*, to have written to you about this. I have one which so measures by Instanta gauge—I should say deep or dull blue, postmark segmented cork with no date, seems a reasonably stout paper. Should I send the stamp to Mr. Lees-Jones? (We told him "Yes."—Editor).

Yours sincerely,

G. A. WILLIAMSON (636)

On writing to Mr. Lees-Jones, Mr. Williamson received the following reply:—

DEAR MR. WILLIAMSON,

Very many thanks for your kind letter, and also for enclosing for my inspection your copy of Canada 1868 $12\frac{1}{2}$ c perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 12. I have checked my copy with yours, top to top, base to base, etc., and find them identical. Congratulations upon finding a confirmatory copy. Almost by the same post I had a letter of another copy found in London. This is all very good news, and I think they should be good.

I am very happy at long last to have confirmation of my old find—another step in the right direction. I still think there is a field for more "finds" and research in the '68s. Most of the finds emanate from this side of the Atlantic. I hope you will pass your news to the *Maple Leaves*.

Again my thanks for the view of your copy and trust the future will disclose more Canadian finds.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

R. W. T. LEES-JONES.

P.S.—Calder settled my copy in about 1935. It's been a long time for another to turn up.

This seems to us to be the confirmation of birth of a new Canadian rarity, the finding of which may well eclipse the famous Indian Red perf 12½. Three copies of this stamp are now known. Come on, you members—how many have you got in your albums shyly reposing as the normal? By the way, Mr. Williamson tells us that his copy is exceedingly well centred. We should mention that he is a new member,

and immediately asked for a complete series of Maple Leaves, right back to the beginning. These cost him in the region of £2 10s. (however many it was at 2/- a time), but he's been hard at work going through them and checking up his own material with the information recorded over our six years. That's the way to find things, and we extend our heartiest congratulations to Mr. Williamson and hope he finds lots more of exciting things.

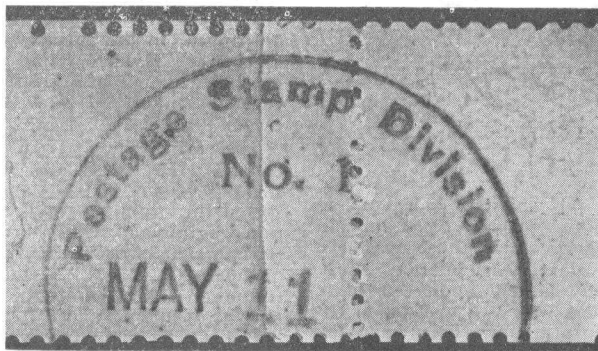
THE PROVISIONAL COIL STAMPS OF 1915

By THE EDITOR

In 1915, either for urgent demands which could not otherwise be supplied, or for experimental purposes coils of stamps were made which were perforated 12 **all round**, presumably from ordinary sheets of stamps instead of from specially printed material. These coils are, of course, indistinguishable when normally used, but can be identified in the paste-up pair, which carries a hand-stamp marking on the back

"Postage Stamp Branch, May 11, 1915, P.O.D." in three lines, framed.

BOGGS—1945—p 377. Coils. Stamps in coils or rolls of 500 were supplied at .06 over face value to cover cost of winding. In addition to the regularly issued coils an experimental coil was made from 2c. ordinary sheet **torn** in strips of 10 and pasted endwise together. Since they were perforated all around they can only be distin-



over the paste-up. The only markings of this kind which I have seen is the one here depicted, which, incidentally, is the one illustrated in Boggs, and is identical with the one in the collection of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, and with the one in my own collection.

Now let me quote the authorities on this matter.

JARRETT—1929—p 90. 2c. Rose-red Coils, Perf. 12 All Around. There being no supply of the specially perforated sheets which are cut up for coils, an urgent demand necessitated calling into use the current 2c. Rose-red stamp in ordinary Post Office sheets, these being torn into vertical strips and pasted up for coils. About 18,000 rolls were made up, according to figures supplied by Mr. Frederick T. Norris. Mr. Norris happened to be in the Department when these were being made up, and, realising that there was nothing to distinguish them as coils, he had them stamped over the "paste-up" on a number of strips. This stamp is in violet, and reads

guished in paste-up strips on the back of which is a rectangular handstamp in violet "Postage Stamp Branch—May 11, 1915—P.O.D." Other types of handstamps are known, but these might be called "re-issues." (Boggs then provides an illustration similar to that above, except that the pair he illustrates shows two blotches of ink instead of "No. 1"—and with the caption "Fig. 17. 'Re-issue' of 1915 Coil.")

Is there any better documentation of these coils? Is the so-called original in existence, and can we have an illustration? Is it not strange that Boggs, with access to nearly everything, had to illustrate the re-issue and not the original? And that of six or seven copies seen by the writer, all have been of the re-issue type? And that even the R.P.S.L. copy, given, I believe, by Mr. Lees-Jones, is of this type? And can we have some information about the "other types of handstamps" which Boggs mentions?

Further information on this mystery is eagerly awaited.

DOUBLE CIRCLE POSTMARK — DATA WANTED

I am in need of data in tracing form of these places in Upper or Lower Canada in double circle form, that started in 1829. Even one will help, and the owner can feel assured that he also has a rarity.

These offices: Baie de Chaleur, Barriston, Boucherville, Cap Sante, Cascades, Chateau Richer, Churchville U.C., Compton, Cooksville, Dundee, Dunham, Etobicoke, Furnace Falls, Hereford, Hope, Inverness, Kil-marnock, Milford, Moulinette, Murray, New Carlisle, Osnabruck, Perce L.C., Portland, Portneuf, Point Olivier, Potton, Russelltown, Seymour West, Vankleekhill, Varennes, Vercheres, Way's Mills, Williams-

town.

These places may have an earlier round (no outer circle line) or a straight line, in which case the data will be even more desirable.

I do not need the "part double circles" that started in 1839, well illustrated by the QUEBEC L.C. in January Maple Leaves, back page ad. of H. E. Wingfield, on a wonderful bisect cover.

Give size of both circles, color, and trace, as tracing will double check on type style and spelling, as spelling varies.—FRANK W. CAMPBELL, 1132 Pinchurst, Royal Oak, Michigan, Member No. 179.

MORE LIGHT ON A "VANISHED VILLAGE"

By P. MARSDEN, 392



We, who, in this country, endeavour to study the various phases of Canadian philately and particularly those who are interested in postal history matters, must, of necessity, rely largely upon our more fortunate brothers who live in Canada for much of our information. They have the material, relics and opportunities which naturally accrue to those who live "on the spot."

Some time ago there came into my possession a pre-stamp cover of the 1843 period, which at first appeared to have no particular merit. It was, however, to raise a strange problem, the solution of which has just come to light as a result of an article in B.N.A. Topics.

This cover was apparently from a small place in Upper Canada and was addressed to Arthur Jones Esq., Killnearrick House, Delganny, Ireland, via Halifax, in an educated handwriting; and was rated with the usual 1/2 in manuscript in black ink, the correct unpaid trans Atlantic rate for that period. The writer, a lady and sister to Arthur Jones, signed herself C. Battersby, and wrote the letter on 5th August, 1843.

The problem set by the letter was this: the name of the village does not appear in the Official List of Post Offices, 1840, as set out in Boggs handbook p.561. Nor does Boggs mention it in his lists of Provincial Post Office Cancellations pp. 574-

576. Although the post-mark is Boggs type IV with serified letters as c-f. The place appears to be unknown to Boggs, and is not mentioned in any of the lists in Dr. Holmes' hand-book. Again, the name does not appear in the gazetteer of a very large atlas of 1911 which I find useful for tracing place names as it lists places of only few inhabitants. I was thus confronted by an impasse.

The article in "Topics" 10, 3; 79 (March 1953) by Lt.-Col. L. W. Sharpe, E.D., Q.C. entitled "Vanished Village" solved the problem, for the place in question was Indiana, U.C. For the benefit of those members of this Society who are not members of B.N.A.P.S. the following information taken from the above source may be of interest and will show how it was that this place name has evaded the records.

Indiana, U.C. was situated on the banks of the Grand River about two miles north of the present village of Cayuga, on the Caledonian Cayuga Road. It was founded in the early 1800's, the origin of the name Indiana and who was responsible for its foundation are unrecorded. However, the place was a growing pioneer village in 1832; by about 1845 Indiana was a thriving village of some six hundred inhabitants and more important than its neighbour Cayuga, which was but a cluster of a few houses. The village had its industries and was of importance because of its situation on the Grand River, a waterway between Brantford and Lake Erie used by the Grand River Navigation Co. The importance of Indiana began to decline with the advent of the railway which ran through Cayuga. Business slowly shifted from Indiana to Cayuga, which had become the County town. The railway rivalled the importance of the commercial waterway, which gradually but surely fell into disuse and disrepair. What finally completed the downfall of Indiana is not known, but it

appears that misfortune struck at the place, many of the inhabitants, who were of Irish origin, died, and it is possible that superstition drove the few remaining inhabitants away. Nothing, save a few relics of the past, remain to mark the spot to-day.

Lt.-Col. Sharpe mentions that he knows of an Indiana post mark of 11th Nov., 1844 owned by Vinnie Greene. The latest date noted by him being 20th Feb., 1875. Thus, it may be taken that a post office existed at Indiana, at least during the period Nov. 1844 to Feb. 1875. In spite of this considerable period Lt.-Col. Sharpe says that, "covers are scarce."

Were it not for the fact that the cover in my possession, has, in the light of the above information, added significance I would have hesitated to burden readers with these notes. It will be remembered

that my cover is dated 5th August, 1843, the date when the letter was written, and post marked at Indiana, U.C. 6th August, 1843, the date being in manuscript, and further attested by a Quebec L.C. receiving mark 12th August, 1843 and an Irish receiving mark 30th August, 1843. This cover thus anticipates the earliest noted by Lt.-Col. Sharpe by some fifteen months! A post office must thus have existed in Indiana at least at the beginning of August 1843. Can this be the earliest known cover from a "Vanished Village"?

I mention the names of the writer and the addressee in case they may possibly be of additional interest from the historic view point; from the address the connection with Southern Ireland is evident, Delganny being a small village near the east coast of Ireland in County Wicklow.

FORGED CANADIAN CANCELS

(Reprinted from the Surrey Federation Bulletin, edited by
Vernon A. Rowe, F.R.P.S.L.)

A member of our Federation has reported to us that on four recent occasions when he inspected dealers' stock books and auction lots he identified a number of forged cancellations on the earlier issues of Canada.

In three of these cases the forgeries were rather inexpertly done, i.e., the designs varied considerably from those known, the inking was inconsistent and on several copies traces could be seen from the re-

moved original ink obliterations. The fourth case was more dangerous, having been executed with great care by expert.

It must be the aim of all of us to try and trace the unscrupulous person making such forgeries, and should you have any doubtful copies or come into possession of any facts bearing on this matter, please communicate this promptly to the Hon. Secretary of the Federation.

1868 15 CENTS — THREE DOT VARIETY

By GEO. R. C. SEARLES, No. 176

In April Maple Leaves last year when I listed the varieties of the Large Heads, after the 15c Three Dot Variety I added "Late Ottawa Printing". At this time the copies I had seen had all been of the late printings, and it was generally accepted that this possible slight damage to the plate had occurred almost at the end of its use. I think it was the late Mr. Fred Aitchison who first recorded this variety—on the late Ottawa printing.

Shortly after my article appeared, the C.P.S. of G.B. held a gathering in London at the premises of the Society of Visiting Scientists. It was at this meeting that our good friend Mr. R. T. Bowman showed some of his superb Large Heads. He showed me two copies of the early 15c with the three dots. One copy was from the early print on the thin paper, beautifully cancelled dated "MONTREAL, OCT. 1, '69." The other was from the second printing, reddish purple on stout wove, again clearly cancelled "HAMILTON, APL. 6, '75."

After examining these two copies it appeared certain that this variety had existed

right through from the earliest printing—about 32 years.

Stanley Godden when visiting Glasgow passed on the information to Maple Leaves, see April issue page 148, that he saw for the first time the three dot variety on an early printing, this on the Reddish purple shade—thin paper; also that a Glasgow member had a similar variety.

In view of the fact that four copies are now known in the earliest printings, I feel that we can safely say that this variety can be found on all shades and printings of the 15c. After all these years of thinking that it could only be found on the last printing, it proves there is little that is final in philately.

It would be of great interest, at least to me, if all members would look through all their copies of the 15c. Large Head to see if they have a copy. Who has it on the Clear Deep Violet?

The position on the sheet is No. 10, and the variety is described as "a cluster of dots in the East margin—close to design—N.E. of the 5 in the S.E. figures 15."

FIVE CENTS REGISTRATION STAMP—PERF. 12 x 11½

By W. T. WHITE (529)

In a letter to Maple Leaves in April, 1952, Mr. G. R. C. Searles stated that as a result of considerable research covering thousands of copies, undertaken in conjunction with Mr. E. T. E. Lloyd, he estimated that of the 2c orange Registration stamp only five copies per 1,000 could be found perforated 12 x 11½. This definitely marks this stamp as a very scarce item.

I am unable to find that the existence of the 5 cents value in this perforation has ever been definitely recorded. It was always logical to assume it would exist as it was always likely that this gauge might occasionally have been brought into use for the other two values of the Registration stamps. These printings ran concurrently with those of the Small Queens issues in which this perforation is found to a limited extent. For the Registration stamps, the perforation would naturally be the other way round, the 12 perforation on the long side, and these would therefore come 12 x 11½ and not 11½ x 12.

I was able to report in B.N.A. Topics for April, 1953, that I had at last found a copy

with this perforation, and that any doubts as to the existence of the 5c green bearing a true 11½ x 12 perforation were now dispelled. Confirmation of this stamp has been forthcoming very rapidly after my statement was published, and B.N.A.P.S. members in North Dakota and in Vancouver have now produced confirmatory copies. I have so far only examined one of these two copies, and this I find identical with mine. They are in the light green shade, and gauge precisely 12 x 11½ by Gibbons "Instanta" gauge.

In view of the fact that specialists have always thought that this perforation should be in existence and, like Mr. E. T. E. Lloyd, have sought it diligently for many years, it is very remarkable that only at this late date have copies come to light—a proof of rarity at least. Now the hunt is really on further copies will, I feel sure, be brought to light, and I do not think for one moment they will all be found on my side of the Atlantic.

I shall be pleased to hear of any copies found on your side.

CANCELLATIONS AND POSTMARKS (6)

By L. BARESH (263)

In my notes of the January 1953 issue, wherein I discussed the two-ring numeral cancellations, I invited readers to communicate with me should they have in their possession any of the numbers on the Small Queens' issue, which I had not previously seen. As a result, the numbers 8, 19, 20, 31 and 51 have been reported to me, but as most of the letters came from Canada and, in consequence, I could not ask the owners to send the items to me; I could only personally verify number 8—in the possession of our Librarian, Mr. E. T. E. Lloyd—and number 20—owned by one of our Vice-Presidents, Mr. J. J. Bonar.

My notes in the April issue on the New Brunswick Grid numbers have also brought forth some interesting correspondence, and I propose dealing with this in the next issue, after having received Mr. Chadbourne's comments.

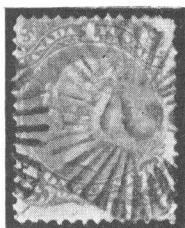
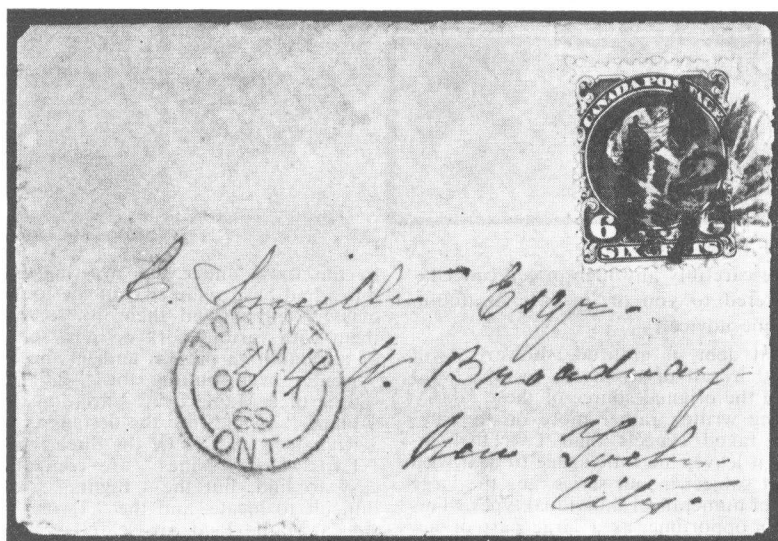
Another matter which may appropriately be dealt with in this column is the many faked cancellations which I have seen in recent months. Over the past few years I have occasionally seen a faked cancel, but this was always an isolated case. During the past four or five months, however, there has been a veritable spate of them turning up in several, to all appearances, unconnected places. The faker (or are there

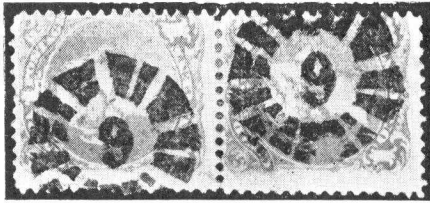
several of them?) seems to have gone into the business in a big way and a highly profitable one, judging by the prices which have been paid for some of these fakes.

His efforts seem to be concentrated on Crowns, Maple Leaves and coloured cancels. Most of the fakes were easy to detect for any of the following reasons:—

1. The original cancellation of the stamp—mostly pen-cancels—was not entirely erased, and traces of same could easily be found under a magnifying glass.
2. The original cancellation was removed with too much vigour, having a rubbed appearance, especially near and underneath the faked cancel.
3. The faked cancellation did not conform in design or measurements to known types.
4. The use of the wrong type of cancelling ink.
5. A known cancellation correctly executed on the wrong stamp, i.e., on an issue used during a period when it is known that this particular obliteration was not used.

This does by no means exhaust the methods of detecting fakes, and you will find other ways, provided you always





examine carefully any high-priced cancellation offered to you or, in case of doubt, seek some advice.

A real debt of gratitude, however, will be owed by all of us to the member who can find the original source of these fakes.

Having written rather more on the subject of faked cancels than I at first intended, it leaves me little space to deal with the next subject in our series, i.e., the large variety of numerals of individual types. This is rather opportune, as a large part of my "Small Cents" cancellations have been, and still are, wandering around the country for display and study by various C.P.S. groups.

One particular section of these fancy numerals applies specially to the "Large Queens" period, thus enabling me to show a few representative examples. They are the Toronto 2, the Ottawa 8 and the Kingston 9. In each case the number allocated

to the town under the two-ring numeral series had been retained, but the local postmasters embellished them by surrounding them with various cork designs, sometimes of an elaborate pattern and, in the case of Toronto, even putting the "2" in the setting of a Maple Leaf. Variations include a blank "2" cut into the design, as well as a Roman figure IX. Of the three types, and "Twos" and "Nines" are comparatively easy to find, but the "Eights" are more difficult to locate, and the "Twos" set inside a Maple Leaf are scarce.

As previously mentioned, these cancellations appear mainly on the "Large Queens" issue of the 1868 shades and papers, and to a much lesser extent on the first printings of the "Small Queens" 1c. and 3c. It is, therefore, a reasonable assumption that their use was limited to 1869 and 1870. One particular design of a clear cut (steel) "2" inside a cork pattern, however, is only known on the "Small Queens" issue.

BURRARD INLET T.P.O.

By L. F. GILLAM (568)

The Post Office at Burrard Inlet is one of the oldest in British Columbia. It was first listed in the Canadian Almanack of 1875, when it was housed in a store at Hasting's Mill. Today it is well-known to students of Canadian Postal History as the sole remaining Travelling Post Office which functions throughout the year, with a history as such dating back to the turn of the century.

Since 1920 the Post Office has operated on the "Scenic," a small passenger and merchant vessel owned by the Harbour Navigation Company of Vancouver, B.C. Every weekday in summer and thrice weekly in winter this squat blunt-nosed little-maid-of-all-work plies between the latter port and Wigwam Inn or Indian Arm. Although the distance between these terminal points is only some 20 miles, the circuitous nature of the route followed to permit calls at numerous settlements along the shores of the beautiful fiord-like waterway amounts in all to 55 miles.

For the majority of the inhabitants of these isolated communities, the "Scenic" is the only connecting link with the world

outside which, although it is not far distant, is virtually removed from them by the almost complete absence of roads and the mountainous nature of the terrain which rises abruptly from the shores of the inlet. To them the postman's knock, in the form of a peremptory blast on the little ship's siren, is an event of considerable importance, which only those who have experienced life in these lonely settlements can appreciate.

CANADA'S QUEEREST POST-OFFICE. From "The Vancouver Daily Province."

"If a letter with the postmark 'Burrard' turns up in your mail, you may search coast maps in vain for any community so labeled, but if you wander down to the Harbor Navigation Company's dock any Thursday morning in the year, you'll find the 'Burrard' post-office rocking gently at her moorings."

For "Burrard" is a boat named the "Scenic," and the duties of postman and of Captain are combined in John C. Anderson, who "pilots" the only post-office of its kind in Canada. For almost a quarter

of a century, he has brought the mail, three days a week in winter, and every day in summer, to a score of isolated bays and coves of Burrard Inlet, to Granite Falls and Jug Island, Scott Goldie, Cove Cliff, Coombes, Iron Bay, Twin Island, Orlohma Beach, Cosy Cove, Sunshine, and other centers whose names are heard once in a blue moon by their big neighbour, Vancouver. There hasn't been a mail-day in the last twenty-five years when the staunch

little 'Scenic' or one of her sister vessels on the Indian River run, failed to get through for inlet folk."

The Postmaster of Burrard is Capt. J. D. Stalker, appointed in 1920, when the service was already well established. It is he who postmarks the outgoing mail, in the Company's office. The mail is light now, far below the volume of years ago, "when the inlet quarries were running full blast, and when the Lake Buntzen power plant was being constructed."

CANADA'S FIRST LETTER SHEET

In *Maple Leaves* for April, Mr. R. J. Campkin wrote about the Canadian Pacific Railway Co's letter sheets. I can possibly add a little information as my two copies are dated 1894 and 1897.

The first is on stout WHITE laid paper and is the monthly statement for March 1894 dated April 28th, 1894. It is cancelled by a purple oval cancellor Montreal.

The second copy is possibly one of the last and is on stout PALE AZURE paper

dated March 27th, 1897, being the monthly statement for February, 1897. This is cancelled by the Montreal roller cancellation.

I have carefully measured the type and setting. It is identical in every respect.

When was the changeover from White to Pale Azure? If any members have any of these letter sheets dated between March 1894 and February 1897, it may be possible to fix the date exactly of when the changeover was made.

G. R. C. SEARLES.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

R.P.O. MATERIAL

DEAR SIR,—In recent correspondence with Mr. E. G. Davies (544) of Box 162, Lakeview P.O., Ontario, Canada, he mentioned that while in Toronto he lost his collection of 1939 Royal Train covers, postmarks and notes appertaining thereto. He is having to start again, and I wonder if any members would like to assist him, especially in the way of clippings, articles, etc.

I am sure that any assistance which any of us are able to give in this direction will be greatly appreciated.

C. F. GILLAM (568).

O.H.N. PERFIN

DEAR SIR,—That query in your January issue by Mr. Matthews was OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON, business unknown. You ought to have in the C.P.S. of G.B. Library the "Collectors Club Philatelist" Capex issue, which has these perfin in a wonderful article by Jephcott, and also, in the same issue, has invaluable pence issue "stuff."

FRANK W. CAMPBELL (179).

"INFORMATION WANTED"

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,—With reference to letter from Mr. R. F. Theeuwissen in April issue of *Maple Leaves*, I wish to advise that the Essay of the Canadian Republic Stamp is covered on page 136 of Jarrett's as follows:—

"An essay for a stamp of the intended new republic was prepared by a member of Louis Reil's cabinet, and is now, we understand, in the possession of the Catholic Hierarchy, St. Boniface, Man."

The one mentioned by Jarrett and one sold about 1st April by Gregory Mozian of New York up to now were supposedly the only two known. It is apparently a fairly valuable item as the one Mr. Mozian sold went for \$775.00.

With reference to the cancellation on the map stamp, it may be "Prince Albert."

Trusting this is of interest, I am,

Yours very truly,

C. P. DEVOLPI,

NEW ISSUES

DEAR SIR,—On page 123 (January) you mention making a photo from my Red Cross stamp. Do you as an Editor get the advance data sheet from the Canada Post Office Department about each new stamp?

It shows each stamp in a greatly enlarged shape, half-tone screen, but that is what the average American publication uses to illustrate new issues before they appear.

Odd, I at times find this advance P.O. sheet differs minutely from the finished stamp, having, say, the value in opposite corner even. I have not seen this noted in print in English publications.

FRANK W. CAMPBELL (179).

Editor's Note.—Yes, we get the advance data, but by surface mail often after the stamps are released to the public. And we much prefer a block made from the stamp than from this, usually peculiar looking, picture.

CLARKE CITY POSTMARK



DEAR SIR,—The above illustration compares the 1933 type with one in use in 1936. The 1936 type appears to be the former circular type modified by the addition of a (roughly) circular line under QUE., and an equally rough semi-circular line above Clarke City.

Is this another adaptation of a local postmaster in an attempt to give an old postmark a modern appearance?

C. F. GILLAM (568).

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,—In the course of a general letter from Frank W. Campbell, Michigan, U.S.A., he has submitted replies to several queries raised in April "Maple Leaves," and no doubt you will wish to give these publicity.

(1) ST. JOHN'S, NEW BRUNSWICK: Ship Letter, probably still exists in St. John's, New Brunswick. No known legal use for it as late as the Edwards. Paque-Bot takes its place. I think.

(2) MR THEEUWISSEN'S MAP STAMP: The Prince Albert cancel is likely a package marker at Prince Albert, Sask. which is quite a mail centre. Two other places of the same name exist in Ontario and Nova Scotia.

(3) *Riel* REBELLION ESSAY is a Manitoba affair, in my opinion, by the faker S. R. Taylor, who made stamps of different types for colleges, and to fit current affairs. If a wood cut it is Taylor's; if a litho it is not.

—Yours sincerely,

DAVID GARDNER.

OUR SECRETARY REPORTS

"FIVE HUNDRED! NOT OUT!"

With the cricket season well advanced and Summer coming, philatelic interest declines, to be re-awakened with the advent of the lengthening evenings as Autumn and the Convention approach. Meanwhile, however, the "Test" goes on! Not the "Test" which many will recall upon reading these words, but it is THE test; the test of time. For it is quite evident that the C.P.S. of G.B. is standing the test of time; and the score is now five hundred and two up, with membership still increasing at a steady rate.

In the April number of "Maple Leaves" it was reported that the membership of the Society stood at 489. Since then the following changes have taken place:—

April total	489	
New members... ..	17	
Resignations		2
Deaths		2
New total		502

So during this period the 500th member of the Society has been enrolled; the member with this distinction is No. 669, Mr. Charles McDonough of Philadelphia, U.S.A. To him we extend a particularly cordial welcome. We hope that he will remember with pride, in years to come, that he was our 500th member.

The way is now clear for our assault on the new peak to which our President, David Gardner, has pointed (no! not Everest!)—a membership of 750. Newly-printed forms of application for membership are now available on request.

Contact Members Beware !

Every new member of the Society receives a personal letter of welcome from the Secretary, in which he or she is advised of the name and address of the Contact Member within whose local Group area he or she resides. Those Contact Members who are able to give new members details of the local Group's activities may be sure that they will do much to cement the tie between the member and the main Society, and will appreciate that they will receive full co-operation from the Officers of the Society in their efforts to build up local Group activities. Elsewhere, it is hoped that efforts will be made to develop this valuable branch of the Society's activity, particularly in localities where no local Group exists as yet. Officers of the Society will be very pleased to hear from any member who feels able to inaugurate a new local Group in any area as yet not covered.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 31st MAY, 1953

NEW MEMBERS

- 655 VALENTINE, Donald M. C., 7, Trent Road, Worthing, Sussex. C.
 656 LOCKETT, Dr. John, 3, Church Road, Worthing, Sussex. C.
 657 JOHNSTON, Dr. Edward, 51, Drummond Road, Inverness, Scotland. C.N.B.
 658 INGLEBY, Basil W., 1, Jackman Avenue, Toronto, Ontario. C.CR—CL.
 659 LINIKER, Capt. J. E., 4, Cauldwell Close, Monkseaton, Whitley Bay, Northumberland. C.
 660 BATES, Ronald, 109, Acre Street, Lindley, Huddersfield, Yorks. C.
 661 CHILDS, Miss Marjorie, 149, Halifax Old Road, Huddersfield, Yorks. C.
 662 PEARSON, Donald, 59 Rodney Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham. CL.—CG., P.
 663 WOODS, James Edward, 51, The Gardens, East Dulwich, London, S.E.22. C.
 664 PARKINSON, W., P.O. Box 818, Windhoek, South West Africa. C.
 665 POWELL, Donald C., 16 Brancaster Lane, Purley, Surrey. C.
 666 BRISTOW, Anthony M., 26, Hillcrest, Monkseaton, Northumberland. C.
 667 BANFIELD, E. Arnold, Kings Castle, Oakville, Ontario, Canada. C.
 668 HARVEY, J. D. M., 27, The Chase, Stanmore, Middlesex. C.N.
 669 McDONOUGH, Charles, 3213, N. Howard Street, Philadelphia, 40, P.A., U.S.A. C.
 670 NEILL, John A., Ste. 1, 725, Royal Avenue, New Westminster, B.C., Canada. C.
 671 CHAPMAN, Major G. A. E., 387, Mariposa Avenue, Rockcliffe, Ottawa, Canada. C.R.2

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 635 HUTTON, Tom, R., 7, Great St. Thomas Apostle, Queen Street, E.C.4.
 63 NIXON, W. C., 5, Shrewsbury Park, Ballsbridge, Dublin, Eire.
 638 LAW, James, 63, Marmot Street, Toronto, 12, Ontario, Canada.
 268 SANDERS, H., 43, Bothnia House, Harford Street, Sepney Green, London, E.1.
 488 HURST, Peter J., Apt. 6, 4277, Western Avenue, Westmount, Montreal, Canada.

RESIGNATIONS

- 478 HENSMAN, Capt. Melville, D.S.O., R.N.
 532 LOUTIT, Mrs. V. H.

DEATHS

- 71 WRIGHT, D. C.
 556 DUFFIELD, W. C.

CORRECTIONS

- 241 McDOWELL, E. D., should read McDOWALL, E. D.
 393 MILLS, N. J., delete.

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