



MAPLE LEAVES

JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GT. BRITAIN

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to

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INTRODUCTION

The Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain had its origin in the years between the wars, when a number of enthusiasts for the stamps of Canada held little study meetings in Glasgow. In May, 1939, a meeting was convened outside Glasgow at which they formed themselves into what they then called the Scottish Canadian Study Circle. Alfred E. Stephenson ("Stevie") was its first President.

The circle became an expanding one and new members came from many areas, including England. An official bulletin was attempted at this time, mainly through the assistance of R. D. Gilmour. The activities ceased abruptly with the outbreak of war.

In 1945, letters were sent out to contact all old members, and the work of re-organising and rebuilding the "Circle" commenced. In 1946 a postal ballot resulted in a new constitution, a complete team of officers, and a new name—"The Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain."

A. Bruce Auckland was elected as the Hon. Editor of the proposed bulletin, and this made its first appearance in September, 1946. Although the Editor asked for suggestions for a name for the bulletin, the name he had adopted provisionally "Maple Leaves" has since remained unchanged. The first four issues were duplicated on quarto pages and were without cover or advertisements.

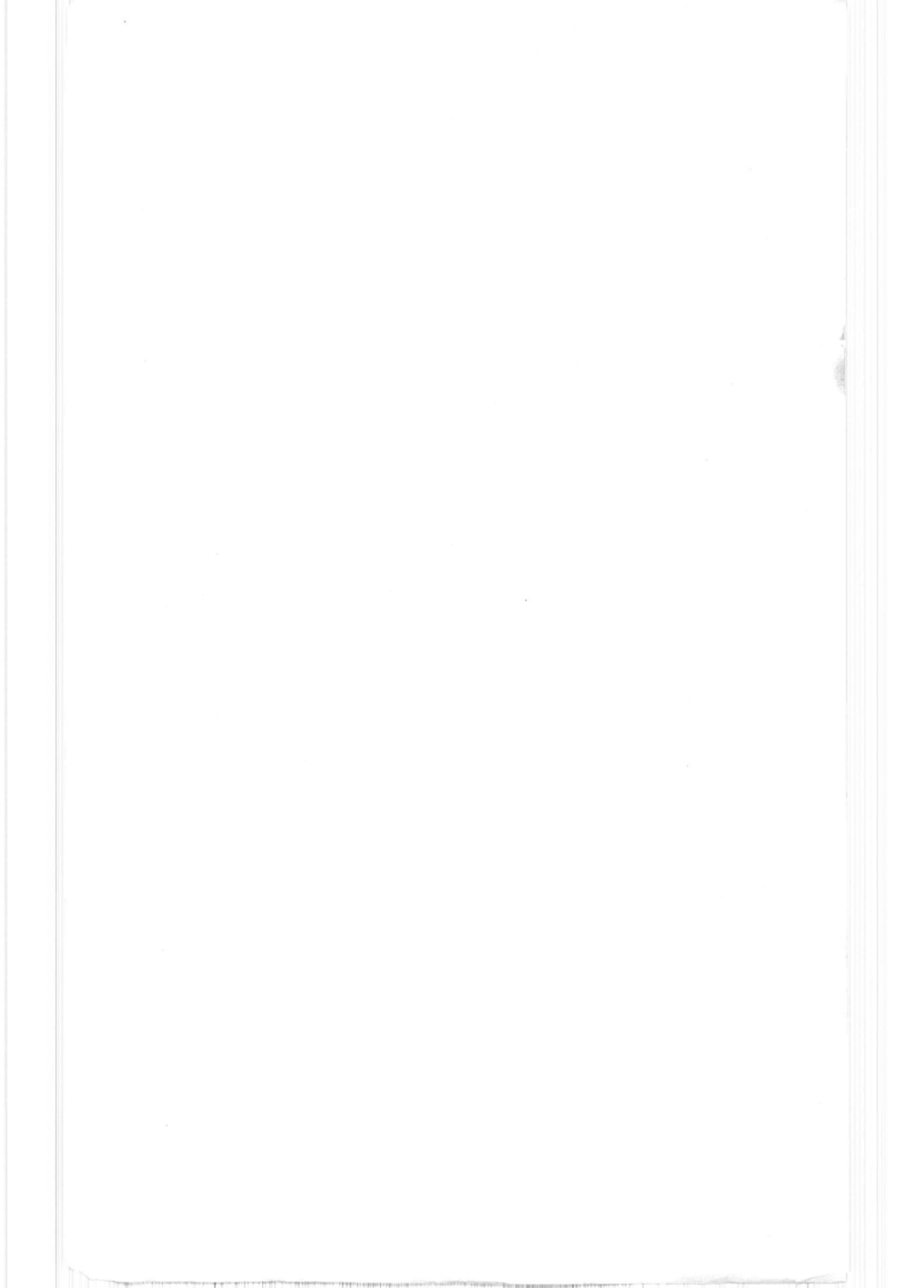
From Number 5 onwards, the "bulletin" became a "journal," with cover and advertisements, and was printed in similar form, size and style as it is today.

The reprinting of Numbers 1 to 4, which constituted the whole of Volume 1, has been undertaken for three reasons. Firstly, because the value of some of the contributions should not be lost. Secondly, to enable members having the whole series to be able to bind them into covers of uniform size. Thirdly, to allow the pages to be numbered so that a complete index of the whole of the issues to date can be prepared.

In presenting this reprint of Volume 1, may I remind the members of the Society of the debt we all owe to Bruce Auckland, without whose efforts we should have been immeasurably poorer. Not only did he start "Maple Leaves," but he edited and published the first 22 issues—five and a half years' work, hard work, on behalf of the Society. The Fellowship of the Society, conferred on him at Convention, Glasgow, 1953, was never more worthily bestowed. It was an award which gave pleasure to us all.

Whitstable.

F. T.
November, 1953.



MAPLE LEAVES

THE BULLETIN OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

No. 1

September, 1946

EDITORIAL

THE BULLETIN With this we commence a new venture which, we hope, is to your liking. Our previous notes were incorporated in Mr. Gilmour's G.O.G. Review, the last ones being in his September issue. On setting out on our own we must record our best thanks to Mr. Gilmour for his help and encouragement in the past and his good wishes for the future success of the Bulletins.

CONTENTS It is hoped that the Bulletin will be issued quarterly and that each issue will contain articles of real value as well as interest. A start has been made with a series of Notes on Canadian Postal History by our enthusiastic Canadian member, Mr. H. Buckland, and an article by our President.

OFFICE-BEARERS The result of the postal ballot was overwhelmingly for the proposed new constitution, and it has accordingly been adopted. The name of the Society is now the "Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain," and the office-bearers recommended by the provisional committee have been duly elected as follows:—

President : Mr. A. E. Stephenson.

Vice-President : Mr. D. Gardner. Hon. Secretary : Mr. Albert Smith.

Hon. Treasurer : Mr. H. B. Davie.

Hon. Exchange Secretary : Mr. A. E. Stephenson.

Hon. Editor : Mr. A. B. Auckland. Hon. Publicity Member : Mr. O. A. Fraser

Contact Members : Mr. John Anderson, Mr. F. W. Fairweather,

Mr. Stanley H. Godden, Mr. H. McNeill.

STUDY GROUPS Study Groups are now ready to start their new season's work, and will welcome additions to their numbers in each group. An Overseas group is being formed. This one will be difficult to organise, but Mr. Stanley Godden, already well known as a collector of "Canadians," has agreed to serve as Contact member for the group.

We should like to see our English members increase in numbers and get together in groups. When a sufficient number is forthcoming in each area a contact member should be appointed to write to the Secretary for advice and information.

SUBSCRIPTIONS Annual subscriptions of 5/- are now due and should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. H. B. Davie, 23, Lenzie Road, Stepps, by Glasgow. At the same time Proposals for Membership may be sent: the Treasurer will be glad to pass them on.

HOT NEWS News of the impending new issue of Canadian stamps was released to the Canadian Press on 1st August. All our Study Groups were informed by 3rd August of the denominations and designs. See page 2 for details.

THE NAME of the BULLETIN It was suggested that we should send this issue without a special title and to ask members to suggest one. The above name occurred to us, and we have adopted it provisionally. Any comments or other suggestions will be welcomed by

THE EDITOR.

THE NEW CANADIAN ISSUE

The stamps to be released at the principal Post Offices on 16th September, we are informed, will be—

- 8 cents brown, Eastern Canada Farm scene, Ontario.
- 10 cents olive-green, Great Bear Lake, showing scene of first pitch blend discoveries.
- 14 cents dark brown, Hydro-Electric Power Station, St. Maurice River, Quebec.
- 20 cents carbon blue, Combined Reaper and Harvester, Prairie Provinces.
- 50 cents green, Lumbering operations, British Columbia.
- 1 Dollar purple, New Train Ferry, with Canada geese in flight near Sudbury, Ontario.
- 17 cents, Air Mail and Special Delivery. The Arms of Canada with Laurel and Olive branches, symbolic of Victory and Peace.

COMING EVENTS

Displays of Canadian stamps will be given at the following Societies by C.P.S. Members during this quarter:—

- 11th Oct. Mr. A. E. Stephenson, to Kirkintilloch Philatelic Society.
Miners' Institute, Kirkintilloch—7.30 p.m.
- 21st Nov. Mr. C. W. Meredith, to Aberdeen Philatelic Society.
Oddfellows' Hall, 15, Belmont Street, Aberdeen—7.30 p.m.
- 3rd Dec. Mr. C. W. Meredith, to Scottish Philatelic Society.
Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 25, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh—7.30 p.m.
- 6th Dec. Mr. A. E. Stephenson, to Stirling Philatelic Society.
County Hotel, Stirling—7.30 p.m.

C.P.S. members wishing to attend these meetings will be welcomed by the inviting Societies.

The Postal History Society will be holding their Annual Conference at the Caledonian Hotel, Edinburgh, from 10th to 16th October.

C.P.S. members have been welcomed to the various meetings during the week.

STUDY GROUP PROGRAMMES on hand at present will cover the under-mentioned subjects during the coming season:—

- Dundee Group**—1. 1870 "Small Heads." 2. 1912/22 Issue.
- 3. 1897/98 "Maple and Numeral" Series.
- 4. The Postmarks of Canada. 5. 1915/17 War Tax Stamps.
- 6. True varieties and their causes. 7. Postal History of B.N.A.

Greenock Group—1. Study of the New Brunswick Seal Stamp.

2. Semi-Official Air Mails. Stamps and Covers.

3. Official Air Mails. Stamps and Covers.

4. Cuttings from the Philatelic Press on Canada.

5. 1897/98 "Maple and Numeral" Series.

ABERDEEN GROUP: A Meeting is soon to be called to arrange a programme. Members will be notified individually.

CANADIAN POSTAL HISTORY (Part 1)

by

HERBERT BUCKLAND, Toronto

(Member No. 26)

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

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

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

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

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

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

With the conclusion of peace in 1783 and the recognition of the independence of the United States, the question of re-establishing communication with Great Britain via the New York boat service was urged by Canadian merchants, but owing to rancour remaining from the war, there was considerable difficulty in effecting any satisfactory arrangement, and finally efforts were made to provide instead an improved service overland to Halifax, with a view to mails being forwarded by that route during the winter season, when navigation in the St. Lawrence was impossible. Canada undertook the portion of the route lying between Quebec and Fredericton, and the governments of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were to be responsible for their respective portions of the remainder. The British Government approved the action taken and agreed to endeavour to spare enough boats to make the mail service to and from this country of substantial benefit to the colonies, even though it must be irregular. In 1788 it was arranged that the packet boats running between Falmouth and New York should call at Halifax monthly between March and October, on both inward and outward voyages, but the winter mails had to go via New York until in 1790 arrangements were made to forward them from New York to Boston, and a steamer provided by the Government of Nova Scotia took them to Halifax from this point.

(To be continued)

Varieties

Have you seen these?

Silver Jubilee, 1935

1. 10 cents green. In half circle above "1910" a vertical coloured line cutting at centre.
Also a diagonal line cutting the white line surrounding the panel containing "Cents" to the right and below the lower curve of "S" of "Cents."
2. 10 cents green. Colour dash in lower curve of "C" in "Cents."
3. 13 cents blue. A diagonal line cuts the right portion of "5" in "1935."

THE "MAPLE AND NUMERAL" ISSUES 1897/98

A. E. STEPHENSON (Member C.P.S. of G.B.)

The General Issues of 1897/98 have always been a source of wonder to me, when looking through the albums of my fellow collectors. In nine out of ten cases I know what I am going to see before I open the book. Usually one finds a single stamp of each value of about half a dozen different values and nothing more. This is found often in the collections of people who have made a deep study of the "Small Heads" and then passed on to the study of the George V. 1912/22 series, but why this jump which misses out one of the most interesting sets Canada has issued? What is it that displeases collectors with these late Victorians? They are good looking in design and colour. They are not "Difficult" in the matter of cost or scarcity, they have a reasonable number of values to interest the collector, while the series abounds with matter for study, varieties and re-entries are legion.

The necessity for a new general issue of stamps in the Dominion arose in 1897, when the American Bank Note Co. made its reappearance in the B.N.A. field by taking over the contract for printing Canada's stamps for the Diamond Jubilee. This being a Commemorative issue, the country had, on the exhaustion of the Jubilee stamps, to revert to a general issue to replace the "Small Heads," the plates for which were in the hands of the old printers, the British American Bank Note Co.

The new printers prepared a series from a design built up round a photograph of the Queen taken by Downey of London at the time of her Diamond Jubilee.

The new design was composed of the picture of the Queen set in an Oval Scroll or frame. The frame was in solid colour bearing the words "Canada Postage" in the upper half and the value in words in the lower half. Fine horizontal parallel lines extended from the oval to the outer frame line and formed spandrels at each corner, each of which contained a small Maple Leaf from which the issue got its name. The outer frame consisted of one broad line all round.

The design and format were the same for all values, but a different colour was used for each value.

The new stamps had not been long in circulation when complaints came in that the values were not understood. This complaint was reasonable, when one reckons the large French-speaking population and the large number of immigrants in the Dominion who knew no English.

New printings were put on hand and the series repeated in general design, but the "Maple Leaf" was left out of the two bottom corners and replaced by small square tablets containing the value in figures.

These new printings have become known as the "Numeral" issue, but we should regard the "Maple Leaves" and "Numerals" as really one and the same series, just as we consider the George V. 1912 and 1922 series as one.

Die Proofs of the "Maple Leaves" exist in all values in the colours of issue with imprints F102 to F109, and of each value in the "Numerals" series in the issued colours with the imprints F110 to F117.

Plate Proofs were produced for the "Maple Leaves" in all values in the colours of issue except in the case of the 3 cent, which was in Orange, and the 8 cent, which was in Carmine. The "Numeral" Plate Proofs show the 2 cent in green, the 3 cent and 10 cent in carmine, the 20 cent in green, and the 50 cent in olive-green. The last value was not issued.

A study of the "Numerals" will show that four dies were used. These

dies are easily distinguished. The single broad frame line of the "Maple Leaves" is replaced in the "Numeral" Die 1 by four fine parallel lines all round. This die is found in the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5, 6 and 10 cent values. Die 2 has raised rather a controversy in the Canadian Philatelic Press, some schools of study holding that it is Die 1 retouched; other opinions maintain it is an entirely new die. The Die 2 takes the form of one broad line bounded by a fine line on each side. I have personally studied over one thousand specimens of this die under glass ranging from 8x up to the microscope 25 magnifications, and have not come across a specimen which would truly answer the description of a retouched die. I hold for the time being to the description "Die 2" for general purposes. Here is a good field for study—Is it a second die? If so, why was it necessary? Die 2 is found only in the 2 cent carmine.

Die 3, which consists of three fine parallel lines, is found only in the 7 cent value, while Die 4, used for the 8 cent and 20 cents, is composed of two heavy lines.

In the "Maple" series one plate was used for each of the values of $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents. Plates 1 to 4 were used for each of the 1 cent and 2 cents, the 3 cents Plates 1 to 6.

The Plates used for the "Numerals" were one plate for each of $\frac{1}{2}$, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 20 cent values. The 1 cent had Plates 1 to 8, the 2 cent Plates 1 to 12, 3 cent 1 to 6, and 5 cent 1 to 3. Plates 5 and 6 of both "Maples" and "Numerals" were used for the Provisional issue of 1899, 3 cents carmine over-printed 2 cents.

Except in the case of the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent value the Post Office sheets were printed in panes of 100 subjects, the imprint appearing above the 5th and 6th stamp of the top row. In the case of the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent "Maple," Dr. Alfred Whitehead of Montreal reports the first printing of Printed sheets of 200 subjects with the imprint coming above the 10th and 11th stamps of top row, the sheets being then broken up into two Post Office sheets of 100 stamps. The Margin Imprint was thus broken, and in subsequent printings the plate was corrected to show the imprint appearing above the 5th and 6th stamp of each Post Office sheet, or pane of 100 subjects.

While on the subject of printing, it is astonishing, considering the short life of the series, the amazing number of retouches to be found chiefly in the frame lines and the number of re-entries over corrected faulty "rocking in." This feature is surprising from a firm like the American Bank Note Co., which had been at the stamp printing game for so long. The paper on which this series was printed was a white wove, with the exception of the 5 cents value, which was printed on Blue paper, though varieties of this value may be found on bluish tinted white paper.

It was found also that certain minor varieties appeared in the size of the stamp, caused by uneven shrinkage of the paper when drying after printing. These variations are small and should not be confused with varieties in size common in the "Small Heads," which were caused by uneven punching of the line perforating machine. All the stamps of these series were perforated 12 all round except the 2 cent carmine, which may be found part perf. 12 x imperf., these coming from the first booklet printings introduced in June 1900 and now at a premium among Canadian stamps. Most values may be found imperf. all round in pairs and blocks.

When the new issue was introduced, the various values of the "Small Heads" issue were repeated, but the colours in some cases were changed. These colour changes open up a new phase in Canadian printing. From this period one gets a definite colour clinging to a definite value. We do not get the multiplicity of major shades we got, say with the 1, 3 and 10 cent "Small Heads" or the 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 15 cent "Large Heads." We certainly get a number of shades

in the 1912/27 issue, but they are minor in comparison with those of the earlier days. We can safely say that by the end of the century we had entered a new era of definite colours for definite values, which was broken only by the Universal Postal Union and not by the vagaries of printers.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 cent stamps continued in their old colours, while the 1, 3, 5 and 10 cents, changed for the Jubilee Issue, continued in their altered colours. The 2 cent value, however, changed to purple and the 8 cent to orange.

With the advent of the Imperial Penny Post and new rates for internal postage, in 1898 a change took place. First, the now redundant 3 cent carmine stamps of both "Maple" and "Numeral" series were overprinted "2 Cents" provisionally, and in August 1899 the 2 cent value appeared in the new colour of carmine. Later a 7 cent value was required and was issued for sale in 1902, while the 3, 6 and 8 cent values all dropped out of use not to reappear for some years.

CHECK LIST of the "Maple Leaf" and "Numeral" issue.

Printed in sheets of 100 subjects, white wove paper, perforated 12 all round, unless otherwise stated.

"Maple Leaf" Series

- $\frac{1}{2}$ cent black. Issued Nov. 1897, number issued 2,000,000. Plate 1.
Varieties : 1. Re-entry in top right corner, inside frame line, shows vertical line in white space between background and frame line.
2. Re-entry. Doubling in top right side of stamp, veins of Maple Leaf and on lower outside frame and horizontal shading lower corner.
3. Re-entry. Lower and Upper frame, "Tag" of "Postage" and "Hal" and "N" of "Half Cent" also show signs of doubling.
4. The oval base of bust doubled. 5. Various frame line re-cuts.
- 1 cent green. Issued Dec. 1897, number issued 34,000,000. Plates 1 to 4.
Varieties : 1. Imperf. all round. 2. Re-entry. Doubling of veins of both bottom Maple leaves and on horizontal lines at bottom right of shading and outer frame.
- 2 cent Purple. Issued Dec. 1897, number issued 12,000,000. Plates 1 to 4.
Varieties : 1. Imperf. all round.
- 3 cents carmine. Issued Jan. 1898, number issued 44,000,000. Plates 1 to 6.
Variety : White smear in oval before "T" of "Three."
- 5 cent, blue on blue paper. Issued Dec. 1897. Plate 1.
Variety : Bent frame line, top right side.
- 6 cent brown. Issued Dec. 1897, number issued 500,000. Plate 1.
Variety : Retouch, extended line breaking away from line below "C" of "Cent" and extending beyond "N."
- 8 cent orange. Issued Jan. 1898, number issued 1,400,000. Plate 1.
Variety : Imperf. all round.
- 10 cents brownish-purple. Issued Jan. 1898, number issued 500,000. Plate 1.

"Numeral" Series

- $\frac{1}{2}$ cent black. Issued June, 1898, Die 1, Plate 1.
Varieties : 1. Toned Paper. 2. Imperf. all round. 3. Grey-black.
- 1 cent green. Issued June, 1898, Die 1, Plates 1 to 8.
Variety : Re-entry lines in left value tablet and "2."

2 cents purple. Issued Sept., 1898, Die 1.
 2 cents carmine. Issued Aug., 1899, Dies 1 and 2 }

Plates 1 to 8.

Varieties :

1. Imperf. all round, both colours Die 1.
 2. Part imperf. carmine only, Die 2.
 3. Re-entry, strong doubling of lower part of stamp and horizontal tablet lines doubled, also frame line and numeral.
 4. Vertical lines at lower left corner doubled.
 5. Horizontal shading and top frame doubled at top right corner.
 6. Horizontal lines top left and vertical lines bottom left doubled.
 7. Right outer frame line at top and veins of leaf, also top right corner doubled.
 8. Horizontal line bottom of tablet and bottom frame doubled in corner.
 9. Vertical frame and tablet lines, lower left corner and horizontal bottom frame lines lower right corner doubled.
 10. Doubling of right tablet and frame line.
 11. Line of colour through top of left "2."
 12. Right vertical line left tablet broken between 2nd and 3rd horizontal shading lines.
 13. Right vertical line right tablet extends below base of tablet.
 14. Short extra line on right side of frame, Die 2.
 15. Base line of stamp doubled left side, Die 1.
 16. Extra line outside frame and tablet line doubled left side.
 17. Line at top of stamp doubled, Die 1.
 18. As 17, but in Die 2.
 19. Doubling under right tablet, also doubling of "2." Die 1.
 20. Broken frame, centre right, Die 2.
- 3 cent carmine. Issued June, 1899, Die 1, Plates 1 to 6.
 Varieties : Re-entry. Value tablets and horizontal lines of shading at bottom doubled.
- 5 cents blue on blue paper. Issued July, 1899, Die 1, Plates 1 to 3.
 Varieties : 1. Slate blue on blue paper. 2. Blue on bluish tinted paper.
 3. Imperf. all round.
- 6 cents brown. Issued Sept., 1898, Die 1, Plate 1.
 Variety : Imperf. all round.
- 7 cents greenish yellow. Issued Dec., 1902, Die 3, Plate 1.
 Variety : Imperf. all round, no gum.
- 8 cents orange. Issued Oct., 1898, Die 4, Plate 1.
 Variety : Imperf. all round.
- 10 cents brown-purple. Issued Nov., 1898, Die 1, Plate 1.
 Variety : Imperf all round.
- 20 cents olive green. Issued Dec., 1900, Die 4, Plate 1.
 Variety : Imperf. all round, no gum.
- Provisional 2 cents on 3 cents carmine "Maple." Issued July, 1899.
 Variety : Overprint inverted.
- Provisional 2 cents on 3 cents carmine "Numeral." Issued July, 1899, Die 1.
 Variety : Overprint inverted.

MAPLE LEAVES

THE BULLETIN OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

No. 2

December, 1946

NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE BULLETIN It was gratifying to learn that the first number of "Maple Leaves" had been so well received both by members and by the philatelic press. To keep up the standard the continued help of members will be necessary. Members who are specialists in particular issues of any part of B.N.A. or those who, though not specialists, may nevertheless have something interesting to say about the stamps, postmarks or postal history of B.N.A. are invited to send their articles or notes to the Editor for inclusion in later Bulletins.

MEMBERSHIP of the SOCIETY The office-bearers are pleased to record that membership has now passed the hundred mark. New members will be welcomed. It is emphasised that membership is not limited to specialists, but is open to all who are interested in B.N.A. collecting, whether they class themselves as beginners or specialists or of the large number between these groups.

STUDY GROUPS Additional contact members have been appointed since the issue of the last Bulletin. These are:—**London and District**: Mr. Nugent M. Clougher, 26 Craven Street, London, W.C.2. **Sussex and Kent**: Mr. J. C. Cartwright, 53 Madeira Park, Tunbridge Wells, Kent. **Midlands**: Mr. H. S. Hughes, 37 Rocky Lane, Perry Barr, Birmingham, 22B. The office-bearers hope that members will soon be in touch with their contact member and form as a group. Mr. Clifford Aikins, 45 Armstrong Avenue, Toronto, has kindly consented to act as contact member for our members in Canada.

Overseas "Group" (excluding Canada). When Mr. S. Godden took over the duty of contact member for the overseas members we could not judge of what it would consist. We are already assured, however, that the duty will not be a sinecure, as members have come forward from Austria to U.S.A.

LIBRARY and REFERENCE INDEX It has been decided to form a Society Library and Reference Index, and Mr. F. H. Fairweather, Struan Place, Newport, Fife, has been persuaded to act as Librarian. It will, of course, be some time before it is possible to get sufficient material together to have it functioning as desired. In the meantime Mr. Fairweather will be pleased to hear from any members who have books or press cuttings relating to B.N.A. philatelic matters that they wish to present or lend to the library. It is appreciated that there may not be many books available, but any press cuttings, however small, will be useful in the compilation of the Reference Index.

EXCHANGE SECTION The difficulty, owing to currency restrictions, in obtaining supplies of stamps from Canada and the heavy purchases from the packets by the largely increased membership, have combined to reduce the quantity of packet material to a low level. To maintain the packet it will be necessary to obtain many new contributors, and the Exchange Secretary is most anxious for them to send material for the packet to him as soon as possible.

Send to Mr. A. E. Stephenson, 32 Hillview Crescent, Edinburgh, 12.

COMING EVENTS Displays of Canadian stamps will be given at the following Societies by C.P.S. members:—

3rd December—Mr. C. W. Meredith at Scottish Philatelic Society.

6th December—Mr. A. E. Stephenson at Stirling Philatelic Society.

7th January— do. at Glasgow Philatelic Society.

The Editor will be glad to receive notes from other members who are to give B.N.A. displays.

A series of Travel Talks and a Course of Lectures on Canada are to be given by Mr. Nugent M. Clougher, F.R.G.S., at the City Literary Institute, Stukely Street, Drury Lane, London, W.C.2., between 11th November, 1946, and 25th March, 1947. Particular attention is drawn to the section "A Philatelist with Cinema and Camera" on 9th, 11th, 12th and 13th December, but a leaflet giving details of the whole series can be obtained either from Mr. Clougher or the Secretary.

SUBSCRIPTIONS The annual subscription of 5/- was due on 1st October. Will members who have not already sent it please remit to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. H. B. Davie, 23 Lenzie Road, Stepps, Glasgow, or include it with Exchange Packet Advice Slip to the Exchange Secretary.

VARIETIES Have you seen these?

The fifty cent Parliament Buildings (S.G.350) Re-entry through "Canada" at the bottom of the letters, particularly 'ANAD.'

The three cent Newfoundland 1938 (S.G.269) with two small dashes in the 'A' of "Newfoundland."

Canada Silver Jubilee one cent with line through '1935.'

The two cent George V overprinted with bars obliterating the value tablets and surcharged '3.' (S.G.314) variety with bent top bar and another variety with defective lower curve of '3.'

The three cent Jacques Cartier with variety known as a "sabre mark" on the cheek of the sailor in the lower central position, and another showing a blob of colour behind Cartier's head.

AIRMAIL VARIETIES

A variety occurs in the 5 cent Air stamp of 1928. It consists of a flaw on the left breast of the winged figure on the left of the design. It is constant in stamp No. 4, upper right pane on sheets from Plate 2. It is repeated again in the overprinted issue, 6 cents on 5 cents, of 1932.

**THE LARGE AND SMALL CENTS ISSUES
OF 1868-1897**

by

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. E. R. DICKSON, C.M.G., C.I.E.
Member No. 62

Among the most interesting classes of stamps are those where the same type or design has been in use for a prolonged period, but where the life history can be divided into successive stages or groups, each recognisable by distinctive characteristics. The extent to which the Large and Small Cents issues of Canada come within this interesting category is becoming more and more realised.

Howe's standard work on Canada, with its full statistics and very fine plates, hardly touches on this feature at all. It is to the labours of philatelists like Gerald Firth, and later Brigadier Studd that we owe the information on which these notes are based. It was Brigadier Studd who sorted out large numbers of these stamps according to dated postmarks. The "Large Cents" and "Small Cents" issues are dealt with together for, as will be seen, they interlock in their groupings and so, in reality, form parts of one connected whole.

The distinctive features by which it is possible to divide these issues into chronological groups are (i) paper, (ii) perforation, (iii) gum, and (iv) certain guide marks brought to notice by Brigadier Studd. The first two may be regarded as the principal, and the last two as subsidiary features. These will now be referred to in turn.

PAPER

There were four classes of paper which were used in sequence, as follows:—

Paper (i) 1868. The earliest paper used was thin, crisp, toned and semi-transparent. The rough surface of this paper gives a slightly blurred appearance to the impression. It generally shows a horizontal or vertical mesh.

Paper (ii) 1868-1875. Paper of good quality, smooth surfaced, white and generally stout. There are three sub-varieties of this paper, (a) 1868. Watermarked with letters of the papermaker's name, (b) 1868 : Laid paper, (c) 1870-1873. Thin, but otherwise normal.

Paper (iii) 1875-1888. Paper is thinner, coarse and toned.

Paper (iv) 1888-1897. Paper similar to (iii), but is still coarser and poorer in quality, colour generally showing through on the back of the stamp.

The nature of the paper can best be determined by laying stamps on their faces and examining their backs through a lens, stamps which occur only on particular papers being used for comparison.

PERFORATION

Three perforating machines appear to have been used. Sequence is as follows:—

- Perf. (i) 1868-1873. 12, or slightly under, all round.
- Perf. (ii) 1873-1876. $11\frac{1}{2}$ by 12.
- Perf. (iii) 1876-1897. 12, exact, all round.

GUM

Gum requires mint specimens to show its nature. Age and climatic conditions also, are liable to affect the appearance of gum. It can be regarded, therefore, only as a subsidiary feature for purposes of classification. Bearing these limitations in mind, however, we have a certain sequence in the types of gum used:—

- Gum (i) 1868-1870. Yellowish, thick and gluey.
- Gum (ii) 1870-1873. White and smooth.
- Gum (iii) 1873-1878. Brownish and streaky.
- Gum (iv) 1878-1888. Brownish but not streaky.
- Gum (v) 1888-1879. Thicker and much browner than (iv).

GUIDE MARKS

Brigadier Studd has ascertained that in the plates prepared at Montreal there is a small guide dot outside the S.W. corner of each stamp, while in those prepared at Ottawa this dot is either absent or differently located. Unfortunately these dots are not the infallible classification indicators that they should be. It would appear that plates prepared at Montreal were taken to Ottawa

and used for the first printings there. We find thus that early Ottawa shades, such as of the 3c rose carmine, show the Montreal dot. In sorting these stamps the guide dot is a piece of evidence that should not be neglected.

GROUPINGS

Taking the various features, dealt with above, in combination, we get the following series of chronological groups, the members of each of which show similar characteristics:—

- A. 1868. FIRST MONTREAL. Paper (i) Thin, crisp, transparent. Perf. (i) 12 or slightly less. Gum (i) Yellowish.
- B. 1868-1873. EARLY MONTREAL. Paper (ii) Good quality, stout, white. Perf. (i) 12 or slightly less. Gum (i) or (ii).
Varieties : (a) 1868. Watermarked : (b) 1868 Laid : (c) 1870-1873. Thin
- C. 1873-1876. MONTREAL 11½. The distinguishing feature of this group is the perf. 11½ by 12. The paper changed in 1875 from (ii) good, stout, to (iii) poor, thin, so both are found in this group. Gum (iii) Streaky.
- D. 1876-1888. LATER MONTREAL. Paper (iii). Thin, poor quality. Perf. (iii) 12 exactly. Gum (iv) Brown, not streaky.
- E. 1888-1897. OTTAWA. Paper (iv) Thin, coarse, colour, showing through on back. Perf. (iii) 12 exactly. Gum (v) Thick, very brown.

To the above must be added a sixth group "F" 1880, confined to the 15c value in deep ("clear") violet. Paper (ii) Thick white. Perf. (iii) 12 exactly. Gum (iv) Brown. The re-appearance of this early paper at this late date is difficult to account for, unless this stamp was printed at a much earlier period but not perforated or issued until 1880.

(To be continued)

MEMBER'S QUERY Member 67 asks if any member has seen a copy of the 10 cent Maple Leaf (S.G.149) with a plate variety—shading omitted round left eye and left cheek. Can any member identify its position on the sheet?

CANADIAN POSTAL HISTORY (Part 2)

by

HERBERT BUCKLAND, Toronto

(Member No. 26)

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

Niagara had a post office in 1789, and offices were opened at Cornwall, Elizabethtown (Brockville) and Kingston also in that year. Except for a single trip made annually from Montreal to Niagara, there was no mail service beyond Kingston. A courier set out from Montreal in January, travelling on foot or snowshoes, with his mail bag over his shoulder, and this journey to Niagara and back to Montreal was not accomplished until Spring was approaching. He did very well when he covered eighteen miles a day. In Summer, mail was sent forward from Montreal by occasional trips of boats on the river and lake.

Until 1794, when the lines of the present city were laid out under the direction of Governor Simcoe, York (Toronto), was almost completely isolated. An official sent to Kingston to accompany immigrants to York found very few desirous of going so great a distance from all settlements. The records do not show definitely when the post office at York was established, but it is fairly certain that it was either in 1799 or 1800.

In 1792 the first postal convention to which Canada was a party was concluded with the United States, under the terms of which the United States Post Office engaged to act as intermediary for the conveyance of mails between Canada and Great Britain. When a mail for Canada reached New York by a British Packet, it was taken in charge by the British Packet agent, who after sorting it, placed it in a sealed bag, which he delivered by messenger to Burlington, Vermont, and it was taken from there to Montreal by a Canadian courier, who made the trip every two weeks. (A few years later, trips were made weekly). Mails for Great Britain during the Winter months, when the packets did not call at Halifax, were thus provided transportation via New York.

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

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

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

The postal service in Lower Canada and Eastward remained unchanged for some years prior to the war of 1812. The couriers between Montreal and

Quebec left each place on Monday and Thursday mornings and, meeting at Three Rivers, exchanged mails and returned, reaching their points of departure two days later. The mails between Quebec and Fredericton, N.B., were exchanged fortnightly in summer and monthly in winter, and between Fredericton and St. John and St. John and Halifax there were weekly exchanges.

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

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

The war of 1812 had noticeable effects on the postal service. The mails passing between Quebec and Halifax had to be safeguarded against attack on the part of hostile parties from across the border and against privateers who infested the lower waters of the St. John River and the Bay of Fundy. From the time the courier on his way eastward left the shores of the St. Lawrence, he was in danger of surprise. The portage between the St. Lawrence and Lake Temiscouata was wild and uninhabited, and it would have been an easy matter for the enemy to waylay the courier if he travelled unprotected, and after he reached the St. John River a considerable part of his route lay in territory which was afterwards adjudged by the Ashburton Treaty to belong to the United States. Special measures had therefore to be taken to provide for the security of the mails, involving a certain amount of military protection and a change in the route travelled.

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

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

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

(To be continued)

BOOK REVIEW "The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada" by Winthrop S. Boggs. Two volumes. Published in U.S.A.

More than one of our members has sent notes about the above-named book, and, though the book has not been seen by the "reviewer," the following has been compiled from the information so supplied.

One member describes it as the best book that has ever been written on Canada. The author has dug up a lot of information that we did not have before, and has produced volumes that will for long be a mine of information to collectors of Canadian material. Many facts are given, drawn from official sources, about the postal history of the country; three hundred or so pages are devoted to postmarks; the early stamp issues are dealt with in great detail, but, the author admits, he has not done the same justice to more recent issues. It is doubtful whether many copies of the book will reach this country whilst the currency restrictions exist, but members who can possibly obtain it should do so, and, according to our North American members, they will not be disappointed.

The newly-issued 17 cents Air Express stamp has a small error in the design, and from Toronto it is reported that it has to be corrected and re-issued. The error consists of a circumflex, or what appears to be a circumflex, instead of a grave accent above the 'E' of the word "Expres."

REGISTRATION IN CANADA

by

A. BRUCE AUCKLAND

Member No. 5

The following notes summarise the information I have been able to collect from various sources about Canadian Registration stamps and postmarks:—

Rates When the Canadian Post Office first started the registration service in 1854 it was limited to internal use, and one penny was the additional charge levied for the service. It was not until two years later that the service was extended to the United States for an additional charge of three pence. At the time of the change of currency in 1859 the registration rates are recorded as 2c

within British North America, 5c to the United States, and 12½¢ to the United Kingdom. Double the United Kingdom registration rate was charged for letters passing through the United Kingdom to the Colonies, and double postage on other foreign letters. Both postage and registration fee had to be prepaid. In 1875 the United Kingdom rate was reduced to 8c, and not long afterwards to 5c, and the 8c rate was limited to foreign letters. In 1889 the domestic rate was raised to 5c for all classes of correspondence.

Stamps The stamps bearing the word "Registered" were issued on 15th November, 1875. They consisted of the denominations of 2c, 5c and 8c. These stamps were in use for almost two decades. As is to be expected, they were issued in a variety of shades over that period. Listings of shades in the various catalogues and lists are not consistent, and all that can be said here is that they range from orange to brick red for the 2c, yellow, green to blue for the 5c, and bright blue to dull blue for the 8c.

Perforation varieties are found of 11½, 12 and an intermediate gauge and almost all possible combinations of these gauges.

The stamps were issued in sheets of 50 (5 x 10), with imprint of the British American Bank Note Coy. showing on all sides, until 1892, when the 5c value was issued in sheets of 100 (10 x 10).

The scarcest of the stamps is, of course, the 8c value. It is particularly scarce in used condition, and Holmes warns against forged cancellations.

Postmarks The first registration postmarks observed consist of various types of the word "Registered" in a straight line. These were first used in 1854, and continued in use until after the introduction of stamps.

The types of cancellations found are of great variety. Some consist of the registered number written in ink, but frequently also the word "Registered" in a straight line or the letter 'R.' Other cancellations found are "bars," "targets," "numerals" and "corks." Town date stamps are found also, but these are rather scarce. One may come across other types: recently the writer found one consisting of a large octagonal "Registered" mark of a type not recorded by Jarrett.

A collection of the varieties of these stamps and postmarks is not a mere side-line collection, but forms a most interesting section of Canadian collecting.

MAPLE LEAVES

THE BULLETIN OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

No. 3

February, 1947

NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE EXHIBITION The main item of news in this issue is the eye-witness report of the Society's joint exhibit at the British Philatelic Exhibition at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington. The following members contributed to the exhibit:—Members Beresford, Wallace Cowan, Hearn, Lees-Jones, Fraser, Meredith, Godden, Stephenson, and the Editor. The combined display proved to be exceptionally interesting to the visitors, who, particularly on the opening day, thronged the passages between the rows of frames and show cases at the Society's display.

PAST MEETINGS Member C. W. Meredith gave a very fine display of twentieth century Canadians at the Scottish Society. The collection was specially strong in unusual varieties such as imperf. pairs and blocks. President Stephenson displayed his recent study of re-touches and re-entries of the George V issues at the Stirling P.S. and at Glasgow P.S., and to the Aberdeen Group of the Society. At Aberdeen there followed a discussion on the subject "Are Shades worth collecting?"

THE BULLETIN The Bulletin is being issued earlier this quarter, as it is intended to publish the four numbers within the "season" and so avoid publication during holiday months.

ARTICLES for the BULLETIN Original articles and notes for future issues will be welcomed by the Editor.

A fine article on "Paid to the Lines" by Member Ethel Harper has unfortunately had to be held over until the May issue.

GROUP NEWS News has to be curtailed in this Bulletin. Briefly, the groups are continuing to expand. The activities of the London group are given in "Coming Events." The Kent and Sussex group is getting well under way under the guidance of Contact Member J. C. Cartwright. The Scottish groups are doing well.

EXCHANGE PACKET Contributors are still urgently required.

COMING EVENTS

3rd February—Monday Under the auspices of the City of London Philatelic Society, the Canadian Philatelic Society will hold a meeting at Charing Cross Hotel, London, at 5.30 p.m. Member H. C. V. Adams in the chair. Contact Member Stanley H. Godden will give a display of "Canada from 1897."

13th February—Thursday The Dundee Group of the Society will have a joint meeting with the Dundee Philatelic Society.

4th March—Tuesday Under the auspices of the Postal History Society, the Canadian Philatelic Society will hold a meeting in the Blue Room, Odde-nino's Hotel, Piccadilly Circus, London, at 7.30 p.m. Contact Member Nugent M. Clougher in the chair. There will be displays by members of the Canadian Society, dealing specially with Postal History.

6th March—Thursday President Stephenson will give a display to the Aberdeen Philatelic Society.

7th March—Friday Annual General Meeting of the Society and meeting of Committee.

8th March—Saturday Conference of the Scottish Philatelic Societies.
Annual Report Meeting of the Society.

(The meetings of the 7th and 8th will be held at the Station Hotel, Perth).

31st March—Monday At the Maidstone and Mid-Kent Philatelic Society's meeting at the Maidstone Museum, Member Fredk. E. M. Betts will give a display of "Canadian Cancellations."

THE EXHIBIT OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AT THE BRITISH PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION, DECEMBER, 1946

AN EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT

In the short space that will be available in the Bulletin, it will be difficult to do justice to the various items that comprised the Society's exhibit, which consisted of fifty-two sheets, varying in subject from pre-adhesive covers to the stamps of King George V. Although the exhibit was a composite one from the collections of nine different members, yet it was well-balanced and representative of all the main groups. The emphasis, if any, was on the interest to be found in the search for re-entries and re-touches. For this reason it is not to be wondered at that there were always many glasses focussed on the Canadians. But I must proceed with a description of the sheets.

The first three sheets displayed a 'colonial Bishop mark' used at Quebec in 1798, a cover postmarked a few years later at Halifax, Nova Scotia, with such a clear mark that it might have been 'postmarked to order'—and a cover bearing the Quebec Ship Letter mark of 1800 together with the rare 'brig' type of Edinburgh Ship Letter mark.

A display of the Pence issues followed, consisting entirely of items showing re-entries and other plate varieties. On the first page was shown the major re-entry on the 3d. value listed in Gibbons as number 1 (b), which shows clear doubling in the letters 'EE' and 'PEN' of 'Threepence.' This re-entry was shown on every type of paper, pelure, laid, ribbed and wove. This re-entry was shown also in pairs with the normals and in a fine block of four with green Target cancellations. The next sheet had another re-entry of the 3d. value, that with double frame line at the N.W. corner. This was shown in singles, pairs and a block of four. Another sheet showed examples of the scratched

plate variety. The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value was represented by two sheets with stamps showing doubling of letters and other varieties. Next was shown eight specimens of the 10d value with prominent re-entries. The last sheet of the 'Pence' issues consisted of copies showing two re-entries of the 3d. value, one with slight doubling in the letters 'EE' and 'PENCE' of 'Threepence' as well as in the N.W. corner, and the other with doubling of the oval under the letters 'EE' and 'PEN' of 'Threepence.' This sheet, which was from another collection, has its varieties beautifully drawn by hand.

The 1859 issue was represented by several sheets. The first page showed the major re-entry of the 5c value, No. 32 (a) in Gibbons. Two single copies and a pair showing the variety along with the normal was displayed on this sheet. The following sheet showed minor varieties of the same stamp, all of which are illustrated by exquisite hand drawings. Next came a sheet of the 10c value displaying the different shades, including a specimen of the rare 'chocolate black brown' and a sheet with two covers, one with a plate variety and the other with Rail postmark. Next came a sheet of the $12\frac{1}{2}$ c value, showing copies with the imprint, and another copy with the variety figure '1' of ' $12\frac{1}{2}$ ' in the S.W. corner extending over the frame line and another with doubling in the 'E' of 'Pence.' The next three sheets were devoted to the 17c value, one with every position of the 'travelling guide dots,' illustrated by drawings, which was one of the most attractive in the whole exhibit. The others showed minor re-entries and an imperf. block of four, one stamp of which had the rare variety 'gash' on Cartier's shoulder.

The large and small cents issues were represented mostly by a fine array of most attractive cancellation varieties. One sheet was devoted to the 'maple leaf' postmark, others to the 'double-ring numeral' cancellation with the towns indicated at which they were used, 'crown' postmarks and 'cross' and 'star' postmarks all nicely written up. Shown also was a fine Wells Fargo cover bearing the 3c value cancelled with the Wells Fargo handstamp. The next sheet had the two major re-entries on the 6c small cents issue 'line through Canada Post' in the Montreal printing and doubling of 'cents' and the right figure '6' in the Ottawa printing. Specimens of interesting and unusual cancellations such as 'Ship,' 'Way letter,' 'crown,' 'leaves,' 'honeycomb,' etc., were shown in other sheets. Coloured cancellations, blue, green, red, violet, and magenta were among them, and a 'House of Assembly' postmark in violet.

There were two pages shown of the Jubilee issue, one with the Dollar values in blocks of four and the other with single copies with town cancellations.

The next two pages consisted of eight die proofs of the Maple leaf issue of 1897. These were followed by two pages of the 1897-98 issues showing dies and various re-entries attractively displayed.

The Tercentenary issue was shown in imperf. pairs, and there was a large block of the $\frac{1}{2}$ c value with re-entry and re-touch. A page of the provisionals of 1926 showing double and treble overprint, and also copies of the Government trial printing with the two types of overprint se-tenant. The 1927 commemorative issue was shown in imperf. blocks of four, the 1928 set in imperf. pairs as well as tete-beche booklet panes of the one, two and five cents values, and the same set in fine used blocks of four.

Next came two finely written-up pages with hand-drawn diagrams of the re-entries on the 5c value of 1932 and the variety of the 3c Ottawa Conference

stamp. The former has re-entry in 'AN' of 'Canada' and doubling at the top of the oval round the medallion: the latter has variety broken 'E' in 'Postage.' Then followed a page with the well-known 'Mountie' stamps showing the 'broken knee' variety.

Two interesting sheets followed—the 'Bluenose' and 'Royal William' ship stamps, with photographs and etchings.

A sheet of the 1935 George V issues had a pair of the 5c stamps with variety imperf. between and the 50c with re-entry through 'Canada,' and a pair of the 3c value printed on the gummed side.

The exhibit concluded with three sheets of the semi-official Air Stamps.

In addition to the joint exhibit described above, there were single exhibits by two members of our Society, one an excellent display of Newfoundland by Mr. L. T. Vowels, and the other, a wonderful display of 36 pages showing the Pence issues of Canada by Mr. R. W. T. Lees-Jones. I regret that space is not available to describe these exhibits, but—Mr. Vowels will pardon me—I should say that Mr. Lees-Jones's exhibit was probably one of the finest displays that have ever been seen at a British Exhibition.

NEW CANADIAN COMMEMORATIVE The following information has been released by the Postmaster-General at Ottawa:—"That a special 4 cents postage stamp will be issued on Monday, 3rd March, 1947, to commemorate the Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Alexander Graham Bell, the renowned inventor. The stamps will be of larger format than the regular 4 cents stamp, and will depict a winged figure of Fame placing a laurel wreath on the effigy of Alexander Graham Bell. The colour has not been decided upon, but will probably be red or blue.

Plans are being laid to have the stamps first issued at Brantford, Ont., where Dr. Bell first worked out his theory for the electrical transmission of the human voice.

The achievements of Alexander Graham Bell are so well known as scarcely to need mention, and it is as a world figure and benefactor of Humanity at large that the Canadian stamps will commemorate his long and memorable career. He loved Canada, and he spent much of his time there, and it was in this country he worked out many of his theories, particularly those relating to the electrical transmission of sound and aeronautics."

THE LARGE AND SMALL CENTS ISSUES OF 1868-1897

by

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. E. R. DICKSON, C.M.G., C.I.E.
(Member No. 62)

CHECK LIST

In preparing a check list, one is up against the difficult "colour problem." When dealing with the shades of the 1c, small, Colonel Studd is at some pains to differentiate between the earlier, and the later, orange yellows. The expression "chrome" appears to meet the case. Colonel Studd objects to Gibbons' "grass green" for some of the 2c's and prefers "yellow green." Neither really

describes the shade, which is a sort of "leaf green." The term "grass green," which is familiar, is retained here. As regards the shades of the 3c, small, Colonel Studd simplifies matters by his distinction between "orange reds" and "red oranges." These early reds seem very liable to oxydisation, which does not appear to be the case with the later Ottawa vermilion. When sorting out, it is as well to give the former a wash of peroxide of hydrogen, which quickly restores the original colour.

Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) in the list are known imperforate.

HALF CENT SMALL

- A 1868 intense black.
- B 1868 black, grey black. Variety c. Thin paper.
- C 1873 grey black.
- D 1876 grey black.

(The Ottawa printings are in the "wee" type).

ONE CENT LARGE

- A 1868 brown red
- B 1868 brown red. a. Watermarked paper. b. Laid paper.
- B 1869 orange, orange yellow*.

ONE CENT SMALL

- B 1870 brown orange. c. Thin paper.
- B 1871 orange yellow. c. Thin paper.
- B 1872 pale dull yellow. c. Thin paper.
- B 1873 chrome yellow, orange chrome.
- C 1873 pale dull yellow.
- C 1873 orange chrome.
- C 1875 deep orange chrome.
- C 1876 lemon yellow.
- D 1876 & 1886 pale yellow.
- D 1876 yellow*.
- D 1876 orange chrome.
- D 1879 lemon yellow.
- D 1886 yellow ochre.
- E 1889 pale yellow*.
- E 1889 chrome yellow
- E 1893 orange chrome.

TWO CENTS LARGE

- A 1868 grass green.
- B 1868 grass green, deep green.
- B 1869 blue green. a. Watermarked paper. c. Thin paper.
- B 1871 pale emerald green. c. Thin paper.

TWO CENTS SMALL

- B 1872 deep green. c. Thin paper.
This early deep green shade is distinctive, quite different from the deep blue green of the later Ottawa printings.
- B 1873 grass green.
This grass green shade on the early paper, with early perf., is rare.
- C 1873 deep green.
- C 1873 grass green.
- C 1876 bluish green.
- D 1876 grass green*.

- D 1880 bluish green.
- E 1888 deep sea green
- E 1889 deep blue green.
- E 1891 pale sea green.
- E 1894 grass green*.

THREE CENTS LARGE

- A 1868 red.
- B 1868 rose red. a. Watermarked paper. b. Laid paper.
c. Thin paper.
- B 1868 deep rose red. c. Thin paper.

THREE CENTS SMALL

- B 1870 Indian red.
A rare stamp, with its pale mahogany colour, its thick paper, and its fine impression. Oxidised specimens of later shades are commonly mistaken for this stamp.
- B 1870 pale lilac red.
- B 1870 rose red. c. Thin paper.
- B 1871 deep rose red.
These early rose reds have a trace of lilac in them, quite different to the bright rose carmine of the later Ottawa printings.
- B 1872 pale red.
This is a dull red without any trace of either orange or vermilion in it.
- B 1873 red orange.
- C 1873 red orange.
- C 1874 orange red.
- C 1875 pale orange red.
- D 1876 red orange.
- D 1876 orange red.
- D 1879 bright dull orange.
- D 1886 deep dull red.
- E 1888 rose carmine.
- E 1889 pale rose carmine.
- E 1889 vermilion*.
- E 1893 pale vermilion.
- E 1895 deep vermilion.

CANADIAN POSTAL HISTORY (Part 3)

by

HERBERT BUCKLAND, Toronto
(Member No. 26)

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

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

The first of the settlements to which postal facilities were given in this way was that at Perth, Ont. This district had been opened up in the spring of 1816 by a party of Scottish artisans and peasants, who were very shortly joined by a large number of disbanded troops set free at the conclusion of peace with the United States. By October, 1816, there were 1,600 settlers in this district. As it happened, the then Governor General interested himself in this settlement and secured the establishment of a post office, a road broken through to Brockville, and fortnightly trips from that point with the mails. A settlement opened

up a couple of years later at Richmond (about twenty miles from Ottawa) also was linked up with Perth by a blazed trail in order that it might be provided with mail service.

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

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

The first post office opened in the Eastern townships of Lower Canada was in 1817 at Stanstead, the centre of a settled population of about 2,500 on the main stage route from Quebec into the state of Vermont. This office and three others opened at the same time and were given a weekly exchange of mails with Quebec by way of Three Rivers. The post office at Sherbrooke was opened in 1819, replacing an office established in Aston township a couple of years earlier.

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

A curious fact is learned from post office lists of this period. While Toronto was still called York, and Hamilton had no post office at all, a post

office called Toronto appeared on the list of 1819 as having been opened in 1817, and another called Hamilton as having been opened in 1819, and there is nothing in the lists to indicate where they were located until at a later date the names were changed to Port Hope and Cobourg respectively.

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

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

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

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

In 1826 the Treasury instituted enquiries in regard to the arrangements for the conveyance of correspondence across the Atlantic. It was found that such transmission was being secured in three ways. The first was by the official sailing packet, but the service was limited to the conveyance of official despatches, and was in any case very slow (take, for instance, Dalhousie's complaint that despatches took upwards of seventy days to reach him at Quebec). Moreover, the charges were high. The postage on a single sheet of paper weighing less than one ounce, posted in London and sent by packet to Halifax and thence to destination in Canada, was:—To Quebec, 92 cents; to Montreal, 96 cents; to Kingston, a dollar and four cents; and York (Toronto), a dollar and 12 cents. If more than one sheet were enclosed, the cost increased in proportion. The second agency for conveying letters from England to Canada was by private ship, but through the medium of the post office. The sender of the letter would mark it to go by a certain ship, and the post office would charge

half the usual packet postage on it, but the high charges between the port of arrival in British North America and the office of address inland in Canada prevented the excessive use of this means of conveyance. The third means of transmission was irregular, but was most frequently employed. Letters were sent by sailing vessels running between Liverpool and New York, which would carry letters from England to the United States for two pence a letter, without regard to weight or number of enclosures. The agents of the lines kept bags in their London and Liverpool offices, and when the vessels were due to sail, the bags were sealed and placed on board. On arrival of these American packets at New York, the letters for Canada were deposited in the New York Post Office and forwarded to the Canadian border offices in the United States mails, and thence to destination. The postage on a single letter by this route from London or Liverpool to Montreal, 31 cents; to Kingston, 47 cents; to York, 41 cents—very much less than by either of the other methods.

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

(To be continued).

THE 17c AIR "ACCENT" VARIETY Member R. Nairne writes from Victoria, B.C., to tell that the "accent" error on the 17c stamp has been corrected on a new die, which will be known as Die 2, and that stamps from the new die have already been issued. There has been quite a flurry of interest in regard to the error. About six weeks ago a report came over the radio that the stamp was withdrawn from sale, and there was an immediate scramble to buy it up. Local Post Offices had very small supplies, for after the first appearance of the 1946 issue on September 16th, the stamps were current for only a couple of weeks as it was the intention to use up remainders of the war issue before placing the new stamps regularly on sale. It soon got about, however, that the philatelic department at Ottawa was still selling the 17c "error" and the excitement died down. The supply, however, is now exhausted and it may yet be a good item.

MAPLE LEAVES

THE BULLETIN OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

 No. 4

 June, 1947

NOTES AND COMMENTS

OBITUARY Member A. Lichtenstein (No. 95) It is with much regret that we record the death of one of the outstanding members of the Society, that of Member A. Lichtenstein of New York. He was a great student and authority on B.N.A. and owner of probably the foremost collection of B.N.A. stamps. His collection of the rare twelve penny black was outstanding.

PERTH MEETING The Society's Annual Meeting held at Perth on Friday, 7th and Saturday, 8th March, was a great success, both in its business and in its social aspects.

Members gathered from all parts of Scotland, some of them bringing their wives, but unfortunately only one member came from South of the Border. That one, Member Stanley Godden, was congratulated on his hardihood in braving the hazards of air travel in blizzard conditions to be with us. He arrived four hours late, but in time for the dinner, to which 28 members and wives sat down. After dinner, members were treated to a most interesting display by Member Stanley Godden of a portion of his collection of Canada.

The discussions of the Committee on Friday continued in an unhurried fashion for four hours, and were finally adjourned until Saturday forenoon. Reports were received from office-bearers and from contact members reviewing the year's work. A separate report on the business is being distributed with this Bulletin, so we shall content members here with adding that the general opinion was that the Society is in a very healthy state of continuing growth and improvement.

On Saturday afternoon we had a "Canadian" room for part of the displays shown at the Annual Congress of Scottish Societies, a room that was never without its interested visitors, and that, in fact, became a recruiting centre for the Society.

As a postscript to the note we must add that member Godden's Perth adventure was not over until the plane in which he returned home had circled Northolt 'drome for several hours until petrol was exhausted and it was safe to risk landing. Member Godden, despite all this, says he enjoyed his trip and means to be back again next year.

B.N.A. TOPICS For the conclusion of his article in this issue Member R. J. Duncan wrote a paragraph on the two B.N.A. specialised Societies and their publications. Modesty forbids us to reproduce it in full as it refers to this Bulletin. It points out that the only other journal devoted to the study of B.N.A. Philately and Postal History is "B.N.A. Topics." This is the 12 or 16 pages printed monthly journal of the British North American Philatelic Society. It is full of specialist and other articles and news of interest to B.N.A. collectors. Recent illustrated articles have dealt with "The Canadian '59s," "The Traveling Post Offices of Newfoundland," "Canadian Postal Slogan Cancellations" and "History of the Army Postal Services in Canada."

Our two Societies are being closely linked together by a "barter" arrangement of exchanging members, so if any member wishes to join the B.N.A.P.S. and thus obtain the excellent monthly, our Secretary will be glad to have a note from him.

GROUP MEETINGS We should like in later Bulletins to give more space to Reports of Group Meetings. Will Contact Members please send reports in some detail.

LONDON Postal History Society at Oddenino's: A very successful meeting was held on 4th March under the auspices of the Postal History Society, with energetic contact member Nugent M. Clougher in the chair.

KENT and SUSSEX At the meeting of the Mid Kent Philatelic Society on 31st March, member F. E. M. Betts gave an interesting display of slogan cancellations and unusual and curious postmarks, both early and recent.

The Kent and Sussex Group met at the Art Club, Tunbridge Wells, on 21st May and took part in displays and discussions on the 1897 Jubilee Issue, the Quebec Issue, and the 1898 Maps. Considerable interest was shown, as is evidenced by the fact that nine members gave short displays.

ABERDEEN The Aberdeen group meeting held on 9th April heard reports from the President on the activities of other groups, considered their programme for next season, and had, as usual, an enjoyable evening of discussion.

GLASGOW The Glasgow group has had a very successful series of four meetings beginning in February. Contact member P. B. Hewison's regular reports are much appreciated, and the Editor hopes that other contact members will take their cue from him. The group's studies have dealt with aspects of "Maple Leaves and Numerals," "King Edward VII Varieties," "Small Heads" and "War Effort Issue." Ideas adopted by the group that might be considered by other groups are a half hour devoted to exchange at each meeting and the compilation of a "Wants Book"; adoption of a rule that each member in turn takes the chair at successive meetings, and that a group leader is appointed at each meeting for his knowledge of the subject for study.

The group has made up quite an ambitious programme of eight meetings for next season.

EXHIBITION The Third Annual Convention and Exhibition of the Association of Essex Philatelic Societies takes place on Saturday, 21st June, 1947, at 2.15 p.m. at the Shire Hall, Chelmsford. The Society is a guest exhibitor, and Member J. Beresford has kindly agreed to exhibit in the Society's name some items from his magnificent collection. Admission is free, an excellent programme arranged, and a welcome assured.

AN IMPROVED BULLETIN The Management Committee hopes that the next number of "Maple Leaves" will be issued in an improved form. It will cost more, but it will be a sign of the Society's progress. The Committee hopes that the membership will keep on growing so that the additional expense may be met. An extra charge may be necessary.

REVIEW "Canada," by Corboisur de Meaultsart, F.R.P.S.L., a 16-page booklet just published by the Belgian Philatelic Society, deals with a selection of types of Canadian Cancellations. The paper is good and there are 50 clearly-drawn illustrations. It will be a useful little addition to the libraries of those members interested in postmarks who have not got copies of Jarret or Holmes.

It is obtainable from Mr. F. H. Vallancey, price 3/9d.

New Canadian Stamp A new stamp, "Canadian Citizenship," is to be issued on 1st July. It is to be of the same size and colour as the "Bell," and depicts the map of Canada and a young worker with sleeves rolled up, shirt collar open, facing West, standing with one foot on the Prairies and the other near Hudson Bay.

NOTES ON B.N.A. PHILATELIC PERIODICALS

By R. J. DUNCAN—Member No. 94

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

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

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

Therefore the first Journal of any real importance was the Canadian Philatelist, published by Mr. L. T. Baker at Whitby, Ont. This Journal ran from eight to sixteen pages for seven numbers, when it was bought by The Toronto Philatelic Journal. This Journal, which was published for over two years, is mainly notable for the fine listing of Canadian Tobacco Stamps, which ran through some numbers. In 1888 another Canadian Philatelist appeared from Niagara Falls, but it only lasted a short time, and then in 1889 The Dominion Philatelist started publication. It was published by H. F. Ketcheson, a leading light in Canadian Philately in those days, and it ran for seventy-seven numbers. In fact, it is only recently that its length of life has been surpassed by an independent publication. Every Canadian collector was sorry when this paper ceased publication. Another good publication appearing about this time was the Canadian Philatelist of London, Ont., which ran for thirty-eight numbers from 1891, and was published by L. M. Staebler. He also published a weekly, but it only lasted for eight numbers. Another weekly later appeared from Toronto, but it had a very short life also.

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

The most important Journal published in Ontario after this up to the turn of the century was the Philatelic Advocate, published at Berlin, Ont., by Staram Bros. It started in 1896 and ran for sixty-one numbers.

Returning again to Eastern Canada, some half dozen Philatelic Journals appeared during this time, the most important of which was the Halifax Philatelist. This was one of the best of Canadian Stamp Journals, and was published

from 1887-1889, and ran for thirty-one numbers. Donald A. King was the chief contributor to this Journal, and he was the greatest of Canadian Philatelic writers of the last century. In fact, his writings are still quoted in the Philatelic Press. This magazine contained many fine articles on Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

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

The Montreal Philatelist ran for forty-eight numbers, and was published in Montreal at the turn of the century. Of the Twentieth Century Publications of Canada the best were Canadian Stamp Collector, published by H. M. McLean at Brockville, Ont., during the years 1920-1923. It contained many fine articles by Fred Jarrett and others. Two other publications appeared during the early thirties from Montreal and Quebec respectively. They were both called Collector's Magazine, and carried many interesting articles on B.N.A. There have been very few publications on Stamps from Western Canada. The first I know of was "Canadiana," published at Grenfell, Sask., in 1902. Hobbyist, perhaps the best of the Western publications, ran for fifty numbers, and was published at Winnipeg, Man., 1909-1913. It was followed by the Western Collector, also of Winnipeg, which was published for some years by James Mewhort.

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

CANADIAN POSTAL HISTORY (Part 4)

by

HERBERT BUCKLAND, Toronto
(Member No. 26)

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

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

The total population of Upper Canada in 1824 was about 150,000, of whom 63,000 were in the district west of York (Toronto), and there were less than a

dozen post offices to serve this district. Between the eastern boundary of the Province and York there were twenty-six post offices, of which four (Perth, Lanark, Richmond and Hawksbury) served inland settlements comprising about 12,000 people scattered over a large territory. The other twenty-two offices were practically all situated on the shores of the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, and were comparatively fortunate, being provided with mails twice a week by the service between Montreal and York (as compared with a daily service between New York and Buffalo).

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

The system of communication at the time he was placed in charge of the postal service of the Canadas may be described briefly as follows: There was a trunk line of mail service between Halifax, N.S., Niagara (1,356 miles) and Amherstburg (1,516 miles) on the Western boundaries of Upper Canada. The frequency of the trips made by the mail couriers over the several stretches of this long route varied considerably. Between Halifax and Quebec a courier travelled each way weekly. The section between Quebec and Montreal, the most populous in the country, was covered by couriers who travelled five times weekly each way. From Montreal westward along the shore of the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario to Niagara and Amherstburg there were two trips per week.

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

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

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

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

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

The agitation for the redress of grievances in connection with the postal system continued both in Upper and Lower Canada in spite of Stayner's efforts

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

The findings of the law officers supported the contentions of the Colonial Assemblies. After very careful consideration of the whole matter by the Postmaster-General and other officials concerned, an Act was passed in the Imperial Parliament in 1834 making certain changes, but it was only to become effective conditional upon legislation being passed by the Provincial Legislatures. The draft legislation submitted to the Provincial Assemblies by the Imperial authorities in this connection for their approval was, however, rejected by them, and the only changes actually effected at this time were the establishment of an accountant's office, with headquarters at Quebec, to have general charge of the financial transactions of all the Provinces, and the appointment of two travelling inspectors, one located at Quebec for Lower Canada and one at Toronto for Upper Canada.

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

During the period between the surrender of Nova Scotia to the British under the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 and 1749, the seat of British authority in Nova Scotia was at Annapolis, and the country was under military rule. Halifax was founded in 1749 for the purpose of providing a military and naval station, some 2,500 British emigrants, including a large number of discharged soldiers and seamen, being brought out by Governor Cornwallis with promises of grants of land and other Government assistance for the first few years.

In 1751 a party of Germans, attracted by the advertising of the British Government for settlers, came to Nova Scotia and founded the town of Lunenburg. In 1755 there was a total population of about 5,000 who could be regarded as British subjects, and in this year the post office at Halifax was established, the first in the province now in the Dominion of Canada. The following year the capital of the province was moved from Annapolis to Halifax.

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

By 1767 Nova Scotia had a population of over 11,000 people, while there were about 1,200 in what is now New Brunswick, and 500 in Prince Edward Island. Charlottetown, P.E.I., was founded in 1768, and the following year Prince Edward Island was created a separate province. In 1783 and 1784 thousands of United Empire Loyalists settled in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the cities of St. John and Fredericton, among other places, sprang into existence as a result of this influx of population. The settlements were to a great extent along the various bays and rivers of the provinces, and communication was largely carried on by water. In 1784 New Brunswick was created a separate province. The St. John post office was established in that year, and the office of postmaster was combined with that of King's Printer.

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

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

"PAID TO THE LINES"

CANADA-UNITED STATES COMBINATION COVERS

By ETHEL HARPER

Prior to the issue of the United States adhesive postage stamps in 1847, it was not possible to send a letter to or from Canada and the United States and prepay postage beyond the country of origin. Later letters show that United States stamps were obtainable at or put on by the main post offices in Canada enabling letters to the United States to be prepaid all the way. Canada did not issue adhesive postage stamps until April 6th, 1851, so that fully prepaid mail from the United States to Canada was stamped "PAID" in red by the Canadian postmasters.

At this date the United States rate for a letter weighing half an ounce was 5 cents up to 300 miles and 10 cents beyond that distance; heavier letters paid postage pro rata. Therefore, letters to Canada from New York required 10 cents to the border, plus the requisite Canadian postage. Letters originating nearer the Canadian border would require only the 5 cents United States domestic charge. Conversely, letters from Montreal or Toronto to New York would need 10 cents from the border to destination, plus the Canadian charge.

A notice issued to Canadian postmasters from Montreal, dated 14th March, 1851, stated that letters to and from the United States would be liable to a uniform rate of 3d. a half ounce between the frontier and the place of destination, or of origin in Canada, and that such charges on mail from Canada to the United States would need to be prepaid. Thus the postmasters had to arrange for the division of the rate between the two countries. To obviate delays, the chief offices on either side of the border obtained supplies of adhesive stamps of the other country. Records show that the 1847 stamps of U.S.A. were used from Canada at an early date after their issue, and similarly, a few Canadian 1851 3d. are known to have been used from the United States; the latter are of extreme rarity. It is not known if the stamps of one country were supplied officially to the other.

There is evidence that letters of this period were franked with the stamps of both countries at the place of posting, although generally they were cancelled by the office of the country bearing the postage. It can be understood that a letter from Montreal bearing the Canadian 3d., and the U.S.A. 10c. would have the 3d. cancelled at Montreal and the 10c. by the United States postal authorities, since the latter could hardly be expected to recognise their stamps cancelled by a foreign office, and vice versa.

The regulation of the interchange of mails between Canada and the United States was effected by an agreement dated March 25th, 1851, between the Post Office Departments of the two countries, and on April 2nd, Toronto issued an Order stating that the whole charge for letters to the United States was fixed at 6d. Similarly, an American Act of Congress in March of the same year had fixed the rate for a letter to Canada at 10c. Although fully prepaid postage between both countries was thus provided, the previous practice of dividing the rate continued. The handstruck stamps continued in use concurrently with the adhesives.

Section 343 of the 1852 United States Regulations for the Government of the Post Office Department (as approved by the Postmaster-General April 3rd, 1852) reads: "Under these (postal) arrangements, the respective United States exchange offices are required to stamp 'U. States' on all letters sent into any of the British North American Provinces and to mark all **paid** letters received from the said Provinces with the word 'Paid' and the full amount of the United States and Provincial postage paid thereon both in **red ink**, and to mark all the **unpaid** letters from the said Provinces in **black ink**, with the full amount of the United States and Provincial postage due thereon." (This regulation also required keeping a record of these letters).

An extract from the first post convention between Canada and the United States, signed May 25th, 1851, reads: "Offices designated for the despatch and receipt of U.S. mails on the side of Canada will stamp 'CANADA' upon all letters sent into the United States for delivery. . . ."

Covers from both countries are known with the manuscript inscription "Paid to the Lines," together with an initial or a number. From this it may be assumed that postmasters had arrangements with regular users of the mails, and that the Post Office Departments of both countries had an understanding regarding the assessment of rates on either side of the border. The number or initial on such letters would indicate the person to whom any deficiency was to be charged, and apparently there was a custom to carry "charge accounts" for those with large correspondence. This practice operated as late as 1860.

From my own collection the following brief description of covers bearing these markings may be of interest:

- Nov. 1851—Montreal to New York with 1851 6d. and "CANADA" (scroll type) and "PAID" in red.
- Sept. 1860—Toronto to Albany, U.S.A., with 1859 10c and no other marking, postage having been completely prepaid.
- Jan. 1863—Hamilton to Niagara, U.S.A., with 1859 10c. and "PAID" "CANADA 10 CENTS" in red.
- Oct. 1867 shewing similar franking and markings.
- July 1850 from Quebec to Detroit, U.S.A., with the U.S.A. 1847 10c **affixed at Quebec** plus the Quebec handstruck stamp with red manuscript "11½" and "Paid to the Lines."
- Sept 1850 from Eastport, U.S.A., to Hamilton, Canada with U.S.A. 1847 10c. (to the Lines) and manuscript "4½d." "due" (Canadian).
- Mar. 1853 from Troy, U.S.A., to Montreal with handstruck "PAID" "U. STATES" in scroll type in blue and "PAID" "10" in red—bearing no **adhesive stamps**.
- Dec. 1860 from Indianapolis. U.S. to Canada W. with 1857 10c. (U.S.A.) and red "U.S. PAID 10."
- July 1861 from Chicago, U.S.A., to Galt, Canada, with 1861 embossed 10c. envelope plus 1c. (2) and 3c., with manuscript "Paid 15" in red.

Review "The Canada and Newfoundland Stampless Cover Catalog" by Members Harry M. Konwiser (201) and Frank W. Campbell (179), assisted by a number of collaborators. 58 pp. Published by Stephen G. Rich, Verona, New Jersey, at two dollars.

The Catalog, published in 1946, is a pioneer effort to compile as accurate a record as possible of the known Stampless Covers of Canada (including the Provinces) and Newfoundland. It contains general notes on Stampless Covers, the Postal History of each Province, Currency differences, and dates of establishment of early post offices. Then follow ten pages of postmark illustrations and twenty-six pages of lists showing estimated values. It is an excellent publication that sooner or later will have to be in the hands of every collector interested in B.N.A. Postal History.