



MAPLE LEAVES

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

Vol. 3, No. 8

JULY, 1951

Whole No. 20

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10c.	27	—	30/-	3c.	68	3/6	1/3
12c.	28	—	35/-	4c.	69	4/-	3/-
13c.	29 Pair	70/-	—	5c.	70	5/-	5/-
30c.	30	12/6	15/-	6c.	71	—	3/-
				8c.	72	12/6	9/-
				10c.	73	12/6	8/6
				12c.	74	—	8/6
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3c.	42 with re-entry	—	£5	6c.	100a	30/-	30/-
5c.	43 with imprint	—	12/6	8c.	101	—	27/6
				9c.	102	—	18/6
				15c.	105	—	25/-
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MAPLE LEAVES
 JOURNAL OF THE
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN

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

Published Quarterly and issued to Members. Additional Copies, 1/- Post Free.
 Advertising Rates: Whole Page, £2 15s; Half Page, £1 10s;
 Quarter Page, 17s 6d—each number.

Vol. 3, No. 8

JULY, 1951

Whole No. 20

NOTES AND COMMENTS

This Issue

With this issue we complete Vol. III, the second of our printed volumes, and an index will be issued with the next number.

This number should have contained the membership list and Year Book features, but our Treasurer is busily engaged in revising his list of paid-up members and so the publication of the list is being deferred until the October number. If you have not paid your annual subscription of 7/6 (one dollar) for the current year or earlier years, please remit to Mr Macaskie at once to his new address, 23, Thornhill Avenue, Lindley, Huddersfield. Members in U.S.A. and Canada should remit to Mr R. J. Duncan, Box 118, Armstrong, B.C. The names of members whose subscriptions remain unpaid by 1st September, 1951, will, it is regretted, have to be excluded from the October list and this copy of Maple Leaves will be the last to be sent to them. The subscription is not a high one, so please send it NOW!

Librarian

We regret very much to learn that our Librarian, Mr Kenneth Anderson, has not made the good progress we had hoped and is still very ill. We hope he is now on the mend and wish him a speedy recovery.

Meanwhile will all who wish to borrow books please note that Mr H. D. J. Cole, 7, Clifton Avenue, Stanmore, Middlesex, has agreed to act as temporary Librarian.

Convention at Harrogate

Particulars about the Convention to be held at Harrogate from 5th to 8th September were included in the April number. This is a reminder that bookings for Harrogate should be in the hands of Mr Gabbitas within a few days of receipt of this issue and that rule 15 of the Constitution requires notice of all nominations, items for discussion and other relevant matters to be in the hands of the Secretary one month prior to the date of the meeting.

If any of our overseas members are to be in Britain this "fall" for the Festival of Britain, etc., we shall be pleased to see them at Harrogate.

A supply of Souvenir Envelopes has been obtained for posting at Harrogate. These may be obtained, price 3d. each, from Mr Macaskie (note his new address).

Small Queen 3c Perf. 12½

The number of perf. 12½ small cents, held by collectors and recorded by Mr Shoemaker is now 101, so our member, A. K. Grimmer, Mayor of Temiskaming, reports. We wonder if he has listed those eleven copies that have been gathered together by a prominent member of our London group. Another of our members has one for disposal. Offers for it should be sent to the Exchange Secretary.

Roll of Distinguished Philatelists

Again prominent members of our Society have been honoured by Congress. This time it is Brigadier M. A. Studd, D.S.O., M.C., F.C.P.S., of London, and Mr Gerald E. Wellburn, F.C.P.S., of Vancouver Island. We congratulate them on being chosen to receive a well-deserved honour. Both members have been prominent at former Conventions of the Society. We hope Brigadier Studd will be able to attend this year's Convention, but perhaps it is too much to hope that we shall see Mr Wellburn again this year. The "citation" in the case of Brigadier Studd is "A Member of the Council of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, and also of the British Philatelic Association. Has done extensive research in the early issues of Canada, Belgium and Colombia. A leading authority on maritime markings. Has had many articles published in the 'London Philatelist.' Hon. Treasurer of the London International Exhibition, 1950." and in the case of Mr Wellburn is "The great authority on the stamps and Postal History (including the hand-struck stamps) of British Columbia and Vancouver Island. Much research work and articles published on British North America. Has exhibited extensively (mainly hors concours) notable collections of Great Britain, British Columbia and Vancouver Island, Canada and Austria. Special award in London, 1950."

A One-Man Show

We had the pleasure of meeting Mr Stanley Godden recently in London and learned of his fine propaganda work for Canadian philately. In the past few months he has taken a magnificent collection of B.N.A. items to Hammersmith, Southampton, Grimsby, Gloucester, Sidmouth, Eton College, City of London and Radlett Philatelic Societies, and with Mr Baresh gave a display at the Felixstowe Congress, where also he acted as Chairman to the Canadian Study Circle.

When in London we were privileged to see a part of Mr Baresh's collections, including two volumes of postmarks on the small cents. These had been on loan recently to the **Aberdeen** group to display at one of their meetings, where they had been much admired. How does Mr Baresh manage to get so many "Crown" and "Nicaragua," etc. cancellations together?

Reviews

"**Canadian Philatelic Literature**," published by A. L. McCready, Cobden, Ontario, at 1 dollar 25 cents, is a very comprehensive booklet listing Canadian Philatelic Handbooks, articles and stamp journals past and current. It was received from Mr R. J. Duncan, Armstrong, B.C., and it looks as if he took a large part in its compilation. All the periodicals listed are Canadian, with the exception of B.N.A. Topics and Maple Leaves, which are mentioned as produced abroad, dealing with Canadian Philatelic matters. This will be a very useful reference book to anyone who can get access to the items listed. It is being placed in the library.

"**List of Canadian Plate Blocks**" is a list compiled and published by the Canadian Plate Block Study Group of B.N.A.P.S. (No price noted). It gives in convenient form a list of plate numbers of Canadian issues from 1897 to 1950.

CANADA—2c. 1868

THE SOLUTION OF A PHILATELIC PROBLEM

By WINTHROP S. BOGGS

The following is reprinted from the COLLECTORS' CLUB PHILATELIST, a magazine issued six times a year by the Collectors' Club of New York, N.Y., U.S.A. For further information please write to The Collectors' Club, 22, East 35th Street, New York 16, N.Y.



Fig. 1. Strip of three showing portion of top imprint. The Middle stamp of the strip shows the re-entry.

The first issue of the Dominion of Canada engraved and printed by the British American Bank Note Co., at Ottawa, generally known as the "Large Queen" issue, has always been deservedly popular with collectors. Such popularity has, undoubtedly, been due to the handsome design, exquisitely engraved by those master craftsmen, Alfred Jones and Henry Earle, Sr., and printed in bold colors. The resulting work has seldom, if ever, been equalled and certainly never surpassed.

So skilful were the workers at the British American Bank Note Co., that the plates for this series were as nearly perfect as any similar number of stamp plates. As a consequence they offer little if anything to the student of plate varieties with one exception. This one exception is the re-entry on the 2c plate. It is a very prominent variety which shows, to the practiced eye, throughout the design. It is, however, especially noticeable in the doubling of the foliate ornament at the upper right and in the words CANADA POSTAGE. The lower left numeral "2" is also so distinctly different in appearance that the variety can be readily recognized without the aid of a glass. (Fig. 1).

The exact location on the plate of this variety has been a problem intriguing students for a number of years. In 1943 when we began studying these stamps, we found a fine, used example in the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Collection. Some time later when examining an unused block of ten (5x2) in the Kay Collection* (Lot No. 705) we noted that it was the fourth stamp in the block. The block was in the same color shade as the Lichtenstein copy. The location of the re-entry in the block in the Kay collection eliminated the first three or last vertical rows or the bottom horizontal row of the sheet as possible positions. Since 46 positions were not possible, we had only 56 remaining out of the plate of one hundred subjects.

The magnificent unused block of twenty showing the "E. & G. Bothwell Clutha Mills" watermark, now in the Collection of Mr. R. W. T. Lees-Jones, F.R.P.S.L. of England, does not show the re-entry. This certainly eliminates

the 5th and 6th horizontal rows for another 12 positions, leaving only 42 positions for which to account.

The method of plate production by the British American Bank Note Co., and the process of printing, made it reasonable to assume that the variety probably was located in the upper part of the plate. This supposition was confirmed by Mr. Lees-Jones, who informed us that he was certain that it occurred somewhere in the top row positions No. 4 to 9 and, probably, either No. 7, 8 or 9. Theoretically, all that was now necessary was to locate stamps definitely from the top row and from these six positions.

In the Part II of the Reford Collection,** lot 727 was a mint strip of three,



Fig. 2. Enlargement of the stamp with the re-entry showing the characteristics of this variety.

the middle stamp of which showed this re-entry (Fig. 2). The top perforations were so far above the stamps that a small portion of the imprint is visible above two of them. Sufficient evidence is now available definitely to place the re-entry as No. 7 on the sheet.

We also examined in the same portion of the Reford Sale Lots No. 705, and No. 706, respectively, which were plate proofs in blocks of four. They showed portions of the imprint. These blocks fitted together and proved to be positions No. 7-8-9-10; 17-18-19-20 on the sheet. No. 7 did not show the re-entry. It is evident, therefore, that the plate originally did not have this variety. This confirms it as a re-entry and not a double transfer.

Because it is a re-entry made at some time during the use of the plate, the next problem awaiting solution is: When was this re-entry done?

There were five orders for this stamp as follows:—†

Date	Quantity
December 23, 1867	2,000,000
May 22, 1868	2,000,000
December 17, 1869	300,000
March 14, 1870	1,000,000
August 4, 1870	2,000,000
Total	<u>7,300,000</u>

This is a total of 73,000 impressions. If the variety had been a double transfer occurring on all the impressions, it obviously should be found considerably more often than it is. In addition the few copies we have seen have all been of the same or similar shade, seeming to indicate that they were from one order. Search, therefore, should be made for dated copies of this re-entry or dated copies of this position without the re-entry, in order more closely to determine this fact. The dating of this re-entry may be impossible to ascertain for lack of evidence. Or, it could happen that the solution will come to hand quickly. We live in hopes.

* Sold by Harmer, Rooke & Co., Inc., New York, January 13, 1944.

** Sold by Harmer, Rooke & Co., Inc., New York, October 3-6, 1950.

(†) Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada by Winthrop S. Boggs, Vol. 2, p 5-J.

Odd Notes !

One of our members thought he had a find the other day, nothing less than a sheet of British 2/6 stamp with half the sheet printed upside down, the two centre rows thus being tête bêche, was reported. But alas! a block of four as a curiosity was enough, for they were National Savings stamps.

Mr Shipton's change of address is notified elsewhere. His proposal to spend his retirement in Scotland was a nice gesture, but unfortunately we were unable to meet his modest condition—we had difficulty in finding a house for ourselves.

B.N.A.P.S. Publication

B.N.A.P.S. are to issue a special publication in August in connection with CAPEX. No details are yet to hand, but will no doubt be received in time for the October number.

HAIR LINES ON THE KING EDWARD VII, QUEBEC TERCENTENARY AND ADMIRAL ISSUES

By G. B. HARPER

The reason for the development of the "Hair Lines" that appear on the King Edward VII Quebec Tercentenary and Admiral Issues has in the past been the subject of a great deal of controversy. It is now generally accepted that these lines are due to cracks in the surface of the plate, and the object of these notes is, therefore, to suggest a theory as to the cause of their development and also an explanation of why they occur only on certain denominations in current use at the time.

In the first place, in order to establish just what is meant by the term "Hair Lines," I would suggest the following definition:—

"Fine, slightly irregular lines of firm appearance running across the surface of the stamp parallel to the horizontal axis of the plate."*

This definition is made in order to avoid any confusion that might arise between these and other lines that can be seen on issues of this period, e.g. Guide Lines.

One theory that has been suggested to explain the development of these lines is a deterioration—due to war-time restrictions—in the quality of the steel used to make the early Admiral plates. However, as these lines occur on earlier issues this theory is obviously not the answer. The nature and occurrence of the lines point to a factor in the plate preparation that is peculiar to the individual plate, and the cause of these Hair Lines is, therefore, in my opinion a function of the plate hardening rather than due to the quality of the steel used, although the properties of the steel would affect the surface obtained, and so the physical appearance of the lines.

The hardening process, being applied separately to each plate is an independent feature producing a surface condition peculiar to that plate.

By virtue of the process used, the depth of hardening obtained would vary from plate to plate no matter what precautions were taken to achieve uniformity and, as the surface stresses set up during the curving of the plate and subsequent working are proportional to this depth, the embrittlement of the surface would vary, leading to surface fracture when this factor was high. The actual form of the fracture and consequently the appearance of the printed line would, however, be dependent on the crystalline structure of the steel used. Thus, though the cause of the Hair Lines can be directly attributed to the surface hardening, the form of the line is dependent on the crystalline structure or quality of the steel used to make the plate.

My observations are based mainly on the results of study carried out in connection with the King Edward VII issue. All specimens on the one cent. and two cents. values of this issue that I have examined were printed after 1905, i.e. after the practice of hardening the plates had been adopted, and further it would appear that these Hair Lines developed whilst the plates were in use. It would seem that the hardening process produced in certain cases a brittle surface which may have partially fractured either during the plate preparation or later due to additional work-hardening whilst in use. This produced the Hair Lines, which careful examination will show first appear as flecks of colour and finally develop into the Hair Lines we know. These semi and final states might, of course, have been produced during the preparation of the plate; then the flecks and lines would appear on stamps printed from different plates.

Continued on page 138

THE MAPLE AND NUMERAL PROVISIONALS, 1899

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

In the study of the Maple and Numerals we are not complete until we have discussed the Provisionals. These are in two groups, the Unofficials and the Officials.

Up to the end of 1898 the postage rate for a letter posted to parts of the Dominion was 3 cents for one ounce.

We then have a sudden announcement by the Post Office Department dated 29th December, 1898, which stated that

“ the postage rate payable on all letters originating in and transmitted by post for any distance in Canada for delivery in Canada should be one uniform rate of two cents per ounce weight, from 1st January, 1899.”

Try and visualise the extent of Canada at that date with Ottawa as the centre, a distributing point with no air mails to rush out supplies of stamps to remote points. Many Post Offices were weeks out of touch and required more than the three days' notice given by the Post Office Department. Many Post Offices had only small stocks of the existing 2 cents stamps, which were now to become suddenly in very much bigger demand.

It is small wonder then that we find the resulting confusion throwing to the surface one of the finest philatelic gems in the “ Port Hood Provisional.”

(a) The Port Hood

Port Hood is a small town in Nova Scotia comparatively out of the way from Halifax, its nearest base.

The Postmaster on the spot found himself short of two cent. stamps with the new rate now in force. Having initiative, he took a number of the now comparatively useless three cents. stamps, cut them so that one portion was one-third of the original and the other portion two-thirds. These he used to meet the demand for the two cents. stamps. On some of these bisects he printed with a rubber stamp a “ 2 ” on those parts two-thirds of the original, and on the one-third portions he printed a “ 1.” Others were used with no overprint.

These were stated to have been used on one day only, the 5th January, 1899, but I have seen a copy dated 4th January, which I have no reason to doubt is genuine.

Officials soon wanted to know what was going on, and an inspector sent from Halifax took possession of the remainder of the bisects and had them destroyed. A report on the matter to him by the Postmaster seemed reasonable enough. In it he stated that he had to meet the new increased demand for two cents. stamps and to keep his books right at the same time; having no “ twos ” he had to make them. He went on to say that he issued unsurcharged bisects for letters to be delivered within his own county, but that he had felt that letters going to other parts of the Dominion required stamps with an overprint to avoid doubts as to validity of payment of the postage. About 200 surcharged “ 2 ” and one hundred surcharged “ 1 ” were used.

These stamps, or bisects, naturally leave themselves very open to attack. Fakes could easily be foisted on the unwary, but the Canadian collector who gets one on cover, well-tied and certified, has a prize well worth possessing.

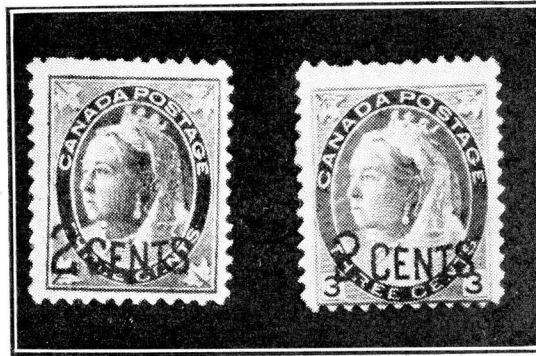
Dr. Holmes states: “ The Post Office declared them ‘ fakes,’ and in conse-

quence, neither of interest nor of value to collectors. They were freaks that anyone could make."

I disagree with this view. The Port Hood Postmaster in all good faith issued a certain number which were paid for over the Post Office counter, and in return for which the Post Office carried the letters covered by them to their ultimate destinations. In other words, they fulfilled the purpose for which they were issued.

The Postmaster issued them and, by delivering the letters without making a surcharge, the Post Office Department condoned his so-called offence.

(b) The Official Provisionals



With the reduction in Postal Rates of 1899 to two cents., the existing three cents. stamps became practically useless, and in July, 1899, Postmasters were instructed to return all three cent. stamps still held. The surplus stocks of both Maple Leaf and Numeral issues of 3 cents. Carmine were over-printed "2 cents." in black. The overprint was done by Electro at the Government Printing Department.

Both Maple and Numeral types are known with inverted overprint, but like all overprints, these should be looked at with care by collectors as there are many forgeries or fakes to be found among them.

Holmes states that stamps of Plates 5 and 6 were over-printed, while Boggs gives Plates 5 and 6 Maple Leaf Issue and Numerals Plates 1, 3, 5 and 6 as having been over-printed. In the writer's own former collection was an Imprint Block from Plate 4 Numeral. It would be interesting if any other members can show that other plates were used for these over-printed stamps.

Check List

(a) Port Hood :

1/3rd of 3 cent.	Carmine overprinted "1"
2/3rds ..	" " " " "2"
1/3rd ..	" " unoverprinted.
2/3rds ..	" " "

Useless unless on piece or entire dated "Port Hood, N.S., Jan. 5th, 1899."

(b) Official :

"2 cent." on 3 cent.	Carmine, Maple Leaf ...	Plates 5 and 6
" " " "	Inverted Overprint	
"2 Cent." on 3 cent.	Carmine, Numeral Issue 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6.	
" " " "	Inverted Overprint.	

B.N.A. COLLECTING IN NEW ZEALAND

By FREDERICK WALKER (Member No. 350)

I arrived at Christchurch, New Zealand, on November 15th and found that I had to commence my duties at once as a member of the Panel of Judges appointed for the Canterbury Centennial International Philatelic Exhibition, at the conclusion of which I was informed that I was also elected as one of a jury of five to make the awards.

A very fine collection of Newfoundland received a Gold Medal and a fine collection of Canada was awarded a Silver Medal, and it was with surprise and pleasure that I discovered that these two collections belonged to the two members of the C.P.S. of G.B. who live in New Zealand—member Stanley A. Wood of Auckland and member Cuthbert S. Stewart of Wellington. The friendly welcome I received from these two gentlemen during the Exhibition made me very glad that I also was a member of our Society. We spent many pleasant hours together.

Most New Zealand collectors appear to specialise in the stamps of their own Dominion, so members Wood and Stewart have to rely mainly on correspondence with our members in Canada and Britain for their material and help in their studies. When I reached Wellington, member Stewart was there to welcome me, and I spent a delightful day at his country home about twenty-five miles out of town. Some years ago member Stewart had the misfortune to lose in a disastrous fire all his collections except that of Canada on which he had been working at home. It was this misfortune that made him a Canadian specialist.

I spent many hours examining the good things he had to show. All Canadian issues were well represented, but his special interest is the Small Cents issues. I felt sure that if he had submitted this amazing section of papers, printings, shades and postal markings with his general exhibit he might easily have received a Gold Medal instead of a Silver one. His opinion was that it is not yet complete enough for exhibition standard. The rest of the work on it is awaiting his retirement. When he showed me the boxes of material accumulated and still to be sorted, I had to agree he was probably right.

Member Wood of Auckland is a very modest man, but the day I spent with him and his collection of Newfoundland was such a treat that I could assure him that a display of it to any Society in Britain would be one of the high lights of a season. There were volume after volume of mint blocks, strips, pairs and singles of nearly every issue, beautifully arranged and written up. Except for the "millionaire's pieces," it was so nearly complete that I had to say "Well, what next?" To my astonishment, instead of some other country, it was more Newfoundland! His delight being in Newfoundland stamps, he was now endeavouring to duplicate his collection in fine used copies. Another set of albums appeared, and though, of course, far from complete, it was still a very wonderful lot, which can still be continued with fine examples of the Canadian issues used in the tenth province. The issues of Britain's oldest colony need not suffer eclipse if we continue to give her postal markings the honour that is their due.

Members of the C.P.S. of G.B. can be justly proud of the work done by our two members in New Zealand. If any member should visit that Dominion they will be assured of a great welcome by members Wood and Stewart.

OUR WANDERING REPORTER WRITES

Jack Canuck, recently on tour, landed at the Scottish Philatelic Congress held at that delightful spot, Bridge of Allan, Stirlingshire, to find the chairmanship held by C.P.S. member J. S. Merrylees. Canada must have a strong hold in Scotland when four successive chairmen, and a probable fifth, have been members of the C.P.S.G.B.

One was tripping over C.P.S. members all through the Congress, and I have not the space to list all who attended, but tit-bit of the Saturday afternoon was when one Canuck was introducing past president Stephenson to some of the ladies present and quite unwittingly introduced him to Mrs. Stephenson. Glasgow Group will take a long time to live that one down.

With so many Canucks gathered together, it was inevitable that the theme song turned out to be "See you at Harrogate."

There were mysterious murmurings about "We want oor Stane back," and it transpires that a large party of Scots Canucks intend going Southwards in the early part of September.

Jack Canuck feels it is only fair to warn the Groups in London and the Southern Counties to get together and go North to stop this invasion somewhere about half-way, say Harrogate. Otherwise these darned Scots might get as far as London and lift "The Needle" from the Embankment, by mistake, but remember the warning of our Vice-President, David Gardner, when two years ago he said "It takes three Sassanachs to stop a Scot." In any case I hope John M. Stevenson remembers that promised game of "gowf." I am quite prepared to take—I said take—a stroke a hole.

I have just seen a most delightful brochure of the Cairn Hydro, Harrogate, the venue of our CENTENARY CONVENTION. With its lounges, conference rooms, etc., plus tennis courts, bowling greens and three adjacent golf courses, it would appear there is ample defence against all those Scots penetrating beyond this line. Be sure to book early.

The response to A.E.S.'s appeal for a Study Group on the Admiral Issues has been immediate, and there are prospects that we are now opening up a new branch of the Society that will hold the interest of members. What about other Groups on similar lines? What about Small or Large Heads, Postal History and heaps of other possible Groups? Go on, somebody, have a go!

It is pleasing to read that Fred Walker made contact with Stanley Wood and C. S. Stewart in New Zealand and that they have made personal touch with some of us, as we have done with our Canadian and U.S.A. members. Will we have the pleasure some day of having them as guests at one of our future Conventions?

Our Editor has had so many brickbats thrown at him in the past that I feel that in view of the favourable comments made on recent issues of Maple Leaves this time we must throw him a bouquet. Give him the stuff and he will produce the goods!

Yours aye,

JACK CANUCK.

1898 NUMERAL ISSUE RETOUCHES ON 10 CENTS.

By H. A. ISNARDO-BRUNO. Member No. 250

There is practically no information about the production of the 10 cents value except that so far as is known, only one plate was used. The outer frame is formed by four thin lines as in the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 5 and 6 cents.

For a long time I had noticed what looked like a retouch, but as it appeared at a rough glance—a philatelist should never take only a rough glance!—to be more or less the same on all copies. Thinking it to be a flaw common to all, I took no further notice. This flaw, or now perhaps I should call it a retouch, is in the bottom frame under "EN" of "CENTS" and consists of a heavy line, which looks at times as though two of the thin lines have run together—or all of them together. I am sure everyone has noticed it, because it makes a dark blotch and is very clear on most copies.

Recently I ran across a copy that does not have this line, the four thin lines are all there; another copy found, a bit blurred, seems to have the lines only slightly damaged.

On close examination I find that the retouch varies in length from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. It generally runs slightly upwards from left to right, but can be horizontal or dip downwards towards the right. It is sometimes at the top, sometimes at the bottom, and on one copy I have seen there seem to be two lines. On some copies the retouch seems to apply even to a small part of the central oval. In a block of four in my collection no two seem to be alike.

There are so many varieties that there can be little doubt that the plate was retouched by hand.

Usually the retouches on a stamp are the ones in most demand, but in this case it is the one without that must be looked for. Since writing the above I have found a copy in which the retouch line continues into the white space above the top line of the bottom frame, showing as a thin spur.

I would like to take this opportunity, in view of Mr Stephenson's recent article on this issue, to draw his attention to Boggs' reference to a retouch on the 5 cents. "left frame line extends downwards," position and plate not known. I have not yet found this variety, but instead have pleasure in recording a very distinct retouch to the upper right frame, in which the line extends upwards.

1912 ISSUE 1 CENT. GREEN ON GRAY PAPER

By H. A. ISNARDO-BRUNO

Mr. H. E. Canham of Regina and Mr. H. L. Paine of Moose Jaw both confirm my guesses concerning the names of towns in the Province. Admiral is a small town 150 miles S.W. of Regina; Morse is a small town of about 300 population 80 miles West of Regina and Moosomin is a judicial seat, population 800, on the main C.P.R. line 180 miles East of Regina. They verify also that in 1916 those towns were all supplied with stamps by the central office at Regina. Mr. Canham has not definitely identified the thin gray paper, but has a pair with marginal marks . . . WA No. A 169,901. The paper of this pair is thin and slightly greyish, different from others of the issue. The colour is true green and shade rather deep. Can anyone identify the date of printing of this plate?

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

TO ALL MEMBERS :

This is Canada's Jubilee year—one hundred years young—philatelically speaking; and what a record she has had! All her postage stamps produced by the Line-Engraved process, and a joy to behold. We congratulate her upon the high level which she has set herself, and has attained, and from which she has not deviated. We, the members of the C.P.S. of G.B., cannot all go over to Canada to join in her celebrations, but at the Annual General Meeting held in London on May 11th last at the Piccadilly Hotel, we resolved that the Society should hold its Convention in 1951, at a suitable central spot accessible to the whole country—Harrogate was proposed and adopted, and the month September, dates 5th to 8th. The arrangements are being well looked after by a band of Yorkshire stalwarts, who, headed by Treasurer J. P. Macaskie, will carry on the tradition associated with Edinburgh. Make a note of the date. There are superb hotels, shops, entertainments, etc. In this number are more details of the Committee's deliberations.

This is the one opportunity in the year for C.P.S. members to foregather, bring problems to the Study Circles, and renew old friendships. I know of nothing more worth while in philately. If I am not over in Canada, I shall hope to renew old friendships and add to the circle of my friends.

Yours sincerely,

R. W. T. LEES-JONES, President.

P.S.—Any contribution towards Convention expenses will be gratefully received by the Organiser—Mr J. P. Macaskie, 23, Thornhill Avenue, Lindley, Huddersfield.

Hair Lines on the King Edward VII, Quebec Tercentenary and Admiral Issues

—Continued from page 132

However, from the general appearance of the specimens examined, I am of the opinion that the development occurred during service, the initial preparation possibly commencing the surface fracture and subsequent working pressure during the inking and printing operations extending the fractures.

Although I have not examined in quantity specimens from the Quebec Tercentenary Issue, those items showing Hair Lines that I have seen bear a very close resemblance in respect of the form of the line, to those of the Edwardian Groups.

The Hair Lines appearing on the one cent. and two cents. values of the Admiral Issue are slightly different, being more regular and slightly closer together. This difference could have been caused by a change in the quality of the steel used to make the plates, although observations made regarding surface hardening would still apply, i.e., the change in the appearance of the actual printed lines being due to a difference in the crystalline structure of the steel. A further difference between the Hair Lines on this issue and those appearing on the Edwardian values is the absence of any signs of development during use; all stamps examined show either a firm line or complete absence thereof.

An explanation of why only the one cent. and two cents. values show these lines is, I think, obvious from consideration of the relative number of plates used; in each case far more plates were prepared for these values than for other values in current use at this time.

NOTE : * It is necessary to detail the direction of the lines with respect to the axis of the plate in order to cover both normal and booklet pane specimens.

CONVENTION AUCTION

To date the response has been disappointing. One member has sent in 17 lots, including three nice used copies of the G.B. Penny Black. The others are Canadian. A collection of G.B. and an Egyptian collection have been promised. Please do not wait until the last minute to send in your lots for the sale as the Exchange Secretary who is responsible for the auction arrangements is not averse to having an easier time in the summer months. The last date for the receipt of material is 15th July. If the position then justifies going ahead, a catalogue will be prepared and copies will be available at 6d. each. The Secretary has agreed to effect the necessary insurance in the hope that this will encourage members to help. British North American preferred, but as it is hoped to get the support of local collectors, lots of other countries, or good mixed lots, are acceptable.

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

NOTES AND COMMENTS

(Continued from page 128)

Group News

Most groups have now closed down for the summer, but here are a few notes about their activities in recent months.

The **London** group continues to be very active under the leadership of Mr Nugent M. Clougher, who keeps the Society's name well to the fore. The meeting of 23rd April took the form of a dinner to celebrate the centenary of the actual day of issue of the first Canadian stamp. There seems to have been very good advance publicity for the Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent, the Prime Minister of Canada, sent a cable conveying greetings and good wishes to the group on the occasion. Other groups may envy them their meeting place in the delightful surroundings of the Conference Room of the Commercial Counsellor for Canada. It must have a real Canadian atmosphere very conducive to the study of Canadian stamps. The group continues to devote time to the detailed study of issues. This does not get the same publicity as the dinners, but the solid work done shows its results in the collections of its members. The 3d. Beaver was the subject for study in April. We hope that when Past-President Stephenson gets going with his circulating "study book," that the London group will be able to contribute much valuable information to it. The next meeting, to be held at 2, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1., on 25th October at 6.30 p.m., will deal with the Jubilee and Quebec commemorative. Members in the London district are cordially invited to attend, and to attend regularly, to ensure the continued success of the meetings.

At their April meeting the **Glasgow** group arranged their syllabus for next season—a varied fare, depending for displays more on collections from other groups in Scotland. Glasgow is glad to have these, and will no doubt enjoy seeing them and, as usual, have much to discuss after the displays.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP LIST. MAY, 1951, ISSUE

NEW MEMBERS

<i>Mem. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Packet</i>
534.	WARNER, J. J.,	116, Eversholt Street, Euston, London, N.W.1.	C.	
535.	WALLWORK, E. C.,	Avalon, St. Bede's, East Boldon, Co. Durham	C.B.N.	
536.	WRESSELL, M. (Mrs.),	1, Beech Street, Paddock, Huddersfield.	C.	
537.	CRISPIN, J. A.,	33, Thurston Avenue, Southend, Essex	P.H.C.	
538.	ROBERTSON, G.,	282, Union Grove, Aberdeen	C.B.N.	
539.	McKENZIE, J. B.,	Raeden Croft, Westburn Road, Aberdeen	C.B.N.	
540.	JONES, C. A. (Miss),	P.O. Box 414, Moncton, N.B., Canada	C.B.N.	
541.	DEWEY, G. F. (Rev.),	5124, Sherbrooke Street W., Montreal 28, Que.	C.C.S.	
542.	ROBERTS, T. V.,	64, Old Road, Headington, Oxford	C.C.Q.P.B.	
543.	WHITLEY, E.,	25, Harker Terrace, Stanningley, Nr. Leeds	C.P.CQ.	
544.	DAVIS, E. J.,	37, Brunner Road, Walthamstow, London, E.17	C.R.P.O., C.C.S.	
545.	DEWSNAP, P. A.,	62, St. Helen's Road, Westcliffe-on-Sea, Essex		

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

<i>Mem. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>New Address</i>
443.	BANFATHER, E. H. B.,	24, Warren Drive, Surbiton, Surrey.
31.	MAIR, A. W.,	Wellesley, 45, Westburn Road, Aberdeen.
9.	McNEIL, 71,	Finnart Street, Greenock.
389.	GENT, W. H.,	3, Coppards Bridge, North Chailey, Nr. Lewes, Sussex.
179.	CAMPBELL, F. W.,	1132, Pinehurst, Route, 5, Royal Oak, Michigan, U.S.A.
236.	BINKS, B. C. (Capt.),	3350, South West Marine Drive, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.
336.	CRYDERMAN, M. W.,	Starbuck, Manitoba, Canada.
453.	LEWIS, G. P.,	13, Eastern Avenue, Brampton, Ont., Canada.
531.	ALLEN, E. K.,	240, Spring Garden Road, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
219.	SHIPTON, C. E. C.,	The Old Forge, Hightown Green, Rattlesden, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.
121.	AVERY, D. A.,	184, Wollaton Road, Beeston, Nottingham.
377.	MACASKIE, J. P.,	23, Thornhill Avenue, Lindley, Huddersfield.
385.	NICHOLL, D.,	9, Montague Road, Burnley, Lancs.

RESIGNATIONS

321.	HARVEY, P. H.	2.	LONG, J. J.	165.	WALKER, J.
388.	WADDELL, I. D.	394.	PRATT, R. W.	460.	ROTHWELL, J. C.

DECEASED

306.	J. D. GRAHAM.	379.	J. P. MONSON.
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CORRIGENDA

386.	For BAULCH read BALUCH.
178.	" GARDENER read GARDINER.
234.	" MAYERSON read MEYERSON.
528.	" MacMILLAN BLOISE read BLOIS, E. M.
531.	ALLEN, E. K. Change Code to CS, CQ, CE.
488.	HURST, P. J. Apt, 23 should follow Street.
243.	MACNAB. For Branburn read Brandon.

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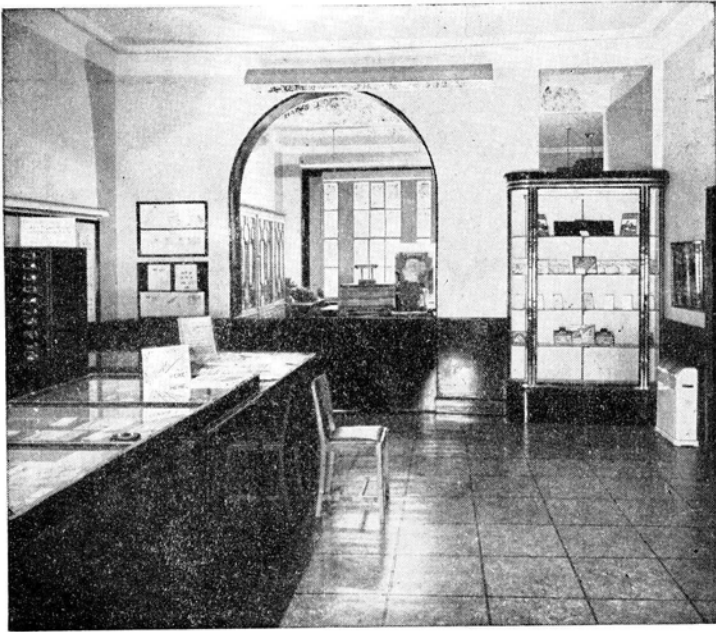
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