

MAPLE LEAVES

JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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

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Notes and Comments

CHANGING HORSES

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

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

FIRST IMPRESSIONS

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

IMMEDIATE CHANGES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

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

OUR ADVERTISERS

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

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

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

THE STUDY GROUPS

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

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

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

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

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

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

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

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

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

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

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

By GEO. R. C. SEARLES

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

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

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

I First List the Re-entries.

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

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

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

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

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

The following are the Varieties :—

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

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

RECENT AUCTION REALISATIONS

MESSRS. ROBSON LOWE, LTD.

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

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6d perf. $11\frac{3}{4}$ —fine unused	40	0	0
1903 50c block of four—unused... ..	16	0	0
1908 Quebec set in imperf pairs	78	18	0
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2c, 5c and 8c Registered bright mint	2	10	0
6c Large Head—good used clear watermark... ..	13	10	0
3c 1870—very fine used—prominent stitch watermark	3	0	0
\$2 Jubilee—fine used... ..	2	15	0

SOME FURTHER OBSERVATIONS ON THE QUEBEC TERCENTENARY ISSUE

By E. WHITLEY

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LIST OF FINDINGS

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

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

EDITOR'S NOTES

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

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

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

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

The following points emerge:—

HALF CENT VALUE

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nos. 9 and 10 No break at N.E. corner.

No. 19 Small retouch N.E. corner (an added line starting with but diverging from the top frame as it runs into the corner).

No. 65 Right frame line extended at base.

No. 86 Top frame line extended at right.

ONE CENT VALUE

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

IMPRINTS GENERALLY

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

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

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

Can anyone give particulars for other values and plates?

Continued from page 53.

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

The definitions and sequence may

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

CANCELLATIONS AND POSTMARKS

By LEO BARESH (263)

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Continued on foot of previous page.

KING EDWARD VII, 2 CENT VARIETIES

By C. W. HOLLINGSWORTH



Re-entry—Type a



Re-entry—Type f

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

1. Guide Dots, without Guide Lines.

These were found in five positions :

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

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

2. Guide Lines.

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

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

3. Hair Lines.

Four copies only were found.

4. Possible Re-entries.

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

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

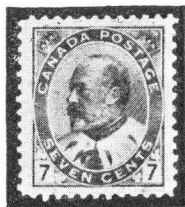
Other Varieties.

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

THE SEVEN AND TWENTY CENTS EDWARDS RE-ENTRIES AND VARIETIES

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

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



THE
7 CENTS
VALUE

(a) Relief Transfer.

An interesting difference is to be

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

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

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

(b) Re-entries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Retouches.

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

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

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



THE
20 CENTS
VALUE

Retouched Re-entry.

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

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

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

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

HAIRLINES ON CANADIAN STAMPS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

G. B. H.

9/2/52.

NEWFOUNDLAND POSTAL STATIONERY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. C. MYERSON.

STRAIGHT LINE POSTMARKS

By FRANK W. CAMPBELL. No. 179

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JACK CANUCK RUNS AMOCK AGAIN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Exchange Secretary, like a

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

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

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

A MAIL STATION ON THE PRAIRIE

By WILFRED T. F. CASTLE (484)

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

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

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

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE 2c. REGISTRATION STAMP

Perf. 12 x 11½

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

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

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

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

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

Yours sincerely,

GEO. R. C. SEARLES.

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

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

things or may know others who can help.

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

Data needed on:—

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

ST. JOHN (Newfoundland) straight line.

L'ASSOMTION circle 1828 or so.

WOLFVILLE N.S. OVAL, 1860 or so.

Double Circle style, 1820-35 era of:—

TRURO

WINDSOR

ANNAPOLIS Nova Scotia.

BY/CANADIAN/PACKET

SHIP/LETTER MAIL AT SEA

SHIP/LETTER/DUE . . . cts.

or any other straight line similar (1860 era).

CANADIAN PACKET circle (1860 era).

SHIP LETTER of 1840 era for

RICHIBUCTO

WOLFVILLE

DIGBY N.S.

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

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

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

Yours sincerely,

FRANK W. CAMPBELL.

1132, Pinchurst,

Royal Oak,

Michigan, U.S.A.

CONVENTION — BOURNEMOUTH, 1952

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

The suggested outline programme is as follows:—

Monday, September 22nd

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

Tuesday, September 23rd

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

Wednesday, September 24th

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

Thursday, September 25th

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

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

CONVENTION AUCTION—25th September, 1952

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

E. T. E. LLOYD.

RULES OF THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY ARE ON PAGE 66

LIST OF BOOKS AVAILABLE

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

EXCHANGE SECTION CHATTER

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SYNOPSIS OF PACKET RULES

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

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

The Treasurer says PLEASE PAY PROMPTLY

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

POSTAL STUDY CIRCLES

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

STAMP COLLECTING

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

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

J. C. C.

OUR SECRETARY REPORTS

FELLOWSHIP OF THE SOCIETY

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

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP LIST (to 29th February)

Part I—New Members

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

Part II—Members missed from October listing

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

Part III—Changes of Address

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

Part IV—Re-instatements

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

Part V—Resignations

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

Part VI—Corrigenda

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

RULES OF THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY

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

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

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

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

CANADA

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

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

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

J. E. LEA

14 EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER, 2

Bankers: District Bank Ltd., MANCHESTER 2.

Telephone: BLACKfriars 2929.