

MAPLE LEAVES

JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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Notes and Comments

Storm and Tempest

We have often heard that it is an unwritten rule in the stage world that "the show must go on." We imagine that something similar must apply to the world of editors and publishers. There is no doubt that we have been inspired in some direction lately to find time out of an already impossible day to attend to the production of this issue. As we claim neither outstanding determination nor particular qualities of efficiency, we can only assume that this inspiration is something inherited or transmitted from our predecessors in the publishing and editorial world.

Some of our members are aware that our professional employment is one of playing a small part in assisting to conduct the affairs of this little community. When the sea came in around midnight on the 31st January, flooding in a matter of a few minutes one-third of this little town, your Editor became the local Emergency Controller. Since then life has had but little time for proper sleep and rest, let alone relaxation. Somehow, we have found time to put together this number: it will be much more thrown together than usual and may not have the proper ration of illustrations, but it's coming out on time if that is humanly possible, and we know our readers will appreciate that under the circumstances we have done our best.

Convention

The outline of the Convention arrangements is set out later in our pages by the President in his report, and there follows the outline programme as it stands at the moment. We have never been to Glasgow; we always understood that one of its greatest assets was that "the facilities for getting out of the city are the best possible!" We are sure, however, that all those who are tempted to attend our Convention there in October will find that the arrangements that have been made are of an extremely high standard, and that the facilities for those attending will enable full enjoyment to be extracted by all, whether enthusiastic member or dutiful wife. David Gardner, our President, has taken off his coat to make a job of this invitation to Glasgow. He has the City Council helping him in the arrangements, and he is determined that the hospitality of Glasgow shall be revealed to the delegates in no uncertain manner. Book your rooms now!

Our Advertisers

We are pleased to report that during the recent floods, Norman Todd at Happisburgh, Norfolk, was not affected. Happisburgh is on rising ground, with cliffs down to the sea. Sea Palling, the very next village, was one of the worst hit small communities along this coast line.

Robson Lowe has sent to us his "Review" of the activities of his organisation for 1951-1952. Once again may we commend to our members the study of these revealing documents; they emanate from all the principal auction houses and give an appraisal of the health and strength of the philatelic pulse in a way that cannot be obtained elsewhere. Grand value at 2/-.

By the way, Robbie has a sale on April 15th in which there is an unusual strength of Canadian items, some very attractive material indeed, and we expect that many of our members will take an opportunity of making some addition to their collections from this sale. If you don't subscribe regularly for the catalogues, send him 1/- for this one—it's well worth it.

Mr. C. I. Whiteley, of Seaton, who advertised Newfoundland in our last two or three issues, tells me that he is having to close down this business for a little time as a result of pressure of work in other fields. When he is in a position to resume full activity he will resume his adverts. In the meantime he will keep a small stock available for the odd enquiry.

Personal Matters

In connection with our philatelic enthusiasms we have an enormous correspondence, not only in connection with Maple Leaves, but also on all subjects of Canadian philately following our own personal interests. We would like to express our apologies to many correspondents and friends for our recent inability to deal with matters in a reasonable time, to thank them for waiting so patiently, and to express the hope that we may be able to clear up these many outstanding matters in a week or two's time.

Boggs on Canada

This may sound like advertising. J. N. Sissons of 59 Wellington Street West, Toronto, Ont., Canada, has bought the last of Boggs' books on Canada in unbound condition. My information is that he has had them bound and is selling them at \$17.50. The supply is said to be getting very low, and if any of our readers want to buy at near the original cost price they should buy without delay.

The book can be imported direct from Sissons and payment made with order by making application to one's bankers for the necessary remittance in dollars. This will be granted—but only to buy one copy. You are advised to add \$1 for registered postage.

THE LATE FRED AITCHISON

The passing of Fred Aitchison, one of the Past Presidents of the Canadian Philatelic Society, is a great loss to our Society in every way and creates a gap it will be hard to fill, for Fred Aitchison was a very knowledgeable, keen and discerning collector, with a fund of knowledge of Canadian stamps.

He sold his collection some time ago when it was near completion to turn to other fields of philately for his relaxation, but he still retained his interest in the Canadian field, and was always willing to place his knowledge at the disposal and advantage of others.

I knew him for a number of years, visiting his Society at Newcastle and enjoying the hospitality of his wife and himself in their home, where the kindly unaffected courtesy of a true gentleman was revealed at its best.

T. A. H.

In the death of Fred Aitchison on the 30th January at the grand age of 81 years, Philately lost a keen student. Prominent in the philatelic world of the North of England, he was a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, and a Fellow and Past Vice-President of the C.P.S. of G.B. Our members have lost a very kindly and loveable man, who was always ready and willing to give his opinion and advice to those who sought his knowledge.

He had many interests in stamps, and as a pioneer in research work on B.N.A. philately he was well known. Canada was his first love, and as long ago as April, 1913, he wrote an article on re-entries of the early issues, which appeared in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*.

He won a Gold Medal with Great Britain at the International Exhibition, London, in 1950. In his latter years he formed a fine collection of Nova Scotia. He will be greatly missed.

J. F. B.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The passing of Fred Aitchison, an outstanding figure in Philately, and one of our most respected members, is a sad loss to all who knew him. To his family and to his many friends I express on behalf of the members of our Society our sincere regrets and deep sympathy. I leave the honour of penning an appreciation of this Grand Old Man to two of his closest friends.

Storm and flood have only recently caused devastation, suffering and serious loss of life in both Scotland and England. I sincerely trust that none of our members have been victims in any way.

I am rather far from many of our Groups and I hear very little of their work until I read of it in our Journal. I know London, Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Glasgow have held regular meetings, and I hope to read that other Groups have done likewise. The full benefit of our organisation cannot be obtained unless members themselves play a part. Members in isolated areas where there is no Group are at a disadvantage, but direct contact between them and the Officers is welcomed. In areas where a number of members reside, premises difficulties can be overcome by co-operation with some kind-hearted local dealer, and I know there are plenty such, e.g., in Glasgow the meeting place difficulty was overcome by the generous gesture of P. M. Young, Ltd., who placed accommodation at our disposal for our regular meetings. Just in case anyone should suggest that this is a quid pro quo arrangement, the firm's Canadian stock is far from what members would like to see.

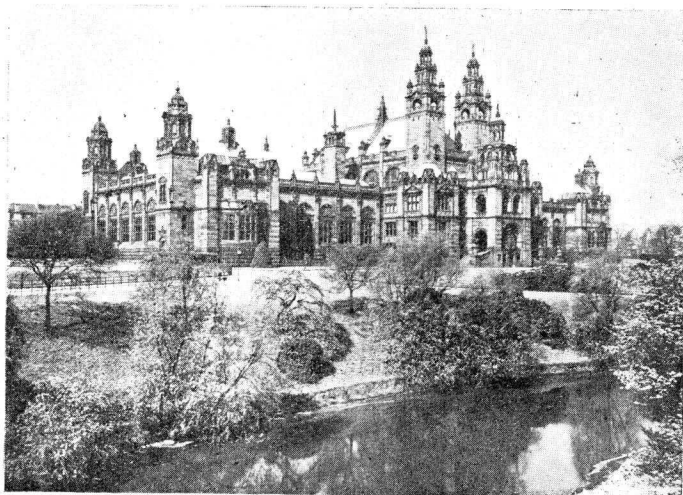
London held a well-organised get-together party on 7th February. There seems no doubt it was successful, and it reflects considerable credit on the organisers. Their initiative drew members from far afield, and among others who attended I note the names of Messrs. Hinde, F. Walker, H. Brown and J. C. Cartwright. The latter should, I think, have been at home in bed, but as we know so well, one cannot keep a good man down. I understand there is a possibility of a further party in a few months' time.

Stanley Godden gets around. Two visits to Glasgow within a few weeks. On his first he gave a very fine display of his Canadian collection to the Caledonian Society. It was greatly appreciated, and Stanley's generous distribution of useful hints will, I think, stimulate further interest in B.N.A. His offer to donate any forgery found in his collection to the Caledonian Society could not for obvious reasons be taken up. He admits he learned something himself, having had pointed out to him the 3-dot variety of the 15 cents Large Queen in an early printing. As another copy is in the possession of a Glasgow member this rather suggests Boggs' contention that the damage to the plate occurred around 1892 can be questioned, unless, of course, there is some further explanation. On his second visit he viewed the Main Central Hall of the Glasgow Art

Gallery and Museum, where our Convention Exhibition will be held, was impressed by its suitability and the encouragement being given by the Museum Director, Dr. S. M. K. Henderson.

This leads to Convention arrangements so far as we have gone. Being Coronation Year, there is an unusual number of visitors coming to Scotland, and everything is booked up to the end of September. The earliest convenient dates available to us are Friday, 9th October to Monday, 12th October—a week-end Convention as proposed at Bournemouth. Do not let the late date keep you away, as October is generally a good month in Scotland, and we want a record attendance. We would like to see members from overseas who are attending the Coronation delaying their departure to visit our Convention.

Accommodation, Meetings, the Society Dinner, Study Groups and Auction will be in the Grand Hotel, Charing Cross, Glasgow, four minutes by direct tram to the Exhibition Hall. The Exhibition will be on a large scale. Our offer to the Museum Director of Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum was received by him with enthusiasm, and as a result, the proposal went before the appropriate Committee of the Glasgow Corporation and was accepted. The display will be on show from 9th October for a period of two weeks in the Main Central Hall, and I doubt whether any stamp exhibition has ever been held under such ideal conditions. It will be mainly British North American, but as the Exhibition will be open to the public, we wish to stress the wider aspect of philately.



The Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum, where the C.P.S. Exhibition will be held.

Sheets will be displayed in desk-type or upright glass cases, with back boarding suitably adjusted. Museum pieces other than stamps will be in specially built illuminated show cases. I shall be contacting individual members for the loan of material for the period, but I now make a general appeal to all members who have unique postal relics which have a museum appeal to offer those on loan for the Exhibition. Every care will be taken, and for your information official attendants are always on duty during the day, and watchmen at night. I would also like to point out that this building houses one of the finest collections of objects d'art and pictures in the world, and admission is free. There will be an official opening at 3 p.m. on Friday, 9th October, and approximately 2,500 invitations will be issued in the joint names of the Society and the Art Gallery and Museum Committee of Glasgow Corporation. The Hall could hold them all, but it is hoped there will be a few absentees!

1953 CONVENTION

9th to 12th October, 1953

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS

Friday, 9th October :

- 12 noon Reception by President and Glasgow members at the Grand Hotel, Glasgow.
- 3 p.m. Official Opening Ceremony at the Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove Park.
Platform Party will have tea in the Director's room ; for others there is a public tea room open on the premises.
- 7.30 p.m. Invitation Display or Study Group at the Hotel.

Saturday, 10th October :

- 10 a.m. A special visit is being arranged for the ladies present.
For members, Executive Meeting to be followed by Annual General Meeting.
- 2.30 p.m. Society Auction.
- 7 p.m. Annual Dinner.

Sunday, 11th October :

A bus tour of part of the Western Highlands of Scotland.

Monday, 12th October :

Arrangements still under consideration.

The following information is given for the benefit of members who will be attending. I hope this will be a record number.

Hotel Booking : We have made a block booking at the Grand Hotel. Requests for reservations should be sent to Mr. Chas. A. King, 38 Buchanan Street, Milngavie, nr. Glasgow, stating clearly what you require, and for what nights. The number of single rooms available is limited, so would members kindly indicate if they are willing to share a double room with another member.

Charges : The all-in charge, which includes bed, breakfast, lunch, afternoon tea and dinner, is 37/- per day for single rooms, and 35/- each per day for double rooms.

Society Dinner : It is assumed that all members booking accommodation will be attending, and there will be an adjustment of the charge for residents. Non-residents desiring to attend the Dinner, please notify Mr. King at the above address and remit the cost, 15/-, when booking.

Auction : Mr. K. Sargeant, Commercial Hotel, Airdrie, Lanarkshire, and Mr. W. A. Robertson will organise the Auction. All lots should be sent to Mr. Sargeant by 1st August, 1953. Catalogues will be available in good time.

Gifts of lots for sale on behalf of the Convention Fund will be very much appreciated, and we again appeal to members submitting a number of lots to earmark at least one as a gift.

We expect quite a lot of local support at the Auction, and while preference will be given to good B.N.A. material, a proportion of other countries is acceptable.

Bus Tour : Bookings for the Sunday bus tour should be sent to Mr. J. Hannah, 68a Main Street, Overtown, Wishaw, Lanarkshire, Scotland, with remittance of 22/6d per head.

The tour will cover five of the Scottish Lochs and magnificent scenery over most of the route, and will take from approximately 10 a.m. until 6 p.m., with a stop for a main meal en route. Details of the exact route will be given in the July number and any necessary adjustment to the charge will be made to members in due course. Buses will be 32-seaters, and we would like to fill two or three.

Competitive Classes : The usual Competitive Classes will be open, viz.:

- (a) Group Displays,
- (b) Contributed Class, and
- (c) Research and Study Class.

Entries should be sent to Mr. J. J. Bonar, whose new address will be available in time for the July issue. Outstanding entries will be exhibited in the main display.

Note : I will be writing Contact Members, but as some Groups close down before the April number is due, will Contact Members kindly get their Groups going?

CANADA 1859 12½ CENTS : 17 CENTS

By Major G. A. E. Chapman

(Reprinted from the "American Philatelist," March, 1951.)

Introductory

In view of the exhaustive studies already completed upon these two values it is with considerable diffidence that the following article upon them is submitted. But in the interest of collectors to whom a sufficiency of material is out of reach in order to warrant any attempt at complete plate reconstruction a precis of information regarding these stamps is offered as a sort of "short cut" to rapid recognition of Varieties and to identification of the plate positions of some of the copies they possess or subsequently obtain. Collectors of greater ambition and perhaps with an enviable amount of material are very strongly recommended to apply themselves to the fountain head upon which this article is almost exclusively based i.e. the comprehensive brochures in "The Stamp Specialist" upon the 17 Cents by the Hon. J. A. Calder, his "Some phases of the Canada 1859 Issue" and the findings by Mr. R. W. T. Lees-Jones who finally achieved the plating of the 12½ Cents.

Explanatory

For better understanding of references to areas upon the surface of both stamps the following Glossary is given:—

<i>Glossary</i>	
Frame—	Frame lines, outer and inner, encompassing the whole design of the stamp.
Hachuring—	The criss-cross background of the Spandrels.
Margin—	Area outside the frames.
Ornaments—	The two egg-like emblems in the lettering belt that separate CANADA & SEVENTEEN on the West & POSTAGE & CENTS on the East.
17c only	
Ovals—	White curved bands, inner and outer, bounding the lettering belt.
Serif—	Turned up or down additions to the extremities of letters.
Solid—	The opaque background to the lettering.
Spandrel—	The four corner areas bounded by the outer Oval and the inner frame line, in which the Sterling & Cents values are set.

For the sake of space and convenience the three Perforation groups are indicated:—

11 3/4 x 11 3/4 by 11, 12 x 11 3/4 by X, & 12 x 12 by 12

In the interest of simplicity and speed the main evidences of Re-entry and reproductions of Flaws are presented together on Key-enlargements, 2 to each value. Each feature being numbered according to the numbers of the plate position upon which it occurs and since such numbers cannot be arranged in sequence upon the Keys each is accompanied by a smaller sized number which is one of a sequence starting at the West end of the North margin and running clockwise round the enlargement. In this way any feature or features given in the Descriptive Record may be picked out readily by using its sequence or reference number.

In endeavour to render description as concise as possible the eye is first directed

to that part of the stamp design upon or near which the feature in question occurs and by placing the letter directly concerned in brackets words may be saved. For example:—"Splash above O of Post" would appear as "P(O)ST, splash above." In further cause of simplicity and brevity anatomical terms such as arm, heel, neck, shoulder, toe, etc., are employed as short cuts to indicate letter parts.

In the case of both values evidences of Re-entry are noted as persisting throughout the life of the Plates and most Flaws seem to have been present when they were first used, the notable exception being the very rare so-called "Balloon Flaw" (Position 7) which came into being on the 17 Cents Plate owing to disintegration of its surface, during the second and last printing of this stamp.

12½ Cents

Issued 1st July 1859 to cover postage by Canadian Packet.

Printed by The American Bank Note Company of New York.

Imprint Added late in 1865 to the margins of the plate opposite positions 3 & 8 on the North, 30 & 80 on East, 98 & 93 on South and 71 & 21 on the West.

Orders Records of both the American Bank Note Company and of the Canada Postal Department give the dates of placing of each of the nineteen Orders of which the respective quantities of stamps (total 3,200,000) were as per the Table below, arranged to denote those Orders that by reason of numerical inferiority are presumably the more rare.

Stamps	Orders																		
100,000	...	1	2	3	5	8	10	11	13	15									
200,000	...			4	6	7	9		12	14	16								
300,000	...											17	18	19					

Plates There is no record or indication that more than one plate was used.

Perforations. Three groups being three combinations of two types of perforation, viz. 11½ x 11½, 12 x 11½ and 12 x 12 were employed in succession throughout this Issue. The periods of their use (exact dates not known) and the Orders consequently affected were:—

11½ x 11½	1 July 1859—	Orders 1- 8
12 x 11½	Early 1863—	9-14
12 x 12	Early 1865-67	15-19

Shades All the Orders were "filled" in one Colour, green, but as in the case of other values, owing chiefly to lack of specific instruction, they varied in shade to a noticeable extent. Orders considered recognisable with reasonable certainty, perforations having been carefully checked are:—

Perf. 12 x 11½	Order 11	Very pale green
	14	Deep green
Perf. 12 x 12	15	Very Pale Green
	16	Rich olive-green
	17-18	Blueish green
	19	The blue-green

Plating Study of this stamp by Senator Calder resulted in the Key to the "plating" of it being discovered as lying in the varying location and size of two dots (and their relative position one to the other)—one in the tail of the C of Canada and the other immediately East thereof in, partly in or near the "inner oval." Mr. R. W. T. Jones took over this study by request and working from "scratch" succeeded in completing the plating.

The plate positions of stamps from the top (North) horizontal row are identifiable by observation of the marginal guide dots above each. Dots in the other margins are scarce, and with the exception of those at the South corners of the Plate indicating positions 91 & 100 & below PENc(E) (No. 40) are difficult to differentiate without comparison. Identification of other plate positions apart from study of the guide dots rests upon the known presence of plate varieties of which 38 judged to be the most indicative are given in the following Descriptive Record and reproduced upon the accompanying two Key Enlargements.

"*Universal Varieties.*" It is to be noted that there are a few features foreign to the original design of this stamp that are common to almost all copies which, if not readily recognised, may be taken as aids to identification, or even considered to be true varieties. Those noted are entered upon Key-Enlargement A and designated with a cross: they are:—

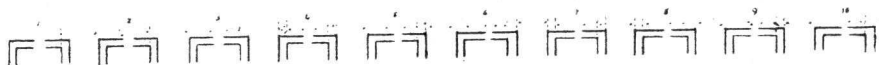
POSTAGE, a dot in inner oval below centre of.

STERLING, a dot in outer oval below centre of.

and of course the plating Key dots in and about the tail of C of Canada.

Descriptive Record of Plate Varieties

Key to the North marginal Guide Dots in relation to their respective stamp frame lines.

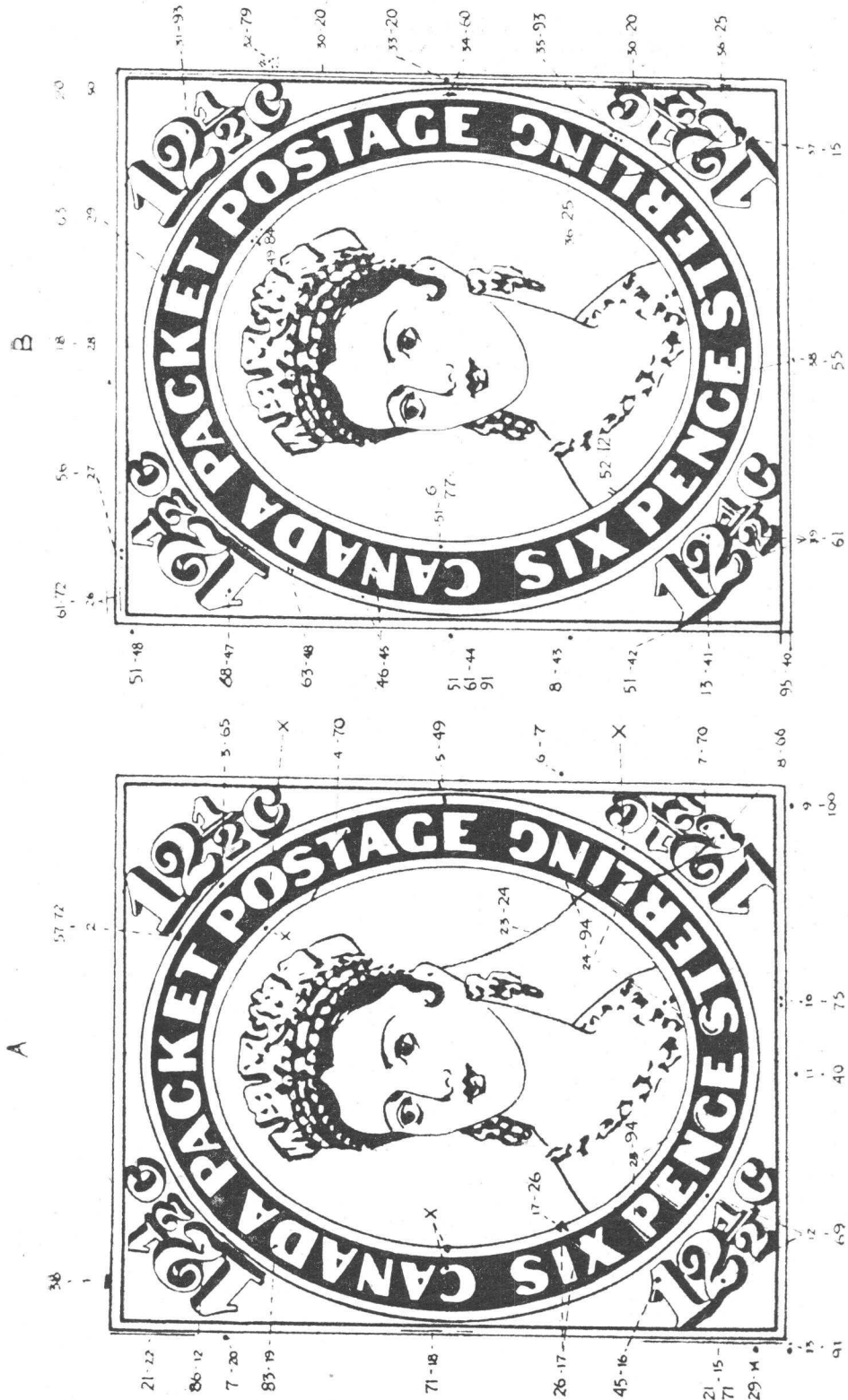


Positions 1-6-7-10 may be verified further by reference to the Descriptive Record

Numbering:—POS.—Plate position

Ref.—Reference to small sequence numbers on Key Enlargements.

<i>Numbers</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Notes</i>
<i>Pos. Ref.</i>		
1 to 10	See Key to North marginal Guide Dots above.	
1	(C)ANADA, 2 dots, one marginal and one between frames W. of. POSTAG(E), a dot between frames E. of.	
6	C(A)NADA, a dot in inner oval below W. leg of.	As in 77
7	N.W. 12, a marginal dot W. of head of 1 of.	Partial Imprint may be present N.E.
10	POSTAG(E), a dot between frames E. of & possibly one in.	
12 50	(P)ENCE, two small ticks on frame of Head Area over.	
13 41	S. W. 12, two dots in curve of 2 of.	
15 37	S.E. 12, dash across toe of 2 of.	
18 28	PA(CK)ET, marginal dot over centre of.	Very pronounced Short Entry N. West.
20 30	E. frame lines, doubling between	Also in Nos. 1, 10, 50, 80 & 97
33	POSTAG(E), dot between frames E. of.	
21 44	(C)ANADA, marginal dot w. of.	Also Nos. 1, 11, 51, 61 & 91
15 15	W. outer frame doubled N. & S.	Imprint may be present.
22		
24 23	Head, scratch from ear of, to L of STERLING & in ING.	
25 36	STER(LING), a curved scratch through, & downwards through S.E. 2.	
26 17	S(IX), splash in inner oval, over & in top of X.	
29 14	S. W. corner, a marginal dot W. of 2 of $\frac{1}{2}$.	
38 1	N. W. 12, Splash on outer frame line over 2 of.	
40 11	PENC(E), marginal dot below.	
45 16	S.W. 12, a dot high in stem of 1 of.	
46 45	CA(N)ADA, a scratch cum dot in diagonal of.	Possibly a dot in outer oval over CA(N).
49 5	POSTAG(E), 2 dashes—one in outer oval & one between frames E. of.	
51 42	S. W. 12, 1 of cuts inner frame	
44	(C)ANADA, a marginal dot w. of.	Also Nos. 1, 11, 21, 61 & 91
48	N. inner frame, in late state, a marginal dot W. of.	
52 2	N.E. 12, a dot in outer oval under W. side of 1 of.	Also Nos. 62, 72 & 82
55 38	PENC(E), dot in bottom of stem of. May be connected with another in margin below.	
56 27	N.W. 12, 2 adjacent dots between frames over 2 of.	Short entry along top of stamp
60 34	POSTAG(E), a dot in outer oval E. of back of & a vertical line through it.	Also Nos. 30 & 90
61 39	S.W. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ doubled N. frame lines doubled West	



- 63 44 (C)ANADA, a marginal dot W. of
29 PACK(E)T, a splash in outer oval over.
46 CANA(D)A, a double dot in outer
oval over.
- 65 3 N.E. 12, a Splash in outer oval below end
of base of 2 of.
(P)OST, possibly two splashes in.
- 66 8 S. E. 12, dot in centre of base of 2 of.
- 68 47 N.W. 12, two dots in 1 of.
- 69 12 P(E)NCE, dot in outer oval below E. end
of base of.
12 S. W. 12, Splash in base of 2 of.
- 70 4 PO(S)TAGE, curved scratch from inner
oval below to E. arm of T.
7 S. E. 12, dot in end of base of 2 of.
- 71 15 W. frames doubled at centre & South.
18
- 72 26 N.W. & S.W. corner frames are doubled
2 N.E. 12, Splash in outer oval below
E. side of 1 of.
- 75 10 (S)TERLING, 2 dots between frames
under.
- 77 51 C(A)NADA, dot in inner oval below W.
leg of.
PA(C)KET, may be a dot between
frames over.
- 79 32 N.E. 12½, a group of dots in margin E.
of c. of.
- 83 19 CANA(D)A, Splash high in body of.
- 84 49 (P)ostage, three dots in inner oval & one
in head area below.
- 86 21 N.W. 12, a dash at high centre in base of
2 of.
- 91 13 S.W. corner, 2 marginal dots at.
- 44 (C)ANADA, a marginal dot W. of.
- 93 35 STERL(I)NG, 3 dots in outer oval below.
31 N.E. 12, a splash in back of 2 of.
- 94 24 (PE)N(C)E (S) TER(LIN)G, doubling in
25 & in POST(AGE).
Short entry at top centre.
- 95 40 S.W. corner, S. frames extend W.
- 100 9 S.E. corner, a marginal dot below &
slightly W. of E. inner frame.
- Also Nos. 1, 11, 21, 51 & 91
- Not always present.
- Not found in the Blue Green
- Imprint may be present.
- Aso 52, 62 & 82
- Short entry down N. end of E.
side.
Also Nos. 6 & 67 but without
short entry.
- Also Nos. 1, 11, 21, 51 & 61
Imprint may be present.
- The Major Re-entry.
- Part of Imprint may be present.

17 Cents

Issued 1st July, 1859 to cover postage by British packet.

Printed by the American Bank Note Co. of New York.

Imprint None.

Orders Records of both the American Bank Note Company and of the Canada Postal Department give the dates of placing of the twelve Orders, each of which was for 500 sheets of 100 stamps.

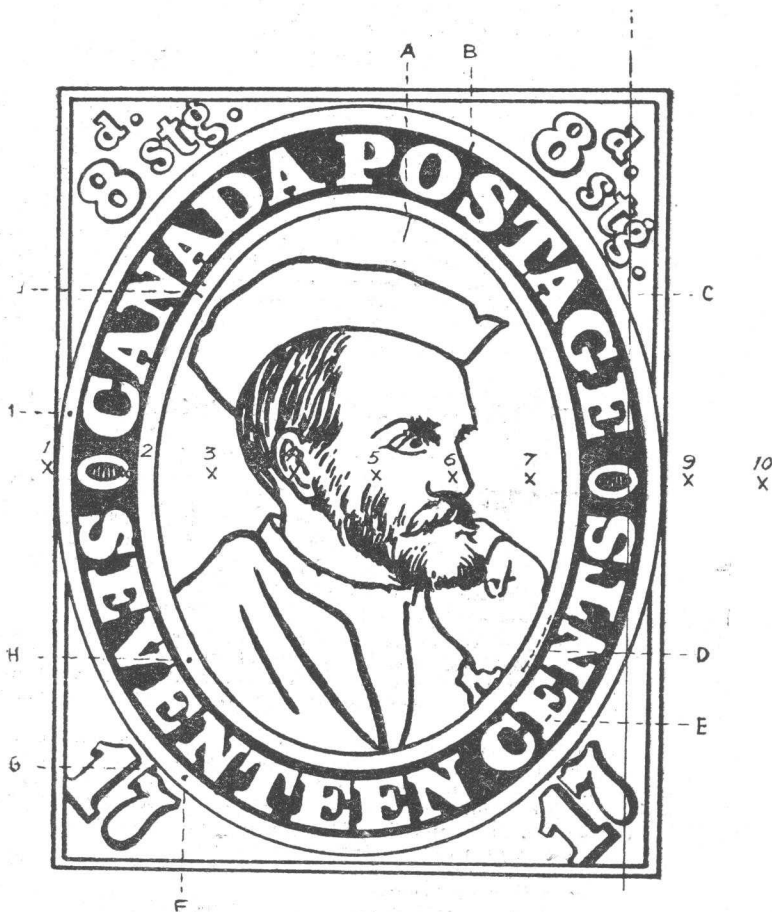
Plates There is no record or indication that more than one Plate was used.

Perforations. Three groups being three combinations of two types of Perforation, viz. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ & 12×12 were employed in succession throughout this Issue. The periods of their use (exact dates not known) and the Orders consequently affected were:—

$11\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$	1 July-1859—	Orders 1- 4
$12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$	Early 1863—	5- 7
12×12	Early 1865-67	8-12

Shades As in the case of other 1859 Values apparent absence of specific instruction at the time the Orders were placed resulted in a diversity of shades, all of which, however, were, unlike the 10c, at least of one colour only—Blue. Leading Catalogues list four shades i.e., Deep Blue, Blue, Slate Blue and Indigo; each of which may be considered as owned until one still deeper or lighter or more definitely slate happens along to relegate the original copy to unidentified status! It is surprising that the distinct and easily recognised Milky Blue of the first Order, alluded to by Senator Calder as standing by itself of all the blues in any Perf group and being second in scarcity, should be ignored. Positive identifica-

A



tion of the shades of the several Orders is extremely difficult and is only possible following very careful Perforation measurement, through a process of Comparison of copies of the same Perforation Group as demonstrated by Senator Calder's Colour Charts. Poorly printed copies defy identification. Shades that may be recognized without comparison are considered to be:—

Perf. $11\frac{1}{4}$ x $11\frac{1}{4}$	Clear light blue	Order 1	"Light bright sort of Milky Blue"
	Grayish blue	" 2	Yellowish owing to its strongly tinted yellow-brown paper.
	Very dark blue	" 4	Dull, not bright.
12 x $11\frac{1}{4}$	Deep dark blue	" 5	Tinted paper.
12 x 12	Bright clear blue	" 11	Approaches appearance of Order 1.

A word may not be amiss regarding the so called "Slate Blue" which on account of the Market price it commands is offered as such whenever possible. Orders of a Slate like shade are Nos. 2 (1st—3rd printings) and possibly 10 & 12 (1st printings) both Perf. 12 x 12. The real "Slate Blue" is of Order 2 (1st printing), is of Perf. $11\frac{1}{4}$ x $11\frac{1}{4}$, is on distinctly tinted paper and is of a Greyish as opposed to a Blue-ish Slate Shade.

Before searching for Varieties or attempting to identify plate positions a thorough knowledge of the stamp is expedient if not imperative. The following informative paragraphs are given under the heading:—

"Know Your Stamp"

I. There are three sets of differently purposed dots.

- (a) Marginal Guide dots. These together with guide lines were placed on each of the four sides of the plate to indicate the 100 stamp positions. The lines, for the most part, were burnished off, but that down the 10th vertical row is usually visible.
- (b) Position dots. Those in the E. margin of the Plate or sheet are $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. from the outer frame of each stamp and lie level with the centre of the "ornaments." The remaining dots, eight only, in each horizontal row are 20 m.m. apart and appear in the E. end of the W. ornament of each stamp except of that of the first vertical row where it was not required that row having been the first to be entered, using the dot in the second vertical row of the Plate. See note at end of Description Record.
- (c) "Travelling" dots. Although the purpose of these is obscure, they provided the key to plating the 17 cents and are of prime utility. By observation of the position of the "Travelling" dot upon any given stamp the vertical row upon the plate to which it belongs can be determined as the ten dots of each horizontal row, spaced at $22\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. intervals beginning on top of the E. marginal position dot, are approximately similarly placed—As shown on Enlargement A. For example:—A stamp that carries its "Travelling" dot upon the nose is thereby tied as being of the 6th vertical row.

II. "Universal Varieties" In the search for varieties it is to be realised that there are a few features foreign to the original design that are common in varying degree to a great number of copies. These should be readily recognised and discounted. Ten such features are shown upon Enlargement A.

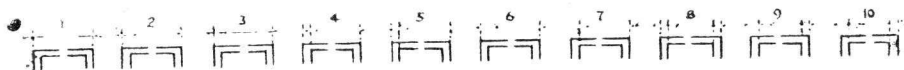
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
$11\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$		19-1	19	19-1	19	20-1	19-2	19-2	19-3	17-1	19
12 x 11		20-1	20-1	19	20	19-1	19-1	19	18-2	18-1	18-2
12 x 12		19	20-1	20-1	20-1	20-2	20-3	20-1	20-1	13-2	12

Of 20 stamps of each perforation group (total 60) the numbers shown in the above table were found to carry the features as lettered. The minus quantities denote "not observable owing to cancellation."

Plating As indicated in the introductory paragraph there is neither intention or scope here to attempt more than an outline of the procedure in plating, in fact only just the principal factors that govern the method to be followed are given. These should render identification of the plate positions of many copies possible and are:—

- a. The presence of Re-entries and Flaws, etc. as recorded in the accompanying Descriptive List will result in tie-ing down some 33 positions.
- b. Marginal Guide dots immediately brand a stamp as being one of the four marginal rows North, East, South and West. Those of the North and South rows (horizontal) may be easily recognised by reason of the combined presence of Marginal and Travelling dots.
- c. The "Travelling" dots, as already explained, indicate the vertical row to which a stamp belongs.
- d. The positions in each vertical row. Clues to these lie in the slightly varying position of each "Travelling" dot and in differences in their size and shape—such variations being recognisable by comparison with a Key or in certain cases by happy access to pairs, strips or blocks.

Guide Dots. A complete Key to the North Marginal Guide dots as a means towards identifying the several North plate positions might be considered superfluous since seven of the positions are more easily recognisable through the medium of their respective Travelling Dots and of Plate varieties. However, since positions 2, 8 and 9 carry no peculiar features and their Travelling dots are not easily observed and the "aids" of the other seven positions might not be visible for one cause or another a Key to the Guide Dots of all ten positions is given.



Descriptive Record of Plate Varieties

Numbering:—Pos.—Plate position, Ref.—Reference to sequence numbers on the Enlargements.

No reference to North marginal guide dots or to Travelling dots is made as such are indicated by the Plate position number.

Numbers	Description	Notes
Pos. Ref.		
1	26 (C)AN doubling in outer oval opposite W. ornament and. 20 Marginal dots opposite both ornaments and below W. frames. 30 N.W. 8, several dots about outer frame W. of.	Re-entry
4	27 (CA)N, a marginal dash close to frame W. of. (CA)N, the outer frame is missing or v. faint opposite.	
5	5 POSTA(GE), doubling in bottom of, and 10 of solid over. 12 CENT(S), doubling of solid sometimes apparent N.E. of.	Re-entry
6	31 (P)OST, a marginal oblique scratch running N.W. from frame over nose of. 23 SEV(E)NTEEN, three dashes in.	
7	52 Cartier's shoulder, arupture of the background high up and near. 57 N.W. 8, Splash between frame W. of	Also in No. 16 The "Balloon Flaw"
10	13 S.E. 17, A small splash in middle of short entry E. of. 11 E. ornament, a dot and vertical guide line in oval E. of. N.E. spandrel, a strong short entry along E. side of.	Also in 17, 27
14	50 S.W. 1 a splash composed of 3 parallel dashes in centre of. 48 S.W. corner, a marginal dot at.	
19	7 POS(TA)GE, a pendant spur in outer oval over.	
27	16 SEVENT(E)EN, dot in oval below	
31	29 N.W. 8, Splash between frames W. of. 53 W. ornament, two adjacent marginal dots W. of.	Also in 7, 17
32	32 N.E. 8, an "arrow head" on outer frame over.	
41	55 C(AN)ADA, dot in oval over. 34 Frames N.W., N.E. & S.W. doubling between. 49 58	Re-entry
42	46a S.W. 7, a Vertical line through head of.	
46	8 POST(AG)E, an oblique scratch from oval below A through A and over G into the margin.	
47	28 C(A)N., a scratch from W. margin to inner oval through W. toe of.	
48	14 S.E. 7, a marginal dot E. of tail of. 2 CANAD(A), a small splash between frames N.W. of.	Also in 38,
50	43 S.E. corner, a marginal dot at.	10th row vertical guide line
52	41 S.E. 7, a dot between frames E. of tip of.	
60	42 S.E. 7, a dot in bottom of tail of.	10th row vertical guide line
66	6 N.E. 2, a vertical scratch and ties between frames over.	
70	3 (P)OST, a vertical scratch down from toe of.	10th row vertical guide line
73	36 POSTA(G)E, a scratch from st(g) down into centre of.	
74	9 POSTA(GE), an oblique pendant dash in oval over.	
75	38 POSTA(GE), a dot between the frames and an oblique marginal dash from the frame E. of.	
	46 SE(VENT)EEN, an overflowing of ink in oval	
51	over and in E. of.	
77	25 W. ornament, two parallel scratches in oval of E. of.	Outer frame W. of (C)AN is very weak.

- 80 39 E. ornament, doubling of solid E. of. 10th row vertical guide line.
Re-entry.
- 87 4 N. E. 8, dot between frames over W. side
1 of. CANA(D)A, may be a splash high
right in stem of. Also in 97
- 88 17 S. W. 7, an oblique scratch from N. W.
to S.E. through.
- 89 22 S. W. 1, a dot between frames W. of toe of. Outer frame W. of (C) AN is
very weak.
10th row vertical guide line.
- 90 5 N. E. 8, an oblique dash between frames
over centre of.
- 91 15 S. E. 1, a group of 3 dots straddling outer
frame E. of.
21 S. W. 17, four dots between frames W.
of base of.
- 97 24 SEV(E)NTEEN, dash high left in stem of.
18 S. W. 1, a marginal dot below E. toe of.
1 CANA(D)A, may be a splash high right
in stem of. Also in 87
- 100 56 W. outer frame is doubled North. The Major Re-entry.
33 N. E. 8, splash high left in.
54 (CA)NADA, pendant splash in oval
over.
35 POS(TAG)E, splashes in and in oval
below.
40 C(EN)TS, doubling above.
45 S. E. 1, splash in top of.
44 Marginal dots below 1 of each 17.
47 Marginal dots below 1 of each 17.

Note:—The process of entering the die impressions upon the plate was originally considered to have been made from East to West starting from the position dot in the East margin. As this would have entailed obliteration of each dot just prior to use, opinion is now accepted that the process was started by impressing the first vertical row based from the position dot of the second row on the plate first and working Eastwards by utilising each successive dot which would thus be in view.

A STUDY OF THE RE-ENTRIES AND RETOUCHES OF THE HALF CENT SMALL HEAD

By GEO. R. C. SEARLES (176) B.N.A.P.S. 423

When I first wrote this in March, I started by stating I did not think any serious effort had been made to list these varieties. Many collectors know a number of varieties are to be found on this stamp. I confess I have made many attempts to tackle this but, like the 8 cents, it is one of those stamps one soon tires of working on. My good friend, our Librarian, never tires! Mr E. T. E. Lloyd has found many varieties, and we have exchanged notes over a long period.

When Mr R. W. T. Lees-Jones kindly lent me his two sheets of Plate 1 and Plate 2 I had hoped to make a real job of it and plate these varieties, but I soon came to the conclusion that these plates had been re-entered on more than one occasion. When Hans Reich's article appeared in the April 1952 issue of B.N.A. Topics on this stamp, it only confirmed, if confirmation was necessary, my belief that the plates were re-entered on several occasions.

Mint and used blocks just did not fit in anywhere on the sheets I had examined. Mr Hans Reich's position of varieties on his mint sheets again did not fit in with those on Mr Lees-Jones's sheets. My largest block of 30, used on piece, dated 1895, is entirely free of re-entries or retouches.

I have listed 35 varieties. In every case there is clear doubling. Any smudges, blurs or thickening of lines have been ignored completely. I think a re-entry should in all cases show clearly a doubling. I have split these varieties into two groups. The first 23 occur mostly in the outer frame as shown in the illustration Fig. 1. The second group, the major type, are shown in the illustration Fig. 2.



Fig. 1

GROUP ONE. Doubling shown in the following areas, numbered on Fig. 1.

Variety	Shows in area numbered								
1	1								
2	1	2							
3	1	2	4						
4	1	2	4	6					
5	1	2	5						
6	1	2	4	5	6				
7	1	2	5	6					
8	1	2	4	6	9				
9	1	2	9						
10	1	2	3	4					
11	1	2	3	9					
12	1	2	3	6	9				
13	1	5	6	9					
14	2								
15	2	3							
16	2	4							
17	3								
18	3	4							
19	4								
20	4	5							
21	4	6							
22	4	5	6						
23	4	5	6	7					



Fig. 2

GROUP TWO. Major Varieties.

Variety	Areas doubled and other doubling.
24	1 2 5 and all top left corner doubled.
25	1 3 6 CANADA POSTAGE, HALF CENT and lines in circle over $\frac{1}{2}$ all doubled.
26	4 and top left corner over CANADA.
27	Top right corner over CANADA.
28	4 7 top right corner and bottom left corner all doubled.
29	4 6 top left corner over CANADA and bottom right corner under CENT all doubled.
30	1 2 3 4 5 and top left corner over CANADA.
31	1 2 6 8 CANADA POSTAGE, HALF CENT, bottom right corner under CENT, circle over $\frac{1}{2}$, all doubled.
32	1 4 5 6 bottom right corner under CENT.
33	1 2 3 6 9 and "2" of $\frac{1}{2}$.
34	1 2 3 9 and POSTAGE doubled.
35	2 3 5 and POSTAGE doubled.

All these varieties have been confirmed by several copies of each, in some cases at least a dozen.

The following may help, in a small way, collectors who try to plate. Varieties Nos. 30 and 31 are a pair on cover dated 1895. No. 32 is one of a block of four on cover—all of which are re-entered, the others being varieties Nos. 8, 6 and 4. Nos. 23 and 24 are a pair. Nos. 26, 27 and 28 are positions one, five and six in a horizontal block of six.

All varieties recorded are in my collection, the majority being dated round about 1894 and 1895. The large block, used, free from varieties, is also dated

1895. I have given the position of the varieties I found on the two mint sheets I examined, illustrations Figs 3 and 4, which may be of some help to those embarked on research.

PLATE NO. 1

Showing position of the eight re-entries found on this plate.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
								1		10
							1			20
				1						30
										40
										50
				9						60
										70
								9		80
						34				90
				9		2				100

Fig. 3

PLATE No. 2

Showing position of the 20 re-entries found on this plate.
There is a strong guide dot under "N" of CENTS on stamp No. 68.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
								1		10
							1			20
				1						30
										40
		19	19							50
								16		60
3			14				90			70
1			17							80
				22			2		22	90
18	4	21	14	19			15	22		100

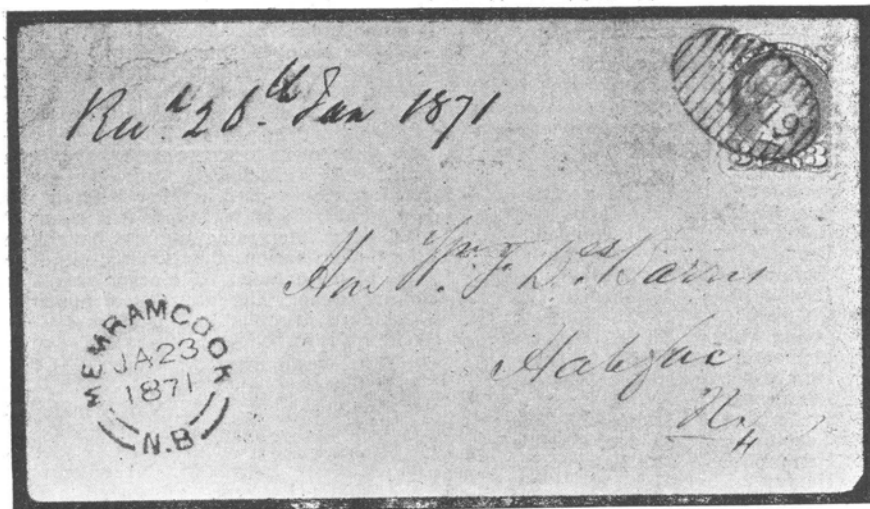
Fig. 4

CANCELLATIONS AND POSTMARKS (5)

By LEO BARESCH

Two highly interesting fields of numerical cancellations found on the Large and Small Queens issues are the British Columbia and Vancouver numerals and the New Brunswick grids. These types are illustrated on the two covers shown in this issue.

Brunswick; even if you include these issues it would prove extremely hard to complete a set of numbers, and limiting the collection to these cancellations on Canadian Large and Small Queens only, definitely makes it impossible to obtain all the num-



In both cases the cancellations were introduced when British Columbia and New Brunswick were separate colonies of the Crown, and they were, of course, first used on their own stamps. If you wish to make a detailed study of these two series of numerals, you cannot confine yourself to the first two Dominion issues alone, but would have to include the Pence and Cents issues of British Columbia and of New

Brunswick. Many of them had fallen into disuse much before 1868, when the Large Queens were first used in these territories. Furthermore, with very few exceptions, these numeral cancellations are scarce.

Dealing first with the series of New Brunswick grids, they are known from Numbers 1 to 34, and as a 37 has also been seen, it is reasonable to suppose that 35 and 36 exist as well. No records being

known so far to exist in any of the Post Office record rooms, or for that matter anywhere else, the numbers can only be identified through their use on covers. Proceeding on that principle, Fred Jarret had, by the time his book was published in the early 30's, established the following list of numerals identified with towns:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. St. John | 16. Harvey |
| 3. Woodstock | 17. Salisbury |
| 6. Edmundston | 19. Memramcook |
| 8. Chatham | 21. Hillsborough |
| 9. Grand Falls | 23. Richibucto |
| 10. W. C. Whites Cove | 24. Sackville |
| 11. Dorchester | 26. Shediac |
| 12. Edwardstown | 28. St. George |
| 13. Fredericton | 30. St. Stephen |
| 14. Gagetown | 33. Wicklow |
| 15. Hampton Ferry | 34. Colebrook |
| | 35. Upper Peel |

Subsequent collectors, however, apart from wishing to fill in the missing numbers, were none too happy about some of those listed by Jarret, and it is particularly to Mr. Walter W. Chadbourne that we are indebted for the tremendous amount of research he carried out. Mr. Chadbourne particularly queried the place names given against numbers 10, 12, 33, 34 and 35 as none of these towns were in the official 1855-60 list of Post Offices.

I feel that it would be beyond the scope of these notes to detail the processes of Mr. Chadbourne's deductions and investigations, but by 1940 he had definitely come to the conclusion that apart from number 1, which represents the capital of St. John, the numbers from 2 onwards were allocated to the more important New Brunswick offices in alphabetical order, and by comparing available records and making the necessary deductions, he arrived at the following list:—

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. St. John | 20. Milltown |
| 2. Andover | 21. Newcastle |
| 3. Baie Verte | 22. Oromocto |
| 4. Bathurst | 23. Richibucto |
| 5. Bend | 24. Sackville |
| 6. Campbellton | 25. Salisbury |
| 7. Campo Bello | 26. Shediac |
| 8. Chatham | 27. St. Andrews |
| 9. Grand Falls | 28. St. George |
| 10. Dalhousie | 29. St. Martins |
| 11. Dorchester | 30. St. Stephen |
| 12. Edmundston | 31. Sussex |
| 13. Fredericton | 32. Upham Vale |
| 14. Gagetown | 33. Upper Mills |
| 15. Hampton | 34. Woodstock |
| 16. Harvey | 35. ? |
| 17. Hillsborough | 36. ? |
| 18. Kingston | 37. ? |
| 19. Memramcook | |

Whilst at the time Mr. Chadbourne states that this list is dangerously near to rank speculation, he has over a period of subsequent years not found any conclusive proof that any of these numbered towns are incorrect. I had the pleasure of meeting him in Wilmington, Delaware, in the autumn of 1951, and of viewing part of his magnificent collections, and he confirmed to

me that, whilst up to that date he did not have conclusive proof that all the numbers were correct, neither did he have sufficient evidence to class any of them as incorrect.

I feel that it is up to all of us now to look through our own material and either vindicate him in his ingeniously made deductions or give him the evidence, if we find any, of their being incorrect. I myself have, in fact, quite recently seen a cover with a 1 cent Small Queen clearly cancelled with grid 3, and also bearing the circular town mark of Woodstock. Although at first glance this would appear to confirm the identification given by Fred Jarret in his book, I do not propose to take it as evidence until the matter has been further investigated. It is, however, examples of this, nature which I would very greatly appreciate your bringing to my notice, so that eventually we get as accurate a list of these numerals as possible. There is little comment I can make as to the degree of rarity of the various numbers as, with few exceptions, they are all scarce. The exceptions are number 13, which is quite frequently found on the Large Queens issue (but not on the Small Queens), and number 1 on the Small Queens. They are practically always struck in black, but also occasionally in blue. So far I have not heard of any other colours being used.

Just as in the field of New Brunswick grids we owe much to Mr. Chadbourne, so in the field of British Columbia and Vancouver Island numerals we are once more indebted for such information as is available mainly to one student, namely, Mr. Gerald E. Wellburn. Here again no official record of those cancellations issued to the Post Offices appears to have been preserved and numbers can only be identified with towns where covers have been found. As we definitely know that number 1 has been used at New Westminster and number 36 at Nanaimo, it is assumed that all the intervening numbers have been allocated to various Post Offices, although some of the numbers have never been seen on any stamp. The latest list of numerals with towns identified and as given by Mr. Wellburn is as follows:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. New Westminster | 20. Soda Creek |
| 2. Douglas | 21. ? |
| 3. Hope | 22. Van Winkle (?) |
| 4. Yale | 23. ? |
| 5. ? | 24. ? |
| 6. ? | 25. (Never been seen) |
| 7. Lytton (?) | 26. Langley |
| 8. Clinton | 27. Spences Bridge |
| 9. Seymour | 28. Burrard Inlet |
| 10. William's Creek | 29. ? |
| 11. ? | 30. ? |
| 12. Ashcroft (?) | 31. ? |
| 13. Quesnelmouth | 32. ? |
| 14. French Creek | 33. Ladners |
| 15. Lillooet (?) | 34. Landing |
| 16. Lac La Hache (?) | 35. Victoria |
| 17. (Never been seen) | 36. Nanaimo |
| 18. ? | |
| 19. ? | |

From this it will be seen that there remain many gaps, and here again I would be very glad to hear from anyone who can fill in any of these gaps with some information, a cover, or even a single stamp off cover.

Some care, however, has to be taken in regard to number 13, where a very similar marking with considerably thicker lines both in the design and the numeral was used in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Dealing with the question of scarcity, I do not feel I am making too sweeping a statement by saying that on the Canadian Large and Small Queens they are all scarce

—the only exception being the Victoria 35. As far as the Large Queens issue is concerned, I would, in fact, rate all the numbers with the exception of the 35 as definitely rare. Most of the strikes are in black, but they are also known in blue, red and violet.

In the case of stamps where these cancellations appear in part only, some care must be taken before placing them in this section, as the same type of cancel has also been used for the Mail Boat numbers, and they are also known under different headings with the numbers 134, 453 and 235. The latter is a well-known Newfoundland cancellation.

LONDON MEETING—7th FEBRUARY, 1953

For friendly good-fellowship and enthusiasm, the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain is an example to any Society. At a special meeting arranged in London at the Shaftesbury Hotel on Saturday afternoon, February 7th, this was most noticeable. Members arrived from as far afield as Manchester, Exeter, Bournemouth, Bracknell, Chelmsford and Tunbridge Wells. London was well represented, and a number of non-member visitors had accepted the invitation to be present, given in a recent issue of "Stamp Collecting" by Mr. Kenneth Chapman, the Editor.

The proceedings opened with a display of about 100 sheets contributed by various members showing re-entries in the Pence Issues, large and small Queen's Head issues with papers, shades and perforations carefully studied. Early postmarks and R.P.O. markings. 1898 Map Stamps and the King George V Admiral issue and War Tax stamps. Coils and booklet stamps from the earliest to the latest types. Through the Pictorials and Commemoratives to a little display of enlarged water-colour sketches showing the positions of the secret dates in the designs from 1935.

A short auction of lots from the large Queen's Head issue to the very latest \$1 Black Totem Pole stamp issued only a week ago, preceded the tea interval, and when the inner man was refreshed, we returned to the inspection of a magnificent display of the large Queen's Head 1868 issue, sent down by Mr. R. W. T. Lees-Jones. In his unavoidable absence, Mr. Stanley Godden gave us first a commentary on the salient points of the display, telling us what to look for, and particularly the only known Block showing the complete "Clutha Mills" watermark in the paper used for this issue, and the fine array of postmarks and cancellations. Mr L. Baresch had brought along his "Canadian Library." Many of our members and the visitors had never previously seen Howe's, Jarrett's and Bogg's "Canada," and these works were in constant demand all the afternoon.

Several ladies graced our gathering, and included Mrs. Harper, Mrs. Stanley Godden and Miss Godden, Mrs. Clougher and the wives of some of the visitors. The four hours arranged just seemed to fly past, and we ended with the general query "When shall we have another one?"

F. W.

CANADA'S FIRST LETTER SHEET

Whilst these notes may not reflect much in the way of research or original thought, they may possibly be of interest, particularly to postal stationery collectors.

In 1893 a 1 cent letter sheet, Canada's first, was specially prepared to the order of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. It was used to issue the Company's monthly financial statements of Earnings and Expenses to the shareholders, from the Montreal office. Printed on heavy laid paper and measuring $6\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{3}{4}$ inches unfolded, the sheet bears a profile portrait of Queen Victoria in oval frame, in black. This design corresponds to that used on the postcards at that time.

This letter sheet seems to be quite a scarce item of postal stationery. Jarrett gave it good catalogue-status 20 odd years ago, and this is further improved upon in

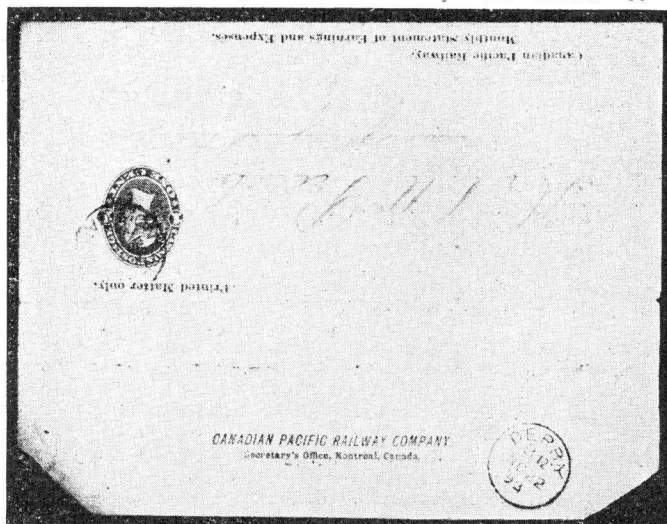
the 1948 Holmes. It is not apparently catalogue by Boggs, although he makes mention of it in his chapter on stationery, stating that the C.P.R. ordered 48,000 of these sheets. This number sufficed to last the Company from 1893 until 1897, when the sheet was superseded by a series of pictorial postcards, which besides carrying the financial statement, were also used as advertising media.

The printing quoted by Boggs ties up nicely with some information supplied by the C.P.R. themselves. In response to a hopeful enquiry, they were kind enough to spend some time searching old files, but without complete success. Unable to give me the precise annual issue, they have stated that the number sent out in 1893, the first year, approximated to 7,000. As the sheet is not particularly handsome, and

its content not of lasting interest, I imagine that most of these found their way to the waste-paper basket.

I think I was fortunate, therefore, to find two copies recently, within a fortnight. The

would have come to England and that perhaps they are more easily found here than in Canada. Be that as it may, they make a nice contribution to a collection of stationery and should be well worth



first is dated 10 NOV 1893, addressed to DERBY; the second, used in 1895, went to a shareholder at RUGBY. This latter bears a cork cancel. It has been suggested to me that the majority of these sheets

watching for.

Please don't ask me for my spare copy though! It is now in the possession of a friend and fellow member. I'm satisfied with one!

R. J. CAMPKIN (590)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE PLATE PROBLEM OF THE 5c BEAVER

DEAR SIR,

My deep interest, spurred by reference to myself in Mr. W. E. Lea's praiseworthy article in your January 1953 issue—the Plate Problem of the Canada 5c Beaver—moves me to submit a few observations relative to the article, for which I hope you will kindly accord space in your valued columns.

While I appreciate the honour of mention by Mr. Lea (page 128, last para.), I deprecate the impression his references to my paragraph anent 2 plates may convey as to my authorship. I regret that I could not have made it sufficiently clear that all I wrote was by way of precis of correspondence in which I had had no part. I plead guilty to having accepted (N.B. past tense) the theory of "2 plates re-entered five times . . ." This, I think, will be considered only natural seeing that such knowledge as I had at that time was born solely of valued association with the Hon. J. A. Calder, to whom I shall be ever grateful for his tutelage. The observation that "Two plates re-entered five times cannot make seven plates" is a truism. Senator Calder's recognised contention that there were two plates, perhaps three, definitely dismisses any excuse to think he meant seven separate metal plates.

My failure to "record by what means the two plates can be identified" must be laid to ignorance. As far as I am aware there was no known ready method of recognition except in the case of the two sets of North marginal stamps and one of the West marginal, which Senator Calder was only able to form out of the mass of material at his disposal. Plate 2, he considered came into use during the Perf 11½ x 12 period; I use the qualification—ready—as identification claimed of other plate positions was effected through the medium of interlocking multiple "pieces" according as their connection could be traced to either of the N. marginal sets or W. marginal set of Plate 1. All such copies of necessity carried distinguishing features such as Re-entries, Flaws, etc. Personally I found the "going good" up to this point, but the frequency with which I came across copies foreign to either of the Senator's sets led me, in spite of my discipleship, to suspect we were off the track, and suspicion assumed the proportion of certainty upon now and then proving the Plate position of a copy as being the same as that already occupied by one with different features. It was therefore with the very greatest interest that I have learnt of Mr. Lea's campaign in establishing the One Plate theory. He has my congratulations upon his article demonstrating as it does a higher plane of study and approach than has been achieved hitherto. The Chart re-

ferred to on page 132 para. 2 must be that which appeared so meaninglessly and unwarrantedly merged into "An analysis of six proof sheets" in the September 1951 issue of the "Collectors Club Philatelist" (N.Y.). The formation of what he considered to be two distinct sets of North marginal stamps confirmed Senator Calder in his opinion that more than one plate must have existed, and since this is recognised by students as his opinion, Mr. Lea's criticism of my Chart, which pretended to nothing beyond the presentation of identifying features of marginal stamps selected by the Senator, would seem misdirected. The Chart carries reference to Imprints for the reason that at the time of its construction (publication having been delayed two years) it had been Senator Calder's opinion that Imprints had been added to both plates (as his Imprint Study Charts show) early in the Perf. 12 x 12 period.

Ref. Page 128, para. 2:—Being of the opinion that "Flaw" in a philatelic sense indicates a blemish (scratch, splash, dot, etc.), caused unintentionally upon the Plate by some agent other than the Transfer roller, I consider that reference to flaws of Die origin should be distinguished by the prefix "Die." Apart from the East frames Die-flaw, there are a number of blemishes which I listed in my article reprinted in B.N.A. Topics to which Mr. Lea refers. I named these "Common features" as being common to all copies in order to obviate confusion with Plate flaws. These "Common features," it would appear, astonishing as it may seem that the face of the Die was such as to give birth to them, are surely also Die-flaws by reason that they occur on every plate position. It may be of interest to relate here, having just alluded to the East frames Die-flaw, that Senator Calder narrated how an Imperf. pair (I think) of the 5c was passed to him for opinion as to its genuineness. Nothing adverse could be found until it was realised that neither copy had been provided with the frame-flaw!

In conclusion, although steeped in the Multiple Plate idea, I have long been restless with suspicion born of contradictions and discoveries that would not fit and consequently being ripe for conversion to a more hopeful line of exploration, I welcome the One Plate theory which, by reason of its admirable presentation by Mr. Lea, seems to me to promise so well.

Yours sincerely,

G. A. E. CHAPMAN.

1859 ISSUE PERFORATIONS

DEAR SIR,

Mr. J. Millar-Allen, in his article "Notes on the 1859 Issue," published in January Maple Leaves, asks if other readers have also found examples of the variation from the (perforation) rule in their collections? Yes, I have a 12½c on

cover, dated Montreal SP 14 '64, Perf. 12 x 11½, which according to the tables (BOGGS Appendix 3-J, No. 3) should be 11½ x 12.

Again I have a cover dated PERTH FE-9-'63, with 4 ring "29" to Ottawa, very clearly back-stamped PRESCOTT FE 10. 1863, franked with a 5c beaver which, on Gibbons Instanta Gauge is 12 x 12 exactly. According to the orders for the 1859 issue, November 28th 1864 was the date of order for the first stamps found to be perforated 12 x 12; but the cover in question was franked with a stamp issued prior to Feb. 9th 1863, and must have been from the order of Dec. 17th 1862, or earlier (the next order being Feb. 27th 1863). Thus it appears that at least one sheet of 100, possibly many more, was perf. 12 x 12 practically two years before we have recognition of the fact in these glib tables.

Yours etc.,

F. L. R. BROWN (383).

1868 15 CENTS VALUE

DEAR SIR,

Reference Mr. Horobin's letter in your January number. I have recently examined a complete sheet of 100 of the Canada 1868 issue 15c value which was once in my collection. This sheet was from one of the last printings, namely the so-called Ottawa printings. The variety mentioned by Mr. Horobin was not present on the sheet, and so I do not think that it is a true plate variety as there was only one plate for the 15c value.

Yours faithfully,

M. A. STUDD (75).

1868 LARGE CENTS—½ CENT,

PERF. 11½ x 12

SCRIPT WATERMARK

DEAR FRED,

You may remember over a year ago when I first saw Gibbons had listed in their catalogue this stamp. I queried it. I have now received a letter from them dated February 3rd. I quote "I am very sorry to say that this must have been included in our listing a few years ago by error, and it has been decided to delete the stamp from the next edition of the catalogue. Thanking you for bringing this matter to our attention."

This makes my listing of the 1868 issue as published in Maple Leaves still complete.

Yours faithfully,

G. R. C. SEARLES (176).

INFORMATION WANTED

DEAR SIR,

Can any of your readers give me any information regarding the two items illustrated?



One appears to be a "PRINCE AL" cancel, and the other one, I think, is an essay. Can any member tell me anything of either of them?

I appear to be the only Belgian member of your Society, and am particularly interested in Canadian Revenues, especially in Ontario and Quebec Laws and Custom, and in lock-seal labels of the Victorian era. I shall be pleased to hear at any time from any of our members so interested.

Yours sincerely,

R. F. THEEUWISSEN (441).

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

I enclose a couple of photographs of items in respect of which I am seeking information. (Ed.—Unfortunately they wouldn't reproduce).

1859 17 CENTS

My stamp is by shade and perforation appropriate to an early printing, but appears to have what I have assumed to be a burr-on-shoulder variety. According to the authorities, this variety occurred only in the final printing. The flaw differs in so far as it is elongated rather than in balloon flaw. I can find no evidence of interference with the surface of the stamp, and will be glad to know if any member has any knowledge of such a flaw.

ST. JOHN SHIP LETTER MARKING ON
1c EDWARD.

This wording in two lines appears on a piece carrying two 1c Edwards, also cancelled with roller cancellation. Unfortunately the piece is not large enough to show the place or date of origin. Can any member explain this very late use of a pre-stamps period Ship Letter marking?

Yours sincerely,

DAVID GARDNER (43).

1946 7 CENTS AIR RE-ENTRY

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

A while ago I saw in a club packet a Plate 1 block (bottom right) of the 1947 7 cent Goose with hairlines in the margins to the right. I showed this block to our Group and sent it to Mr. Fraser and Mr. Anderson (as they are interested in Hairlines), and none of them had seen examples of this variety.

This last week I had given a copy of the same 7 cent Goose with a very clear re-entry to the right. I spotted two copies in a friend's collection and he gave me one of them. The top right corner and outside right frame are doubled, the design in the frame and the right side of the value tablet are also doubled. As the stamps are used singles, I have no idea where they come on the sheet.

I hope all your members get the same interest and enjoyment out of the magazine that I have done. I am sure that the combined work of some of your contributors would make a splendid study of Canadian stamps, and would be a boon to study groups and lone members alike.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. WRESSELL (536).

SLOGAN THAT MISFIRED

DEAR SIR,

I have a copy of an extraordinarily unprophetic slogan that was issued in Toronto in 1914. My copy is dated 1st June, 1914, and states: "Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. PEACE YEAR. Aug 29—1914—Sep 14."

One wonders why 1914 was selected as a "Peace Year" when the slogans used for the exhibitions of 1912 and 1913 did not use these words which would then have been more appropriate.

Yours faithfully,

J. MILLAR ALLEN (422).

CANADA'S AIR MAIL SERVICE

DEAR SIR,

I have had a very interesting air-mail letter from one of our Canadian members, a Mr. Crawley of North Sydney, N.S., who informed me of a very regrettable error in my article in your November issue. In Mr. Crawley's words: "The 'late' J. A. D. McCurdy is still very alive, active, healthy, I believe, and until recently Lieutenant Governor of this Province (Nova Scotia)".

I am very sorry about this mistake. I had used "late" as a while back I had received a cover commemorating the 25th anniversary of McCurdy's flight which bore his autograph. This item was described as being signed "by the late J. A. D. McCurdy," and I am afraid I took its correctness for granted.

Yours sincerely,

D. G. COX (625).

ANOTHER PATRIOTIC COVER

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

With reference to the Newfoundland Patriotic cover described and illustrated in the November number of *Maple Leaves*. It seems this artist must have been quite busy, for I possess a cover which would appear to have emanated from the same source, though in this case it has not passed through the post. It came from a friend of mine in Canada who stated that it had been given to him by a very old lady.

This cover, like the others mentioned, is hand-painted with five stamps at the top mounted on a gold background in a "wood-grained" frame. At the top is the inscription "Our Royal Family," and on the frame underneath each stamp is inscribed Duke of York, Prince of Wales, Our Queen, Princess of Wales, and Prince Edward in that order. In each case the appropriate stamp is above the inscription.

In the lower left hand corner there is a semi-circular "St. Johns, Nfld." with "Registered" beneath. Below are two crossed half-furled flags with a crown between. The flags are the Stars and Stripes and the Red Ensign.

I do not for one moment suppose this information is of much interest or importance to anyone, but in view of the other covers having been put on record I thought you might like to know about this one.

Sincerely yours,
R. E. C. THOMAS (450).

PERFORATION 5 HOLES O.H.M.S.

DEAR SIR,

It was not until after meeting so many leading members of the C.P.S. and discussing this interesting item of Canadian Philately with them at the National Exhibition last week that I realised how little was known about the 5 Hole perf. O.H.M.S. of Canada. Indeed, one collector told me that he had just been speaking to a well-known dealer in Canadian stamps who swore they didn't actually exist! I feel, therefore, that what little experience I have had with these items, though meagre, may well be welcome.

First let it be firmly established that all Canadian stamps issued since 1920 have been perforated O.H.M.S., even the experi-

mental papers of the 1920 issues.

At first used exclusively by the Office of the Assistant Receiver General at Victoria, B.C., the Dept. of Finance Ottawa was using them in 1925, some five years after their appearance. This is established by an Official Cover addressed to England and dated Apr. 17th, 1925.

This cover, perhaps the most useful item in my limited material, bears two stamps, the 4c Olive Yellow and 10c Blue of the Admiral issue, both perforated O.H.M.S., 6 m.m. tall, 'H' 3 m.m. wide and the 'M' 4 1/2 m.m. wide.

The Five hole perforations gave way to the Four holes, reasonably common, in 1935, though it is interesting to note that the Air Stamp of 1928 exists with four holes, this having been done in 1940. Further information on this would be welcome, as it appears to me that the stamp was probably re-issued solely for the Official Perforations. Whether it exists with the original five hole also remains to be seen.

As to the perforations themselves, a study of even a small stock of these gives us the following constant varieties and observations.

A very large percentage of the first Georges so treated appear to come from booklets (?). About one-third of those I have or had have been inverted. Also a few appear to have been perfed from the gummed side. Many also have broken pins, and others are scarcely punctured at all, and are quite blind. A regular feature from the first issue and including the commemoratives, is that the lower hole forming the centre tail of the 'M' is out of alignment, giving it a sloping to the left leg appearance. As mentioned, this appears to be constant, and may be a good point to watch for, if dealing with forgeries. In all aspects, much less care has been exercised with the five hole perforation than with its successor.

I do not wish to say or make further observations on this intriguing subject, as probably there are many collectors who know much more about this subject than I, and if they do, I for one would much enjoy hearing from them in an attempt to clear up what for most collectors remains the last mystery of Canadian George the Fifth.

Sincerely yours,
C. N. RICHARDSON.

OUR SECRETARY REPORTS

"MAD AS A MARCH HARE"

In a moment of weakness, when, according to my horoscope, Ariès was still under the influence of the C.P.S. of G.B. Convention, or perhaps not fully recovered from the effects of Hock, a certain young man was subjected to a very thorough process of "softening up" administered, very ably by Messrs. Leo Baresch and Stanley Godden, and unfortunately, lived to write this column. That young man is now your Hon. Secretary? (The typewriter provided for his use by the Society has no exclamation mark).

But, joking apart, there were compensations for taking over this responsibility. Firstly, it is fitting that I should pay a tribute to my worthy forerunner, Geof Harper, who had everything arranged in such an orderly manner that it was an easy task to take up the duties of secretaryship. Furthermore, he has been very patient with me when I have had to resort to the 'phone and seek his advice or assistance.

Then, secondly, as soon as it was known generally by members that I had taken over the secretaryship of the Society, it was very heartening to me to receive letters of encouragement from those members whom I had had the pleasure of meeting and talking with at the Convention. Of necessity, it has brought me into closer contact with the other officers of the Society, and I have found them a very helpful and likeable "gang."

At the A.G.M. the membership of the Society was reported as 460; and I am pleased to be able to report that the Society continues to grow. Since then a further 34 new members have been placed on the register.

The changes may be summarised as follows:—

At A.G.M.	460	
New Members	34	
Reinstatements...	4	
Resignations		6
Deaths		3
Present total		489

This is reasonable progress, and no doubt a numerical strength of 500 will be reached this year, but to achieve the target of 750 set us by our President a much greater effort will have to be made by members.

PHILIP S. MARSDEN, Hon. Secretary.

NEW MEMBERS (to 1st March, 1953)

635	Hutton, T. R., 15, Queen Street, London, E.C. 4.	N.
636	Williamson, G. A., Investment House, 6, Union Row, Aberdeen.	C.N.P.
637	Harris, M. A., The Brows Farm, Liss, Hants.	C.N.
638	Law, James, 49, Elvina Gdns., Toronto, 12, Ont., Canada.	C.N.B.
639	Neff, L. I., 1543, Hyland Ave., Arcadia, Calif., U.S.A.	C.P.A.
640	Ross, D. G., 45, Holme Rd., Hatfield, Herts.	CGC.
641	McCutcheon, Dr. J. E., 156, Connaught Cres., Regina, Sask., Canada.	C.
642	Helliwell, A., 14, Osberton Rd., Lee, London, S.E.12.	C.O.*
643	Martindale, E. L., 70, Shakespeare St., Southport, Lincs.	CL.CS.V.
644	Chapman, G. E., "Hillside," Stenalees, St. Austell, Cornwall.	C.
645	Singmaster, J. A., 46, Durham Rd., Bronxville 8, New York, U.S.A.	C.
646	Worwood, W., 6, Labonte St., Charny, P.Q., Canada.	C.
647	Reiche, Hans, 235, Cooper Street, Apt. 18, Ottawa 4, Canada.	CG.V.
648	Instone, Eric, 87, Royal Parade, Parkville N2, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.	C.
649	Scott, Bernard, 6F, Wellington Court, Halifax, N.S., Canada.	C.N.B.
650	Richards, R. A., 59, Pasture Road, North Wembley, Mddx.	C.
651	Harmer, H. R., 20, The Drive, Hove, Sussex.	
652	Gould, Mrs. E. M., Ty-Dyfrig, Fairwater Road, Llandaff, Glam.	
653	Marsales, B. R., West Flamboro, Ontario, Canada.	
654	Freeman, W. H., 319, O'Connor Drive, Toronto, Ont., Canada.	

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

56	Rae, G. D., 43, Gray Street, Aberdeen.
382	Houghton, J. W., Hazeldene, Primrose Ridge, Godalming, Surrey.
400	Walker, R. A., Orchard Gate, Church Lane, St. Marks, Cheltenham, Glos.
461	Davidson, J. D., 37, Grosvenor Place, Aberdeen.
481	Robertson, W. A., 56, Mansewood Road, Hillpark, Glasgow, S.3.
558	Sinton, J. H., South Court, Great North Road, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

RE-INSTATEMENT

390	Sargeant, K. S., The Commercial Hotel, Anderson Street, Airdrie, Lanarkshire. (New address.)
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RESIGNATION

323	Boase, G. J.
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DEATHS

42	Cooper, E. J.
353	Aitchison, F.
477	Tay, B. J.

*N.B.—"O", I think, should be used as the abbreviation for Official Perforated or Over-printed Stamps in the "interests" column.

New forms of application for membership are being printed and can now be obtained from me.—P.S.M.

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Financial Statements, Year ended 30th September, 1952

(a) GENERAL FUND

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions:							Printing & Stationery				15	1	0
Arrears	23	2	10				Affiliation Fees:						
Current	132	9	0				English Congress ..	3	3	0			
Advance	16	0	6				Scottish Association	3	0	0			
				171	12	4					6	3	0
Magazine:							Magazine:						
Adverts. Arrears ..	23	15	0				Printing	190	1	0			
Current	79	10	1				Distribution	18	8	10			
Advance	19		6								208	9	10
Sale of Back Nos.	11	5	3				Administration:						
				115	9	10	Secretary	8	8	2			
Donations, Expert							Treasurer	7	2	4			
Fees, etc.				12		9	Editor	11	3	0			
							Study Convener ..	1	5	0			
Total Receipts				287	14	11	Publicity Mng'r. ..	1	2	6			
Balance brought forward at 1st											29	1	0
October, 1951				116	1	7	Grants:						
							Convention Fund	5	17	6			
							Library Fund	10	0	0			
											15	17	6
							Total Payments				274	12	4
							Balance carried forward at 30th						
							September, 1952				129	4	2
											£403	16	6

Arrears carried forward at 30th			
September, 1952:			
Subscriptions	£14	12	6
Advertisers	£11	0	0
	£25	12	6

(b) FOUNDERS FUND

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward at 1st				Balance carried forward at 30th			
October, 1951	2	6		September, 1952	8	17	6
Donations received during the							
year	8	15	0				
	£8	17	6				

(c) LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward at 1st				Transfer to Subscription A/c. 13			
October, 1951	27	3	0	Life Members at 3/- each ..	1	19	0
Life Memberships granted during				Balance carried forward at 30th			
the year	22	1	0	September, 1952	47	5	0
	£49	4	0				

