

MAPLE LEAVES

JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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Notes and Comments

Who'd be an Editor?

It must be extremely pleasant to be able to indulge in philatelic pleasures without thinking of hangovers or of headaches in the morning. When, however, the limited amount of time in one's normal day has been filched by the vagaries of Fate, there is a most unhappy feeling that any time used for frivolity or personal pleasure has been stolen and that, inevitably and undoubtedly, stern retribution will be exacted for such a lapse.

These feelings are common to Editors of philatelic journals, once one issue is out of the way—there is a period of clearing things up, paying accounts, filing papers and replying to correspondence which piles up so alarmingly during the period of "going to press." Then comes a time, only two or three weeks, when one can follow one's own enthusiasms—this can easily synchronise with a period of being "philatelically fed-up"! It is, nevertheless, the only clear opportunity one has for quite a time. After this short period, arrangements have to be thought about for the preparation of the next number—otherwise one arrives at a dead-line date with nothing ready and with work which should be spread over quite a long time all having to be squeezed into a most unhappy few days!

And still, we Editors are a happy lot. We are at the heart of things, we have many correspondents all over the world, some of whom we feel we really do know personally. It is seldom that the postman does not bring us something exciting in the mail—news of a real discovery, the confirmation of a theory, perhaps the latest stamps, a first day cover, an unusual postmark, or even just one of those friendly letters that do you so much good when you read them. Sometimes we even get a few of our favourite 1898 map stamps—or a letter about them.

Coronation of Our Queen

It was only last week that we were drafting, on behalf of the community, a loyal civic address to Her Majesty. Recent visits to London have left behind a terrific impression of huge crowds and wonderful decorations; in fact, London was so decorated and beset with stands that it was difficult to recognise familiar parts of it. A walk down the Mall to Buckingham Palace on the Friday before the Coronation, thousands of people, workmen still with much to do, the electric atmosphere generated by the building up of everyone's inward excitement, these things will be remembered for a very long time.

The remarkable reception and production of the processions and the ceremony itself over the television service brought the whole event into the lives of millions.

This morning we received a first day cover from Canada, bearing the Coronation stamp, apparently issued on 1st June. Over here the G.B. issue was not until the 3rd June. The Canadian stamp will be commented upon by more qualified persons than your Editor; we are not particularly impressed, but it is better than the officially released photographs. May we extend our thanks to all those who sent us specimens of this stamp or of the earlier issue bearing the Queen's head, which we like very much in the better colours.

Group News

The Annual General Meeting of the London Section of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain was held at 2, Cockspur Street, London, W.C.1 (by kind permission of the Commercial Councillor for Canada, R. P. Bower, Esq.), on May 28th, 1953.

After the minutes of the previous meeting, Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer's reports had been read, the new officers for the 1953-54 Sessions were elected. They are:—

Chairman: R. S. B. Greenhill, Esq.

Contact Member: N. M. Clougher, Esq.

Council Members: D. R. Aberdeen, G. F. George, B. H. Hauxwell, R. H. Yorke.

Hon. Secretary: Dr. Lorna Cooke.

Hon. Treasurer: H. D. J. Cole, Esq.

After the A.G.M., the meeting ended up with a show of various members under the title of "My most interesting find." Mrs. N. M. Clougher showed some interesting family correspondence from Newfoundland, Stanley Godden showed several unrecorded handstamps, and Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill showed us a birchbark envelope with an entertaining history. After several other exhibits, the meeting closed at 8.30 p.m.

Kent and Sussex met at Eastbourne in the early part of the year, and again at Tunbridge Wells on the 9th May. Both are reported as being excellent meetings, with a pleasing display of both familiar and new faces. It is seldom that your Editor misses his local group, but neither of these was possible for him. He is pleased to report, however, that things are now much better in these parts and the new interest in Group matters is most satisfactory.

Robson Lowe Organisation

"Robbie" tells us that Mr. Robert Lyman of Toronto will now act as Agent for Robson Lowe Limited, both in North America and on the Continent of Europe. Mr. Lyman, who is constantly travelling, will have a valuable stock of material for sale, and will be authorised to purchase or accept material for sale by auction. This arrangement does not affect arrangements already existing. Note—we have already asked if he can find any Maps for us!

Anthology of Congress

A most unusual present in our mail quite recently is an autographed copy of "Background to Philately" described as "An Anthology of Papers read at the Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain." Over 200 pages contain 25 papers selected from those presented to the 34 Philatelic Congresses which have so far taken place. If we may quote from the wrapper, "... eventually the compilers, Leslie R. Ray and B. Rogers-Tillstone, chose 25 papers which, as a whole, must appeal to collectors of all types—the beginner, the 'medium' collector, and the specialist."

Published by Blandford Press at 12/6d, this attractive volume is one of the most interesting and thought-provoking it has been our pleasure to encounter

for a very long time. We humbly admit to having held the opinion that Congress was an unnecessary social function; we now realise just what we have been missing. Beg, borrow, steal, or even BUY a copy—this is a book you must certainly see, and having spent a few minutes with it—one that must essentially be owned as a treasured possession. Thank you, Leslie.

Across the Water

We hear from our friend and member, W. H. Freeman of Toronto, that the Convention of the CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY INCORPORATED was a great success. This was their Silver Jubilee Convention and was held at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, from 16th to the 18th April. They had a very fine exhibit from the Canadian Post Office Department. Mr. M. L. Lamouroux of Toronto was elected as President in succession to Mr. Freeman. Mr. Lamouroux is not a member of C.P.S. of G.B. We wish him and his Society well, and hope one day we shall be able to welcome him into this Society.

North Toronto Stamp Club celebrated its 15th Anniversary with an Exhibition on the 2nd May. This Club must be proud of Mr. Lamouroux, who was its first President. The Souvenir Programme and Catalogue issued for the event was a very fine production—as good as we get for a national, not local, event.

Coronation Honours

All our readers will be very pleased to learn that in the recent list of Coronation Honours, there appears the name of one of our members. He is Mr. G. A. Williamson, of Investment House, 6, Union Row, Aberdeen, and is to be knighted “for public and political services.”

On behalf of us all we tender to Sir George A. Williamson our sincere congratulations and cordial good wishes for the future.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Hats off this quarter to members Frank W. Campbell of Michigan, U.S.A., and Russell Allison of New York, U.S.A., the first two to send entries for the Competitive Classes in our 1953 Convention. For their benefit and for the benefit of other **overseas** members, entries should be sent to Mr. Stanley Godden, Frank Godden, Ltd., c/o British Philatelic Association, 3 Berners Street, London. Packages should include a note stating clearly that the contents of the package are for an exhibition and will later be returned to the sender intact. Stanley will see they reach Mr. Bonar, 30 Greenhill Gardens, Edinburgh (this is his new address) in time. There is no entrance fee, but please insure your own material adequately.

I welcome those overseas entries as evidence that “Maple Leaves” and correspondence are not the only contacts between us, and the keenness of overseas members to take a part in Convention is a happy augury for the future. I wrote all home contact members in April, and I assume that those who intend to enter the Competition Classes will be at work. Their complete silence is assumed to be for security reasons only! Please, gentlemen, a postcard will give me all the information I require at the moment, and it will also encourage the Exhibition and Convention Committee to greater effort.

In the course of a very brief visit to London, I was able to discuss Conven-

tion and Exhibition proposals with Messrs. Cartwright, Baresh, Godden and Walker, and I paid an unexpected visit to the London Group meeting to find members, under the leadership of Mr. Clougher, displaying and discussing pre-stamp material. I was glad to meet some of my old friends and make several new ones, and I hope my survey of Convention and Exhibition arrangements was sufficiently interesting to encourage a goodly number within the London Group to make the trip to Glasgow in October.

Congress will be over and done with for the year by the time these notes appear, but the C.P.S. will, I trust, have been well represented, and the Canadian Study Groups well led by Messrs. J. J. Bonar and N. Clougher.

Now for a few Convention and Exhibition reminders. The block booking of rooms holds until 1st September, but early booking is advisable, apart from being helpful. Scotland will naturally be well represented, but I sincerely hope that most of you who were at Bournemouth and others will come North. The earlier the bookings arrive the better will be our chance of everyone together in the hotel. Among the bookings already to hand are Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Lea of Manchester, and Mr. and Miss Blease of Trowbridge. I know it is early yet, but please do not leave it until too late as there is a threatened invasion from Aberdeen!

I have allowed for three Invitation Displays, but these notes have to be written so early I am not ready to give details. The October number is due, however, on 1st October, and the full programme will appear then. It will, I hope, contain a number of surprises. The question of a Post Office in the Exhibition building with special cancellation is still under consideration by the Head Postmaster in Glasgow. I am hopeful on this point, but cannot go beyond that. Should it come off, then envelopes will be prepared, and sales should cover the cost involved. I cannot yet give the name of the gentleman who will perform the opening ceremony, as the Glasgow Corporation is still awaiting acceptance of the invitation issued. By kind permission of Messrs. Birrell, Ltd., famed for their chocolates and confectionery, the ladies will visit the factory on Monday morning, 12th October. I am sure they will be interested, and sticky fingers at the termination of the visit will probably be accepted by the firm as evidence of the visitors' appreciation!

No doubt members will like details regarding the Sunday 'bus run. We are starting by proving the Editor's statement about Glasgow being an easy city to get out of. Our exit is via Anniesland and the Boulevard, through the Vale of Leven to Balloch. From Balloch we proceed by the western shore of Loch Lomond through Luss and Tarbet to Ardlui, where we climb through Glen Falloch to Crienlarich, and on through Strathfillan to Tyndrum, where we have lunch at the Royal Hotel. After lunch we turn west to Dalmally and Loch Awe, where we again turn south through Glen Aray to Inveraray on Loch Fynesside. We then round the head of Loch Fyne and start the long climb through Glen Kinglas to the top of the Rest and Be Thankful, probably one of the best-known hills in Scotland. The old General Wade's road is not now used, but is clearly seen on the run down from the top of the Rest to Arrochar and Loch Long. We then take the east shore of Loch Long via Whistlefield, cutting off to the head of the Gareloch, through Garelochhead, Shandon and Helensburgh on the Firth of Clyde. From Helensburgh through Dumbarton and Clydebank to the Hotel. I hope to arrange for short halts at interesting points, where the scenery has to be seen to be appreciated. If time permits and the travellers have acquired an appetite, afternoon tea should be possible at some point on the way.

Convention costs depend very much on Auction lots sent either for sale on commission, or as gifts. You are being very slow this year. It does take a considerable amount of time and labour to prepare an auction, so will you

please get moving and send your lots and gifts to me, David Gardner, at 20, Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie, Lanarkshire. Last year at Bournemouth there were both good bargains and good prices. What else would one expect with Bill Lea and Cyril Harmer on the rostrum, plus Rose's cajoling. A repetition would be well worth while, and as lots are not restricted altogether to B.N.A., we hope to have a good number of members of local societies helping the bidding.

I nearly forgot the Exhibition. Things are moving on the museum side, where we are having co-operation from unexpected sources. By kind permission of R. T. Wortley, Esq., we are including part of his famous collection of postal relics. Also by kind permission of Clarence Winchester, Esq., of the Dropmore Press, and of Member William White, copy or copies of the catalogue of the late King's collection, plus the plates, will be on view. I have twelve illuminated show cases to fill with museum pieces. This is the last opportunity I have for a general appeal. If any member has some particular relic worthy of display in this Exhibition, will you please advise me quickly. Kindly include an appropriate caption and explanation. This will be transferred to a suitable card and all exhibits will carry the name of the Exhibitor.

I think I can guarantee the Convention Dinner will be up to the usual standard, with perhaps one or two acceptable surprises. I must keep something up my sleeve!

Now, Members, it's up to you to make the Exhibition and Convention in Coronation year an outstanding success in the history of our Society.

DAVID GARDNER.

A SIGNING OF THE ROLL OF FELLOWS

When Miss B. Lyndhurst Ogden was elected a Fellow of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain at Bournemouth, last September, I was asked to undertake the task of obtaining her signature to the "Roll," and, knowing how well-loved she is by all who know her, I feel that members would like to hear of the little ceremony she and I carried out at Penzance on Thursday afternoon, April 30th. I was spending a short holiday in Torquay, so it was possible for me to get to Penzance and back in the day—ten hours by train, but well worth the effort. "Belinda" is a confirmed invalid, but her brain is clear as a bell. She has regained her speech, and greeted me so warmly and distinctly that it was almost impossible to realise that she was completely deaf and that I should need to write down all my conversation. However, that wasn't difficult, for we had so much to talk about that the 40 minutes I was allotted passed like a flash. She had provided an array of well-sharpened pencils for my use, and her fountain pen was filled in readiness to append her signature to the "Roll." She asked me to express her heartfelt thanks to the President, the Committee and members of Conference who had elected her to this high honour. She can still work on her stamps and keeps well-informed on all Canadian philatelic developments. I took a first-day cover of the new "Animals" stamps, but she immediately produced an album, in which were mounted complete panes, mint, of all three values. There cannot be many of our members who could have done it. Belinda asked for news of all her particular friends, and commissioned me with little messages for them, which I hope to deliver, in person, when I see them at Whitley Bay in June, or at Glasgow in October.

(F. W.).

PACKET CHATTER

By O. A. FRASER, Hon. Packet Secretary.

Yes, it's that man again! Can I have your attention please for just a few minutes? A few words about our packet may not be out of place in this "Summer Number" of Maple Leaves. So here goes.

The demand for GOOD material for packet is incessant. The supply position, like the curate's egg, is good in parts. Sales of good (repeat good) material, when reasonably priced, are excellent. Up till the end of April (when these notes are being written) I have issued twelve packets for 1953. So far only two "Cover packets" have been circulated, but here is a field which seems to have possibilities if the supply of suitable material is forthcoming. Undoubtedly the strongest demand is for stampless and pre-stamp material. Covers, too, bearing unusual "strikes" and/or postmarkings find a ready market. Sales here again are conditioned by price.

On the whole, returns from members have been prompt, but we still have the odd laggard. I know it is not intentional, but if I do not hear for a fortnight about the whereabouts of a packet I do begin to feel a little anxious. If you are not able to attend to a packet when it arrives, a postcard to me to say so would be such a help. Now then, that, dear member, is the general position regarding your packet at present.

Just another little matter. I frequently get letters which end with "... must try and send you some booklets, but I do not seem able to find the time." If these good folks would cut out this negative thinking and MAKE time what a grand packet we would have!

To all those loyal members who do "make time" and so regularly send along books I extend my sincere thanks. Your help and encouragement has been invaluable.

On the whole, the packets have been good, but we could do better if all members pulled their weight. What about it? Remember it is YOUR packet. Now to end, will those members who are going on holiday please notify me in reasonable time so that I can adjust the circuits.

Have a good holiday and, by the way, what about coming along to our Convention in Glasgow? You would enjoy every minute of it. Think it over.

AN APPRECIATION AND REMINDER

In earlier numbers of Maple Leaves, Mr. R. W. T. Lees-Jones was described as Convener of the Expertisation Committee, and Mr. W. H. S. Cheavin as Photographic Convener. The second term is a bit vague. However, members are reminded that stamps may be sent to Mr. Lees-Jones for an opinion, and the member sending the enquiry should enclose return postage and registration. A nominal charge is made for the service, and this goes to the general funds of the Society. A greater difficulty arises in the case of Mr. Cheavin's work. This, being to a large extent technical and scientific, involves the use of delicate apparatus and, at times, costly materials. The service is valuable to members, but they must tell Mr. Cheavin exactly what they want, and if a particular point in a stamp has to be shown up, e.g., a re-entry or a suspected defect, this should be clearly indicated in order that the member will get what he wants, and Mr. Cheavin's time will be saved. This is an individual service and, in addition, a service which is rather unique. I am not sure that members appreciate this as they should. No scale of charges can be laid down, as so much depends on the process applicable to the particular request. I would like to assure members that the work is done willingly, and the charge made covers only the actual outlays on postage, registration and materials. The member gains by having his point proved for him by a scientific expert, and thereby enhances the value of his holding. (D. G.).

THE PERFORATION OF THE DECIMAL CURRENCY ISSUE OF 1859

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Mr. R. W. T. Lees-Jones has been discussing the variations of perforation with Mr. J. Millar Allen, and they have kindly consented to their notes on this subject being reproduced for the benefit of our readers.

MR. LEES-JONES:—

A simple question was put to the writer, which was : Can stamps of the 1859 issue be found Perf. $11\frac{3}{4} \times 12$ and Perf. $12 \times 11\frac{3}{4}$?

On the face of it a straightforward simple question—or is it?

What do we know of the Process, etc., of Perforating of Early Canadian Stamps?

The background is anything but simple, and much delving into studies has had to be made—Jarrett, Calder, Boggs and Baxter—with the following findings:—

The printed word of such students as Jarrett, etc., are always worth while and worthy of note—

Jarrett, in his book on B.N.A. on page 74, writes as follows:—

“Perforation gauges vary. An article on Perforation is meaningless if the author does not specify the gauge used in studying the stamps. What is Gauge 11 to one is Gauge 12 to another. When perforations are distinguished to the half and quarter it is imperative that all work on the same basis. The author has made use of a gauge which corresponds with the one illustrated in the Note on the 1859 Issue.

A stamp perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ signifies (1) that two machines were used, one equipped to perforate Gauge $11\frac{1}{2}$, and the other to perforate Gauge 12, or (2) that the stamps were perforated by a Machine Gauge $11\frac{1}{2}$, and this machine for some reason reset with combs that perforated the stamps with lines of perforations Gauge 12 at right angles to the first lines.

More than likely there were two machines in use. It should be borne in mind, too, that one or more of the bars containing the teeth which punched the holes might be taken out on account of the defective work, and the new bars which replaced them might be of a slightly different gauge.

While we may set approximate dates between which certain perforations appeared, we must expect to find inconsistencies.”

On page 43 he gives Dr. Reford's three categories of Perforation:—

From July 1859 to April 1863.	$11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$.
May 1862 to December 1864.	$11\frac{3}{4} \times 12$ or $12 \times 11\frac{3}{4}$.
January 1865 to end of issue.	12×12 .

(I presume the measurements of $12 \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ and $11\frac{3}{4} \times 12$ refers to all the values except the 5c. being $12 \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ and the 5c. as being $11\frac{3}{4} \times 12$).

Baxter, “Rotary Sheet Perforating,” page 148, writes:—

“An effort to discover a quicker and less expensive method of perforating Postage Stamps led to the development of the Rotary Perforator. The first known reference to such a Machine appears in Harper's New Monthly Magazine of February 1862, in an article entitled “Making Money!!!—The American Bank Note Co.——” A Machine is used to perforate these little holes in a sheet of Postage Stamps, which enables us to separate them so readily. It consists of a couple of cylinders revolving together. The upper one is studded with little punches which fit into holes in the lower one. A sheet of stamps (gummed, dried and pressed) is passed between these cylinders, and each punch cuts out a piece ; the lower cylinder being hollow, these pieces

fall into it, and do not clog the punch. A hundred stamps are usually printed on a sheet, and 250 of these can be perforated in an hour."

There is a picture of this machine on page 150.

There is a flat plate upon which sheets are placed. On the left is a movable strip of metal which acts as a guide for feeding the sheets to the cylinders, and also attached to the guide strip two arms to keep the sheets in position.

The cylinders—one over the other, are twenty in number (for perforating sheets of up to twenty rows)—they are set at right angles to the line of feeding, so will perforate the vertical columns, if the sheets are put in "top to bottom." There must be spaces between the cylinders, and if after perforating the Canadian 1859 sheets vertically—adjustments must be made to accommodate the sheets for horizontally perforating.

This machine would be the Perf. 12 Model, I would suggest.

Boggs, Page 171, Vol. I, under "Pence Perforations," says:—

"The perforation was done by a treadle operating machine with rotary punches, the sheets of stamps being hand-fed through it. Each sheet received eleven rows of perforations at a time, so that a sheet had only to be passed through the machine twice to be completely perforated. After a number of sheets had been perforated in one direction, the machine was adjusted, and the sheets were perforated in the other direction. The perforation gauges $11\frac{3}{4}$ commonly called 12. Whether the machine was of English or American make is not definitely known, but as can be seen by the illustration, it operated on principles similar to that patented by William Bemrose and his son Henry, of Derby, England, on December 11th, 1854."

And, in Appendix H, page 39, para 103, appears this letter:—

March 28th, 1862.

"Dear Sir,

We have received your favor of 24th instant. We have now in course of preparation a large quantity of Five Cents Stamps, from which we shall send you a supply on Wednesday next, 2nd April.

The demand for stamps from your Department and the Department in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick has been of late, so much greater than usual, that we have deemed it necessary to increase our facilities for producing them. The consequent changes in our machinery have caused delays on your recent orders, which will not occur when our new arrangements are completed.

Signed—F. W. Edmunds, Secy.

W. R. Bliss "

(of American Bank Note Co.).

(The "Change in Machinery" will no doubt mean the purchase of another perforating machine—which will facilitate output, and more than likely will be a new machine of Gauge 12. This ties up with the orders placed September 2nd and October 29th which occur with the Compound Perforations of $11\frac{3}{4} \times 12$. —L. J.).

On pages 183/4 regarding the perforations of the 1859 issue:—

"All of these stamps were normally issued perforated. The researches of Dr. Lewis L. Reford of Montreal demonstrate that two perforating machines were used, one gauging 12, whilst the other gauges slightly less, which we conveniently call $11\frac{3}{4}$.

These perforations occur as follows:—

Perf $11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$		$11\frac{3}{4} \times 12$ (all except 5c) $12 \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ (5c only)	Perf 12×12
Issued.		Ordered.	Ordered.
1c.	July 1, 1859.	Sept. 2, 1862.	Nov. 28, 1864.
2c.	—	June 14, 1864.	do.
5c.	July 1, 1859.	Sept. 2, 1862.	do.
10c.	do.	Sept. 2, 1862.	do.
$12\frac{1}{2}$ c.	do.	Oct. 29, 1862.	do.
17c.	do.	Oct. 29, 1862.	do."

The Perf $11\frac{3}{4}$ Machine used for the 1859 issue would be a legacy of the 1858 machine used for the three Pence Values.

Examining Perforated copies of the Pence Issue, one is struck by the fact that perfectly centred copies are rarely seen. This fact can be accounted for by lack of experience in the practice of perforating.

The machine which perforated the Pence Issue was undoubtedly the same as was used for the early printing of the 1859 issue. Perforating the sheets one way, then adjusting the rotary rollers to perforate the other, and at the same time altering the guide plate at the left of the feeding plate. Again, in the early printing of this issue well-centred copies are not common.

From foregoing extracts it will be noted that a new machine was introduced during the year 1862—of Gauge 12.

Records shew that during 1862 stamps were perforated $11\frac{3}{4} \times 12$, except the 5c., which was perforated $12 \times 11\frac{3}{4}$.

In view of this fact, it is reasonable to presume that the first machine perforated the horizontal rows and the second machine the vertical rows—allowing again for the exception of the 5c. due to its formation.

In the era of Compound Perforation, copies occur better centred.

A question arises—Can you have sheets perforated $12 \times 11\frac{3}{4}$? There is no reason why not—but when one does, they come badly centred, due no doubt to the Side Controls not being adjusted to the requirements of the sheet. The rollers would have to be reset and also the guides altered to suit the alteration—a lot of unnecessary labour, which would slow down output, and upset normal quick routine work.

Late 1864 sees the discontinuation of the $11\frac{3}{4}$ machine. On the 14th June, 1864, the first delivery of 2c was made—and these were Perf. $11\frac{3}{4} \times 12$. In November, 1864, the second delivery of the 2c. was made, and these were Perf. 12×12 (Boggs 3 J) and, generally speaking, the stamps now appear to be quite well centred. The use of stamps from this date onward was on the upward trend, necessitating more perforating work—and I cannot see but what a second Perf. 12 machine was purchased—the two being used—one for the vertical margin and the other for the horizontal margin. To continually reset one machine would slow down speed of production, but the amount of material required, I think, would necessitate a second machine. But this is all surmise—guess work, but based on study of material in the writer's collection.

One fact stands out: that there were two machines—one of Gauge $11\frac{3}{4}$ and the other Gauge 12—so one cannot obtain Gauge $11\frac{1}{2}$ or $12\frac{1}{4}$ etc.

The above writing has been shewn to Mr. W. E. Lea, and he is in full agreement with me on the matter.

For further notes refer to Boggs Vol. II. H25—64 and onwards.

Finally to check any doubtful copy for its true gauge, I would suggest that all perforation gauges be forgotten, and test the doubtful patient with an acknowledged genuine undoubted early perf., in the case of proving a copy to be $11\frac{3}{4}$: Keep a test stamp for reference purposes—a dated copy for preference whose date is between 1859 and 1861.

(Whilst on the subject of Perforations—perhaps the following note may be of help in solving the advent of Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ on the Small Cent Value—3 Cents of 1870).

3c. 1870. Perf. 12½

Looking through Jarrett's B.N.A. under the heading of "Revenue Stamps," the following data are recorded:—

- p. 320. Province of Canada. Bill Stamps.
1864. Perfs. 12½ x 13½ and combinations of each.
- p. 343. New Brunswick. Law Stamps.
1884. Perf. 12½.
- p. 346. Halifax (N.S.) Law Library.
1879. Perf. 12½.
- p. 350. Ontario Law.
1871. Perf. 12½.

From the above data it is obvious that the Revenue Department had a perforating machine of Gauge 12½ available, and there is the possibility that to accommodate a rush or special indent, the 12½ machine may have been used for the small consignment supplied to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick G.P.O. I have not seen elsewhere any reference to stamps printed by the American Bank Note Co. where Gauge 12½ has been used. The machine certainly was not in general use in the Postage Stamp Department of that firm.

MR. MILLAR ALLEN:—

1. I have carefully studied your report on the question of the Perforation of the 1859 set and have found it very interesting and instructive. Do you agree that the Compound Perforation occurs normally 12 on SHORT sides and 11½ on LONG sides and not as set out in your report?

2. I would like now to add my criticisms and comments, including a tentative theory or two on your various propositions, with all due respect accorded, of course, to the long experience you have had and your lengthy study of the actual stamps and all literature thereon.

3. I accept the method of checking a perforation that you suggest and recommend as your final piece of advice, and I may add that I have used this method off and on in cases of doubt for some time past. I will later refer to this in connection with the checking of certain "irregular" perforations which I have already mentioned.

4. On your page 1, Jarrett is quoted, and in concluding he is apparently satisfied that it was necessary now and then to **replace bars** in a machine on account of the defective work that the machine was doing. Jarrett must have had knowledge that this had actually been done or he would not have brought up the point at all. Therefore, the defective had been in use and stamps had been perforated that did not gauge in conformity with that particular machine. He even gives us an alternative that the bars substituted for the damaged ones might gauge differently. Here we have two chances for an irregular perforation to occur. Even if (and I cannot think that this was so) Jarrett was merely referring to cases of broken pins only, he has left the second loophole.

5. I have not a copy and have never read Baxter. Is the illustration on page 169 of Boggs Vol. I. not a Rotary Perforator in use in 1861? See your page 2. Yet the first known reference to this machine was in Harper's Magazine in February, 1862. You say you think this machine (described in Baxter) would be the Perforation 12 Model (page 3), though the article in Harper's of such an early date in 1862 says "a machine **is used**," presumably by the American Bank Note Co. Is there not a discrepancy here? If not, stamps were being perforated 12, at least on one side, early in 1862.

6. The description of the Rotary Perforator and the machine described in Boggs seems much the same to me—not being very mechanically-minded.

7. To pass to your page 4 and the letter from the American Bank Note Co. dated 28th March, 1862—"we have deemed it necessary" and "consequent changes in our machinery have caused delays on your recent orders." Had the changes then been made? It could certainly be read to mean that.

Presumably the delayed orders (note plural) must have been those of the 23rd January and 13th February, 1862. Did these orders eventually come partly perforated 12—on one side? Even if the change in machinery had NOT been made and the letter was ambiguously worded, surely the machine WAS installed before work commenced on the order of 31st May, 1862. None of these three orders mentioned is placed by Boggs amongst those coming in the Compound Perforation, but where is the evidence that he is correct in omitting them? I do not wish to infer that such evidence does not exist but, if it does, I would like to have it. Boggs has been found to be incorrect on other occasions, and even on the very subject of these Compound Perforations.

8. Now we have the American Bank Note Co. with two machines, namely, $11\frac{3}{4}$ and 12 respectively. Both were adjustable to perforate vertically and horizontally. So there WAS a machine in existence and available when adjusted in the process to perforate a stamp 12 x 12 in 1862. You see, I must work in the possibility of my two copies of the Beaver dated 1862 being so perforated! Also anent these two machines, to come to the question of the upright stamps (not the Beaver) coming abnormally $11\frac{3}{4}$ x 12, I advance the theory that the $11\frac{3}{4}$ machine was adjusted to perforate the short sides and the 12 machine adjusted to perforate the long sides at some time during the co-operative lives of these machines. I do not see why not! It **must** have been purely fortuitous which of the two machines was adjusted for vertical and which for horizontal perforation. After all, the old $11\frac{3}{4}$ machine was constantly being adjusted one way or the other when in use as a single unit. Why do we assume that it must have been left in position for perforating only the long sides? The best we can say is that, after the second machine was procured, MOST of the stamps were so perforated by the old machine.

9. Coming to page 6, I agree that badly centred copies of the Pence issues and the 1859s can be attributed to "lack of Experience" in perforating, **but** not to that cause alone. The machine would have been adjusted more or less correctly, but it was impossible to adjust it perfectly to suit all eventualities. The badly centred copies would also be partly due to uneven shrinking of the paper the stamps were printed on, which "cannot be entirely obviated." In the opinion of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, the perforation of stamps was most "troublesome" and the machinery was "complicated."

(25 & 26-H No. 65).

10. You state on your page 8 that one cannot get gauge $11\frac{1}{2}$, and you will have noted I alleged I had a Beaver so perforated—in January "Maple Leaves." I cannot account for this except by damage to the $11\frac{3}{4}$ machine. We note, however, that the $11\frac{3}{4}$ machine had been damaged in 1858 and had been repaired, presumably, by the **non-expert** hands of the firm of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson themselves. The machine had only been completed but not received by that firm on 14th October, 1858—then transported to the printers, arrived "injured" and been repaired by 23rd November, 1858. (28-H No. 72). Returning to my alleged perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x $11\frac{1}{2}$ —I have compared it with a Beaver dated clearly De. 20. 59. and using the suggested method, and I append a sketch (not reproduced—Ed.) showing the resultant positions of the last perf. holes at the right of the stamp. I have done the same with a perf. 12 x 12 stamp.

11. Thank you for the note on how the 1870 3c. Small Cents Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ occurred, and your explanation seems the only possible one of this variety. I still only have the one copy which I let you see some time ago.

MR. LEES-JONES:—

I have had the opportunity of a two hours' full discussion upon your letter of the 8th April, 1953, with W. E. Lea, Esq., and to record that discussion would be a tall order. However, I will take each paragraph in turn and comment on same.

1. Compound perfs.—Definitely my error, Long side $11\frac{3}{4}$, Short side 12.

4. Jarrett's remarks re pins do not state definitely that he had chapter and verse, but he puts forward a likely proposition. I think it is his views only after giving the question thought. I fear that, after searching everywhere, all that can now be written will be surmise. I do not for a moment think that records would be kept as to recording when attention was given to damaged pins—the job would be done, and the process got on with. We have plant in one factory which needs attention from time to time, but no records are kept—the job is just repaired by an engineer on the premises, and the machine starts its function over again. I would state that the machine was made to a specification (i.e., the first one) laid down by the firm of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Co. Paragraph 4. 25H 65 states that the machine was procured in America, and as this was the earliest date of perforation in N. America, one would assume that the machine was made to R.W.H. & E.'s specifications, probably based on the Wm. Bemrose Machine of 1854. "Certainly the operators would be efficient prior to the Issue of the 1859 Series," and furthermore that the operators would in consequence quickly become efficient. Now to go on to the new machine ordered in 1862. At this time stamps were being perforated in the U.S.A. Perf. 12, so far back as 1861. Possibly this was now the gauge for North America, and became universal there for a number of years. Back to B.A.B.N. Co. We know the Perf. 12 Machine was introduced in 1862, and it is likely that spare bands and pins would be obtained to keep that machine in working order. Now it may be that when the $11\frac{3}{4}$ Machine required replacements, it was found that the spares for the new machine could be used, and possibly were, thus resulting in irregularities of perforation, and it may be that from 1862 all repairs carried out to the two Perforating Machines from that date were done with spares for the second machine, so that in course of time the $11\frac{3}{4}$ perforations entirely disappears. This would account for the fact that the $11\frac{3}{4}$ perforation does not occur after 1864, and it would account for the finding of Perf. 12 Stamps in 1862, and also the fact that so few specimens have been found. We get Perf. 12 in 1862 on one side—so one can state the pins had to be renewed from time to time, so our order was included for spare parts, pins in particular on cylinders. Possibly during the course of usage the $11\frac{3}{4}$ machine holes for the pins would become worn, and when new pins were necessary for the old machine, the operator **might** say—I'll try one of the new sets of pins: and due to wear of the holes they would be suitable for the enlarged holes and do the job. If that **surmise** is reasonable it would account for copies being found in 1862 Perf. 12 all round. But if such did happen—it will only account for how the addition arose, but does not assist us in any other way.

Calder on page 46 states:—It is quite possible earlier dates may be located for the appearance of the Perfs. 12 x $11\frac{3}{4}$ and 12 x 12 either among these stamps (he refers to the 10c., 12½c. and 17c.) or among the 1c. and 5c. stamps of the same issue. He evidently was only concerned with Reford's grouping of the Perfs. and his adaption of shades by date to the orders given to the A.B.N. Co.—still making use of the Perfs. as a guide in allotting shades by Perfs. to order.

5. The Picture of the Rotary Machine in Baxter is a later production of the Rotary Machine depicted in Boggs' Book. Harper's Magazine was an American production, and would consequently refer to U.S.A. makers in the main. The U.S. stamps were perforated Perf. 12 in 1861, and I feel Baxter refers to the States rather than Canada.

6. I agree Boggs' Picture of Rotary Machine is same in principle.

7. The answer to this is in my reply to Para. 4.

8. See reply to Para. 4.

9. Badly centred copies come in hand-made paper—machine-made paper is very uniform and does not shrink to any appreciable amount.

10. I cannot see how a Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x $11\frac{1}{2}$ —or Perf. $11\frac{1}{4}$ on two opposite sides can arise.

THE FIRST FOUR ISSUES OF CANADA

By BRIGADIER M. A. STUDD (75)

On January 22nd I had the honour of addressing the London Section of the Society on the first four issues of Canada. When asked by Mr. Clougher to give this address, I pointed out that I had already given one address to the Society at the Edinburgh Convention in April, 1949, and that a precis had been printed in *Maple Leaves* (July 1949 issue). However, he insisted, and although I incorporated my 1949 remarks, I had also to think out something new. I have now been asked to give a precis of my address for *Maple Leaves*, leaving out, of course, the remarks made in 1949. Here it is.

I intend to take each issue in turn and discuss them under headings as follows:—

- (a) Prices and availability, 25 years ago.
- (b) Lines of research, 25 years ago.
- (c) Rarities not always recognised as such.
- (d) Anomalies in comparative pricing in Stanley Gibbons 1953 catalogue.

With reference to (d), I hope that my remarks will not be taken as a criticism of this excellent catalogue. My only object is to point out a few alterations in comparative pricing which, I suggest, need attention.

PENCE ISSUE

- (a) Prices and availability, 25 years ago.

3d Value. There were plenty of used singles on the market at about 15/- to 25/- each. The laid paper variety 25/- to 40/- and up to £3 or £4 for the rarer papers. Entires, good used pairs, and occasional strips could also be got, but blocks in good condition were difficult. Copies in genuine mint condition were hard to get, even in singles.

6d Value. Used singles were common, especially at Auctions, and fetched between £3 and £7, the latter price for a superb copy. The thick papers fetched more, say £9 to £13. Several used pairs came up to auction, but only about 10% were in superb condition. Used strips were hardly ever and blocks never seen on the London market. I was offered a block of 6 (or 8?) on entire from over the water, but the price asked was too high for me. Entires with laid, thin, or medium wove singles could be got, but the thicker papers were always difficult. Mint singles are an extreme rarity (see 1949 article).

12d Value. Used singles £100 to £250 I had three copies, one on Thin wove, and these all went to the Lichtenstein Collection. Very Rare on Entire, and on Medium wove paper.

10d Value. Used singles were not difficult and fetched £4 to £8 or £9, the latter superb. Mint singles, £20-£30. Entires were difficult and pairs and strips were seldom seen. I had a superb strip of 3 plus a 7½d on entire in my collection, and always regarded it as my choicest piece.

7½d Value. Always fetched good prices if in good condition, say £10 to £12 used and £30 or more for mint. Entires were difficult, and I never saw strips or blocks on the London market.

½d Value. Singles were easy except for the ribbed papers in good condition. Strips and blocks did come on the market.

PERFORATED VALUES

½d Value. Not difficult, either mint or used.

3d Value. Used singles not hard, but pairs or strips were very hard indeed. I had a strip of 3 in my collection and have never seen a block.

6d Value. Two shades. Hard to get well centred. Pairs or even singles on entire were hard to get, and I have never seen a strip or block.

- (b) Lines of research, 25 years ago.

All the values except the 6d had re-entries or other true plate varieties. We managed to plate some of them, but by no means all. Mr. Lichtenstein possessed complete proof sheets of all the values, but we had never seen them.

Boggs, in his recent book, gives, I think, the plate position of every known variety and, as a guess, I think he must have got his information from Mr. Lichtenstein's proof sheets.

Other lines of research were to date the use of the various papers, study the cracked plate variety on the 3d value, and date the advent of the plate imprint.

- (c) Rarities not always recognised as such.

I only want to add one to those already mentioned in my 1949 address. The 6d on very thick soft wove paper (SG 17) nearly always comes in a dull, drab shade. I have seen copies in a brilliant shade with the red part of the pigment very evident—such copies are rarities.

I think that the red constituent in this colour mixture did not withstand exposure to light, and consequently few brilliant shades now exist.

(NOTE.—In the subsequent discussion, Mr. Stanley Godden drew attention to the rarity of the 3d value on laid paper in superb mint condition).

1859 CENTS ISSUE

- (a) Prices and availability, 25 years ago.

Used singles of the 1c and 5c fetched from 1/- to 2/6 each, 10c and 12½c from 7/6 to 10/- each (except the 10c black-brown at £3 to £5), the 2c and 17c from 12/6 to 17/6 each.

Mint were more difficult except for the 1c and 2c. Entirets could be got, the 2c being the hardest, then the 10c and 17c, then the 12½c, but the 1c and 5c were easy to get.

Blocks.—10c very difficult; 1c, 2c, 5c and 12½c difficult; the 17c much easier. Several used blocks of the 17c were sold at auction for about £30 for a block of 8.

- (b) Lines of research, 25 years ago.

The 1c has a few true plate varieties, but the 2c has none, and is of little interest to the research student. All the other values afforded a tremendous scope, especially the 5c value. Calder, Lees-Jones and myself were busily employed for many years trying to determine the number of plates of the 5c, and the shades, papers, printings, perforations, and re-entries of the 5c, 10c, 12½c, and 17c.

- (c) Anomalies in comparative pricing in S.G. catalogue, 1953.

In respect of the 10c, except for the black-brown, Gibbons prices all the other shades at about the same value. I do not blame the publishers; they could hardly be expected to cater for all of the 36 printings. At the same time, specialists should realise that some of the early printings on slightly thicker paper, with perf. 11¼ badly cut out by the perforating machine, are equally as rare as the black-brown shade. The only concrete suggestion I have is that the 10c bright red-purple S.G. 38 used is priced too high in comparison with S.G. 34 to 37 inclusive. This is by far the commonest shade and covered the whole of the last four printings, which means that 1,400,000 in this shade were issued to postmasters out of a total of 5,800,000 for the whole of the 10c value (all printings).

- (d) Special points (in addition to 1949).

(i) In determining the 10c black-brown S.G. 35, the colour you must have in mind is chocolate (plain not milk)!—medium paper and perf. $11\frac{3}{4}$. I have seen something approaching the same shade on the ordinary thinner paper, but I have never felt quite happy about it as an early printing.

(ii) Remember that the early printings were perf. $11\frac{3}{4}$, the middle printings perf. $11\frac{3}{4}$ x 12, and the late printing perf. 12. One quarter on a perforation gauge is not much and mistakes can be made. I always checked my perforations by direct comparison, putting one stamp over another as follows:—I got a 10c bright red-purple (mentioned above) which had a clear perf. 12 all around, and I then used it to check the perforation of all other 10c by placing it over or at the side of another stamp and directly comparing the actual perforations.

1868 LARGE CENT ISSUE

(Although I discussed most of the points raised in my 1949 article, they will not be repeated here. Hence my additional remarks, given below, may appear to be scanty).

- (a) Prices and availability, 25 years ago.

Used singles except for the 15c on thin crisp paper were available in quantity. The 3c used could be bought for 1/6 to 2/-, and the other values at prices ranging from 3/- to 10/-. Except on the $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 6c and 15c, the "Bothwell" watermark was easy to get.

Pairs and strips were harder, but blocks used or unused of all values except the $\frac{1}{2}$ c and the Ottawa shades of the 15c (SG 67 and 68) hardly ever came on the market. I had large mint blocks of the 2c, 3c and $12\frac{1}{2}$ c values, and these are now in the Lees-Jones collection. I also had a complete sheet of the $\frac{1}{2}$ c and another of the 15c Ottawa printing.

The 1c on Laid was rare, but the 3c on Laid fairly common.

- (b) Research work, 25 years ago.

We did a lot of research in finding re-entries and other true plate varieties on the $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 2c, 6c and $12\frac{1}{2}$ c values. The 15c script watermark was then only known to very few specialists, and I collected between 5 and 10 copies by inspecting the muddy shades, mostly perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 12.

- (c) Special points (in addition to my 1949 article).

(i) Gibbons, in his 1953 catalogue, has included the 15c with script watermark perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 12. He has erased his previous inclusion of the script watermark perf. 12. This is incorrect. I did possess copies with script watermark perf. 12, but they are comparatively far rarer than the perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 variety.

(ii) The 15c (only one plate) No. 10 on sheet can be distinguished by a cluster of dots near the S.E. corner. I believe that Boggs states that this did not appear in the early printings. I am showing you tonight a copy of this variety belonging to Mr. Stanley Godden on a printing which I estimate was in use at Post Offices between 1870 and 1872 (Thicker paper and a rather bright purple shade).

SMALL CENTS ISSUE

(Again scanty as my 1949 remarks are not repeated).

- (a) Prices and availability, 25 years ago.

The 1c and 3c values could be bought in bulk, mostly unpicked lots with a good proportion of Montreal prints, at a price of 1d per stamp or less. The 2c could also be bought in bulk, but not so often. The 5c and

6c were easy, but seldom in bulk. The $\frac{1}{2}$ c was common, but the 10c was never available in such large quantities as the other values.

(b) Lines of research, 25 years ago.

We discovered most of the re-entries on the 2c and 6c values now catalogued by Boggs. The $\frac{1}{2}$ c plate is full of re-entry. We also discovered the $12\frac{1}{2}$ perforation variety on the 3c value. By dint of the examination of many thousands of the 1c, 2c and 3c values, we learnt how to distinguish a Montreal print from an Ottawa print almost at sight in 99 cases out of 100.

(c) Anomalies in comparative pricing in S.G., 1953.

(i) To me the pricing of the 6c pale chestnut shade (SG 109) at 15/- for a used copy appears fantastic. I would much prefer to possess a used copy of the 3c Rose-carmine 1888/89 (SG 105) at 16/-, even though we only used to pay 1/- to 1/6 for this 3c shade.

(ii) The 10c pale lilac-magenta perf. 12 MINT (SG 89) is priced at 95/-, whereas the same shade perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 (SG 98) is priced mint at £18. The used prices are 25/- and 65/- respectively. In my experience the one perf. is as rare as the other, for this particular shade, which was used circa 1874/1879, and about 50% of the issued stamps were perf. 12.

(iii) All the perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 of this issue are, in my opinion comparatively over-valued.

In conclusion I would like to thank Messrs. Baresch, Clougher, Frank and Stanley Godden (put in alphabetical order!) for their kindness in loaning material to show you this evening.

LARGE CENTS—PERFORATION $11\frac{3}{4}$ x 12

In our issue dated October, 1949, R. W. T. Lees-Jones wrote about the fact that though this perforation can be found on the $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 5c and 15c values, only one copy of the $12\frac{1}{2}$ c with this perforation had so far come to light and required corroboration. This is actually the perforation catalogued by Gibbons as perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 12, and if the perforation of the $12\frac{1}{2}$ c in the class could be confirmed, then it should be given catalogue status.

This seed, sown over three years ago, has now produced results. We received the following letter from Mr. G. A. Williamson (636):—

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

As you know I am a new member and have been slowly but surely reading all the back numbers of *Maple Leaves* you recently sent me. In the October 1949 issue on page 16 there is a note on the $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 12. No-one appears, according to the *Journal*, to have written to you about this. I have one which so measures by Instanta gauge—I should say deep or dull blue, postmark segmented cork with no date, seems a reasonably stout paper. Should I send the stamp to Mr. Lees-Jones? (We told him "Yes."—Editor).

Yours sincerely,

G. A. WILLIAMSON (636)

On writing to Mr. Lees-Jones, Mr. Williamson received the following reply:—

DEAR MR. WILLIAMSON,

Very many thanks for your kind letter, and also for enclosing for my inspection your copy of Canada 1868 $12\frac{1}{2}$ c perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 12. I have checked my copy with yours, top to top, base to base, etc., and find them identical. Congratulations upon finding a confirmatory copy. Almost by the same post I had a letter of another copy found in London. This is all very good news, and I think they should be good.

I am very happy at long last to have confirmation of my old find—another step in the right direction. I still think there is a field for more "finds" and research in the '68s. Most of the finds emanate from this side of the Atlantic. I hope you will pass your news to the *Maple Leaves*.

Again my thanks for the view of your copy and trust the future will disclose more Canadian finds.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

R. W. T. LEES-JONES.

P.S.—Calder settled my copy in about 1935. It's been a long time for another to turn up.

This seems to us to be the confirmation of birth of a new Canadian rarity, the finding of which may well eclipse the famous Indian Red perf 12½. Three copies of this stamp are now known. Come on, you members—how many have you got in your albums shyly reposing as the normal? By the way, Mr. Williamson tells us that his copy is exceedingly well centred. We should mention that he is a new member,

and immediately asked for a complete series of Maple Leaves, right back to the beginning. These cost him in the region of £2 10s. (however many it was at 2/- a time), but he's been hard at work going through them and checking up his own material with the information recorded over our six years. That's the way to find things, and we extend our heartiest congratulations to Mr. Williamson and hope he finds lots more of exciting things.

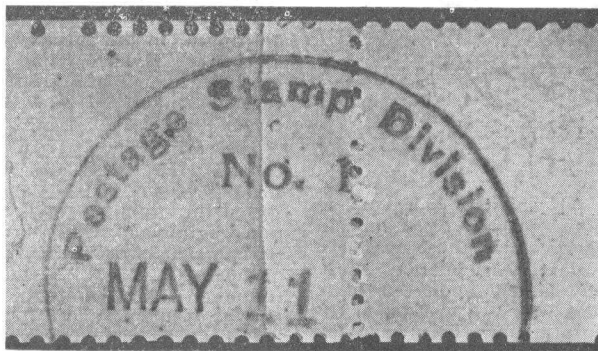
THE PROVISIONAL COIL STAMPS OF 1915

By THE EDITOR

In 1915, either for urgent demands which could not otherwise be supplied, or for experimental purposes coils of stamps were made which were perforated 12 **all round**, presumably from ordinary sheets of stamps instead of from specially printed material. These coils are, of course, indistinguishable when normally used, but can be identified in the paste-up pair, which carries a hand-stamp marking on the back

"Postage Stamp Branch, May 11, 1915, P.O.D." in three lines, framed.

BOGGS—1945—p 377. Coils. Stamps in coils or rolls of 500 were supplied at .06 over face value to cover cost of winding. In addition to the regularly issued coils an experimental coil was made from 2c. ordinary sheet **torn** in strips of 10 and pasted endwise together. Since they were perforated all around they can only be distin-



over the paste-up. The only markings of this kind which I have seen is the one here depicted, which, incidentally, is the one illustrated in Boggs, and is identical with the one in the collection of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, and with the one in my own collection.

Now let me quote the authorities on this matter.

JARRETT—1929—p 90. 2c. Rose-red Coils, Perf. 12 All Around. There being no supply of the specially perforated sheets which are cut up for coils, an urgent demand necessitated calling into use the current 2c. Rose-red stamp in ordinary Post Office sheets, these being torn into vertical strips and pasted up for coils. About 18,000 rolls were made up, according to figures supplied by Mr. Frederick T. Norris. Mr. Norris happened to be in the Department when these were being made up, and, realising that there was nothing to distinguish them as coils, he had them stamped over the "paste-up" on a number of strips. This stamp is in violet, and reads

guished in paste-up strips on the back of which is a rectangular handstamp in violet "Postage Stamp Branch—May 11, 1915—P.O.D." Other types of handstamps are known, but these might be called "re-issues." (Boggs then provides an illustration similar to that above, except that the pair he illustrates shows two blotches of ink instead of "No. 1"—and with the caption "Fig. 17. 'Re-issue' of 1915 Coil.")

Is there any better documentation of these coils? Is the so-called original in existence, and can we have an illustration? Is it not strange that Boggs, with access to nearly everything, had to illustrate the re-issue and not the original? And that of six or seven copies seen by the writer, all have been of the re-issue type? And that even the R.P.S.L. copy, given, I believe, by Mr. Lees-Jones, is of this type? And can we have some information about the "other types of handstamps" which Boggs mentions?

Further information on this mystery is eagerly awaited.

DOUBLE CIRCLE POSTMARK — DATA WANTED

I am in need of data in tracing form of these places in Upper or Lower Canada in double circle form, that started in 1829. Even one will help, and the owner can feel assured that he also has a rarity.

These offices: Baie de Chaleur, Barriston, Boucherville, Cap Sante, Cascades, Chateau Richer, Churchville U.C., Compton, Cooksville, Dundee, Dunham, Etobicoke, Furnace Falls, Hereford, Hope, Inverness, Kil-marnock, Milford, Moulinette, Murray, New Carlisle, Osnabruck, Perce L.C., Portland, Portneuf, Point Olivier, Potton, Russelltown, Seymour West, Vankleekhill, Varennes, Vercheres, Way's Mills, Williams-

town.

These places may have an earlier round (no outer circle line) or a straight line, in which case the data will be even more desirable.

I do not need the "part double circles" that started in 1839, well illustrated by the QUEBEC L.C. in January Maple Leaves, back page ad. of H. E. Wingfield, on a wonderful bisect cover.

Give size of both circles, color, and trace, as tracing will double check on type style and spelling, as spelling varies.—FRANK W. CAMPBELL, 1132 Pinchurst, Royal Oak, Michigan, Member No. 179.

MORE LIGHT ON A "VANISHED VILLAGE"

By P. MARSDEN, 392



We, who, in this country, endeavour to study the various phases of Canadian philately and particularly those who are interested in postal history matters, must, of necessity, rely largely upon our more fortunate brothers who live in Canada for much of our information. They have the material, relics and opportunities which naturally accrue to those who live "on the spot."

Some time ago there came into my possession a pre-stamp cover of the 1843 period, which at first appeared to have no particular merit. It was, however, to raise a strange problem, the solution of which has just come to light as a result of an article in B.N.A. Topics.

This cover was apparently from a small place in Upper Canada and was addressed to Arthur Jones Esq., Killnearrick House, Delganny, Ireland, via Halifax, in an educated handwriting; and was rated with the usual 1/2 in manuscript in black ink, the correct unpaid trans Atlantic rate for that period. The writer, a lady and sister to Arthur Jones, signed herself C. Battersby, and wrote the letter on 5th August, 1843.

The problem set by the letter was this: the name of the village does not appear in the Official List of Post Offices, 1840, as set out in Boggs handbook p.561. Nor does Boggs mention it in his lists of Provincial Post Office Cancellations pp. 574-

576. Although the post-mark is Boggs type IV with serified letters as c-f. The place appears to be unknown to Boggs, and is not mentioned in any of the lists in Dr. Holmes' hand-book. Again, the name does not appear in the gazetteer of a very large atlas of 1911 which I find useful for tracing place names as it lists places of only few inhabitants. I was thus confronted by an impasse.

The article in "Topics" 10, 3; 79 (March 1953) by Lt.-Col. L. W. Sharpe, E.D., Q.C. entitled "Vanished Village" solved the problem, for the place in question was Indiana, U.C. For the benefit of those members of this Society who are not members of B.N.A.P.S. the following information taken from the above source may be of interest and will show how it was that this place name has evaded the records.

Indiana, U.C. was situated on the banks of the Grand River about two miles north of the present village of Cayuga, on the Caledonian Cayuga Road. It was founded in the early 1800's, the origin of the name Indiana and who was responsible for its foundation are unrecorded. However, the place was a growing pioneer village in 1832; by about 1845 Indiana was a thriving village of some six hundred inhabitants and more important than its neighbour Cayuga, which was but a cluster of a few houses. The village had its industries and was of importance because of its situation on the Grand River, a waterway between Brantford and Lake Erie used by the Grand River Navigation Co. The importance of Indiana began to decline with the advent of the railway which ran through Cayuga. Business slowly shifted from Indiana to Cayuga, which had become the County town. The railway rivalled the importance of the commercial waterway, which gradually but surely fell into disuse and disrepair. What finally completed the downfall of Indiana is not known, but it

appears that misfortune struck at the place, many of the inhabitants, who were of Irish origin, died, and it is possible that superstition drove the few remaining inhabitants away. Nothing, save a few relics of the past, remain to mark the spot to-day.

Lt.-Col. Sharpe mentions that he knows of an Indiana post mark of 11th Nov., 1844 owned by Vinnie Greene. The latest date noted by him being 20th Feb., 1875. Thus, it may be taken that a post office existed at Indiana, at least during the period Nov. 1844 to Feb. 1875. In spite of this considerable period Lt.-Col. Sharpe says that, "covers are scarce."

Were it not for the fact that the cover in my possession, has, in the light of the above information, added significance I would have hesitated to burden readers with these notes. It will be remembered

that my cover is dated 5th August, 1843, the date when the letter was written, and post marked at Indiana, U.C. 6th August, 1843, the date being in manuscript, and further attested by a Quebec L.C. receiving mark 12th August, 1843 and an Irish receiving mark 30th August, 1843. This cover thus anticipates the earliest noted by Lt.-Col. Sharpe by some fifteen months! A post office must thus have existed in Indiana at least at the beginning of August 1843. Can this be the earliest known cover from a "Vanished Village"?

I mention the names of the writer and the addressee in case they may possibly be of additional interest from the historic view point; from the address the connection with Southern Ireland is evident, Delganny being a small village near the east coast of Ireland in County Wicklow.

FORGED CANADIAN CANCELS

(Reprinted from the Surrey Federation Bulletin, edited by
Vernon A. Rowe, F.R.P.S.L.)

A member of our Federation has reported to us that on four recent occasions when he inspected dealers' stock books and auction lots he identified a number of forged cancellations on the earlier issues of Canada.

In three of these cases the forgeries were rather inexpertly done, i.e., the designs varied considerably from those known, the inking was inconsistent and on several copies traces could be seen from the re-

moved original ink obliterations. The fourth case was more dangerous, having been executed with great care by expert.

It must be the aim of all of us to try and trace the unscrupulous person making such forgeries, and should you have any doubtful copies or come into possession of any facts bearing on this matter, please communicate this promptly to the Hon. Secretary of the Federation.

1868 15 CENTS — THREE DOT VARIETY

By GEO. R. C. SEARLES, No. 176

In April Maple Leaves last year when I listed the varieties of the Large Heads, after the 15c Three Dot Variety I added "Late Ottawa Printing". At this time the copies I had seen had all been of the late printings, and it was generally accepted that this possible slight damage to the plate had occurred almost at the end of its use. I think it was the late Mr. Fred Aitchison who first recorded this variety—on the late Ottawa printing.

Shortly after my article appeared, the C.P.S. of G.B. held a gathering in London at the premises of the Society of Visiting Scientists. It was at this meeting that our good friend Mr. R. T. Bowman showed some of his superb Large Heads. He showed me two copies of the early 15c with the three dots. One copy was from the early print on the thin paper, beautifully cancelled dated "MONTREAL, OCT. 1, '69." The other was from the second printing, reddish purple on stout wove, again clearly cancelled "HAMILTON, APL. 6, '75."

After examining these two copies it appeared certain that this variety had existed

right through from the earliest printing—about 32 years.

Stanley Godden when visiting Glasgow passed on the information to Maple Leaves, see April issue page 148, that he saw for the first time the three dot variety on an early printing, this on the Reddish purple shade—thin paper; also that a Glasgow member had a similar variety.

In view of the fact that four copies are now known in the earliest printings, I feel that we can safely say that this variety can be found on all shades and printings of the 15c. After all these years of thinking that it could only be found on the last printing, it proves there is little that is final in philately.

It would be of great interest, at least to me, if all members would look through all their copies of the 15c. Large Head to see if they have a copy. Who has it on the Clear Deep Violet?

The position on the sheet is No. 10, and the variety is described as "a cluster of dots in the East margin—close to design—N.E. of the 5 in the S.E. figures 15."

FIVE CENTS REGISTRATION STAMP—PERF. 12 x 11½

By W. T. WHITE (529)

In a letter to Maple Leaves in April, 1952, Mr. G. R. C. Searles stated that as a result of considerable research covering thousands of copies, undertaken in conjunction with Mr. E. T. E. Lloyd, he estimated that of the 2c orange Registration stamp only five copies per 1,000 could be found perforated 12 x 11½. This definitely marks this stamp as a very scarce item.

I am unable to find that the existence of the 5 cents value in this perforation has ever been definitely recorded. It was always logical to assume it would exist as it was always likely that this gauge might occasionally have been brought into use for the other two values of the Registration stamps. These printings ran concurrently with those of the Small Queens issues in which this perforation is found to a limited extent. For the Registration stamps, the perforation would naturally be the other way round, the 12 perforation on the long side, and these would therefore come 12 x 11½ and not 11½ x 12.

I was able to report in B.N.A. Topics for April, 1953, that I had at last found a copy

with this perforation, and that any doubts as to the existence of the 5c green bearing a true 11½ x 12 perforation were now dispelled. Confirmation of this stamp has been forthcoming very rapidly after my statement was published, and B.N.A.P.S. members in North Dakota and in Vancouver have now produced confirmatory copies. I have so far only examined one of these two copies, and this I find identical with mine. They are in the light green shade, and gauge precisely 12 x 11½ by Gibbons "Instanta" gauge.

In view of the fact that specialists have always thought that this perforation should be in existence and, like Mr. E. T. E. Lloyd, have sought it diligently for many years, it is very remarkable that only at this late date have copies come to light—a proof of rarity at least. Now the hunt is really on further copies will, I feel sure, be brought to light, and I do not think for one moment they will all be found on my side of the Atlantic.

I shall be pleased to hear of any copies found on your side.

CANCELLATIONS AND POSTMARKS (6)

By L. BARESH (263)

In my notes of the January 1953 issue, wherein I discussed the two-ring numeral cancellations, I invited readers to communicate with me should they have in their possession any of the numbers on the Small Queens' issue, which I had not previously seen. As a result, the numbers 8, 19, 20, 31 and 51 have been reported to me, but as most of the letters came from Canada and, in consequence, I could not ask the owners to send the items to me; I could only personally verify number 8—in the possession of our Librarian, Mr. E. T. E. Lloyd—and number 20—owned by one of our Vice-Presidents, Mr. J. J. Bonar.

My notes in the April issue on the New Brunswick Grid numbers have also brought forth some interesting correspondence, and I propose dealing with this in the next issue, after having received Mr. Chadbourne's comments.

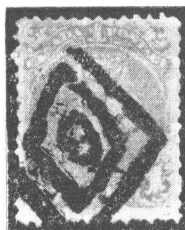
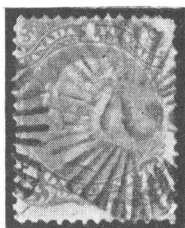
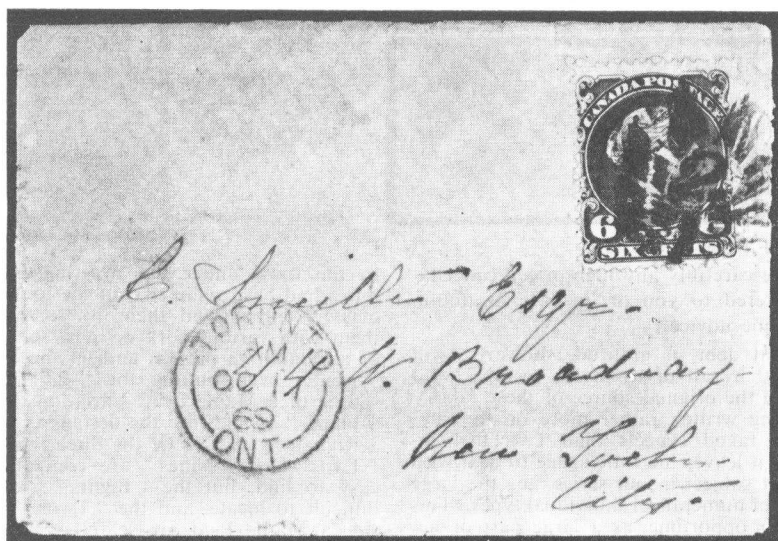
Another matter which may appropriately be dealt with in this column is the many faked cancellations which I have seen in recent months. Over the past few years I have occasionally seen a faked cancel, but this was always an isolated case. During the past four or five months, however, there has been a veritable spate of them turning up in several, to all appearances, unconnected places. The faker (or are there

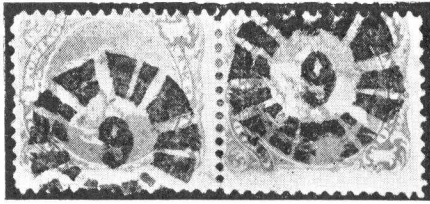
several of them?) seems to have gone into the business in a big way and a highly profitable one, judging by the prices which have been paid for some of these fakes.

His efforts seem to be concentrated on Crowns, Maple Leaves and coloured cancels. Most of the fakes were easy to detect for any of the following reasons:—

1. The original cancellation of the stamp—mostly pen-cancels—was not entirely erased, and traces of same could easily be found under a magnifying glass.
2. The original cancellation was removed with too much vigour, having a rubbed appearance, especially near and underneath the faked cancel.
3. The faked cancellation did not conform in design or measurements to known types.
4. The use of the wrong type of cancelling ink.
5. A known cancellation correctly executed on the wrong stamp, i.e., on an issue used during a period when it is known that this particular obliteration was not used.

This does by no means exhaust the methods of detecting fakes, and you will find other ways, provided you always





examine carefully any high-priced cancellation offered to you or, in case of doubt, seek some advice.

A real debt of gratitude, however, will be owed by all of us to the member who can find the original source of these fakes.

Having written rather more on the subject of faked cancels than I at first intended, it leaves me little space to deal with the next subject in our series, i.e., the large variety of numerals of individual types. This is rather opportune, as a large part of my "Small Cents" cancellations have been, and still are, wandering around the country for display and study by various C.P.S. groups.

One particular section of these fancy numerals applies specially to the "Large Queens" period, thus enabling me to show a few representative examples. They are the Toronto 2, the Ottawa 8 and the Kingston 9. In each case the number allocated

to the town under the two-ring numeral series had been retained, but the local postmasters embellished them by surrounding them with various cork designs, sometimes of an elaborate pattern and, in the case of Toronto, even putting the "2" in the setting of a Maple Leaf. Variations include a blank "2" cut into the design, as well as a Roman figure IX. Of the three types, and "Twos" and "Nines" are comparatively easy to find, but the "Eights" are more difficult to locate, and the "Twos" set inside a Maple Leaf are scarce.

As previously mentioned, these cancellations appear mainly on the "Large Queens" issue of the 1868 shades and papers, and to a much lesser extent on the first printings of the "Small Queens" 1c. and 3c. It is, therefore, a reasonable assumption that their use was limited to 1869 and 1870. One particular design of a clear cut (steel) "2" inside a cork pattern, however, is only known on the "Small Queens" issue.

BURRARD INLET T.P.O.

By L. F. GILLAM (568)

The Post Office at Burrard Inlet is one of the oldest in British Columbia. It was first listed in the Canadian Almanack of 1875, when it was housed in a store at Hasting's Mill. Today it is well-known to students of Canadian Postal History as the sole remaining Travelling Post Office which functions throughout the year, with a history as such dating back to the turn of the century.

Since 1920 the Post Office has operated on the "Scenic," a small passenger and merchant vessel owned by the Harbour Navigation Company of Vancouver, B.C. Every weekday in summer and thrice weekly in winter this squat blunt-nosed little-maid-of-all-work plies between the latter port and Wigwam Inn or Indian Arm. Although the distance between these terminal points is only some 20 miles, the circuitous nature of the route followed to permit calls at numerous settlements along the shores of the beautiful fiord-like waterway amounts in all to 55 miles.

For the majority of the inhabitants of these isolated communities, the "Scenic" is the only connecting link with the world

outside which, although it is not far distant, is virtually removed from them by the almost complete absence of roads and the mountainous nature of the terrain which rises abruptly from the shores of the inlet. To them the postman's knock, in the form of a peremptory blast on the little ship's siren, is an event of considerable importance, which only those who have experienced life in these lonely settlements can appreciate.

CANADA'S QUEEREST POST-OFFICE. From "The Vancouver Daily Province."

"If a letter with the postmark 'Burrard' turns up in your mail, you may search coast maps in vain for any community so labeled, but if you wander down to the Harbor Navigation Company's dock any Thursday morning in the year, you'll find the 'Burrard' post-office rocking gently at her moorings."

For "Burrard" is a boat named the "Scenic," and the duties of postman and of Captain are combined in John C. Anderson, who "pilots" the only post-office of its kind in Canada. For almost a quarter

of a century, he has brought the mail, three days a week in winter, and every day in summer, to a score of isolated bays and coves of Burrard Inlet, to Granite Falls and Jug Island, Scott Goldie, Cove Cliff, Coombes, Iron Bay, Twin Island, Orlohma Beach, Cosy Cove, Sunshine, and other centers whose names are heard once in a blue moon by their big neighbour, Vancouver. There hasn't been a mail-day in the last twenty-five years when the staunch

little 'Scenic' or one of her sister vessels on the Indian River run, failed to get through for inlet folk."

The Postmaster of Burrard is Capt. J. D. Stalker, appointed in 1920, when the service was already well established. It is he who postmarks the outgoing mail, in the Company's office. The mail is light now, far below the volume of years ago, "when the inlet quarries were running full blast, and when the Lake Buntzen power plant was being constructed."

CANADA'S FIRST LETTER SHEET

In *Maple Leaves* for April, Mr. R. J. Campkin wrote about the Canadian Pacific Railway Co's letter sheets. I can possibly add a little information as my two copies are dated 1894 and 1897.

The first is on stout WHITE laid paper and is the monthly statement for March 1894 dated April 28th, 1894. It is cancelled by a purple oval cancellor Montreal.

The second copy is possibly one of the last and is on stout PALE AZURE paper

dated March 27th, 1897, being the monthly statement for February, 1897. This is cancelled by the Montreal roller cancellation.

I have carefully measured the type and setting. It is identical in every respect.

When was the changeover from White to Pale Azure? If any members have any of these letter sheets dated between March 1894 and February 1897, it may be possible to fix the date exactly of when the changeover was made.

G. R. C. SEARLES.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

R.P.O. MATERIAL

DEAR SIR,—In recent correspondence with Mr. E. G. Davies (544) of Box 162, Lakeview P.O., Ontario, Canada, he mentioned that while in Toronto he lost his collection of 1939 Royal Train covers, postmarks and notes appertaining thereto. He is having to start again, and I wonder if any members would like to assist him, especially in the way of clippings, articles, etc.

I am sure that any assistance which any of us are able to give in this direction will be greatly appreciated.

C. F. GILLAM (568).

O.H.N. PERFIN

DEAR SIR,—That query in your January issue by Mr. Matthews was OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON, business unknown. You ought to have in the C.P.S. of G.B. Library the "Collectors Club Philatelist" Capex issue, which has these perfins in a wonderful article by Jephcott, and also, in the same issue, has invaluable pence issue "stuff."

FRANK W. CAMPBELL (179).

"INFORMATION WANTED"

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,—With reference to letter from Mr. R. F. Theeuwissen in April issue of *Maple Leaves*, I wish to advise that the Essay of the Canadian Republic Stamp is covered on page 136 of Jarrett's as follows:—

"An essay for a stamp of the intended new republic was prepared by a member of Louis Reil's cabinet, and is now, we understand, in the possession of the Catholic Hierarchy, St. Boniface, Man."

The one mentioned by Jarrett and one sold about 1st April by Gregory Mozian of New York up to now were supposedly the only two known. It is apparently a fairly valuable item as the one Mr. Mozian sold went for \$775.00.

With reference to the cancellation on the map stamp, it may be "Prince Albert."

Trusting this is of interest, I am,

Yours very truly,

C. P. DEVOLPI,

NEW ISSUES

DEAR SIR,—On page 123 (January) you mention making a photo from my Red Cross stamp. Do you as an Editor get the advance data sheet from the Canada Post Office Department about each new stamp?

It shows each stamp in a greatly enlarged shape, half-tone screen, but that is what the average American publication uses to illustrate new issues before they appear.

Odd, I at times find this advance P.O. sheet differs minutely from the finished stamp, having, say, the value in opposite corner even. I have not seen this noted in print in English publications.

FRANK W. CAMPBELL (179).

Editor's Note.—Yes, we get the advance data, but by surface mail often after the stamps are released to the public. And we much prefer a block made from the stamp than from this, usually peculiar looking, picture.

CLARKE CITY POSTMARK



DEAR SIR,—The above illustration compares the 1933 type with one in use in 1936. The 1936 type appears to be the former circular type modified by the addition of a (roughly) circular line under QUE., and an equally rough semi-circular line above Clarke City.

Is this another adaptation of a local postmaster in an attempt to give an old postmark a modern appearance?

C. F. GILLAM (568).

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,—In the course of a general letter from Frank W. Campbell, Michigan, U.S.A., he has submitted replies to several queries raised in April "Maple Leaves," and no doubt you will wish to give these publicity.

(1) ST. JOHN'S, NEW BRUNSWICK: Ship Letter, probably still exists in St. John's, New Brunswick. No known legal use for it as late as the Edwards. Paque-Bot takes its place. I think.

(2) MR THEEUWISSEN'S MAP STAMP: The Prince Albert cancel is likely a package marker at Prince Albert, Sask. which is quite a mail centre. Two other places of the same name exist in Ontario and Nova Scotia.

(3) *Riel* REBELLION ESSAY is a Manitoba affair, in my opinion, by the faker S. R. Taylor, who made stamps of different types for colleges, and to fit current affairs. If a wood cut it is Taylor's; if a litho it is not.

—Yours sincerely,

DAVID GARDNER.

OUR SECRETARY REPORTS

"FIVE HUNDRED! NOT OUT!"

With the cricket season well advanced and Summer coming, philatelic interest declines, to be re-awakened with the advent of the lengthening evenings as Autumn and the Convention approach. Meanwhile, however, the "Test" goes on! Not the "Test" which many will recall upon reading these words, but it is THE test; the test of time. For it is quite evident that the C.P.S. of G.B. is standing the test of time; and the score is now five hundred and two up, with membership still increasing at a steady rate.

In the April number of "Maple Leaves" it was reported that the membership of the Society stood at 489. Since then the following changes have taken place:—

April total	489	
New members... ..	17	
Resignations		2
Deaths		2
New total		502

So during this period the 500th member of the Society has been enrolled; the member with this distinction is No. 669, Mr. Charles McDonough of Philadelphia, U.S.A. To him we extend a particularly cordial welcome. We hope that he will remember with pride, in years to come, that he was our 500th member.

The way is now clear for our assault on the new peak to which our President, David Gardner, has pointed (no! not Everest!)—a membership of 750. Newly-printed forms of application for membership are now available on request.

Contact Members Beware !

Every new member of the Society receives a personal letter of welcome from the Secretary, in which he or she is advised of the name and address of the Contact Member within whose local Group area he or she resides. Those Contact Members who are able to give new members details of the local Group's activities may be sure that they will do much to cement the tie between the member and the main Society, and will appreciate that they will receive full co-operation from the Officers of the Society in their efforts to build up local Group activities. Elsewhere, it is hoped that efforts will be made to develop this valuable branch of the Society's activity, particularly in localities where no local Group exists as yet. Officers of the Society will be very pleased to hear from any member who feels able to inaugurate a new local Group in any area as yet not covered.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 31st MAY, 1953

NEW MEMBERS

- 655 VALENTINE, Donald M. C., 7, Trent Road, Worthing, Sussex. C.
 656 LOCKETT, Dr. John, 3, Church Road, Worthing, Sussex. C.
 657 JOHNSTON, Dr. Edward, 51, Drummond Road, Inverness, Scotland. C.N.B.
 658 INGLEBY, Basil W., 1, Jackman Avenue, Toronto, Ontario. C.CR—CL.
 659 LINIKER, Capt. J. E., 4, Cauldwell Close, Monkseaton, Whitley Bay, Northumberland. C.
 660 BATES, Ronald, 109, Acre Street, Lindley, Huddersfield, Yorks. C.
 661 CHILDS, Miss Marjorie, 149, Halifax Old Road, Huddersfield, Yorks. C.
 662 PEARSON, Donald, 59 Rodney Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham. CL.—CG., P.
 663 WOODS, James Edward, 51, The Gardens, East Dulwich, London, S.E.22. C.
 664 PARKINSON, W., P.O. Box 818, Windhoek, South West Africa. C.
 665 POWELL, Donald C., 16 Brancaster Lane, Purley, Surrey. C.
 666 BRISTOW, Anthony M., 26, Hillcrest, Monkseaton, Northumberland. C.
 667 BANFIELD, E. Arnold, Kings Castle, Oakville, Ontario, Canada. C.
 668 HARVEY, J. D. M., 27, The Chase, Stanmore, Middlesex. C.N.
 669 McDONOUGH, Charles, 3213, N. Howard Street, Philadelphia, 40, P.A., U.S.A. C.
 670 NEILL, John A., Ste. 1, 725, Royal Avenue, New Westminster, B.C., Canada. C.
 671 CHAPMAN, Major G. A. E., 387, Mariposa Avenue, Rockcliffe, Ottawa, Canada. C.R.2

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 635 HUTTON, Tom, R., 7, Great St. Thomas Apostle, Queen Street, E.C.4.
 63 NIXON, W. C., 5, Shrewsbury Park, Ballsbridge, Dublin, Eire.
 638 LAW, James, 63, Marmot Street, Toronto, 12, Ontario, Canada.
 268 SANDERS, H., 43, Bothnia House, Harford Street, Sepney Green, London, E.1.
 488 HURST, Peter J., Apt. 6, 4277, Western Avenue, Westmount, Montreal, Canada.

RESIGNATIONS

- 478 HENSMAN, Capt. Melville, D.S.O., R.N.
 532 LOUTIT, Mrs. V. H.

DEATHS

- 71 WRIGHT, D. C.
 556 DUFFIELD, W. C.

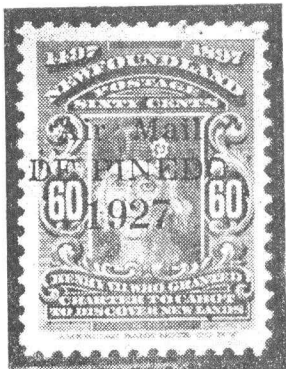
CORRECTIONS

- 241 McDOWELL, E. D., should read McDOWALL, E. D.
 393 MILLS, N. J., delete.

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