



MAPLE LEAVES

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

Vol. 5 No. 1

OCTOBER, 1953

Whole No. 29

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MAPLE LEAVES

JOURNAL OF THE

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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

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Vol. 5 No. 1

OCTOBER, 1953

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Notes and Comments

Summer Soliloquies

Though the readers do not receive their copies of this Journal until towards the end of September, the Editor's job begins to reach its peak of trouble towards the end of August, and it is at this time—whilst many of you are basking in the sunshine (?) without a care in the world—that we have to roll up our sleeves, pinch one of the office typewriters, and spoil a family evening trying hard to record some suitable introduction to our quarterly production.

Only just over a week ago we were lazing in the sun, lying on the golden sands of Harlech beach, splashing and swimming in the translucent sea, and spending the cooler days on the hills and mountains, the ridges of Snowdon and the Glyders. A halcyon fortnight supposedly free from all the cares of the world and without any ideas of philately. Some Map Stamps arrived one day—all mail was forwarded though little of it was dealt with—and we hadn't even got a glass to look at them. Fortunately mine host at the Maesyneuadd Hotel was able to produce a small one he used for examining some of his small fishing tackle, and the resulting examination was conducted with success.

It is a long time since we all had a happier holiday, blessed with lovely weather, surrounded by magnificent mountain scenery, miles of golden sands, one of the finest golf courses, most comfortable and friendly accommodation, and a great happiness in doing practically nothing at all with no guilty conscience in the background—no fear of the day of reckoning which usually follows such a carefree time.

And now we are back on the job, hoping over a few days to cope with the arrears of correspondence, trying to get some copy in order for the printer, but tackling all this with new heart and a rejuvenation of industrious purpose.

Conventional Remarks

We are hoping to produce this issue by an earlier date than usual so that those of our readers who are able to get to Glasgow may have this number in their possession before they leave home, and so that all the Convention details which the Journal contains may be of use to them.

As Convention follows this number, the Year Book section does not appear in these pages, but will be in the January issue, when we shall not only be able to incorporate all the usual features, but give you a list, up to date, of the Officers of the Society, and a report on the Convention itself.

Our President, David Gardner, has excelled himself in the splendid arrangements he has made for all those who are able to enjoy this annual occasion, and we are sure that the Glasgow Convention will long remain a red-letter day in many memories. Full details appear throughout these pages—go to it, boys and girls, and make the most of the splendid opportunity offered to you.

Once more we must regretfully apologise for not being able to be with the Executive at the Annual General Meeting, and not yet attending our first Convention of the C.P.S. of G.B. Our spies will be there, but we shall not be able to hear personally the views which would be so helpful, and which might enable us to adopt a policy better based on the Society's requirements. Nevertheless, we shall get a pretty accurate assessment of the position from interrogating those we know who are able to be there. There is, however, a feeling of guilt in not being there to face the music!

Subscriptions

The Annual Subscription of 10/- becomes due on 1st October, and is payable to the Hon. Treasurer of the Society. Pursuing a policy of economy in order that all the Society's monies are spent productively, no reminder is normally sent as to the subscription being due. Only when the delay can no longer be allowed is a letter sent pointing out the omission and that the payment is overdue. In order that this shall not be necessary in your case, and to save unnecessary work to your Officers, would each of you be kind enough to send your 10/- straight away. Remember that your Officers work without reward—solely on your behalf—and it is in your power to lighten their tasks.

Please send your subscription immediately to J. P. Macaskie, 23, Thornhill Avenue, Lindley, Huddersfield.

News Letters

We have received a great fillip from finding in our mail copies of two Canadian news letters. One from Mr. C. N. Richardson, this is new to us, and contains mainly offers of items for sale. May we express the hope that future issues will contain some little article—or even the scribbling a busy dealer can do in the few minutes available to him?

The second is the revival of an old favourite, formerly issued by "Canada Only" Jackson, and now from Norman Todd. You can't afford to be without that little extra information which this publication contains, and to get it every month will cost you 2/9d for a year's supply.

There is no indication more definite, to pinpoint the philatelic strength of a country, to find it the subject of specialised news-letters from the trade. Long may these publications continue, with success to their promoters and to their clients.

End of the Close Season

When we were first introduced to philately, many years ago, there was always a period when Societies closed down, dealers went on holiday, and the "season" came to an end as Summer began. Then there was a great awakening as Autumn came along, and a new season began all over again.

This is a state of affairs now definitely of the past. There is some slackening by such as we who turn to the golf course or the weeds in the garden. The call of the out-of-doors competes with the lure of the latest favourite stamp, and it is not unusual for philately to lose, temporarily, a little of its strength. The quiet time for the stamp trade, however, has now almost ceased, and a visit to any eminent dealer's premises reveals that they now have a similar tenor of trade all through the year.

The large auction houses, however, have always kept a dividing line between seasons and refrain from sales during the two principal holiday months.

The smaller auction firms, in the Provinces mainly, do not follow this procedure, but go on selling all the year round—apparently without difficulty and satisfying both vendor and purchaser.

These odd remarks are resulting from a perusal of Press releases by the bigger houses—they all seem to be “bung up” with sales, and catalogues are now ready to cover many important collections and valuable properties which are due to change hands in the next few weeks. There is plenty of Canadian material, too, but none of it is likely to be cheap—or should we say inexpensive. “Robbie” Lowe tells me that nearly half the value of each sale goes to overseas clients. Whilst this state of affairs lasts there must surely be something of a scarcity value to good material in the dealers’ establishment, if half of each sale goes overseas we must be short sooner or later of what might reasonably be assumed a proper supply.

Harmers are selling some fine Canada in their sales of the 28th and 29th September—they tell me that their total sales last year, in London, made over £237,000—pretty good going for 81 days!

Another London Re-union

A letter from Leo Baresch, reproduced elsewhere in this number, tells us of another Saturday afternoon meeting in London, when anyone who can get along will be heartily welcomed on Saturday, 14th November, at the Shaftesbury Hotel. As far as we recollect, this is the third of these enjoyable occasions. We gave a definite promise to attend the second, having been on holiday when the first was arranged, but Father Neptune interfered and the promise wasn’t kept. Failing such a similar catastrophe, **WE SHALL BE THERE THIS TIME.** We look forward to meeting many old friends and lots of new ones—Shaftesbury Hotel, Saturday, 14th November.

The Next Number

This will be the Year Book number and larger than usual to accommodate all the usual features, plus lists of members, officers, rules and regulations, services available, and full reports of Convention. We will try to get it to you just before Christmas so that you may have it for the leisure time of that holiday. Why not use part of a page to convey your Christmas and New Year greetings to your friends? This is not expensive—£1 10s. for half a page, quarter page costs 17/6, or even eighth page can be had for 10/-. Look inside the back page of the last similar number, January 1953, for examples. This is a friendly habit to encourage, helps the Society, lends a proper seasonal air to the publication, and isn’t costly. We must, however, have your instructions before 1st December—can we suggest you **ARRANGE IT NOW!** Thank you.

PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE

With the co-operation of all concerned this issue should be despatched on or about 25th September, and will bring members who have decided to attend Convention, and others still considering the matter, up to date with the arrangements made. The Convention Programme appears in detail elsewhere. To meet the desires of members attending, a little elasticity has been allowed for. My notes have to be in the Editor’s hands by 21st August. At the date of writing, the prospects of a well-attended Convention are good, allowing for the fact that a number of our regulars allow us to take their attendance for granted, and they just drop in. If we cannot accommodate the late-comers in the Grand Hotel, we will be able to place them conveniently. Meetings, Invitation Displays, Study Circles, the Annual Dinner and the Auction will be in the Hotel. Catalogues have been sent out to approximately 200 members, and postal bids should reach me at my home address by Wednesday, 7th October, or at the Hotel by Saturday morning. Attending members may note that all lots will

be on general view on Saturday morning at the Hotel, with Mr. J. Hannah in charge, but they may also make any special arrangements to view, with him. The Exhibition at the Art Gallery and Museum (about four minutes by direct tram from the Hotel) is designed to interest all types of collectors, and the non-collecting public. I would like all members coming to the Convention to arrive in good time to attend the Opening Ceremony at 3 p.m. on Friday. Sanction has been given for a special Post Office in the building, and a special commemorative cancellation will be used. A commemorative envelope has been prepared, and will be on sale at the bookstall, but those members who are not attending but desire cover service or envelopes in quantities should apply to Mr. Finlay of P. M. Young, Ltd., 30, Cowcaddens Street, Glasgow, and I have asked him to reserve a supply to meet demands from our members abroad. The "farming out" of this service is a matter of convenience, as it would be quite impossible for the local Group to handle this work during Convention. In regard to exhibits, British North America will be well represented. At least three cases will be devoted to Scots' local cancellations, while the Glasgow and Caledonian Societies have been invited to set up a few cases containing exhibits of general interest. We have not attempted nor did we intend to make value the basis of the Exhibition, although we have pieces which are definitely unique. Our object has been directed more towards stimulating interest in collecting, and B.N.A. collecting in particular.

In the last journal I inadvertently referred to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Lea having booked in; in fact the reference should have been to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lea. I apologise for this error, which was due to a misunderstood telephone call. Bill Lea will be in Lisbon, and it is unfortunate that for the second time in three years an International Exhibition has clashed with the dates of our own Convention. I have not the full list with me as I write, but from recollection the following are expected:—Mr. and Mrs. R. W. T. Lees-Jones, Dr. and Mrs. R. Willan, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Barratt, Captain and Mrs. Greenwood, Mr. and Miss Blease, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lea, Mr. Fred Walker and Miss Bromley, Major and Mrs. G. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Nugent Clougher, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Stephenson, Mr. J. J. Bonar, Mr. L. Baresh, Sir G. A. Williamson, Mr. C. W. Meredith, Mr. P. Marsden, Colonel and Mrs. D. McLellan, Mr. and Mrs. G. I. Gammie, Mr. J. M. Stevenson, Mr. C. King, Mr. and Mrs. Pirrie, Mr. E. McGuigan, Mr. J. P. Macaskie, Mr. J. C. Cartwright, Mr. W. C. Hinde, and I hope and expect Messrs. J. F. Bird, C. Harmer and W. H. S. Cheavin. Miss B. Lyndhurst Ogden (Belinda) has sent her regrets, and although we know she cannot be present personally, she will have a few sheets at the Exhibition. I am not sure about Miss Rose Titford, as I know Rose's domestic difficulties have increased recently, nor am I sure about Mr. Stanley Godden as he also is involved in the Lisbon Exhibition, which has now been postponed to cover the period 3rd to 10th October. I do not doubt Stanley will make every effort to put in an appearance.

My term of office expires shortly, but before I leave office I would like to pay my tribute to the members past and present, particularly those holding office, who have worked so hard to make our Society something really worth while in the philatelic world. The effort has been a very big one, and has involved sacrifices of labour, time, health and, in many cases, pocket. For example, Annual Conventions are costly, but this cost is met by those attending and by the ingenuity of the organisers. The Convention auction particularly has contributed to this cost, and there again the income comes from those who work even where this is only a question of sending a few lots to the Auction. The membership subscription is extremely low, and is returned to members in the form of your quarterly Journal. I can assure you all that the small increase from 7/6 to 10/- has given your Executive a comfortable feeling. If you do nothing other than recruit one new member during the year you will have done something worth while.

CONVENTION PROGRAMME

Friday, 9th October

- 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Arrival of members and Reception by the President, supported by members of the Glasgow Group.
Distribution of Convention badges.
- 2.30 p.m. Members proceed to the Art Gallery and Museum.
- 3 p.m. Official Opening of the Exhibition by Mr. A. B. Holland, the Head Postmaster of Glasgow. Afternoon tea will be provided following the opening.
- Note:* The normal hours of the Exhibition are 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, including Sunday, but by special arrangement with the Museum Director, members on production of their Convention badge may be admitted after 5 p.m.
- 8 p.m. Paper and Display by Colonel D. McLellan—"Canada—A Paper Trail."

Saturday, 10th October

- 10 a.m. Meeting of the Executive Committee.
- 11.15 a.m. Annual General Meeting.
- 2 p.m. Judging of Competition Entries.
- 3 p.m. Convention Auction.
- 7 p.m. Reception and Annual Dinner and Presentation of Awards.

Sunday, 11th October

- 10 a.m. Motor Coach Tour of the Five Lochs in the Western Highlands, with lunch at the Royal Hotel, Tyndrum (for route details see page 178 of July "Maple Leaves"). For those not attending, Study Groups will be arranged at the Hotel, or the opportunity may be taken for a visit to the Exhibition and Art Gallery.
- 7.30 p.m. Paper and Display by C. W. Meredith, Esq—"Canada from 1908."

Monday, 12th October

- 10 a.m. Special outing for the Ladies to Messrs. Birrells, Ltd., Confectionery Works.
- 10 a.m. For Members: A Paper and Display by Dr. R. Willan—"Newfoundland."

Preliminary arrangements have been made for a visit to one of the Clyde shipyards at 3 p.m., and an informal supper on Bournemouth lines at 7 p.m. Those arrangements are subject to the desires of the members, and their wishes will be ascertained on their arrival.

LIST OF EXHIBITS

STAMP EXHIBITS—BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

| <i>No. of Sheets</i> | <i>Subject</i> | <i>Exhibitor</i> |
|--------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 13 | Pre Stamp | F. W. Campbell of Royal Oak, Michigan. |
| 12 | Pre Stamp | Colonel D. McLellan, Glasgow (filling). |
| 24 | Pence Issues | T. R. Highton, Southport. |
| 36 | 1859 Issue | Leo Baresh, Weybridge. |
| 24 | Large Cents | J. Millar Allen, Lisburn, has promised some sheets. |
| 36 | Small Cents | G. R. Searles, Folkestone, will add to this, and J. C. Cartwright will add his quota. |
| 12 | 1897 Jubilees | Mr. R. Kirby, Prestbury. This will be a full set on covers with Flag Cancellations. |
| 18 | Queen's Maple Leaves | A joint exhibit by J. J. Bonar, Edinburgh, H. H. Brown, Exeter, and W. White, Glasgow. |
| 18 | Queen's Numerals | F. Tomlinson, Whitstable. |
| 12 | Map Stamps | |

| | | |
|----|------------------------|---|
| 12 | Edwards | Major Geoff Harper, London. |
| 24 | Admirals | Mr G. I. Gammie, Radlett (may also contribute Coils and Booklets ; alternatively Mr. N. Fox, Bournemouth has been asked for Coils). |
| 12 | 1928-32 | J. C. Cartwright, Tunbridge Wells (require a stand-by for this lot). |
| 12 | 1925 to date | Fred Walker, Bournemouth. |
| 12 | Air and semi-officials | Dr. H. McNeill, Greenock. |
| 12 | Registered | J. J. Bonar, Edinburgh, and D. Gardner, Airdrie, jointly, but number of sheets will probably be reduced. |
| 12 | Special Deliveries | P. Marsden, London. |
| 12 | Postal Stationery | (See Admirals above. If necessary, J. M. Stevenson's auction lot can be included here). |
| — | Booklets | Belinda will contribute five key sheets, and J. J. Bonar early Cartwheel type. |
| 12 | R.P.O.s | Captain R. B. Hetherington, Ropley. |
| 36 | Pre Cancels | Mr. Blease, Trowbridge. |
| 8 | Officials | Mr. L. Baresh, Weybridge. |
| 12 | Cancellations | Mr. W. C. Hinde, Cheadle Hulme. |
| 12 | Essays and Proofs | Mrs. Stanley Barratt, Tullow, Eire. |
| 24 | Newfoundland | |
| | Earlies | |
| 36 | Later Newfoundland | Mr. J. Wardhaugh, Glasgow. |

CONVENTION AUCTION

Catalogues have been despatched to those who last year either submitted lots for sale, sent gifts, or appeared in my records as bidders. Receipts last year from the distribution of approximately 250 catalogues amounted to 23/—, so the effort to make catalogues pay for themselves is not worth while. You can still have one if you want one, but at least send the postage for it.

This year lots are of better quality. I shall not attempt to list them here, but will refer just briefly and in general terms to the material included. Copies of Howes Canada and Boggs Newfoundland and Marlers Admirals. Rare covers from 1809 including straight line Halifax and Cornwall Postmarks. Other covers from 1818, including an 1859 10c. on cover. Many Large Cents, several on cover, and a 2c. Major Re-Entry. Pence include a number of 6d. and a 10d. proof. Small Cents on covers include an Indian Red, and there are at least a dozen Ottawa or Victoria Crowns on Small Cents. If anyone wants a 2c. 1898 Map Stamp on a First Day Cover his bid will have to exceed £3. There are eight lots of Postal Stationery, a 15c. Large Cents. with double perforation, a strip of the 1915 Coil with Stamp Division overprinted on the reverse, many mint lots of more modern type, with some exceptionally nice imprint block lots. If you have not got a 12d. black you may at least purchase a nice specimen copy. Amongst other items are some fine New Zealand, including the Smiling Boy pair. You can add to these some nice 1d. Blacks of Great Britain, a Zurich Z2, a Toronto Coil pair, one or two nice Newfoundland perf. varieties, and an almost complete collection of the Canadian semi-official air mails on sheets.

If you miss your opportunities, please don't blame me.

D. G.

PRECANCEL PRINTING METHODS

By FRANK W. CAMPBELL, No. 179

Two precancel styles that are not recognized in the Precancel Catalog because they were used as regular cancels on earlier issues are of note.

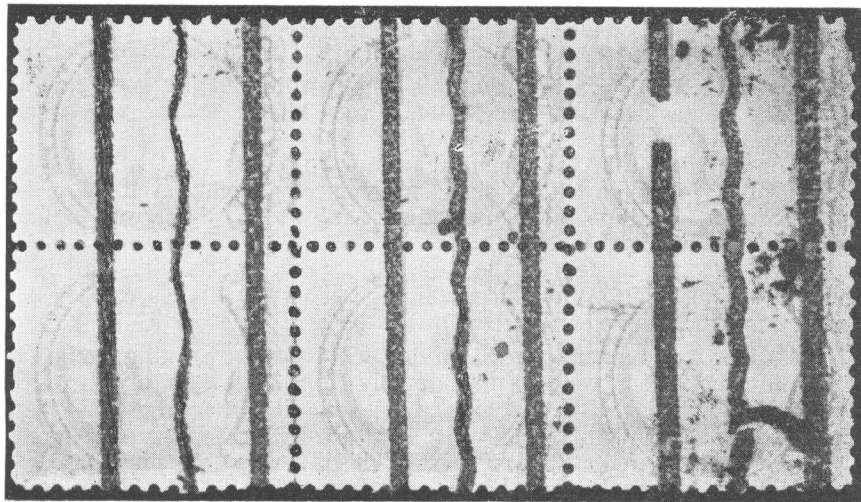
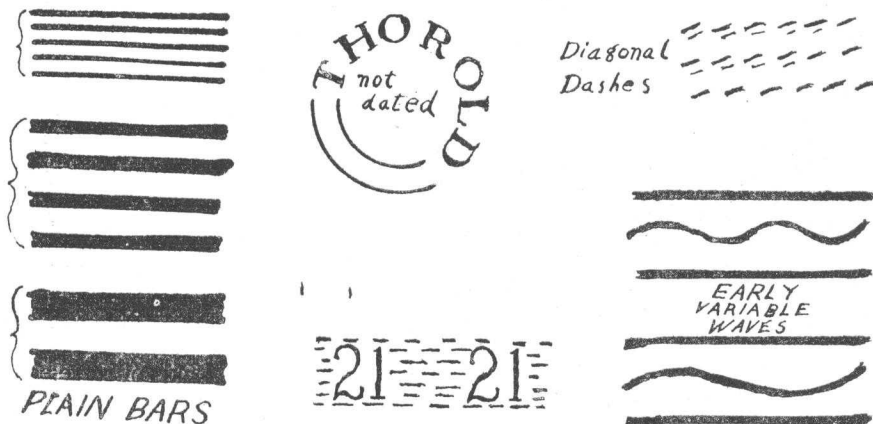
The first is the "21," about a half inch high, among horizontal dashes. This was used on the pence issues as a roller, and careful checking of blocks of it used on the 1c yellow Small Queens show it to be composed of three 21's, as the intervening dashes vary enough to show the pattern must have three numerals. Evidently it was a brass or wood roller, self-inking, as no paling of the ink is noted at the end of a roll. I have seen it on both the pence issues and

the small cents, but never on the 1868 large cents issues. "21" indicates its use at Montreal.

Another "precancel" must rely on my own observation, as so far I have not heard of it otherwise. It is the postmark THOROLD, that was made in 1829, struck, undated, in the center of blocks of the 3 cent Small Queens of late 1880 era. I have seen large blocks of this, and presume it was a precancel used to fit some usage at Thorold, Ont., the fact of it being commonly struck in the center of blocks being in its favor. Such a late usage of this 1829 issue of postmark instrument is of note also.

The first instrument especially made for precancel use was a self-inking roller with a wavy line between two bars. This started about 1890, and it is not known if the instrument was used at Ottawa only on sheets delivered to cities needing precancels—or whether a few large cities each had an instrument. One thing is certain, the instrument had 10 rows, so as to cancel a whole sheet at one operation. I have seen large blocks of this cancel, and the "waves" vary up to 100 per cent. in length on adjoining rows, some varying much in length in the same row even. This great variation in parts of the same instrument makes it foolish to try to subdivide the catalog listing into three "types."

A somewhat similar wavy bar of heavier style was later, and less variable



in its wave lengths. The edges of the waves were flattened in this instrument, which makes it distinguishable from the first style.

Another endless roller was composed of parallel lines varying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 mm. in width. This evidently was only one stamp wide, as a whole sheet is known, with the rows overlapping at odd angles. No doubt several instruments existed, with the lines varying in width, and in some the lines on the same instrument varied up to 100 per cent. This great variation makes it absolutely impossible to clearly identify the many groups into which the catalog separates them. I'd list them as one variable group.

Just before the type style ones started was an odd affair with dashes slightly sloping in several lines to a stamp, that is claimed to have been used at Windsor, Ont. C. C. Sonne, the editor of one of the early catalogs, tried to figure out how these rows were made, and could imitate them only by this unbelievable method. And here, anyone knowing Mr. Sonne as I do, will listen carefully. He made these queer bird track lines by coiling a rubber band around a cardboard tube, inking the same and rolling the stamp—making a perfect imitation. Some authorities differ with we—Sonne and I—but can't show us a better method to do the strike. A peculiar shadow strike follows in most cases, which is the characteristic of the sloping dash design.

With the Edward stamps, began the city name printed on a press. The first group used was likely the Montreal and Toronto 50c blue, which was extensively used on bundles of magazines. This and the first Halifax style were probably printed from loose type, the Halifax one being the same type face, in a smaller size. The rule (or bar) across the stamp was missing in one Halifax printing, which indicates to me (I am an old time printer) that the type was kept standing, and as brass rule used for the bars was always scarce then it was lifted to be used elsewhere, which indicates no electro was made of this form at least.

The next extensive list of city types were definitely made of an electrotpe form, ten rows being repeated from one line of type. These ten electrotpe rows were nailed to a wooden base, the Calgary one having a row mounted upside down, which was corrected soon. I have owned a set of these Calgary upside-downs.

To prove this group consisted of ten identical rows, the ends of the electrotypes in vertical rows show identical characteristics, and better still, the Bribdgeb- burg error at right hand end was repeated in each row, and used without correcting for 21 years. In a few larger cities two different, but similar, plates were used. This is a very recent discovery of Dr. Alfred Whitehead, who definitely found two sets of "ends" to fit some styles.

The type foundry type used on these electros was old, worn, and dirt between the letters often made uneven length words, in the same row. The type face names were of the 1840-60 era. These electros were reported destroyed at Ottawa about ten years ago.

Now another group follows, made of monotype characters, but only a knowledge of type faces can tell the changeover places. Slight variations in length of words often occur in monotype settings, and letters slightly out of line are quite characteristic.

Numerals, the number of the money order office of the city, start in 1931, gradually displacing the city name, Hamilton being the first place. These were from monotype characters, electrotyped as before.

A wider style numeral started on the 1935 issue, the printing method being very different. They were printed directly from slugs cast on the Ludlow type-casting machine. The machine casts a solid line from large brass matrices hands-set in a rectangular frame that is inserted into the caster. As many duplicates as is desired are quickly cast. This is a cheap, practical process, and an order can be handled in a hour.

The United States government printing office precancels billions of pre-

cancels from electrotpe plates made from Ludlow slugs. Being curved, the electrotpe is necessary in this U.S.A. instance.

A slight variation in the heavy numeral style was for four cities—Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton and Vancouver—in 1935, when offset litho was tried in sheets of 400 before perforating. They are difficult to distinguish, an almost complete absence of serif, and a duller ink, being characteristic. Hand-feeding loose sheets of perforated stamps to a press is a difficult problem, as the sheets do not slide easily. This hand-feeding problem is part of the reason of so many colonial stamps that were overprinted in emergencies being double, inverted, or crooked.

At present the Ludlow slug, hand-fed in panes of 100, is the only method of printing city type items. The coils are printed differently, from a steel roll with no city name, but three rows of bars "preeing" the stamps.

I have made up a small sample booklet of interesting precancel items to more graphically illustrate this article. This booklet can be borrowed from the Library of the C.P.S. of G.B. Sad to say, I have no sample of THOROLD to show, as I have seen these blocks only in accumulations of other collectors, who did not realize what they owned.

(Members wishing to borrow this book of samples should apply to the Hon. Librarian, Mr. E. T. E. Lloyd, 43 Albany Mansions, Albert Bridge Road, London, S.W.11., enclosing 9d. for registered postage.—Ed.)

CANADIAN RAILWAY POSTMARKS

ARRANGING A COLLECTION ON A GEOGRAPHICAL BASIS

By P. R. GREY (607)

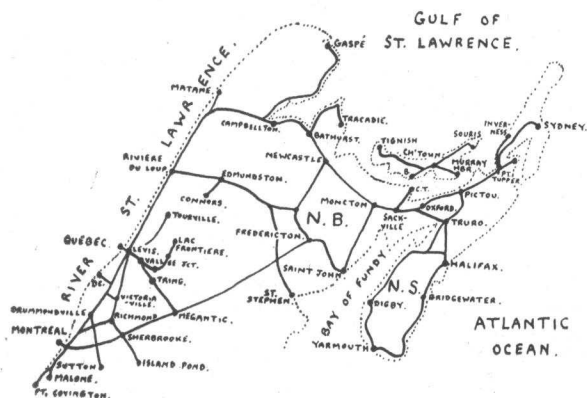
(Illustration blocks by kind permission of "Stamp Collecting")

The increased interest in Canadian Railway Postmarks has brought to the fore the problem of the method of mounting a collection.

Whatever method we adopt, I think it is generally accepted that T. P. G. Shaw's "Catalogue of Canadian Railroad Cancellations" is an invaluable book of reference if our study embraces all periods of Canada's railway and postal history, but when considering the subject of mounting, whether our collection be large or small, it seems that we are faced broadly with two alternative methods of arrangement:—

1. To adhere rigidly to Shaw's catalogue and mount our specimens by types in alphabetical order under the six convenient divisions.
2. To adopt a purely geographical method, taking each railway system and relating each main line and branch line to the railway mail services operated on them.

I personally am in favour of the second method and, as I am aware that I



am not alone in my preference, I have recorded the results of many hours of research in the hope that they will be of use to others.

Working on a geographical basis, I have necessarily divided Canada differently from Shaw, but beyond that point one cannot be dogmatic on a detailed method of collecting and arranging. In my own collection I attempt to adhere to chronological order for each R.P.O. "route" or "run," and I like to keep two examples of each type of postmark, illustrating the latest and earliest dates that I can find, and often even a third if it is a very fine strike or shows a different direction letter, train number or serial number.

In the lists which follow I have inserted the Shaw numbers after each R.P.O. for the benefit of those who possess a copy of the catalogue. An asterisk against an R.P.O. indicates that it serves a branch or sub-branch of the route given in the heading. The R.P.O. town names are given in full, but, of course, the wording of the postmarks themselves normally includes various abbreviations.

I would refer readers to Mr. Gillam's excellent article in the January 1953 number of "Maple Leaves," which offers much useful historical information and some very sane advice to collectors.

PART 1

THE MARITIME PROVINCES AND QUEBEC SOUTH OF THE SAINT LAWRENCE

1. C.N.R. TRANSCONTINENTAL LINE. HALIFAX - MONTREAL.

- (a) HALIFAX, TRURO, SACKVILLE, MONCTON, CAMPBELLTON.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Halifax & Campbellton. (HX. & C.) | M.36-44. |
| Halifax & Moncton. | M.47-49. |
| Halifax & Amherst. | M.30-31. |
| Halifax & Sackville. | M.58. |
| Halifax & Truro. (HX. & T.) | M.62. |
| Amherst & Halifax. | M.3. |
| Truro & Amherst. | M.121. |
| Sackville & Moncton. | M.114A. |
| Moncton & Campbellton. | M.74-84. |
- (b) CAMPBELLTON, RIVIERE DU LOUP, LEVIS (QUEBEC).

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| Campbellton & Levis. | M.7-12. |
| Levis & Campbellton. | Q.36-40. |
| Quebec & Campbellton. | Q.186-199. |
| Levis & Riviere du Loup. | Q.50. |
| Quebec & Riviere du Loup. | Q.232-240. |
| Riviere du Loup & Campbellton. | Q.258-262. |
| Riviere du Loup & Levis. | Q.263. |
| * Quebec & Matane. | Q.215. |
| * Mont Joli & Matane. | Q.176. |
| * St. Flavie & Matane. | Q.271. |
| * Levis, St. Francois & Beauce. | Q.51. |
- (c) LEVIS, DRUMMONDVILLE, MONTREAL.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Levis & Montreal. | Q.43-46. |
| Quebec, Drummondville & Montreal. | Q.205. |
| Montreal & St. Hyacinthe. | Q.133A. |

2. BRANCH LINES FROM C.N.R. HALIFAX—MONTREAL ROUTE.

- (a) HALIFAX, BRIDGEWATER, YARMOUTH.

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| Halifax, Bridgewater & Yarmouth. | M.34-35. |
| * Lunenburg & Middleton. | M.69-70. |
| * Bridgewater & Middleton. | M.5. |
- (b) HALIFAX, TRURO, SYDNEY.

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Halifax & Sydney. | M.59-61. |
| Sydney & Truro. | M.119-120. |
| Truro & Sydney. | M.133. |
| Truro & Pictou. | M.124-126. |
| Truro & Point Tupper. | M.127. |
| Truro & Port Hawkesbury. | M.128. |
| Truro & New Glasgow. | M.122-123. |
| Sydney & Point Tupper. | M.118. |
| Point Tupper & Sydney. | M.95. |

- | | |
|---|------------|
| New Glasgow & Point Tupper. | M.88-89. |
| New Glasgow & Port Hawkesbury. | M.87. |
| * Pictou & Oxford. | M.93. |
| * Oxford & Pictou. | M.90-92. |
| * Point Tupper & Inverness. | M.94. |
| * Inverness & Point Tupper. | M.65-67. |
| * Inverness Railway N.B. | M.68. |
| (c) SACKVILLE TO PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. | |
| Charlottetown & Sackville. | M.18. |
| * P. E. Island. | M.96. |
| * Charlottetown & Georgetown. | M.13. |
| * Charlottetown & Murray Harbour. | M.14-17. |
| * Charlottetown & Souris. | M.19-22. |
| * Charlottetown & Summerside. | M.22A. |
| * Charlottetown & Tignish. | M.23-27. |
| * Murray Harbour & Souris. | M.86A. |
| * Summerside & Tignish. | M.117A. |
| (d) HALIFAX, AMHERST, MONCTON, SAINT JOHN. | |
| Halifax & St. John. | M.50-57. |
| Truro & St. John. | M.129-132. |
| Moncton & St. John. | M.86. |
| St. John & Moncton. | M.103-104. |
| St. John & Amherst. | M.97-100. |
| * Albert & Salisbury. | M.1-2. |
| * Salisbury & Harvey. | M.115-116. |
| (e) MONCTON, EDMUNDSTON, TOURVILLE (MONK), QUEBEC. | |
| Moncton & Quebec. | M.85. |
| Tourville & Quebec. | Q.309. |
| Quebec & Tourville. | Q.251. |
| (f) NEWCASTLE—FREDERICTON. | |
| Newcastle & Fredericton (NEW. & FRED.) | M.87A. |
| (g) BATHURST - TRACADIE. | |
| Tracadie & Bathurst. (TRAC. & BATH.) | M.120A. |
| (h) CAMPBELLTON, MATAPEDIA, PASPEBIAC, GASPE. | |
| Gaspé & Campbellton. | Q.16. |
| Gaspé & Matapédia. | Q.17. |
| Matapédia & Gaspé. | Q.56. |
| Matapédia & Paspébiac. | Q.57-58. |
| Paspébiac & Matapédia. | Q.183. |
| Port Daniel & Matapédia. | Q.185. |
| (j) RIVIERE DU LOUP, EDMUNDSTON, CONNORS. | |
| Connors & Rivière du Loup. | M.28-29. |
| (k) LEVIS, VILLEROY, PARIS, DESCHAILLONS. | |
| Levis & Deschaillons. | Q.41. |
| * Lyster Sta. & Deschaillons. | Q.53. |
| (l) QUEBEC (LEVIS) - RICHMOND. | |
| Quebec & Richmond. | Q.222-231. |
| Levis & Richmond. | Q.47-49. |
| (m) VICTORIAVILLE, NICOLET, SOREL, MONTREAL. | |
| Victoriaville & Montreal. (VIC. & MONT.) | Q.315. |
| Nicolet & Montreal. | Q.179. |
| Nicolet, Sorel & Montreal. | Q.180-181. |
| Pierreville & Montreal. | Q.184. |
| * Arthabaska & Three Rivers. | Q.1-6. |
| * Nicolet & St. Hyacinthe. | Q.182. |
| (n) ISLAND POND, COATICOOK, SHERBROOKE, RICHMOND, MONTREAL. | |
| Island Pond & Montreal. | Q.21-31. |
| Montreal & Island Pond. | Q.83-98. |
| Coaticook, Richmond, Montreal. | Q.13. |
| Coaticook & Montreal. | Q.13A. |
| Sherbrooke, Richmond, Montreal. | Q.287-288. |
| Sherbrooke & Montreal. | Q.283-284. |
| Richmond & Island Pond. | Q.252. |
| Richmond & Montreal. | Q.253. |
| Montreal & Richmond. | Q.126-128. |
| (o) MONTREAL - FORT COVINGTON. | |
| Montreal & Fort Covington. | Q.82. |
| Montreal & Dundee. | Q.76-80. |
| Montreal & Massena. | Q.114-115. |

- (p) MONTREAL - ROUSES POINT.
 Montreal & Rouses Point. Q.131.
 Rouses Point & Montreal. Q.264A.
 St. Albans & Montreal. Q.265-266.
- (q) MONTREAL, GRANBY, WATERLOO.
 Montreal & Waterloo. Q.174-175.
 St. Jean & Waterloo. Q.273.
 Waterloo & Montreal. Q.316-317.
 * Montreal, Shefford & Chambly. Q.139.
 * Stanstead, Shefford & Chambly. Q.299-300.

3. C.P.R. TRANSCONTINENTAL LINE. HALIFAX - MONTREAL.

(Digby, N.S. to Saint John, N.B. by C.P.R. Steamer.)

- (a) HALIFAX, ANNAPOLIS, DIGBY, YARMOUTH. (Dominion Atlantic
 Railway C.P.R. interests.)
 Halifax & Yarmouth. M.63-64.
 Halifax, Digby & Yarmouth (HX, DIG, &
 YAR.) M.45-46.
 Halifax & Annapolis. M.32-33.
 Annapolis & Yarmouth. M.4.
 Middleton & Annapolis. M.73.
 Windsor & Annapolis. M.135.
- (b) SAINT JOHN, VANCEBORO, SHERBROOKE, MONTREAL.
 St. John & Montreal. M.105-108.
 St. John & Vanceboro. M.109-112.
 Montreal & St. John. Q.137-138.
 Montreal & Eastray. Q.81.
 Montreal & Sherbrooke. C.P.R. Q.140-144.
 Sherbrooke & Lake Megantic. Q.277-279.
 Lake Megantic & Sherbrooke. Q.33-34.
 Megantic & Montreal. Q.59.
 * Quebec & St. John. (See 5b). Q.246.

4. BRANCH LINES FROM C.P.R. SAINT JOHN - MONTREAL ROUTE.

- (a) SAINT JOHN, WOODSTOCK, EDMUNDSTON.
 St. John & Edmundston. M.101-102.
 St. Stephen & Edmundston. M.113.
- (b) VANCEBORO, McADAM, ANDOVER, EDMUNDSTON.
 Vanceboro & Andover. M.134.
 McAdam & Andover. M.71.
 McAdam & Edmundston. M.72.
 St. Thomas & Vanceboro. M.114.
- (c) NEWPORT, SUTTON, MONTREAL.
 Newport & Montreal. Q.177.
 Mansonville (Highwater) & Montreal. Q.55.
 Montreal & Mansonville. Q.110-113.
- (d) SUTTON - DRUMMONDVILLE.
 Sutton & Drummondville. Q.302.
 Drummondville & Sutton. Q.14-15.
 Sorel & Sutton. Q.294-298.

5. QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY.

- (a) QUEBEC AND LEVIS, VALLEE JCT. (BEAUCE JCT.), STE. SABINE,
 LAC FRONTIERE.
 Lac Frontiere & Vallee Junction. Q.32.
 Ste. Sabine & Beauce Junction. Q.274-275.
 Beauce Junction & Ste. Sabine. Q.7-8.
 Ste. Sabine, Vallee Junction & Levis. Q.276.
 Beauce Junction & St. Georges. Q.8A.
 St. Georges & Beauce Junction. Q.272.
 * Levis & Lac Megantic. (See c. below). Q.42.
- (b) QUEBEC AND LEVIS, TRING, SHERBROOKE, NEWPORT.
 Quebec & Sherbrooke. Q.247-248.
 Sherbrooke & Quebec. Q.285-286.
 Levis & Sherbrooke. Q.52.
 Sherbrooke & Levis. Q.280-282.
 Stanstead & Sherbrooke. Q.301.
 Sherbrooke & Stanstead. Q.289-293.
 Newport & Sherbrooke. Q.178.
 Beechers Falls & Dudswell Junction. Q.9.
 Beechers Falls & Lime Ridge. Q.10.

- (c) VALLEE JCT., TRING, MEGANTIC.
Lake Megantic & Tring. Q.35.
Tring & Lac Megantic. Q.310-314.
6. NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM (U.S.A.).
Montreal & Malone. Q.108-109.
Malone & Montreal. Q.54.
7. CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY (U.S.A.).
Montreal & St. Armand. Q.133.
St. Armand & Montreal. Q.268-270.

R.P.O. STUDY GROUP

I note from a hurried perusal of the current Maple Leaves (July), a complete absence of notes on the various Study Groups in operation, and think therefore that you might be interested in the appended report which, if kindly printed in the next number, might lead to a few more members being recruited.

The R.P.O. Study Group now boasts 13 members, all widely scattered, and therefore only linked by a circulating file of notes and articles—to which most are contributing. The most important function of the Group at the moment is to establish data on the earliest and latest known dates

of the operation of the various routes—a task which really demands the co-operation of many more members still if the findings are to have the maximum possible validity.

May I appeal to all members who are not yet on the circulation list, but who could help and are interested, to let me have their names and addresses?

I know you will find the file interesting and informative, and I know that many of our members include Railway postmarks among their interests. Drop me a line, please—I'll do the rest. My address is 30, Brecklands, Broom, Rotherham, Yorks.

R. F. GILLAM.

THE LONDON GROUP

The programme for 1953-54 has now been arranged. Meetings will be held at 6.30 p.m. in the Conference Room of the Commercial Counsellor for Canada, R. P. Bower, Esq., Sun Life Buildings, 2, Cockspur Street, London, SW.1.

PROGRAMME

- Thursday, October 8th—Six Sheets or Sixpence Fine Night.
Thursday, November 12th—Visit from Kent and Sussex.
Thursday, December 10th—Chairman's Evening.
* Thursday, January 7th—Admirals.
Wednesday, February 3rd—Visit to Richmond and Twickenham Philatelic Society.
Thursday, February 11th—Canadian Covers with Maritime Markings 1770-1900—Mr. A. W. Robertson.

* Thursday, March 11th—Cancellations by Three Members.

* Thursday, April 8th—Contribution by the Ladies.

Thursday, May 6th—Small Heads with Cancellations. Display by Mr. R. T. Bowman.

Thursday June 3rd—Annual General Meeting.

Meetings marked with an asterisk indicate that an Auction will also be held on that evening. It is hoped to send round periodical newsletters and details of forthcoming meetings to members, as usual, this season.

Visitors are always welcome. The Group Secretary is Dr. Lorna Cooke, 22, Essendon Road, Sanderstead, Surrey.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE STUDY GROUP

The following programme has been arranged for the coming season:—

- Sept. 22 Members' Night (6 sheets). Selection of sheets for C.P.S. Glasgow Convention.
Oct. 27 Papers, discussion.
Nov. 10 Composite Display to Hartlepool Philatelic Society.
24 "Canada—Early Issues": Mr. J. F. Bird.
Dec. 22 "Canada — Modern and Pre-cancels": Mr. J. E. Thompson.
1954
Jan. 26 "Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Vancouver Island": Mr. T. V. Roberts.

Feb. 23 "Canada—Used": Mr. James Coltman.

Mar. 23 Open Night.

Apl. 27 Annual General Meeting. Members' Night—Recent acquisitions.

The meetings of the Group are held on the fourth Tuesday of the month, except where otherwise shewn, at 6, West Avenue, Gosforth, Newcastle on Tyne, at 7 p.m.

The Secretary and Contact Member to the Group is John F. Bird, and his address is 6, West Avenue, Gosforth, as above. We are assured that all visitors, whether Canadian enthusiasts or not, are cordially welcomed.

CANCELLATIONS AND POSTMARKS (7)

By L. BARESH (263)



My notes in the last issue of *Maple Leaves* dealing with certain numeral cancellations surrounded by fancy cork designs should have included two isolated cases the Guelph "14" and the Walkerton "21," which are of the same general type, although in these two cases we only know of one design for each—see illustrations 1 and 2.

In addition to the various types of numerals dealt with in my previous notes, there are also a large number of numerals surrounded by different bar designs. In most cases there appears to be no logical reason for using those particular numbers. Exceptions are the Hamilton "5," the London "6" and the St. John, N.B. "7," which correspond to the numbers allocated to these offices in the two-ring period. The "5" appears in two types, namely the original—see illustration 3—which is known since early 1871 and the type mutilated by two vertical and two diagonal cuts—see illustration 4—which appeared towards the

end of 1875. The London "6" is also known in two types—see illustration 5 and illustration 6—the latter rarely seen.

There exist various types of the numeral 1 surrounded by varying numbers of horizontal bars, mostly used at Ottawa, St. John N.B., Toronto and Montreal, practically all of them common and of little interest with the exception of one type each of Ottawa (illustration 7) and St. John N.B. (illustration 8). These two types were used for the first provisional pre-cancels of these towns, but they can only be identified as such if seen on pairs or strips, struck fairly centrally on each stamp and not showing any other markings.

Toronto also used the numerals 1 to 5 inside seven vertical bars for their sub-stations as follows:—

1. Toronto
2. Parkdale
3. Spadina Avenue
4. Yorkville
5. Riverside

(Numbers 4 and 5 are rather difficult to find).

Other numbers—frequently high ones—are found on Canadian stamps, but great care has to be exercised before allocating them to Canadian Post Offices, as most of them are transit or arrival markings of Great Britain, the U.S.A., etc. Exceptions are the Fredericton "11" and the "236" (see illustrations 9 and 10), the Quebec

"37" (see illustration 11) and the very primitive designs used at Montreal, Simcoe, etc., of which illustrations 12 and 13 are typical examples.

Illustration 14 shows the Montreal roller which was used as a standard obliteration in the period of the Pence and the first Cents issues, but when found on "Small Queens" of the 1888-9 period identifies them as provisional Montreal pre-cancels.

CANADA'S CORONATION STAMP

When the original announcement of the issue of the 4 cents Canadian Coronation stamp was made, we were told it would be printed from Plates 1 and 2. This was contained in the usual Press release from the Post Office Department. Things, however, did not turn out entirely as expected, and four plates were necessary in the end. For the information of the Plate Block collectors, we append the revised notice issued by the Post Office Department:

"When the 4c. Coronation commemorative postage stamp was first announced it was stated that this stamp would be printed from two plates, Nos. 1 and 2. Unfortunately Plate No. 1 cracked after a comparative small number of millions

of stamps were printed from this plate. No imperfect stamps printed from the plate were released. It is expected that examples of this stamp will be found in ONLY LIMITED quantity in the stocks of Postmasters. A good stock of stamps printed from this plate are available, however, in the Philatelic Section.

"When Plate No. 1 ceased to be of value, a new plate, No. 3, was placed on the press for the additional printing of the stamp. After several days of printing, Plate No. 2 developed flaws which prevented its further use, and an additional plate, No. 4, was placed on the press. The result is that the Coronation stamp required four plates for the printing of the contract quantity."

CANADA SMALL QUEENS—THE TWO CENT GREEN

By REV. DR. GEORGE F. DEWEY

(Paper read at the B.N.A. Club of Montreal, October 17, 1950)

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The first issue of the 2c. was in February 1872. The portrait was engraved by Alf. Jones, and the lettering by Henry Earle Sr. The ornamentation was possibly engraved by Wm. C. Smillie.

PLATES

The stamps were produced by the British American Bank Note Co. at Ottawa from 1872 to late 1874.

The first plate was of unhardened steel, printing 200 stamps and bearing the imprint "British American Bank Note Co. Montreal & Ottawa." These may be distinguished by a dot in the middle of the upper part of the stamps on the first row, and in the lower left corner on the others.

From September or October 1874 to 1887 all stamps were produced in Montreal, the Ottawa plate being re-entered, a second plate being put into use in 1886 bearing the imprint "British American

Bank Note Co. Montreal" (200 stamps). One characteristic of this plate is a larger position dot in the lower left corner of the stamp.

In 1888 the production of this stamp was transferred to Ottawa, the old plates being used.

In 1889 a new plate of 200 stamps was issued with a large imprint "British American Bank Note Co. Ottawa." (According to Fred Jarrett the plate was for 100 stamps.) In 1892 a fourth plate with smaller imprint was put into use.

Boggs says that the plates were probably re-entered in 1875, 1887 and 1895 at least, and that 71% of later re-entries, dated 1895 or later, probably come from Montreal plates which were left in service after the 1892 plate was made.

On the Montreal plate of 1886, faint lines were ruled across the plate for the horizontal rows in the exact middle of the design with a position dot at the left end. This dot sometimes shows to the right of, to the left of, or on the medallion line in the left row of stamps.

On the 1892 Ottawa plate the dot was placed at the right side of the medallion.

Guide lines may also be found in various positions on some stamps, the lines not having been properly burnished from the plates.

PAPERS

Boggs lists only three papers for the 2c. stamp, viz.:

1872-74 Smooth, medium to thick stout, white or yellowish wove; sometimes very soft, but usually crisp; faint to distinct mesh.

1872-73 Crisp, white or yellowish.

1873-74 and for the Ottawa Printings

Medium to thick, poor quality; faint to strong mesh; sometimes showing distinct quadrille ribbing.

In my own collection I have six papers for the Montreal & Ottawa, and Montreal printings, running from a fairly heavy close wove, white paper, gradually becoming thinner and poorer in quality, one with a distinct yellowish tinge; one thin, smooth and close weave, and then one thin paper with more open mesh.

Ottawa printings show the usual poorer quality paper. Then chiefly in 1895 and 1897 comes a thicker, white and better paper generally with offset printing on the back.

Another paper which I have never seen mentioned appears for a very few weeks from November 1897. It is very thin, almost pelure, generally vertical wove, with offset printing on the back.

PERFORATIONS

Various combinations of $11\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{3}{4}$ and 12 appear on the earlier printings. Jarrett dates the first $11\frac{1}{2}$ perforation as September 1873. Boggs also puts it in 1873. However, in my collection there is a copy dated 1872, which has perforations $11\frac{1}{2}$, 12, $11\frac{3}{4}$ in a clockwise direction from the top.

One oddity on a thick, crisp early paper, but unfortunately not dated, perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ x $12\frac{1}{4}$, although Boggs says that the $12\frac{1}{4}$ perforation does not appear until the second Ottawa printings, (1888). I have another copy, perforation $12\frac{1}{4}$, dated March 3, 1883.

True $11\frac{1}{2}$ perforations are hard to find. They last until about 1879. I have in my collection an interesting strip of six. Oddities are to be found such as double perforations.

GUMS

As my collection is one of used copies, I know little about gums; however I have listed the following by Boggs:

V—1872-73 Thin, smooth, white to yellowish.

W—1874-78 Streaky, brownish. (Usually perf, $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 12).

Y—1878-87 Smooth, shiny, yellowish, thinly applied.

Z—1888 Ottawa printings; smooth, thick, brownish.

SHADES

Many shades appear, some minor variations being due probably to wiping of the plates, or to re-entry and deepening of the lines on the plates, which caused a

richer appearance. The shades are listed as follows:

| | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| Very dark green | 1872 (earliest printing) |
| Pale green | 1872 |
| Light blue green | late 1872, 1878-80, 1881-83. |
| Light green | April 10, 1873 |
| Deep green | 1876-78 |
| Grass green | 1877-88 |
| Almost Emerald | 1881 |
| Dark green | 1882 |

In the Ottawa printings we find:

| | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| Sea green | 1889 |
| Light blue green | 1889 |
| Deep blue green | 1892 |
| Yellow green | 1893 on (shades) |
| Sea green (shades) | 1895 |
| Dark green (shades) | |

RE-ENTRIES

The major re-entry shows much of the lower part of the design doubled, including a large portion of the scroll work at both right and left, both 2's and every letter of CENTS. This comes on a stamp printed in Ottawa, probably from a re-entered Montreal plate in 1891.

There are several other re-entries of note, e.g.:

- (1) One of the most remarkable re-entries shows many lines out of position. These are chiefly in left 2, in the E of CENTS, and entirely below the stamp, especially under the right corner.
 - (2) Bottom line almost completely doubled, dot in left 2, also line in left 2. (Three copies, one dated 1895.)
 - (3) Traces of doubling in N of CENTS, and in right 2.
 - (4) Doubling in TS of CENTS.
 - (5) Doubling in left 2 and CE of CENTS.
 - (6) Minor doubling of lower line, especially under CENTS.
- There are very few re-entries on the Montreal printings, e.g.:
- (7) Slight doubling in lower left 2 (perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 12).
 - (8) Upper right scroll slight doubling line in right 2, lower doubled in six places.
 - (9) Slight doubling of lower line.
 - (10) Slight doubling in C and N of CENTS.

With regard to re-entry (1), Boggs states that this was a mistake on the part of the person who rocked the impression onto the plate, due to the change of the position dot to the middle of the stamp. This caused him to place the impression one half stamp out of position.

This theory, however, has been challenged, and a statement made that the re-entry is due to the use of an old plate, from which the original impressions had not been properly burnished out.

PLATE VARIETIES

1ST OTTAWA AND M. & O. PRINTINGS

1. On some early printings from about September 1872 and into 1873 we find what is called the "Bald Pate" variety, in which the upper part of the hair between the crown and chignon is largely unshaded.
2. On some of the early printings there is also a line of white around part of the lower end of the chignon.
3. "Ribbed printing" is to be found either horizontal or diagonal, both to the right and left of the head.
4. One of my own discoveries was a variety showing a line of color extending from the right 2, through the chignon to the left and dividing it almost in

two. I have four copies which seem to show progressive wear in the plate from an injury caused by the dropping of a tool.

5. Stroke of color joining NT of CENTS, about the middle.
6. Color dot in C of CENTS.
7. Color line through NT of CENTS.
8. Line through last A of CANADA.
9. Blob of color over eye.
10. Line of color across part of hair near crown.

2nd OTTAWA PRINTING

11. Small line in S of POSTAGE.
12. Line of color outside upper left scroll.
13. Various hairline scratches to left, right and bottom of stamp.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Registration Perforations

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

I read many articles in your July issue of "Maple Leaves" with interest, and thought you might like the following contribution, any part of which you may feel free to use in your next issue or any subsequent issue.

I would refer to the article on Registration stamps by W. T. White (529). It is noteworthy that there is nothing like complete agreement between various American and Canadian experts on this subject, for Boggs in Chapter XXVI on Registration Letter Stamps, Section C, states: "Although $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ perforations have been reported, we have not seen any examples so perforated, the only perforation being 12×12 ." Dr. I. Seale Holmes, in his handbook and catalogue, states of Registration stamps in Chapter 52: "All values exist imperforate. Perforate copies vary greatly, running from $11\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{3}{4}$ to 12, and almost every combination of these."

It is noteworthy that the three Registration values were produced contemporary with the Montreal printings of the "Small Heads" from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 cents, with the exception of the 8c. and the 2c. and 5c. Registered were also contemporary with the second Ottawa printings, with the addition of the 8c., 20c. and 50c. stamps.

The perforations listed by Boggs on "Small Heads" were divided into three groups—

1. 12×12 ($11\frac{1}{2}$ - $12 \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ -12). This is the usual perforation.
2. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ ($11\frac{1}{2}$ - $11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ -12). 1873-1879.
3. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ restricted to the 3c. so-called Indian red (copper or mahogany), and possibly the 1c.

It would be interesting to discover if there are any $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ Registered in any of the values. In looking through my own

small collection of mint Registered stamps, I find that I have the 2c. orange vermilion $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, and both the 5c. dark green and the 8c. pale blue in $11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$.

Yours sincerely,

H. H. BROWN (550).

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

My thanks for inserting article re 5c. Registration, perforated $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$. The editing is excellent, and I am both proud and grateful.

To date four other copies have been brought to my attention, and it is a pleasure to note that one of these was found by B.N.A.P.S. President H. W. Lussey and another by E. M. Blois, Secretary of the B.N.A.P.S. Small Queens Study Group.

With five copies recorded I think we may assume that my article has been substantially confirmed, but inasmuch as the 5c. denomination was largely brought into use for registered mail to Great Britain I feel that the Old Country should be a natural and fertile field for this rarity and hope someone over on your side will soon come forward with a copy.

May I be permitted to compliment you upon the excellence of the current issue of "Maple Leaves." I was especially intrigued with your article "Large Cents—Perforation $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ " on pages 190-191, wherein you say "Come on, you members, how many have you got in your albums shyly reposing as the normal?" I have only four copies of the $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents in my album, and immediately got busy with my Instanta. Result—one mint copy and one used copy (dated '68 or '69) perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$. What a stroke of luck, and I am to-day writing Mr. Lees-Jones regarding my find.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

W. T. WHITE (529).

Pre-Cancels

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

Thank you very much for letting me see Mr. Frank Campbell's article in advance of publication. I find it most interesting, but still far from complete. I wrote once more to the Canadian P.G.M. recently, but have not had a reply as yet.

Regarding the "THOROLD" pre-cancel, this I have never seen, and as far as I can remember has not been mentioned before.

The "21" Montreal cancel; I have two in my collection, and two are shown in the "Samples." If this is compared with the cancellation used on the "Pence" issues, several variations will be seen. I was informed by the Canadian Post Office that the early 21 was different from that used as a pre-cancel.

Re "Money Order" types, Campbell mentions three. I think you know I have mentioned four in my notes. I shall be interested to hear officially what types were used.

Some of the stamps in the "Samples" are quite rare, and the two Small Heads cancelled "21" are prized by a leading British dealer at £5 each. They form a very generous gift on the part of Frank Campbell, and I trust the Society not only appreciates his generosity, but will also see that his kindness is made full use of by members borrowing the book of "Samples" in a steady stream.

Yours sincerely,

R. B. HETHERINGTON (84).

Provisional Coil Stamps of 1915

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

I was interested in your article in the July issue and, like you, I have wondered why Boggs only gave an illustration of the re-issue, and have not been able to find anything about it. I shall be very interested if you receive any further information.

I have two paste-up strips of four with this handstamp on the back. In one strip the stamps are the original die and each stamp is almost "framed" by guide lines or hair lines on all four sides. The other strip is of the retouched die, and the handstamp on the back shows a vertical date instead of a horizontal date, and there is no "No. 1" reading, just—

MAY

11

in the centre of the half circle.

Boggs says that the sheets were "Torn" in strips, but looking at mine and also at

your illustration, they look as if they have been "cut" and not torn.

Yours truly,

THEO. COX (448).

Editor's Note.—The Editorial strip of four is most definitely guillotined and not torn, and is from the original die. There is no "framing" effect, but the trace of an odd hair-line can be made out under a powerful glass.

Essay? S.G. 264 Overprint



DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

I enclose a vertical pair, stamps Nos. 10 and 20, L.R. Pane. No. 10 has the overprint 3 mm. high and No. 20 has the overprint 2½ mm. high. Actually the "CENTS" of the lower overprint is slightly less than the regular overprint of 2½ mm. The upper overprint appears to be the same as "Boggs" type 146d Essay.

I suggest it may be an unrecorded essay; Mr. Macaskie backs up this view and adds that it may have been used on one line of the sheet only, or may have been used to fill one position only for which the correct type was not available at the time.

Some of your readers may know more of this item.

Yours faithfully,

NORMAN TODD (633).

SIR,—Reference your article in the July issue, I too would like to have further information on the development of this Co'l of 1915.

I have a mint strip of four, top pair

Rose-red, bottom pair Deep Rose-red, back-stamped in *Black* over the joint exactly as illustration in your article.

The backstamp spoken of by Jarrett, same date, i.e. May 11th, is stated to be in violet and reads "Postage Stamp Branch" in three lines framed. Query—Circular, rectangular or oval?

Quoting again from your article—Boggs 1945, page 377, speaks of Rectangular handstamp, also in violet, same date, and also Postage Stamp Branch; this may or may not be the same as Jarrett's "three lined framed" who does state the shape of the handstamp.

It is interesting to note that Sissons 1953 catalogue No. EXC 6 lists, under "1915 Provisional Coil perf. 12," 2c. red Oval imprint—\$10.00 strip of four, but colour of imprint is not stated.

We have, therefore, ocular evidence of a circular black handstamp as illustrated, and can only assume that there must have been a lot of fun and games in the P.O.D. on May 11th, 1915, with change of ink, change of name to P.O.B., and change of handstamp in shape from Circular to rectangular and oval on that day!

Yours faithfully,

NORMAN FOX (451).

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

Following my letter written yesterday, I spent a while in the evening digesting the following comments may be of interest, last most excellent "Maple Leaves," and

O.H.N. PERFIN

As stated by Mr. Campbell, this relates to Osler, Hammond and Nanton. In case it is of interest to any reader, I would add that they are one of the largest financial houses in the Middle West, having their head office in Winnipeg and branches elsewhere, including Toronto. They are very big Real Estate people, and also have considerable Insurance interests. I think I am right in saying they have been in existence for about 75 years.

1915 PROVISIONAL COIL

I have a paste-up strip of this with the handstamp exactly as illustrated in "Maple Leaves." Do I gather from your article that the original bore the words "Postage Stamp Branch," whereas the re-issue read "Postage Stamp Division"? (That is what Boggs tells us—Editor).

Another query I have long had on this is as to whether the year (1915) is omitted in all cases?

Yours sincerely,

R. S. B. GREENHILL (446).

SIR,—Thank you very much for your letter of the 24th instant. Referring again to your article in "Maple Leaves" under heading JARRETT, Mr. F. T. Norris states that about 18,000 rolls were made up, which means that 900,000 stamps were

available. This seems an incredible statement in view of their great rarity. Am I correct in stating that Boggs speaks of 1,800 (presumably rolls) which would launch 90,000 of these stamps on to the philatelic sea—a goodly number and rather too many to link up with their rarity. Of course, used copies would never be noticed unless joined pairs happened to be used, or the back stamp (part of) was noticed when floated off paper. I expect your article will be the means of elucidating the mystery of the various handstamps, and I look forward to the next "Maple Leaves."

Yours sincerely,

NORMAN FOX (451).

P.S. *Re Boggs*.—I suppose it is quite correct that the first handstamp (rectangular) was headed "Postage Stamp Branch," not *Division* as on our handstamps.

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

After sorting through MANY hundreds of S.G. 407 to find the re-entry mentioned by Mrs. Wressell, I am pleased to send to you for record purposes copies of this stamp, copies in the following states:—

S.G. 407, 407 perf OHMS, 407 o/pt G, 407 o/pt OHMS. All these show the identical re-entry reported by Mrs. Wressell. I also enclose a copy of S.G. 407, perf OHMS, with a lesser re-entry—only the upper part of the right frame line doubled.

Please return the stamps after inspection.

Yours sincerely,

NORMAN TODD (633).

P.S.—S.G. 407, etc. I've now found nine different re-entries on these. This 7c. has also produced two graver's slips, and what seems to be a guide dot—which is scarcer than the re-entries! Another stamp has a hair-line!

The 14c. Peace has produced a guide (?) dot, and another 14c. a healthy plate scratch. All items have proved to be constant—except the hairline.

N. T.

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

Thank you very much for the photo of the stamp. In the meantime I have done some research on this item which, as everyone agrees, is a major variety in the recent Canadian stamps. I have been fortunate, in looking over 1,000 copies of the Air mail stamp, including O.H.M.S. overprinted, to find 19 copies of this variety. I have seen various others, and also some blocks.

The interesting part is that there are at least three different types in existence. One shows the doubling similar to the one you have sent me; another shows a less pronounced doubling, and the third is a most astonishing type—showing the doubling on both sides of the stamp, which looks like a total shift to the left.

Although you have assumed that this is

a re-entry, and it certainly looks like one, it is not a re-entry at all but a slip of the transfer roll. As mentioned, I have seen some blocks, and one which contains two such doublings. The top one in the block shows the slight doubling, the other the heavy—similar to yours.

I am also fortunate to report now the position of the variety, but do not know yet the position of the doubling on both sides. Here is in brief the reply I received from the Philatelic Agency (Mr. Carpenter):—

“There is no reference in our records to any repairs made to the plates from which the stamps for this issue were printed which would necessitate a re-entry. However, an examination of an impression taken from the plates, before the latter were used for printing, shows that on Plate 2, top right hand section, second row from the right side, the fourth stamp was slightly strained on the right side of the stamp when transferring, thus producing the double lines referred to.

This is not a re-entry as we know it, rather it is caused by a slight movement of the roll when the plate was being prepared.”

The position of the doubling on both sides still has to be found. I presume this information will be of interest to all readers of *Maple Leaves*—maybe it can also be published in *Topics*. As this is a constant plate variety it should certainly find its place in a specialised catalogue.

Yours very truly,

H. REICHE (647).

(*Editor's Note.*—The stamp referred to is the property of our original correspondent on this matter—Mrs. Wressell. We sent Mr. Reiche an enlarged photograph of it. The photograph has now been enlarged even more, and the illustration here will give readers some idea of the nature of the variety. The extreme right frame line is doubled, and the doubling echoes in the scrollwork of the border. Further doubling can be found elsewhere).

1946 7 Cents Air Re-Entry



DEAR SIR,—I was rather astonished at the re-entry reported on a modern issue by Mrs. Wressell (April issue—page 196), so having a few copies, I had a good look through them and found three in about two dozen stamps. I also explored the 10c. Great Bear Lake, and the re-entry was also in evidence there.

I haven't enough of the Re-conversion set to speak for any other values, but I came

to the conclusion that it was a common frame for the lot.

I looked for evidence to support this and found it. Over the 'A' of "CANADA," in the outside border above the spiral, there is a break, and it shows on all values. Both the Harvester and the Train Ferry show signs of an attempted retouch at this spot.

Yours sincerely,

ERNEST WHITLEY (543).

ANOTHER LONDON SOCIAL

The Editor has received the following letter:—

DEAR FRED,

We have now arranged the necessary accommodation at the Shaftesbury Hotel, London, for another informal C.P.S. of G.B. get-together, similar to the one we held with such success last Spring. The date is Saturday, 14th November, and the approximate time-table is as follows:—

12 - 12.30 p.m. Out of town members meet for lunch at the Shaftesbury Hotel.

2.00 p.m. Display of Canadiana, supplied by C.P.S. members and arranged by Mr. S. Godden.

4.00 p.m. Tea, which will be provided at 2/6d. per head.

4.30 p.m. A display to be arranged by Mr. S. Godden.

After 5.30 p.m. Informal discussions will continue in the drawing room and dinner can also be provided for those who wish to stay.

Please arrange to display this notice in a rather prominent place in "Maple Leaves" so that we can get a record gathering and we shall all be extremely disappointed if you yourself do not turn up this time.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

("LEO").

Last February the sea came into Whitstable on the week-end prior to the last London "get together." Leo Baresch has been assured that, failing a similar calamity, your Editor will be present on this occasion.

OUR SECRETARY REPORTS

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain will be held on Saturday, 10th October, 1953, at 11 a.m., at the Grand Hotel, Glasgow.

"IF WINTER COMES . . ."

With the approach of the Autumn and Winter months, and the new philatelic season, our minds turn to the C.P.S. Convention, one of the premier events of the season for members of this Society. At this event it is our custom to take stock of the Society's progress during the past year. For the benefit of those unable to attend this important function, and for the consideration of all, the following summary of the year's progress, in terms of membership, is given.

Please note that the figures given are for the period up to and including the month of August, 1953, and will be subject to correction by changes taking place during September.

| | | |
|---|-----|-----------|
| Membership as reported at the A.G.M., 1952 | ... | 460 |
| add New Members | ... | 62 |
| Re-instatements | ... | 4 |
| | | <hr/> 526 |
| less Resignations | ... | 15 |
| Deaths | ... | 9 |
| Dropped for long-standing non-payment of dues | ... | 1 |
| | | <hr/> 501 |

Since giving figures for the period up to and including 31st May, the following changes have taken place:—Twelve new members have been enrolled, there have been 10 resignations and two deaths. The losses cancel with the gains, leaving the total at 501 as for the previous report.

In addition to taking stock in this sense, at the Convention members discuss amongst themselves the progress that each has made towards his own pet study in the philatelic sphere, the latest research results are critically examined, new ideas are put forward, and much is spoken both seriously and in jest. The Convention for many of us is a period of re-awakening and re-juvenation, during which our interests in Canadian philatelic matters are restored to the vigour

necessary to carry us on through the Winter to the Spring and Summer to look forward once again to another Convention. For time flies and gives us pause to think of the saying of that well-tried master of the English tongue :

“ Catch, then, O catch the transient hour ;
 Improve each moment as it flies ;
 Life's a short summer—man a flower—
 He dies—alas ! how soon he dies!”

—Samuel Johnson.

So, where is that article you promised the Editor! Where is that booklet you promised the Exchange Packet Secretary !

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 10th AUGUST, 1953

NEW MEMBERS

- 672 MACPHEE, A., The City Stamp Shop, 77, Garscube Road, Glasgow, C.4.
 673 STEWART, Dr. R. M., The Park, Elie, Fife, Scotland.
 674 BATES, Chas. Patrick, Seven Sevens, Hill Head, Nr. Farcham, Hants. CS-CQ V
 675 FORTNUM, David Leslie, School House, Bloxworth, Wareham, Dorset. CG PC C
 676 TREMBLAY, Renold, P.O. Box 100, Mont Joli, Que., Canada. CNB BS O
 677 TEMPLETON, R. L., P.O. Box 807, Saint Johns Newfoundland. N.
 678 ANNING, Edward Jas., McAdam, Beaucroft Lane, Wimborne, Dorset. C.
 679 KAY, Marshall, 175, Glenwood Avenue, Leonia, N.J., U.S.A. N.
 680 McMURRICH, J. Ronald, St. Lawrence Steel & Wire Co. Ltd., Gananoque, Ont., Canada. CNB C SP V
 681 WILDE, P. A., 36, Alfreda Road, Whitchurch, Cardiff. P.
 682 BUSH, Raymond W., 19, Birchfield Road, Beacon Park, Plymouth, Devon. CE-CGC V

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 20 MEREDITH, C. W., 56, Albany Road, Broughty Ferry, Dundee, Angus.
 304 HILL, H. E., 42, Hillside Grove, Chelmsford, Essex.
 354 QUARLES, M. V., 8255, Ellis Avenue, Chicago 19, Ill., U.S.A.
 368 GEMMEL-SMITH, F. J., 1, Pembroke Avenue, Hove, Sussex.
 375 RIPPON, R. O., 61, Leicester Road, Glenfield, Leicestershire.
 390 SARGEANT, Kenneth S., 18, Roselands Avenue, Eastbourne, Sussex.
 446 GREENHILL, R. S. B., 27, Lordsbury Field, Wallington, Surrey.
 474 GELINAS, Dr. J. A., 35, Walnut Street, Fitchburg, Mass., U.S.A.
 583 HARRIS, A. J. J., 150, Coton Road, Nuneaton, Warwickshire.
 625 COX, D. G., P.O. Box 18, Tighe's Hill, Newcastle 2 N, N.S.W., Australia.
 640 ROSS, D., 11, Raymonds Plain, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.
 654 FREEMAN, W. H., 568, Mississauga Street, Niagara, Ont., Canada.

ALTERATION

- 636 WILLIAMSON. Now is Sir George A. Williamson.

RESIGNATIONS—effective as from 1st October, 1953.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 139 Richards, Mrs. E. M. | 492 Davenport, D. G. | 150 Vowles, L. T. |
| 168 Dawson, F. I. | 324 Noble, J. B. | 362 Yard, J. |
| 380 Gansert, W. O. | 433 Munro, Lt.-Col. A. J. R. | 462 Morgan, I. C. |
| | 606 Sanders, J. | |

DEATHS We regret to report the following deaths:—

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 250 Isnardi-Bruno, H. A. | 267 Sullivan, E. H. |
|--------------------------|---------------------|

SOUVENIR ENVELOPES

7th Annual Congress and Exhibition

In order to relieve the burden of work thrown on the local Society Group, Mr. D. Gardner has asked my personal co-operation in the supply and distribution of the special Souvenir Envelopes which are being issued for this year's Congress at Glasgow. As you are no doubt aware, the Postal Authorities have granted Congress the issue of a special cancellation. Apart from the interest to society members there is every possibility that this will be the only alternative special cancellation used in this Coronation year.

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MAP STAMPS.—Those who see my exhibit at the Convention Exhibition will realise the pulling power of these small advertisements. I still want to buy, beg or borrow. Have I seen yours yet? Tomlinson, Editor, Coombe Leigh, Chestfield Road, Whitstable.

DON'T FORGET your CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR GREETINGS. Send to me now and book a space in our January (Christmas) Number to convey your thoughts to your friends and to show your appreciation of our Journal. You can do it for as little as 10/-. Tomlinson, Editor, address as above.

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1952 - 1953

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