

Vol. 5 No. 8

JUNE, 1955

Whole No. 36

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# CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

## Edited by FREDERICK TOMLINSON, F.R.P.S.L. Coombe Leigh, Chestfield Road, Whitstable, Kent.

Published Quarterly and issued Free to MembersAdditional Copies 2/6 Post FreeAdvertising Rates: Whole Page, £2 15s; Half Page, £1 10s;<br/>Quarter Page, 17s 6d—each number.

Vol. 5 No. 8 JUNE, 1955 Whole No.	55 Whole No. 3			. 8	NO.	. 5	Vol	1
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# Notes and Comments

#### Six Times a Year

Now we start taking off our coat just four weeks earlier than we otherwise should, this being the first time we have had only two months between issues. This difference will be normality in future. Let's hope we get used to it without difficulty.

#### Distractions

At the moment the garden is a very strong competitor with philately, and has the added support of being much more in favour with the remainder of the family—provided we are hard at work there—than sitting at a typewriter putting an article together or typing out some indecipherable scribble.

The golf course is also in very good condition, the only drawback being that the Editorial game needs polishing up somewhat, again an activity which rings no bell with the family ! Even so it makes it no more easy to find the necessary time for Maple Leaves !

#### **Robson Lowe's Review**

It seems completely incredible that it is a year since we last made mention of this most interesting publication. For perhaps three years now we have been asking Robbie : "When are we going to have the BNA volume of the Encyclopaedia ?" How can we fail to ask him once again ?

The insight which these admirably produced reviews give to the international philatelic market is absorbing, the details of what has been sold how, when, and almost why—and the huge range of activity which hums behind the façade of 'No. 50'... well, send 2/- for your copy !

#### **Moving Times**

These specialist Candadian dealers are restless people. No sooner has one moved his camp than another is shifting his. C. N. Richardson has now gone to 2, Tilgate Common, Bletchingley, Surrey. He still operates the shop at Broad Street Station, E.C. 2.

R. B. Hetherington has also changed his address and has left Kitwood to go to Beedings Cottage, Gay Street, PULBOROUGH, Sussex. As he is the secretary for the Pre-cancels Study Group please make a note of this alteration.

#### **Boy Scouts World Jamboree**

From August 18th to 28th the 8th of these is being held at Niagara, Ontario. A special stamp is being issued for the occasion regarding which there will be details later. In the meantime we are informed by our member A. H. Christensen, that a special official cachet cover has been prepared for this event. It is being produced by authority of the Mayor and Council of the town of Niagara and has been approved by the Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts Association. The net proceeds of the sale will go to the Niagara Boy Scouts Building Fund.

#### Maple Leaves Booklet No. 1

Have you ever heard of this? If we ever did, we had certainly forgotten all about it. One turned up the other day, in Vancouver of all places, and member Harry Daggett (216) wrote for information. Bruce Auckland was kind enough to lend us his copy and tell us what he knew. We later found out all about it—in Maple Leaves !

It is a complete reprint of pages 84-88 of the issue of May. 1949, and the reprinting, etc., is referred to in the third paragraph on page 80 of that issue. It has the familiar Maple Leaves cover but bears the title "CHECK LIST OF CANADIAN STAMPS PERFORATED 'O.H.M.S.'" and in small letters in the top left corner 'Maple Leaves Booklet No. 1.'

#### The First Year Book

Sorting out some back numbers the other day we found a dozen or so copies of the first of our yearbook productions. There was only one which was separately published, all the others since have been merged in one of the quarterly issues, the first one, however, was a production on its own.

They contain, in addition to the membership, a delightful portrait (no money refunded) of Stevie and an introduction by him. There are the objects, rules, byelaws and what-have-you of the Society and one or two extras such as the lists of two-ring and four-ring numerals. They bear no date but were produced in early 1949. This is the 'Handbook' referred to on page 79 of May, 1949, and in subsequent issues.

We have less than a dozen of this historic—and useful— item, they will be sold at 1/- each, post free, whilst they last.

#### The Lost Files

Quite a time ago we were appealing for the person who had detained the file of the Admiral Study Group to dig it out and pass it on to Stevie. We are now asked to make a similar appeal for the R.P.O. file. This has gone astray in similar fashion. Please turn it out and forward it to L. F. Gillam, 30. Brecklands, Broom, Rotherham—and immediately please !

Let us make one point. The whole purpose of the study group is to add to the knowledge of the whole group, and subsequently the whole membership, by recording odd notes, ideas, writings and theories, until from them can be produced a study of the subject concerned. The loss of the accumulated data at any time is as serious as the loss of a reference collection of stamps which contained the same information. If the circulating material were stamps instead of notes and papers, it would be handled with respect and care. Let us have a little more regard for the value of these files—and less carelessness.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Whilst the last issue of Maple Leaves including my notes was being printed, the distressing news reached me from America that Bill Meyerson of New York, an old member of our Society and a personal friend of many of us on this side of the ocean, had passed away after a serious and painful illness. Whilst Bill was better known as a BNAPSer, where, jointly with his brother

Dan, he edited the Newfoundland column as Freres Meyerson, he was also a staunch supporter of the C.P.S. of G.B. and a most knowledgeable student of the stamps and postal history of Newfoundland. Bill was a cheerful fellow, the life and soul of the many parties which the Canadians and Americans always so readily gave to C.P.S. of G.B. visitors to their shores, and he will be sadly missed by all of us. I feel sure you will all wish to join me in expressing to his widow and brother our heartfelt sympathy in their and our loss.

As you will see from the calendar, the coming EVENT—namely, our Convention—is rapidly drawing nearer, and I hope that all those of you who can will help to make this the most successful Convention in our history. You will find in this issue notes from Fred Tomlinson, Geof. Harper and E. T. E. Lloyd dealing with the particular tasks they have kindly undertaken. Many members who plan to join us, however, come from far away, and I would appreciate a note from them telling me of any special events they would like included—or possibly excluded. It is our aim this year to concentrate a little more on philatelic pursuits, providing however some non-philatelic alternatives to the ladies—the long-suffering stamp widows and, in some cases, stamp widowers.

Otherwise the programme will be as follows:—

Tuesday, 27th Sept	Reception of visitors. Evening—Display of 20th Century Canada.
Wednesday, 28th Sept	Morning—Study Circles : Canada and/or Newfoundland. Afternoon—Matinee in town. Golf Tournament on the hotel course. Evening—Display of Early Canada.
Thursday, 29th Sept	Morning—Auction. Afternoon—A Coach Tour through Surrey and Kent, including some famous sights. Evening—Display of N.B. and N.S.
Friday, 30th Sept	Morning—A.G.M. (10.30 a.m.). Afternoon—Meeting of Contact Members of regional and specialised Study Groups— the ladies may wish to have another town outing. Evening—Banquet.
Saturday, 1st Oct	Dispersal.

Although the Convention hotel enjoys all the advantages of a place in the country, mainly due to its own vast grounds including its own golf course, it is only a half-hour's journey from the centre of London, with easy access to it. The ladies may therefore prefer to have a coach tour omitted on this occasion.

replacing it by some additional event in town.

Some members from far away, who do not often have an opportunity of coming to London, may also prefer a philatelic outing to town, with possible visits to the Tapling Collection at the British Museum, the "Royal," or even a "conducted tour" around the London auction houses and stamp shops. I cannot promise to lay on well-filled stock-books of favourite varieties and cancellations, but some of our dealer members and friends would undoubtedly made a special effort to have something to show, particularly if they are advised in advance.

Please let me know your views and wishes quickly—all of us here are most anxious that you should carry away the best possible recollection of the 1955 Convention,

## **CONVENTION BOOKINGS**

#### IMPORTANT

Although a number of members have already booked their accommodation at the Selsdon Park Hotel, quite a number who usually put in an appearance and give us their support have so far failed to do so.

Arrangements have been made for a limited amount of accommodation to be held available by the Hotel, but firm bookings **must be made by the end of July**, otherwise no guarantee can be given. IT IS ESSENTIAL, THERE-FORE, THAT YOU RESERVE YOUR ACCOMMODATION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. Applications should include full details of precise type of accommodation required.

Details of the tariff, which has been obtained at preferential rates, are as follows:---

Single rooms, H. and C. Water-42/- to 47/6 per person per day.

Single rooms with private bathroom—50/- to 57/6 per person per day.

Double rooms, H. and C. Water-40/- to 42/6 per person per day.

Double rooms with private bathroom only-45/- per person per day.

Dougle rooms with private bathroom and toilet-47/6 to 52/6 per person per day.

The above charges are subject to a 5% surcharge.

A recent visit was made to the hotel, and I can assure members that the location, general setting, and amenities available make Selsdon Park an ideal venue for our 1955 Convention. The hotel itself has to be seen to be appreciated, set in grounds of its own, one gets the impression of being right away in the country, yet in half an hour one can be in the centre of London. Combining all the advantages and comfort of a first-class London hotel with an intimate atmosphere, Selsdon Park will, I am sure, make our 1955 Convention a memorable one.

Those members who have made a practice of attending these functions in the past will need no urging, but I would ask you to let me have details of your requirements NOW. For those who are considering joining us for the first time please make up your minds and write NOW.

Certain of the accommodation is limited, and I have agreed with the hotel to submit requirements as received, so it's a case of first come, first served.

#### APPLY NOW TO MAKE SURE OF YOUR BOOKING AND AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

Applications to—

G. B. Harper, 53, Chesil Court, Chelsea Manor Street, London, S.W.3.

### 1955 CONVENTION AUCTION

Now is your opportunity to sell those stamps. We need B.N.A. lots of good quality, but a small proportion of Great Britain will be acceptable. All lots should be sent to E. T. E. Lloyd, 43, Albany Mansions, Albert Bridge Road, London, S.W.11, by registered post. Include a brief description of each lot and state whether unreserved or the reserved price. Enclose a stamped envelope or post card for acknowledgement.

No lots will be accepted after 7th July, lists available, at 6d. each, on 14th July, and lots may be inspected a week later. No lots will be sent out after 6th August.

Lots may, of course, be donated for the benefit of the Fund.

### OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

#### **FELLOWSHIPS**

Forms to nominate members for the award of Fellowship of the Society may be had, on request, from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. P. Marsden, 164 St. Alban's Avenue, London, W.4. The last date for receiving completed nomination forms is 27th July, 1955.

#### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held at the Selsdon Park Hotel, Sanderstead, Surrey, on Friday, the 30th September, 1955, at 10.30 a.m. Nominations of Officers and Committee Members, Motions for discussion, Amendments to Rules, or any other business for this meeting must be notified to the Hon. Secretary not later than the 27th August, 1955.

#### POSTAL STATIONERY STUDY GROUP

Mr. K. Horobin of 27, Stradbroke Road, Sheffield 13, Yorks., has kindly agreed to act as leader of this Study Group. Will all those interested please contact him.

#### CONVENTION AUCTION

Members are reminded that lots, including any given towards Convention expenses, should be sent to the Hon. Librarian, Mr. E. T. E. Lloyd, 43, Albany Mansions, Albert Bridge Road, London, S.W.11.

#### HOTEL BOOKINGS

Reservations should be made as expeditiously as possible, and should be sent to Major G. B. Harper, 53, Chesil Court, Chelsea Manor Street, London, S.W.3. If you can remember, put the endorsement "C.F.S. CON." on the top left corner of the envelope.

#### COMPETITIVE DISPLAYS

There will again be two classes as follows:----

(a) Research and Study. (b) Group Displays.

Entries in each class should consist of 4, 8 or 12 sheets of up to standard size. They should be sent to Mr. Stanley Godden, 110-111, Strand, London, W.C.2, preferably not later than mid-September. Stanley will advise anyone in doubt on any matter connected with these displays if they care to contact him.

#### NEWFOUNDLAND CORNER By Dr. R. WILLAN (437)

The Newfoundland Study Group commenced its labours about the middle of February. The group is as yet rather small, and we should welcome new members. Please do not hold back because you feel that either your collection or your knowledge is not great. All that is required is a keen interest and access to some material for the purpose of recording and checking information. Even the finest collection of Newfoundland is lamentably insufficient for serious and accurate study, in fact in parts it is probably little more than a gathering of one stamp of each value. As to knowledge, I think most of us are already impressed by how little we know, even of the stamps in our own collections.

The group began work on the "Publicity" stamps of 1928—1931. Already several interesting points have been established. For example, the 1c. stamp of 1928 is comb perforated and the gauge varies very little, but actually it falls into two groups, fairly

even in numbers, perforated with quite different machines. The first group, measuring 13.8 (long side) x 14 (short side) is evenly perforated. The base of the comb is along the long sides of the stamps, and not counting corner holes there are 16 holes on the short side and 20 holes on the long side of the stamps. In the second group, measuring 13.7 x 13.9, the base of the comb is along the short side of the stamp, which again has 16 holes, but the long side has only 19 holes, with  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m.m. unperforated at the top.

Mr. Hutton sends me a note concerning the handstruck "PAID ALL" used during the time of the 1897 overprint. He has a cover with this frank, but stuck partly over it is a One Cent on Three Cents surcharged stamp. He knows of another similar cover, and suggests that the "PAID ALL" frank may be a kind of postal stationery. I cannot offer a better explanation, not having seen this item, but I feel rather doubtful





about it. It seems to me that if these covers had been sold over the Post Office counter, "Paid Ic." would have been much more appropriate than "Paid All", and I should, moreover, expect the envelopes to be of a uniform type, which they are not. Can anyone give an explanation or suggestion about this?

Ever since Newfoundland became the 10th Canadian province, six years ago, dismal pessimists have been croaking about a dead country losing popularity, with inevitable depreciation of the value of its stamps. Of course, philatelically, New-foundland is not, and cannot possibly become a dead country. Far from diminishing, its popularity was never as great as it is today. If anyone doubts this, look through the prices realised in the Pattinson sale at Harmer's on March 21st, Ignoring the air mail rarities such as the Hawker cover at £420, since these also appeal to air mail collectors, and considering items of purely Newfoundland interest, the prices of

fine material are worth noting. S.G.11 on cover brought £36, and a superb copy of S.G.26 mint £21. S.G.33 is by no means a rare stamp, but a block of 15 mint was bought for £17. In the rouletted set, part o.g. blocks of six of the 1c. and 2c. values sold for £30 each, and a strip of three of the 5c. blue for £23. A lightly cancelled pair of S.G.106b found a new owner at £44, and coming down to modern times an imperf. block of four of the 48c. value of the 1937 Coronation set brought £42. These figures certainly do not indicate a diminishing interest in Newfoundland stamps.

Forgeries of the stamps of Newfoundland are not common, and most of them are easy to distinguish from the genuine article. Fakes, however, are common, and can be very deceptive. During the last year or so a number of faked covers have appeared on the market bearing various stamps of the pence issues. They purport to be from St. John's to Nova Scotia with dates in the early 1860's. They are extremely attractive in appearance, so if you come across any very inviting covers of this type examine them carefully, or better still ask for a certificate of the R.P.S.L. or the B.P.A.

Can anyone give me information concerning an obliterator in the form of a hexagon of small dots used at Harbor Britain? I have five registered covers with this killer, all dated 15th January, 1900. The registration mark (R in oval), the Harbor Britain date stamp and the obliterator are all struck in the same violet colour. Was this obliterator only in use temporarily, or was it used only for registered letters? If the latter, was it the usual custom to use the violet ink pad with it? I have seen a similar marking on used stamps, but I cannot remember either the colour of the strike or the period of the stamps on which I have seen it. I also have a 3c, pale dull blue of 1880 cancelled with a circle of larger dots in black, about which I know nothing. Can any of our postmark experts help?

# THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY (INC.)

The Canadian Philatelic Society's 27th Annual Convention and Exhibition held in Montreal from April 22-24 was an outstanding success. The Union Philatelique de Montreal were the host Club to the Conven-tion and Exhibition "EXUP VII," which has been adjudged the most successful stamp show ever held in Montreal and which was attended by an estimated 8,000 to 10,000 people. One dea'er alone sold 1,200 packets of stamps. The Grand Award, the Brisley Trophy, was

won by Eugené A. Hamard, Montreal, with Work by Eugene A. Hanard, Worknean, with his very fine showing of France, covering the War Postal Service of 1870-71, which also won the C.P.S. "Lamouroux Trophy" and the U.P.M. "Roby Trophy."

A. Graham Fairbanks, Westmount, won the Seagram Trophy for his outstanding display of the Pence Issues of Canada and the B. F. Goodrich Trophy for his magnificent exhibit of early U.S.A., which included a strip of

four of the 10 cents of 1847. Mr. Fairbanks also won the Silver Tray presented by the B.N.A. Collectors' Club of Montreal with his Canada and the U.P.M.'s Rouleau-Normand Trophy and the S.P.A. Certificate for research.

Entries came from all across Canada and were particularly strong, with many fine displays of specialised material.

A display of Boy Scouts on stamps by W. E. Theobald, the Reeve of the Town of Niagara, created a great deal of interest. The 8th Boy Scouts' World Jamboree is being held at Niagara on the Lake from August 18-28. in honour of which Canada is issuing a special commemorative stamp.

The Canadian Philatelic Society has now 40 Chapters, and next year's Convention, will be held at Windsor, Ont., in April. An invitation has been received from Ottawa to hold the Convention there for the following year. (Contributed by A. H. Christensen.)

# THE FLOODS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Readers will remember our reference to these in the last (April) issue saying that an air-letter was on its way to Donald Cox, our member in that part of the world. We received the following reply:—

Box 18, Post Office, Tighe's Hill, 2N, New South Wales, Australia. 9th March, 1955.

DEAR FRED.

Thank you indeed for your kindly letter, which arrived today. I was deeply touched by your concern.

Fortunately I am well away from the flooded regions, Tighe's Hill being one of the closer suburbs of Newcastle, and although some of the outer suburbs were affected, Newcastle generally was let off lightly. Above Newcastle, however, is a different story; practically all the riverside towns and villages were devastated, poor old Maitland particularly being sorely pressed (one street alone there, Mt. Pleasant Street, having 21 homes completely washed away with a lot more damaged). Although the loss of life was bad, without the magnificent work done by men of the Services, and particularly the members of the local Life Saving Association clubs from the various beaches around here, who took their surf boats along and saved numerous lives, the flood would have claimed a great many more victims.

The loss of homes and livestock was terrific (One cow was picked up at sea seven miles out still swimming strongly, this may give you some idea of the force of the floodwaters). Luckily it is summer here, and even with the torrents of rain it was still not particularly cold, you could almost say that it is sub-tronical here

it was still not particularly cold, you could almost say that it is sub-tropical here. Naturally we are doing all we can, the local halls have victims billeted, emergency huts are being built, and luckily a large migrant transhipment centre is situated near Maitland and was able to accommodate thousands. I had a family of eight staying with me, their home at Hexham being one of those from there which were washed away.

Those with their homes still standing now have the melancholy task of cleaning them out, aided by an army of volunteers. With your experience of these conditions you will readily understand the enormous job ahead of them; mud up to two feet thick right through their homes, their furniture and clothing ruined, and oft times with their walls buckled each home is an individual tragedy

ruined, and oft times with their walls buckled, each home is an individual tragedy. No matter how grim the picture, there's always some point where humour shews through. A chap in Maitland after rescuing a cow was leading her down the street when a woman asked him for milk for her baby. Realising that there were quite a few more in the street needing milk for their children, he led the cow down the street, stopping in front of those homes with kiddies, filling the milk jugs given him by the mothers direct from the cow. This he kept doing every day till normal milk supplies were restored. Another point was the mix-up in the services—The navy was mainly in the air with helicopters from the aircraftcarrier "Sydney," the army was in the water with its amphibious "Ducks," and the air force, apart from flying "Biscuit Bombing" operations, were on the ground directing operations.

Rehabilitation costs will be enormous, Maitland's Shire Engineer has outlined a plan for shifting the whole of the low-lying part of the city in seven years at a cost estimated at  $\pm 15,000,000$ , whilst the State Premier reports that it will cost over  $\pm 1,250,000$  to repair the damage done to roads and bridges alone, and the damage to the railways is said to be over a million pounds.

The help from the Mother Country (as Britain will always be to we Australians) is wonderful, and it's nice to know we have firm friends at times like these.

#### Sincerely,

#### DONALD COX.

We are sure that all our members will be relieved that Donald is all right, and will all join in the hope that recovery and rehabilitation will rapidly follow the tragedy. For those more practically minded, there is a National Fund sponsored by the Lord Mayor of Bradford to which contributions can be sent, or you can send it to the Editor, who is Treasurer to a similar (local) fund in Whitstable sponsored by the Chairman of the Whitstable Urban District Council. We've collected quite a bit here already—we know what floods are like!

# **GROUP NEWS**

#### LONDON SECTION

After literally years of badgering, STAN-LEY GODDEN gave a display on his home ground to the London Section on the 10th March. Stanley modestly described it as a "general" display. In a sense perhaps it was, but few general displays include the earliest known "HALIFAX SHIP LRE" strike, a die proof and a Specimen of the 12d. black, a Port Hood provisional on piece, and a block of the Quebec "Crown" cancellation as large as Stanley's wellknown one. The rest of the show consisted of all kinds of superb stuff up to about 1935.

J. C. Carlwright came up from Tunbridge Wells on the 14th April to give another mixed display, accompanied by one of J. C's. typical running commentaries. This ranged from a fascinating selection of early pre-stamp covers, superb examples of the Pence and other earlies, pages of cancellations on the Small Heads which aroused diverse comment, through all the later material up to the 1955 Wild Life, hot from the press.

The ABERDEEN Group concluded a very successful season on March 23, 1955, with a talk by one of its own members, Sir George Williamson, and an exhibition of his early Canadian collection. The exhibition included proofs and many stamps of the 1851, 1852-59 imperf issues and proofs and stamps of the perforated issues up to 1897 with large numbers of the elusive Queen Victorian large heads (including several watermarked specimens) and the various issues of the small cents, many with rare postmarks, guide lines, re-entries, etc. At the conclusion Sir George showed a mint block of six and a used strip of six of the penny black 1840 plate 5 along with a penny black on entire dated 6th May, 1840 (first day of postal stamps).

The exhibition proved a very fitting finale to the season and Sir George was warmly thanked by Mr. George Beverley on behalf of the members.

# THE CANADIAN 2 CENTS MAP STAMP OF 1898 (continued)

By F. TOMLINSON (74)

#### PART VI

#### **Black Printing—Plate 3**

The engraved (black printing) plate used and numbered as Plate 3 again bears all the regular plate markings listed and described on page 144 of the October, 1954, issue, viz :---

- (a) The Plate Number
- (b) The Imprint (four times)
- (c) The marginal markings (four times)
- (d) The centre cross

In the case of this plate however, the centre cross is considerably smaller in size. It has not been possible so far to find copies so little interfered with by the perforation to enable the size accurately to be measured. In particular however, the smaller arms extend noticeably less under the stamp No. 46—the so-called 'two islands on same latitude' variety—and when the cross can be seen it is the length of it extending under the stamp which enables an identification between stamp 46 of Plates 1 and 3. On Plate 1 the horizontal line extends under the left value tablet for the full width of the numeral "2", whilst on Plate 3 the line only comes as far as the inside edge of the left vertical cable. Plate 2, by the way, has a clearly identifiable compass arc on this stamp which the same position lacks on the other two plates, whilst the cross of Plate 2 is very similar in size to Plate 1.

Various writers have mentioned re-entries as occurring on Plate 3. There are always people with exceptional ability in finding something extremely minute, but I think a re-entry must show clear doubling to some real extent unless one is able to prove, by elimination of previous features, a co-inciding re-entry. I find no re-entries on Plate 3. Positions to which re-entries have been allocated by previous writers show nothing to support their statements. One or two stamps have minor blurring, and one of the retouches is most easily



identified by minute doubling—a sort of echo—in one part of the stamp, but re-entries—No! Let me admit that my studies have so far left unexamined a small part, perhaps six or eight stamps, of the sheet which so far just have not turned up in mint block. The many thousands of used copies however, would have had me waiting to locate something already identified in a single stamp, this is not so. I therefore conclude, without any hesitation, that there are no re-entries on this plate.

The plate however, has no less than 19 retouches. Like Plate 2, dealt with in the last issue, the whole of the bottom row has undergone retouching by hand to the bottom cable. This takes the form of the addition of two horizontal lines, generally speaking not so well done as Plate 2. In addition to this, it was thought desirable to strengthen similarly the right vertical side of the plate, and this was done by adding an identical type of retouch here. These take the form of two vertical lines added by hand to the right cable of stamps 10, 20, 30, etc. to 100. So we have horizontal retouches to ten stamps, 91-100, and vertical retouches to ten but one, No. 100, is in both classes and so there are only 19 in all. I will deal with the horizontal ones in this article and with the vertical ones next time.

In the presentation of the identification features of these retouches it is again proposed to give the descriptions of Mr Lees-Jones as well as the features I have thought it desirable to work from. The list of these and the plate of illustrations—which are of course only diagrammatic—together with those relating to Plate 2, should enable the identification of any reasonably clear printing which shows a **two-line** base retouch.

# Base Cable Retouches (two lines added) Plate 3

#### **IDENTIFICATION FEATURES**

#### Stamp No.

per Mr. Lees-Jones.

- 91 Line through base of rope—coil retouches— 2 dots outside left lower corner.
- 92 Left—rope retouched halfway up 2. Right nil. Line through rope at base—coils recut long cuts under E of WE and PIRE . . . B
- 93 Base—single line to S of VASTER—top line from R of EMPIRE—crosscut retouch under TH of THAN
- 94 Base—one line through rope—starting at base left corner slightly rising and falling to right corner—a thin line is found under block containing 2 at right corner joining the rope.
- 95 Similar to above generally—dot under rope under ball at base of 2 at left—also recut line of base at left starts outside the rope.
- 96 Clean cut rope twist recuts under 2 at left. General—extra down recut under inverted commas at right.

#### My own data.

2 dots left corner, 1 dot right corner.

The vertical and horizontal retouches cross each other in the centre of the left cable curve.

Lowest line, in centre of cable, stops under T of VASTER, and recommences almost at base level.

Till closely examined this always looks like a one-line retouch, the top line is always very faint. It can be seen, however, particularly as an extra line leaving the top of the cable to the right under the right value tablet. Position dot below cable under left ball of left figure "2." Similar to Plate 2, but above the dot the retouch lines are top and centre of cable, Plate 2 they are top and bottom.

Extra horizontal line under "EN" and right value tablet. It is a double line retouch turned into three lines by an extra central line here. Signs of a slight extension beyond the cable at left.

- 97 Double recut under 2 at left where lines start. General-double lines from B of BEEN to rope at right.
- 98 Heavy recutting under 2 at right—on rope twist line finishes outside rope at right—in same straight line.
- 99 Line at right finishes along base of the rope and finishes outside the rope in an upward curl.
- 100 3 lines under IRE of EMPIRE-2 dots outside right lower corner.

Forked left end to retouch the two-line retouch runs so closely together as to look forked at left.

Forked left end to retouch. A wide fork (No. 97 is narrow). Bottom line extends slightly at right beyond cable curve.

Base retouch extends at right beyond cable curve with what appears to be a spiked end. Also there is an extra line the retouch above the cable under WE HOLD and an extra line to the lower retouch under the right value tablet.

There is an extra line to the retouch as a tangent to the top line under the right value tablet, two extra lines under EMPIRE, and the whole right side is retouched.

# POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS NEWS AND INFORMATION

#### INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANISATION COMMEMORATIVE

A new 5c postage stamp will be issued on 1st June. It is issued to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the International Civil Aviation Organisation and marks the end of a decade in which Canada has been



host to the organisation, a specialist agency of the United Nations, who are the only agency of this kind with headquarters in Canada. Much progress is stated to have been made during the past ten years, through the efforts of this organisation, towards the improvement of safety and regularity of International Air Transportation.

The stamp will be of large vertical format,  $1\frac{1}{2}^{"}$  high and 1" wide, will be blue and in panes of 50. It is anticipated that there will be only one plate. It will not be overprinted "G" for use by the Federal Government Departments.

It has been designed by Walter Lohse, a Civil Engineer who is assistant art director of a large printing company in Montreal. The stamps are being engraved and printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa.

#### PLATE NUMBERS OF CURRENT QUEEN ELIZABETH ISSUE

The current issue H.M. Elizabeth II, 1954 design portrait stamp, has been received from the printer bearing the following plate numbers. Those that are underlined are no longer available at the Philatelic Bureau:

1c, 3c & 6c values 2c value	Plates Nos. 1 and 2. Plates Nos. 1, 2
4c value	and 3. Plates Nos. <u>1</u> , 2, 3, 4
5c value	and 5. Plates Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4,
	5 and 6.

# The Slogan Postmark of Canada By A. LEONARD HARRIS (413)

Little seems to have been written in the Philatelic Press about the Slogan Post-marks of Canada, yet this particular side line of the Canadian collector affords a vast and fascinating field for study. In 1896, with the introduction of the electric cancelling machines. Ottawa and Montreal produced the first Flag Cancellations, followed by the Toronto and Hamilton offices. Several different designs were used, and in 1897, the dated Jubilee Flag cancellation was put into use. In 1901, Toronto used the first real " slogan ", advertising "Canada's Exposition. Toronto Aug. 26 to Sept. 7". It was not until 1912. however, that the true slogans really got into their stride. In that year the Child Welfare Exhibition at Montreal, the Dominion Exhibition at Ottawa, Vancouver's Mid-Summer Pair, the International Dry Farming Congress at Lethbridge, and an appeal from Toronto to " Help the King Edward Memorial Fund for Consumptives" were used by their respective offices. National and International Exhibitions, Local Shows, Exhibitions and Fairs, were followed by Tag Days, Bonspiels,

Rodeos, Celebrations and Re-Unions. Interspersed with these advertisements were Post Office appeals, such as " Mail Early ' "Do Not Place Money in Unregistered Mail", and in addition, specific Postal Directions as "Place Stamp in Upper Right Hand Corner", "Address Mail to Street and Number" and many others. Several different slogans may be found from the same office during the course of a year, whilst in others, the same slogan is used for a long period without variation. Difterences in the type setting of the same slogan from two offices, and minor variations of the designs accompanying the slogan, all add to the interest of the collection. Arranged alphabetically according to the first letter of the slogan, and collected on cover, or cut out piece with the Town and Date stamp attached, when arranged in yearly sequence, the collection affords constant interest and enjoyment. To obtain one strike from each office for each year, ensures the collector a considerable task, but gives great satisfaction as yet another piece is added to the SLOGAN COLLECTION

## CLIPPINGS FROM B.N.A. MAGAZINES Contributed by R. J. DUNCAN (94)

### **15. DOUBLE PRINTING**

Through the courtesy of Charles J. Phillips, we are enabled this week to illustrate another value of the "small cents" issue showing double-printing. This time the 5c value is affected, and readers of this column may wish to compare with the 2c denomination as illustrated in the issue of May 8.

Mr. Phillips has also submitted proofs (which, unfortunately, can not be printed here) showing similar defects in 3c and 6c stamps of the same issue. The doubling in the higher value is most prominent, duplicating the right half of the stamp almost completely. This item has been illustrated and recorded in Jarett's B.N.A. Catalogue. The 3c value shows the doubling along the left edge of the design, most noticeable in the left "3," and in the word " cents."

These further examples would serve to prove that the item first recorded here does not involve a defect in the plate, but rather that it is merely an interesting printing variety. Jarett relates that several types of these varieties may be found on the 3c value, and he terms them, variously, as "double-strikes," "double-printings," and "kisses," the latter because the most common cause of the variety is the slipping of the printed sheet from the worker's hands as it is lifted from the plate, resulting in a light, second touch to the plate, which does not register with the first.—*Stamps*. September 18th, 1937.

#### **16. SEPARATING THE THREE-CENT SMALL QUEENS** By A. K. GRIMMER

Repeatedly I am asked for information as to how the Montreal and Ottawa printings of this very interesting Canadian issue can be separated.

It is very difficult to describe this separation in words, for there are many minor points that have to be considered. It is therefore much easier to show an enquirer by picking over a pile of these stamps and then point out the features which separate these as Montreal or Ottawa printings.

However, there are certain fundamental features which can generally be applied.

The first is that most Montreal printings have a position dot in the lower left mar-



gin corner. Sometimes this is found doubled, in which case it becomes a sought after variety. There are Montreal printings on which this position dot does not appear as it does not occur in stamps taken from the left hand row of the sheet.

The second point that is used in the general separation of the stamps is that the hatching behind the profile head is much more distinct on Montreal printings than on Ottawa printings, where the ink often runs and gives a blurred background.

When this point is being considered one must remember that there are "slip printings" on the Montreal copies as well as on the Ottawa, and in this case the hatching is also blurred.

The third main point to note in making a division of copies is that the paper used on the Montreal prints is, as a rule, much heavier and much better quality than that used for the Ottawa prints. The result is that on most Ottawa prints the dye shows through on the back, especially copies printed with analine dye.

By using the above three suggestions one can do a fair job of separation, but it is admitted that there are copies which only experience and demonstration can specify the classification that they belong to.

It may be well to mention that there is a very definite Ottawa marking which occurs on both left and right hand margin. This is a position dot half way below the top of the design and the bottom of the design. Sometimes this touches the oval of the design and is then indistinct; in other cases it is entirely clear of the design, and in both cases a magnifying glass is required unless one has exceptionally good eyesight. These position dotted stamps are not common and are found most frequently on 1893, 1894 issues, and are rated by collectors as varieties and are presently quoted at 50c each. I have also seen them on the rose carmine printing of 1888, in which case they are quite valuable as this is a scarce variety.-Popular Stamps, November, 1953.

## 17. THE PERFORATION OF THE 5c "LARGE QUEEN" By PETER J. HURST

To the specialist, one of philately's keenest pleasures is afforded by the systematic and progressive study of his stamps. Although certain axioms have been part and parcel of standard information for a number of decades, scrutiny would sometimes seem to reveal a deviation from the generally accepted norm.

Among the "Large Queens," the 5c value has the distinction of having had the shortest period of issuance and use. A rather scarce stamp today, it came out on October 1, 1875, to satisfy prepayment of 4-oz, letters to England or Newfoundland. To say that the introduction of this stamp was necessitated by Canada's entry into the Universal Postal Union, is not entirely correct. What really happened was that Canada applied for membership, and the 5c stamp was required for the new rate decreed by the Imperial Post Office. It was three years later, however, that Canada was admitted to the Postal Union.

Philatelically speaking, this new stamp must actually be termed a provisional. Originally, its die had been engraved in 1867, together with the other values of the "Large Queens" but, since no 5c rate existed at the time, it was not issued. In 1875, when the new regulation came into force, this same die was used to produce a plate, on a temporarv basis only, until such time that a new die could be engraved which would conform with the design and

size of the "Small Queens" then in current use. This change was effected as planned, and in February, 1876, after a life of only about four months, it was superseded by the 5c "Small Queen" of a similar shade.

A glance at a catalogue shows that, of all "Large Queen" types, only three lasted beyond 1870 and extended, as it were, into the reign of the "Small Queens": The  $\frac{1}{2}$ c which was replaced in 1882 by Canada's smallest postage stamp to date; the 5c under discussion, and the 15c, a veritable chameleon and probably boasting the world's longest span of usage, a period in excess of thirty years during which it ran a gamut of shades whose range and variety surpassed even the 10c "Prince Albert" of the 1859 issue. It is, incidentally, a matter of record that these three values are also the only "Large Queens" known with major perforation irregularities: the  $\frac{1}{2}$ c exists imperforate between, both the 5c and 15c fully imperforate.

The  $\frac{1}{2}$ c and the 15c have long been known—and listed—as existing with two different perforations,  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  and 12 all around, a fact which, perhaps, is significant in the light of today's topic. The 5c has continuously been catalogued as  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ only. The compound perforations are readily explained by the circumstance of these three values having been printed concurrently with the "Small Queen" issues, whose  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  perforations have long been known to specialists.

The  $11\frac{1}{2}$  gauge comb for the horizontal standard perforation was in use between 1873 and 1879 during the time when the British American Bank Note Co, was the supplier of Canadian stamps. Yet it is evident that compound gauge combs were not employed exclusively during this period. This is proven by the Registration stamps, which came out on November 15, 1875 and were perforated 12 x 12.

Bearing the above in mind, it was a pleasant surprise when, going over my

"Large Queens" recently, I came across a 5c with a gauge 12 horizontal perforation. It is used, and illustrated in juxtaposition with a mint copy of the regular 11½ perforation. Both stamps are perforated 12 vertically. Although other students may have entertained the same line of reasoning. I have as yet been unable to find any evidence of such considerations, and it is now to be hoped that a search through collections will bring to light more specimens of this perforation variety.—*Weekly Philatelic Gossip.* September 10th, 1949.

### REVIEWS

One of philately's main delights, to the experienced at least, is the happy by-ways through which it is possible to wander. No longer pressing on with the multitude on the arterial road, but sauntering through the lanes in quiet restfulness, able to laze in the sun and savour the more simple things of life letting the rest of the world go by.

In "THE SQUARED CIRCLE POSTMARKS OF CANADA "\* an old friend, Dr. Alfred Whitehead, opens for all who care to look a vista of quiet retreat where there is at least some hope that all who explore there will not jostle each other, but can leisurely pursue their targets in amiable indolence if they so desire.

This is the first handbook to be published by our very good friends on the other side, the British North American Philatelic Society (BNAPS to you!), and we can say nothing more sincere than that we ourselves would dearly like to think we had been able to produce something as good. It is an admirable production, competent, concise, possibly even complete (most difficult this !), and is really happily turned out and put together. If medals were awarded for balanced and beautiful production of philatelic works, this would walk off with the prize.

We are extremely happy to add our congratulations to Dr. Whitehead and also, if we may be so permitted, to another old friend, Gordon P. Lewis, who must have had a little to do with the assembly and presentation. A first-class effort indeed, those who buy it later rather than earlier, will be sorry they were slow !

\* THE SQUARED CIRCLE POSTMARKS OF CANADA by Alfred Whitehead, B.N.A.P.S., price \$1.50 post paid, from Gordon P. Lewis, P.O. Box 74, Brampton, Ont., Canada.

In the world of Philately where we used to range at large, a complaint often voiced or heard elsewhere related to the paucity or non-existence in many cases of a specialised catalogue for the country concerned. We must suppose that we were brought up the hard way, for there were no such publications for the countries of our early specialisation, our limited knowledge was built up from trying to find all that had ever been recorded by searching the back numbers of various bound stamp journals—still a favourite pursuit—and by really looking at the stamps themselves.

The student of Canada however, much as this line of action might benefit him, has the job made much more easy. Ever since the production of Howe's magnificent work (have many students the sense to go back to this today?) the British North American stage has been set to receive from time to time the labours of love of almost super-man size philatelists, who have put between the covers of their work knowledge which could not be personally garnered in less than a life-time—even if that were possible.

And so we came to Jarrett, with his revelation of 1926, and then his magnum opus of 1929; there was Win. Boggs with his fantastic compendium in two volumes in 1945, Patrick Hamilton's "Canadian Stamps" of 1940, and Holmes' Handbook and Catalogue of Canada and B.N.A. of 1943.

Now the indefatigable Dr. Holmes has revised, redrafted and reproduced his new catalogue\* and we have the eighth edition before us. Unlike the Handbook, it is much more a catalogue which is as befits its title, but much subsidiary information is incorporated throughout the listings, and the amount of information contained between the covers is literally amazing. Printed on real Art paper, 330 pages, it lists and prices the whole of the stamps, covers, revenues, booklets, and what-have-you of the British North American Continent. Interspersed are the details of the printer, sheet sizes and make-up, quantities, and lots of other information.

You just can't collect Canada without this catalogue. It is the cheapest \$7.00 worth we know. The work is the collected labours of a team of experts, including one omitted in error from the Co-Editors-Mr. M. L. Brown who did all the work on the Permit and Meter stamp section (Yes—even the markings of postage meters are there!) and a look over the names on page vi of the book will bring many famous in Canadian Philately.

In the words of the "blurb" on the cover, "There is no other work like it in existence; it can be used with complete confidence because of the positive information it provides on Canadian philately." We can do no more than signify our complete agreement. No student of our field is properly equipped without it.

\* SPECIALISED PHILATELIC CATALOGUE OF CANADA AND BRITISH NORTH AMERICA by Holmes and Associates, The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Price \$7.00.

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

# "SQUARED CIRCLE POSTMARKS"

DEAR SIR,

I have been studying with great pleasure and profit the formidable booklet by Dr. Alfred Whitehead, for the produc-tion of which those who study these interesting cancellations owe him a great debt of gratitude.

Riviere Du Loup Station. The earliest date given is Oct. 7, '95. I should like to place on record the fact that I have a copy of the 8c. pale bluish grey stamp of 1893 (S.G.117) showing the date "AU 7 94". Unfortunately, this is neither on cover nor yet on piece, but the date is beautifully clear. I have also found two later dates for CHARLOTTETOWN and MACLEOD, VIZ.

CHARLOTTETOWN. July 28, '98 as compared with June 17, '98. MACLEOD. Nov. 9, '98, as compared with July 20, '98.

In view of Dr. Whitehead's notes on the indicia of the Charlottetown cancellations it is of interest to note that my cancellation shows the clerk's number, viz., "2 above the date and the time mark, "PM", below it.

So here is a small contribution to the next edition of this grand little handbook.

Yours faithfully,

#### EVAN R. GILL (125).

#### **RAILWAY POST OFFICES**

Dr. Alfred Whitehead has kindly notified two corrections to Part I of the geographical lists of R.P.O's (Maple Leaves, October 1953):

Para 2 (e). MONCTON & OUEBEC (Shaw M.85).

This route was via Campbellton so the correct allocation is para. 1 (a)

Para 1 (b). LEVIS, ST. FRANCOIS & BEAUCE (Shaw Q.51).

This should come under "Quebec Central Railway", para 5 (a).

P. R. G. (607.)

My DEAR FRED, To write to you has been my intention and desire for some time past. Since the move down here things have been decidedly

hectic, and I can but apologise for not writing before. I have a few comments to make about

the contents of the fine issue of the Maple Leaf

STITCHED BOOKLETS. The beaver stitched booklets were eventually obtainable from the Philatelic Agency Ottawa in exactly the same way as any current issue. We have had at least 200 stitched, and the total number issued, whilst considerably less than the number of stapled, must be a pretty big figure far in excess of the 1,000 mentioned on page 217.

S.G. 242. We do not possess or list this.

and have yet to see a clean cut shade varia- occurs on the stamp to the right of the sotion of the die 2. We do, however, subdivide Die 1 into yellow brown & deep brown. In this case the difference is very marked indeed, though the deep brown is a difficult stamp to find.

QUEEN COIL VARIETY (p. 223). Smudged left hand edges. CANADIAN NEWS LETTER No. 62 (present series No. 22) refers (cutting enclosed). The narrow "1" of the 1 cent 1935, the "Posts" issue, the 2 cent sepia and olive green, and the 4 cent vermilion, the 1954 2 cent, 4 cent and 5 cent Queen have all shown smudging of the left hand side to a greater or lesser degree-often not at all-but if found always at the edge of the plate. They may or may not be misaligned.

I see the Convention is in Surrey !-- a most tantalising fact which I suspect will prove as an irresistible one.

My most sincere good wishes to you. Yours truly,

NORMAN TODD.

# QUEEN ELIZABETH 4 CENTS COIL VARIETY

DEAR SIR.

This variety, also on the 5c. and to a lesser extent the 2c., was featured as such in my Newsletter of September last, when I itemised it and headed it a "Re-entry". In pursuance of my policy of going to the top, I wrote to Mr. L. J. Mills of the P.O. Dept., Ottawa. Very courteously, as always, he replied that "No Re-entry had been noted on this plate and the specimens received (I sent him all three values) were probably due to inconsistent inking

Officialdom had spoken, but frankly I am not satisfied. Who would be? This flaw, most distinct on the 5c. occurs regularly two or three times to a roll, and NOT always at the Jump in the coil, which refutes a theory that it was caused by the "jolt" at the join.

The upright of the "E" in the five cent is twice the thickness of the normals, and the entire cypher has the appearance of a different alphabet. Summing up, it is a constant and, in my opinion, major variety of the new Queen stamps and will one day be as eagerly sought after as our dear old Cock-eyed King

"G" OVERPRINTS—April issue, page 234 I am speechless. My first impression is "Who found Jimmy's printing outfit?" And then . . . Hey ho ! I wish I had a sheet of them !

#### DEAR SIR,

In the recent issue\_of Maple Leaves I note an article by Mr. Ernest Whitley on a variety of the current Queen Elizabeth II

4c. coil stamp. The doubling of the design in the second stamp shown in the photo-micrograph on page 224 is without any doubt the distortion which occurs on every 25th stamp of most Canadian coil issues. This distortion

called 'jump' or 'offset'. This offset varies considerably, sometimes being up and sometimes down, occasionally the alignment is almost perfect as it would appear to be in the case Mr. Whitley illus-trates. The spacing between these two stamps also varies occasionally, sometimes being greater or less than the other stamps in the roll.

The cause of these variations is the method of printing the coils. They are printed from a plate which consists of 25 rows of 17 stamps. The plate, which is curved, is returned to its original position after making an impression. This is done repeatedly on a continuous roll of paper. The distorted stamps are printed by the leading edge of the plate. Apparently the impact has a wearing and battering effect on this part of the plate. The misalignment and unequal spacing is understandable.

I am using a strip of four on this cover, which shows a considerable jump up as well as the characteristics of Mr. Whitley's item. The spacing of the two centre stamps varies also, being  $\frac{1}{2}$ mm less than the spaces on either side.

Hoping that the foregoing will be of some use in clearing things up.

I am, yours sincerely,

#### C. R. PURVEY (612).

#### POSTMARK OUERIES

I would welcome information about the following modern Canadian Postmarks :-

- (a) 5c. Air Stamp (S.G. 274) with single ring and bearing the words NEWF'D P.O. NORTH SIDNEY. No. 11 30. What is the explanation of NEWF'D P.O.
- (b) 10c. (S.G. 402) postmarked VAN-COUVER A.M.F. B.C. De. 19 47. What is the significance of A.M.F?
- 18 (S.G. 446) postmarked C.F.P.O. (c)102 23 1 54. Does C.F.P.O. stand for Canadian Forces Post Office, and is this one of a series superceding the War time M.P.O's?
- (d) 14c. (S.G. 403) Large double ring (probably a rubber stamp) bearing what appears to be PORT on right and PORT on left. Only other word decipherable is MAR. Is this a postally used stamp?

#### ABERDEEN JOHN ANDERSON.

#### CRACKED IMPRINT-ONE CENT S.G. 414.

Has anyone mentioned this variety, occuring to the imprint on the Upper Left Plate Block of S.G. 414. In the early stages it shows as a thin uneven crack across the base of the letters 'OTE C' and in a second state which I also possess it extends, much more heavily, through a good half of the imprint.

Sincerely yours,

C. N. RICHARDSON (549).

#### DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

Under the heading 'IN 'SHORT SUPPLY" on page 217 of the April Issue of the Journal which I would like to comment on, viz :

Stitched booklets-To date the following have been issued :-

King Geo. VI 4c. dark scarlet pane of 6 King Geo. VI 4c. vermillion pane of 6 Beaver 5c. blue pane of 5

Queen E. II. 5c. blue pane of 5. and to be anticipated Queen E. II 4c. nurnle

Recently the first two mentioned booklets appeared in a mail auction sale of the Ottawa Stamp Club and realised \$7.50 and \$6.15 respectively-the Beaver was on sale in vending machines in the post offices of at least 6 cities so that Gibbons price of 20s is rather high.

The 1922 soft paper coils in sheets were made from the imperf sheets which first went on sale at the First Winnipeg Philatelic Branch in Ottawa-there were originally 25 sheets of each value-1c., 2c., 3c.the party for whom they were perforated in the form of coils wished to experiment with a coil vending machine and took only 3 sheets—goodness only knows where they disappeared to—leaving 22 sheets or 2200 of each of the three values which came into possession of a Montrealer who was not a collector or dealer but was what might be termed a stamp OPPORTUNIST, he released them through a well-known Montreal dealer and only a few blocks at a time, the original price was \$8.00 for a set of 3 blocks—latterly the price went to \$13.00-at first you could buy the blocks separately and I purchased the 1c. and 2c. and left the 3c.-when I eventually tried to get the 3c. I had to purchase the set of 3 blocks at \$13.00. There was such an outcry from collectors that the Philatelic Bureau had to make available the current stamps in the same perforation which accounts for the different type of paper of the cheaper paper-but only the 1c. and 2c. was available as the 3c, red plate had been destroyed.

Trust the above may prove of interest to yourself or your commentator IN SHORT SUPPLY.

#### Sincerely yours. H. I. NELSON (198)

#### **EMERGENCY PRE-CANCELS**

MY DEAR TOMLINSON.

Very many thanks for your letter of the 22nd March and for returning the photograph of the pre-cancel used by the Canadian Philatelist, I have today received a letter from Mr. Phil Miller, the Editor of the C.P., in which he gives me the following details of its use :-

The Canadian Philatelist is printed by the Charters Publishing Co. whose plant is located in Brampton, Ontario. some 25 miles from Toronto. The usual procedure in mailing our

magazine is for the printers to go to the Post Office and purchase the required number of 1 cent stamps and affix them to the envelopes and afterwards deliver them to the P.O.

As this issue was mailed about 10 days before Christmas, and as most Post Offices at that time of the year are extremely busy, the clerk at the Brampton P.O. merely ran a roller cancellation down the sheet of stamps so that when they were later delivered they would already be cancelled and ready for sorting. The Post Office at Brampton do not have pre-cancelled stamps.

The total number of stamps thus cancelled amounted to 1175"

I hope the above will be of some use for Maple Leaves, the article on the Precancelled Postal Stationery is not getting on very fast, I cannot get members to reply to my letters ! I am now awaiting replies to some 20 letters, some of which were sent out in January.

Yours very sincerely.

R. B. HETHERINGTON.

#### **EMERGENCY PRE-CANCELS**

DEAR MR TOMLINSON,

Further to my note on the 3c. Q.E. Brampton roller pre-cancel, I feel it may be of interest to place on record for some of your readers the following additional information :-

- a. Nov. and Dec., 1954. The 1c. brown of this issue was used in the same way by the Brampton post office when mailing the 'Canadian Philatelist' for these months.
- b. Jan. 1955. It is reported by Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill that the 3c. was again used, this time when BNA Topics mailed Dr. Whitehead's book on Squared Circle postmarks.

Yours sincerely. GEORGE MANLEY, (327).

#### **R.P.O. STUDY GROUP FILE**

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON.

May I ask you to print an appeal for our lost R.P.O. Study Group file? It has gone astray somewhere. I've circulated all who might have had it, but all plead not guilty. I'm reminded that the Admiral file suffered a similar fate.

This is a great loss to us, since it contained much valuable information painstakingly garnered. I am still pursuing enquiries and have not yet abandoned hope. If it fails to turn up, however, we shall have to start all over again.

#### Yours sincerely,

L. F. GILLAM (568).

#### O.E. 4c. COIL VARIETY

#### DEAR MR TOMLINSON.

The Maple Leaf gets more and more Should like to make one or interesting two observations on the subject of Coils especially as you have a fine illustration of the current 4 cent coil jump. I have heard this described as a re-entry, which of course it is not, and member Ernest Whitely can be told that it is caused by the method of printing, which sometimes probably due to mal-adjustment of the press throws up blurred edges. It is not a constant plate variety of course. Strangely enough the previous issue of the 1953 Queen was free of this trouble. I have several examples of this coil jump on both the 4 cent and 5 cent of the current coils. There is certainly no difference in the engraving it is simply in the print. It will be one of the stamps printed from the last row on the curved plate, and this is confirmed by the observation that they are to be found at the outer end of the coil or at a join quite frequently. I enclose a print from a photo-micrograph showing the first noteworthy example of this kind of variety which was found on the 1935 1 cent green, this too came in different forms not being a constant plate variety. Would you kindly return the print? Regarding the first and restricted distribution of the 1, 2 and 3 cent Coils of 1924 issue, I am still at a loss to know why they are referred to as the thick paper variety. These first printings were on the same paper as the coils of die 1 of the yellow, the retouched die of the green, and the die 1 of the carmine, for it is not reasonable to assume that a special lot of paper was used for this distribution.

The fact that the printing was on damp

paper gives rise to this slight difference in feel and appearance and which matches the coils to which the sheets were to be cut. The later dry printed coil sheets ac-tually gauge about the same thickness except at the edges of the sheet where free from gum and the embossing effect.

Coil specialists know that this issue saw at least two different varieties of print for each value, and probably more than this number in the case of one cent and two cents, because of the incidence of wet and dry printing from plates off the two dies and most probably from plates of the 1 cent from a different die from either the common die 1 or die 2. The genuine "first distribution" of the coil sheets, however, is a rarity, and the novice should, until he knows a lot about the game, stick to buying the less expensive second printing, or so I think. The three cent is the only one of the three which is easy to recognise as being genuine or otherwise. Regarding S.G. 242. I am inclined to think that this is a myth even the imperforate, in die 2 printing is dark, whereas the die 1 appears in different shades. I have four different shades of the die 2 coils but none of them is as light as the horizontal coil from die 1.

I have been very interested in your own series on the Map stamps, and one day I shall have to collect this most interesting stamp.

Please feel at liberty to use any part of this letter for your journal if you so desire it.

I hope that you will be able to attend the Convention this year so that we may meet. If not, I shall threaten to come along to Whitsable to see you.

> With every good wish, Yours sincerely. H. H. BROWN (550).

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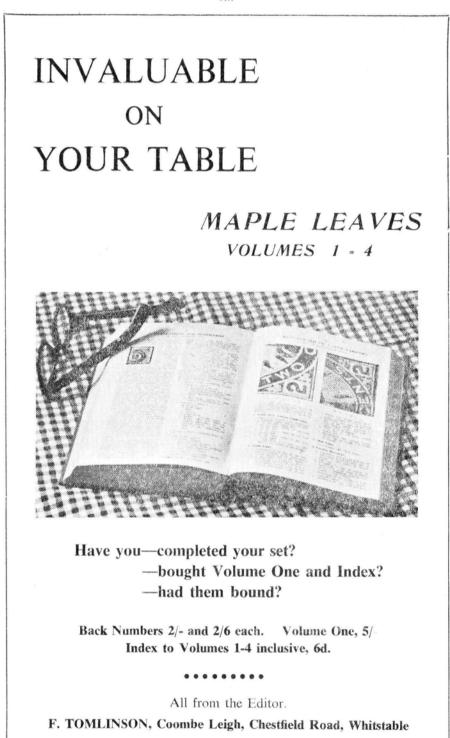
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