

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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

Published Bi-Monthly and issued Free to Members . . . Additional Copies 2/6 Post Free

Advertising Rates: Whole Page, £2 15s; Half Page, £1 10s;
Quarter Page, 17s 6d—each number.

Vol. 6, No. 3

APRIL, 1956

Whole No. 41

Notes and Comments

Gibbons' Centenary

We are off to Town in the morning and shall be looking in at the Waldorf Hotel to see the show. We would like to take this opportunity on behalf of the whole of our membership of extending our most sincere congratulations to the Chairman, Directors and Members of the Company on this unique occasion—a really remarkable achievement.

Editorial Arrangements

In order to make our passage in life, and the production of six issues a year, a little easier than it has been lately, we have taken unto ourselves an Assistant. Mr. Jim Woods, who has carried out quite a lot of work on behalf of the Society, but as a backroom boy and without particular recognition, has undertaken to give a hand to the editorial work from now on.

Fred Aitchison

Elected a Fellow of this Society in 1952, Fred died in January, 1953. We reprint in this issue an article written by him, on the early issues of Canada, at a time when little was known of these stamps and he was one of the early explorers in the BNA field. Our readers, we are sure, will find things from which they can learn from the writings of so long ago, a fact which will demonstrate the soundness of his research. The article was originally published in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* in 1913—before the Great War! We reprint it for two reasons especially, firstly as a tribute to a great pioneer, and secondly because few of our readers might otherwise have the pleasure and use of it.

The Hockey Commemorative

Thanks for first day covers to Messrs. Buckland, Campbell, Christensen, Duncan and Purvey. A most attractive stamp, and a very friendly post for a day or two!

Canadian Philatelic Society (Inc.)

With the premier general Society in Canada we have had friendly relations for a great many years. At one time Clifford Aikins was our liaison member with them, the same Clifford who so kindly gave to this Society the Trophy which bears his name. Cliff resigned from C.P.S. (Canada) a year or two ago, but we kept his name as liaison member in our Year Book till a new one was appointed.

We are now pleased to say that the President has given his approval to the appointment of A. H. Christensen, a Vice-President of the Society in Canada,

and a Fellow of "The Royal," to succeed as liaison member and fill the vacancy. Having regard to the assistance we have always received from A.H.C., we can think of no more suitable appointment.

Special Subject Study Groups

Whilst the regional or local groups seem to have fallen on hard times, judging by the dearth of reports from them they are mostly dead or dying, special subject groups seem to be on the increase both in numbers and in popularity. In the field on cancellations they seem especially rampant. The Slogan Cancellations Group under Leonard Harris is almost ready to burst into print, "Heffie" wants a handbook producing for his pre-cancels, B. C. Berger (791) would like to hear from anyone interested in starting one on 2 Ring and Fancy Cancellations, and E. A. Smythies—a member so new that I don't know his number—would like to hear from anyone interested in starting one on Duplex Cancellations. Incidentally, member Smythies has already done quite a bit of work on this subject.

Our Predecessor?

In "Topics" for January, 1956, Rev. John S. Bain writes on page 21: "Has anyone examined a copy of 'Maple Leaves' as mentioned in the 'Postman's Knock,' Vol. 1, No. 9, Saint John, New Brunswick, January 1st, 1867? The description reads: 'Maple Leaves is the title of a new paper issued by Geo. Blackie of New York at 50 cents per annum. It is well worth the money. Send for a specimen.' I have never been able to get any further information on this early philatelic publication."

Do any of our readers know of it?

The Exchange Packet

There are two conflicting cries always to be heard in the land. The first is someone moaning that they still haven't had a packet; the second is that an insufficient number of members send sheets to form packets.

You can be sure of seeing a packet if you send a sheet regularly. Contributors always see their packets—and they see them first!

Holidays

With the approaching summer months, as soon as you know your holiday dates, let John Hannah, our Exchange Packet Secretary, know when you will be away from home. You won't miss the packet, but its circuit will be arranged so that it isn't held up un-necessarily. Your co-operation will help everyone concerned. Please let us have it!

R. B. Hetherington

"Heffie" has now taken on another "stamp appeal." Most of our members know he has, for years, been seeking surplus philatelic material of any kind in respect of the Royal Artillery Association; he has now taken on the post of Hon. Organiser to the British Red Cross Society's "Stamp Appeal."

Anyone having anything to spare, stamps—valuable or common, albums, catalogues, don't forget him please. For the sake of the record, make a note of R. B. Hetherington, Beedings Cottage, Gay Street, Pulborough, Sussex.

J. C. Cartwright

We are sure that all our readers will be delighted to learn that Congress has decided to invite J.C.C. to sign the "Roll of Distinguished Philatelists." Our informant says:—"This reflects honour on the C.P.S. of G.B., of which he is a Fellow and a Past President."

On behalf of all our members we would like to say how delighted we all are, and to state that in joining the many famous names on the Roll, Jack Cartwright will add lustre to them all. Congratulations to you, Jack!

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The Annual Convention at the Golden Lion Hotel, Stirling, as the principal feature of the Society's year must claim first notice in this message. The place and the dates selected seem popular, as quite a large number of members have already told me of their intention to attend. Bookings have started slowly but, if the present promises are any guide, the Convention will be the largest yet. Do not be late in making your reservation. The end of July is the latest date when you can count upon getting a room.

Although the programme is not yet complete, some more arrangements can be announced. I promised that there would be an auction, and I am delighted to say that our old friend David Gardner has agreed to take on this very arduous job once again. He cannot go on for ever, and I trust that some members are taking a note of the procedure with the view of succeeding him. Instructions for sending in lots are given on another page. Please read them carefully and try to adhere to them. If you can mark one of your lots as a gift to the Society it would be an addition to our funds and greatly appreciated.

When the Convention is held in Scotland the 'bus tour is an event to which many look forward. With a week-end at their disposal the Committee revive the plan of the Glasgow Convention and devote Sunday to sight-seeing. This time we shall visit Perthshire. The present intention is to go via the Sma' Glen to Pitlochry for lunch and to return by Loch Tay, Loch Earn and Loch Lubnaig. The programme for the week-end is filling up, but it is possible that on one afternoon there will be a chance for some of the party to visit Aberfoyle and the Trossachs.

In my first message I asked for more sheets for the Packets. I am glad to learn from John Hannah that he has had a number of new contributors. He is still far from satisfied. I am sure that there are more members who have stamps to dispose of. Good material reasonably priced will always sell.

News from the Groups does not often come my way. I hope that more reaches the Editor. I do hear that Aberdeen Group flourishes exceedingly. Edinburgh has had three meetings, with a fourth to come before these lines appear in print. Glasgow will not admit that it is defunct, but from all I can learn the process of artificial respiration is a protracted one. The most interesting news in this department is a proposal by J. G. Momy and Stan Lum to form an R.C.A.F. Study Group. A first meeting is being arranged in March. I wish its sponsors every success in their efforts.

The Study Groups appear also to work in silence. Correspondence provided a report of solid progress from the Pre Cancel Group. It appears to be approaching the stage when its conclusions can be put in permanent form. The Postal History Group has changed hands. Frank Staff asked to be relieved and its new leader is Robert G. Woodall, Forest Cottage, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset, to whom interested members should apply.

In conclusion do not forget the Convention at Stirling, 27th September to 1st October. I look forward to meeting all the old faces and many new ones there.

J. J. B.

CONVENTION AUCTION

All auction lots or gifts should be sent to D. GARDNER, 20 Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie, Lanarkshire, to reach him not earlier than 1st June and not later than 31st July. Lots arriving at a later date cannot be guaranteed inclu-

sion in the sale. They will only be acknowledged if a stamped addressed envelope or postcard is enclosed.

Material for sale should be British North American. A limited amount, not more than five per cent., of other countries may be included, but in previous auctions such material has never been very popular.

All stamps should be properly mounted unless the lot consists of bulk material in boxes or Stock Books. If possible, each lot should be enclosed in a suitable auction folder bearing on the face a pencilled number and a brief description suitable for the catalogue. If each contributor would bear these directions in mind and send with his lots a list showing opposite these numbers his valuation and any reserve price he may wish to put on particular lots, much time and trouble would be saved. Please be moderate in stating reserves. High reserves mean unsold lots.

Remember also that it is needless to send defective stamps or junk of any description. Such lots take up space in the catalogue, increase expense, and in all probability do not sell. Remember also that your lots may have to be sent out for viewing, and try to avoid bundles of unusual or awkward shape.

The conduct of the auction is sufficiently onerous if everything goes smoothly. Please try to co-operate and make this one the best ever.

D. G.

CONVENTION BOOKINGS

Bookings should be made as soon as possible. Arrangements have been made with the Golden Lion Hotel, Stirling, to reserve a limited number of rooms until 31st July. The charge will be 42/- per person per day, all inclusive. Rooms with private bathroom are charged extra.

Reservations should be sent now to Mr. Edward McGuigan, 26 Morley Crescent, Borestone, St. Ninians, Stirling.



The Hotel Ballroom

NEWFOUNDLAND CORNER

J. G. Momy writes asking about a copy of the first 5c seal in blue, but perforated 14. Actually most of these are forgeries. There are several forgeries of the 5c stamp. Most of them are very poor and would not deceive anyone who has seen the genuine stamp, but one nicely lithographed counterfeit is quite dangerous. It appears in brown, black and blue, on medium white wove paper, perforated 14. The most important difference from the original is the complete absence of the outer frame-line along the bottom of the stamp. The icebergs are faint, and the separate berg under "A" is invisible. The mouth of the seal is barely distinguishable. There is one distinct claw on the left foot, with indication of a second, and the outer claw on the right foot is not clearly defined. There are other small differences.

There is, however, a blue perforated stamp which is printed from the original plate. Earee mentions it, perf 14, and presumes it is a reprint. I have seen three copies of this stamp. It is on paper similar to the issued black and blue stamp, but is in a deeper shade of blue than the rouletted stamp. All three copies are apparently used. My own copy has a completely characterless smudge, but the other two seem to be genuinely used. An interesting point is that while the other two copies are perf 14, my own is perf 12, similar to the brown and black stamps.

The status of this stamp and how it comes to be postmarked are matters for conjecture. It is undoubtedly from the original plate, and its colour shows definitely that it is not from the rouletted printing. The paper is different from the proofs which I have seen, and the list of Newfoundland proofs recently published in the "Essay-Proof Journal" does not include a finished proof in this colour.

T. R. Hutton comes forward with evidence concerning the 2c on 30c surcharge of 1946. This surcharge was in panes of 50 (5 x 10), and has two settings. In one, the "O" of "TWO" is over the "TS" of "CENTS" throughout, while in the other the "O" is over the "T" in the first three vertical rows, and over the "TS" in the fourth and fifth. A contemporary record in "B.N.A. Topics" states that the first printing of the surcharged stamps was issued on 21 March 1946. By mid-afternoon stocks were cleared at St. John's and sales stopped. The first setting had been defaced on completion of the printing, so a new setting was made and a further supply of stamps was surcharged. Mr. Hutton shows me a cover with two of the surcharged stamps dated St. John's 9 a.m. 21 March 1946. Both stamps have the "O" over the "T." If the second setting was not prepared until the afternoon, it seems that the first printing must have been from the setting with the "O" over the "T" in



the first three vertical rows.

Mr Hutton also sent for my inspection a central bottom block of the 2c stamp of 1928, S.G.165, with a good example of the "lathe-work" in the bottom margin, the top edge of this being 12.6 m.m. from the bottom frame-line of the stamp. This narrow ornamental strip was first recorded in July 1952 in "B.N.A. Topics" on the 2c stamp, and later on the 3c. I also have it on the 1c, 10c and 15c, and it may well occur on other values of this set. A curious point is that it is not always present, even on the values where it is known to occur. I am not convinced that it was engraved on the plates, and I should be grateful if anyone having any stamps of this 1928 issue showing the ornamentation would please let me know, including the distance of the strip from the bottom of the stamp design.

This Newfoundland page has, by the courtesy of the Editor, appeared in "Maple Leaves" for the past year. Many of our members, according to the Year

Book, collect the stamps of Newfoundland, and amongst them there must be a lot of informative material. I have so far received letters on matters concerning this column from only four members, two of them in U.S.A. I wish to appeal for help. If you have any information bearing on points raised, or any item of interest for inclusion, please send it to me.

SQUARED CIRCLE POSTMARKS

Various readers are contributing additional information as to dates and as to periods of use. To save all these appearing in a disjointed series of letters and other items, it has been agreed that they shall all be forwarded to Dr. Lorna Cooke, whose address is Flat 10A, Acton House, Horn Lane, London, W.3, and who will collate all this information, after which it will be published from time to time in these pages. Members having information on this subject are invited to communicate with Dr. Cooke direct.

PRIME MINISTERS OF CANADA

Since Confederation in 1867 there have been twelve Prime Ministers of which the portraits of ten have appeared on Canadian stamps. When the remaining two appear, the Hon. Mr. Arthur Meighen (1920-21) and the present Hon. Mr. Louis St. Laurent—or even now—surely a golden opportunity is offered for some members seeking an original subject for a Display or for a Competition to delve a bit into Canadian history and submit these stamps with a write-up to each.

We spend enough time on "perfs," "coils," "Shades," "Errors" and "What-Have-You" that surely we owe to the country we collect to study a bit of its history, despite the fact that "the stamp is the THING."

Canada is governed by a democratic parliamentary system. The ten provinces are united under a Federal Government, which controls matters concerning the country as a whole. After an election the party with a majority in the House of Commons forms the Government. The Leader of the party that has most elected members normally becomes Prime Minister and chooses a Cabinet in the House from among his supporters.

Following is the Chronological List of Canadian Prime Ministers which have appeared on stamps, accompanied by the dates of their issues:—

		<i>Date of Issue of stamp</i>
1. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD	(1867-1873) and (1878-1891)	June 29, 1927
2. HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE	(1873-1878)	Nov. 3, 1952
3. HON. JOHN C. ABBOTT	(1891-92)	Nov. 3, 1952
4. SIR JOHN THOMPSON	(1892-1894)	Nov. 1, 1954
5. SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL	1894-1896)	Nov. 1, 1954
6. SIR CHARLES TUPPER	(May-July, 1896)	Nov. 8, 1955
7. SIR WILFRED LAURIER	(1896-1911)	June 29, 1927
8. SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN	(1911-1917 & 1917-1920)	June 25, 1951
9. (Yet to be issued) (Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen)	(20-'21)	
10. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING	(1921-'26, 1926-'30 and '35-'48)	June 25, 1951
11. RT. HON. R. B. BENNETT,	(1930-1935)	Nov. 8, 1955
12. (Yet to be issued—present P.M. Rt. Hon. L. St. Laurent).		

27th January, 1956.

BELINDA THE "DELVER!"

PATRIOTIC COVERS

By ROBERT WOODALL (496)



(The cover reported by Mr. P. Marsden)

In Maple Leaves in November, 1952, there is a report by Philip Marsden regarding the cover illustrated above. In April, 1953, R. E. C. Thomas reported another, now one has come into my hands, and it may be worth adding to the record with one or two comments. My cover is identical with the one reported in "BNA Topics" in April, 1952, by H. A. McMaster.

The five covers so far known are as follows:—The two originally reported in "BNA Topics" by H. A. McMaster and J. Harry Westren, and the three over here—Philip Marsden's, R. E. C. Thomas's, and now mine.

The flag designs vary considerably, but there seems to be only two main types of frame; in one case there is a V (Crown) R over the central portrait and "Our Royal Family" below; in the second type "Our Royal Family" is above the stamps, and a name below each portrait. This latter type appears in two forms, one during the reign of Queen Victoria and the other after the accession of King Edward VII.

The order of appearance seems to be thus:—

1. J. H. Westren's used cover, V (Crown) R above central portrait of the Queen, "Our Royal Family" below, the flag on the left is the White Ensign, dated 29th August, 1899.
2. H. A. McMaster's used cover, very

similar to No. 1, dated 15th December, 1899.

3. Robert Woodall's unused copy, very similar to Nos. 1 and 2.
4. R. E. C. Thomas's unused cover. This has the second type frame with "Our Royal Family" above and individual titles below each stamp, *i.e.*, Duke of York, Prince of Wales, Our Queen, Princess of Wales, and Prince Edward.
5. Philip Marsden's cover, used 19th December, 1902, with the second type frame, but the individual portraits are now Princess of Wales, King Edward VII, Prince Edward, Queen Alexandra, and Prince of Wales.

Were these patriotic covers connected with the Boer War? The date of the first, 29th August, 1899, was six weeks before the actual outbreak, and the last cover, dated 19th December, 1902, was seven months after the signing of the Peace Treaty. Also, why does the Stars and Stripes appear with the Red Ensign on R. E. C. Thomas's undated envelope, which was during the reign of Queen Victoria?

Perhaps there is no relation between the covers and the Boer War and they are just an expression of loyalty to the Royal Family. A Newfoundland history student might be able to throw some light on this point. Whatever their origin, these envelopes are really very attractive, and it will be interesting to hear of any others which may exist.

THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT—BOER WAR

By FRANK W. STAFF (693)



One of the many interesting sidelines of Canadian Postal History is that concerning the Canadian Contingent in the Boer War. On October 29th, 1899, the first Canadian military contingent left for South Africa, to be followed by three other sailings on January 20, January 27 and February 21, 1900. On March 17 the famous regiment known as "Strathcona's Horse" sailed, bringing the total up to about 2,500 men. Previous to these sailings, several hundred Canadians were recruited in Great

Britain and went to South Africa from England, raising the total to 3,900 by April, 1900.

For the postal history collector, there exists a series of patriotic envelopes and postcards published by J. C. Wilson & Co., of Montreal, and a number of isolated examples published privately. All are scarce. Apart from these, the Y.M.C.A. the "Daughters of the Empire," and other benevolent organisations issued their own envelopes printed with patriotic motives.

The Canadian Contingent has its own cachet, an oval rubber handstamp, which is found stamped on soldiers' letters, and appears to have been in use from about May, 1900, usually struck in red or purple ink. All such covers are desirable and scarce, particularly an issue having a maple leaf printed on the flap in brown with the inscription "Canadian Contingent, 1899-1900."

(Reference: "Philately of the Anglo-Boer War" by Stephen G. Rich).

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT NEWS AND INFORMATION

The new design postage stamps will be both printed from two plates, Nos. 1 & 2.

General

The current issue H.M. Queen Elizabeth II, 1954 design portrait stamp, is available in the stock of the Philatelic Section printed from the undermentioned plate numbers:

1c	Plates 1-3
2c	" 3-5
3c	" 1-2
4c	" 3-5 & 6
5c	" 6-10
6c	" 1-2

From Press cuttings we have received, the new Wildlife designs do not appear to be meeting with universal appraisal in Canada.

The Montreal Star states: "The Rocky Mountain Goat, a noble creature described in children's books as a sober, family-loving animal, is to be honoured in a new five-cent stamp.

"The specimen chosen for the engraving is dour enough to drive strong men to broken sobs and the goats of the world to drink.

"It has the ears of a donkey, the nostrils of a cow, and the eyes of a wall-eyed sleepwalker" said William Hamilton, the Opposition's chief Post Office critic.

"At the same time, a new four-cent stamp will be issued showing seven caribou toeing the mark like the thin red line of British regulars.

"A drunkard's nightmare" said Hamilton about the caribou stamp."

The Gazette unfurls the headline "Diabetic Goat illustrates New Wildlife Series Stamp".



4c and 5c Wildlife Commemorative Issues

On Thursday, the 12th April, the above-mentioned new design stamps will be available for purchase by the public in Post Offices throughout Canada. A 4c purple stamp will illustrate a herd of Caribou and a 5c blue stamp will illustrate the head of a Mountain Goat.

These two new designs of postage stamps are being issued to call attention to Canada's National Wildlife Week, April 8th to the 14th. By issuing these stamps the Post Office Department wishes to emphasize to all the importance of securing and restoring the wildlife resources of Canada, not only for their considerable economic value but also because they are a constant source of pleasure to thousands in every walk of life.

The stamps will be small size and will be distributed in panes of 100 each. They will not be overprinted with the letter "G" for use by Government Departments.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

FROM "THE GLOBE" FILES

Saturday, October 13, 1849.

The Quebec Mail—From an article in Frazer's Magazine London.

When I speak of the Quebec Mail, you mustn't run away with the idea of a handsome, well-hung coach, with four spanking bays, and a man on the box with ever so many capes on his coat, and a guard behind with a straight-brimmed hat, and a talent for blowing the bugle. Imagine rather a small sedan chair, with back painted red and the Royal arms depicted thereon, drawn by two horses, tandem, in a very different harness, and driven by a Canadian in a hooded grey coat, bound at the waist with a red sash. The vehicle is intended to hold four passengers, who sit two and two all facing the horses; the driver standing on a footboard in front.

Though both Jenkins and myself are

anything but corpulent, we found considerable difficulty in wedging ourselves into the back seat, and having done so, could not move hand or foot except by mutual consent. The reason for making these sleighs so narrow and for driving them tandem is that if wider they could not pass one another on the track, and should you leave this beaten track in the middle of the road, your horse goes into the snow nearly up to his back. I have travelled many a doleful journey as regards weather, roads and accommodation, but never one in which the three combined in such a determined manner to create the extreme of discomfort. So we travelled on, in a dozing state, quite unable to wake up, but having a dreamy perception that we were being snowed, frozen, thumped and shaken, till we stopped to breakfast on the other side of the Ottawa.—*Toronto Globe and Mail.*

THE LARGE CENTS FIFTEEN CENTS VALUE

Our readers will remember that, about a year ago, the Society received from Mr. H. Graham Bertram a file of notes which he had either prepared or extracted as the case may be from different writings on the above stamp. We recently found in our papers a letter from Mr. Bertram which had been overlooked at the time. Extracts from it may be of interest to our readers:

"Gerald Firth's analysis of the situation is quite interesting, but bear in mind that it is his personal way of collecting and is not handed out as being the last word by any means.

You will notice he mentions a green 15c Large Queen and that is a printing which has not been accurately localised. Some occurred in the 1881-1888 printings, but most of them are dated 1893-4-5.

To make the situation interesting, both Dr. Clare Jephcott and Fred Jarrett looked over the collection when in my possession and suggested that there are stamps printed in 1874-5-6 with 12 x 12 perforations as well as the 11½ x 12.

The 15c Large Queen is an interesting stamp, and you will notice a recent article by Canham, who has a 15c watermark, perforated 11½ x 12 and a rather rare greyish shade.

I am inclined to think the inks used at that time were not to be considered fixed.

The articles on papers by Pack and Studd are really worth analysing, even though they are a bit elaborate. I feel

reading these notes."

Members of the Society are reminded that this file is in the possession of our Librarian, Graham George, and can be borrowed on application to him. It is well worth perusing. This letter containing the above remarks has been added to the file.

F. T.

GROUP NEWS

For their January meeting the Aberdeen Group had the pleasure of exhibitions of Canadian stamps, etc., by Mrs. P. Orkin and Mr. A. F. L. Macgregor and a selection of his Newfoundland collection by Mr. James Shand.

Mrs. Orkin displayed early issues with many interesting cancellations in addition to a full set of the Jubilee issue and also an unusual selection of Canadian Stationery stamps.

Mr. Macgregor showed the later Canadian issues with a number of first day covers and other desirable rarities, also photos taken by himself of the Niagra Falls, etc.

Mr. Shand's display of superb early Newfoundland stamps were much admired, the stamps of this colony have not been displayed to the group for three or four years.

The exhibitors were heartily thanked on the call of Mr. John Anderson, M.B.E.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF CANADA

PLATE VARIETIES OF THE PENCE ISSUES, ETC.

By FRED AITCHISON

(Reprinted from "The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain" of 20th April, 1913)

The Postage Stamps of Canada seem to increase in popularity, and the ever-increasing demand for them is clearly reflected in the continued rise in prices given in the standard Catalogues. The study of the early stamps of this country has resulted in several interesting discoveries, including some plate varieties of the Pence issues.

PENCE ISSUES

Mr. Clifton A. Howes, in his published book on "Canada," which no serious collector of this country can do without, shows that the first consignment of the 6d and 12d contained "Wove" as well as "Laid" paper, and further confirmation regarding the 6d on "Wove" paper delivered in 1851 is given by Messrs. P. L. Pemberton & Co., who recently advertised that value on "Wove" paper on entire, dated 3rd and 5th November, 1851; this was nearly five years before the second consignment was made by the printers to the Canadian Government; hitherto the issue of the "6d" on wove paper had been generally accepted as coming later and is catalogued 1852-57.

3D

One Plate variety of the 3d has been known for some years, and on "laid" or "wide ribbed" paper has been looked upon as being among the rarities of the country, but I have found at least four further genuine plate varieties, well attested, as they exist in pairs along with the normal stamp, and mostly on various papers, viz.: laid, pelure, wove and ribbed; this covers the whole period of issue. They are undoubtedly caused by the transfer roller being shifted on the plate, generally termed a "re-entry" or "shifted transfer" and not a "double strike" on the paper in the actual process in printing. Perhaps a description of these varieties may be given; they are numbered for the sake of convenience.

No. 1 is the known variety, the transfer roll on first impression being set too low, and the following are the leading characteristics:—

- (a) The figures 3 doubled in the four corners.
- (b) Line through ee pen of three pence.
- (c) Line under three pence.
- (d) Extra pearls on each side of Crown.

No. 2 is similar to No. 1, but the transfer roller is also more to the right.

- (a) The figures 3 in each corner again affected.
- (b) Extra lines in white space below three pence more defined.
- (c) Outer frame line shown doubled at right top corner.
- (d) Lines in space above Crown.
- (e) Line under ada of Canada terminates more to the right than in variety 1.

No. 3 The Transfer roller has been too much to the right.

- (a) Note figures 3 especially at right, the 3 at top right corner is carried between the frame lines.
- (b) Extra line at right of postage.
- (c) Left inner side line clearly doubled.
- (d) Postage, etc.

No. 4. The transfer roller has again been set too much to the right.

- (a) Threepence and postage affected, also figures 3.

- (b) Curve in front of the final a of Canada carried to the fine arc line at left side of crown.
 - (c) Fine curved line between Canada and the crown taken to the first pearl in crown on left side.
 - (d) Pearls at right side of crown doubled.
- No. 5. The transfer roller this time has been set too much to the left.
- (a) Inner horizontal line connected with the outer frame line at lower left corner.
 - (b) Figures 3 in each corner.
 - (c) V.R., also threepence, affected.
 - (d) Pearls on left side of crown doubled.
 - (e) Frame line at left top corner carried outside of frame.

There are several other doubled impressions on each variety, and all should appear on the 3d perforated.

Before leaving the 3d value, it may be noted that it also comes on a very thick paper, and I have found it as scarce as its contemporary, the 6d, on thick paper.

12D

On looking through some 12d "overprinted specimen," a curious variety was noted, showing a distinct double impression. It certainly had every appearance of another case of "re-entry," but owing to the extreme rarity of the stamp, I was doubtful of ever being able to confirm its genuineness. However, on closely examining the "Plates" given with Mr. Howe's book, an exactly similar stamp was found, and fortunately in a pair along with the normal variety. It may therefore be considered quite genuine. The photograph given in Mr. Howes' book is of a pair in the collection of Mr. Geo. H. Worthington, of Cleveland, Ohio.

The chief characteristics may be noted:—

- (a) First impression is drooping to the right, showing the leafy scroll between lower frame lines.
- (b) Left lower 12, right lower 2 of 12, serif of "1" top right corner are affected.
- (c) Extra outer and inner frame lines in top right corner.
- (d) Frame lines connected at left lower corner.

10D

There is at least one fully authenticated plate variety of this value, and possibly one, if not two, more.

In a block of four—overprinted specimen—the right lower stamp shows a distinct double impression, and the writer has seen another block of four—"proof" printed in orange—showing the same variety. Mr. Howes catalogues a probable "re-entry" in his book, but whether this is the same stamp or not I am unable to say; it would be necessary to examine the stamps together.

I have also two stamps of this value, on pelure and the ordinary wove paper, showing another variety; both stamps show no signs of careless printing and are in every way identical. Although not seen in a pair, its genuineness can scarcely be doubted.

Variety (1) shows the "doubled" impression slightly raised and slightly to the left.

- (a) Canada—Postage Tenpence are affected also.
 - (b) 8d Stg. at right and left.
 - (c) 10 cy at right.
 - (d) extra outer frame line at top.
- No. (2) The transfer roller has evidently been set slightly to the left.
- (a) outer white oval ring wide at right—narrow at left,
inner white oval ring wide at left—narrow at right.

- (b) y of cy below ten quite disjointed.
- (c) left inner frame line doubled between frame lines.
- (d) lower serifs joining ANAD (Canada) obliterated by the oval circle.

The other pence issues, viz.: $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 6d and $7\frac{1}{2}$ have been examined, but so far show no signs of variation from the normal.

1859 ISSUE

It is generally accepted that the "dies" used for this issue were adapted from those of the Pence issues, but there are alterations which may be mentioned, some of which I have not previously noted.

The 1 cent seems to have been retouched; the lines have been strengthened round the lower part of the inner oval, giving it a smudgy appearance.

In the 2 cents the hair behind the Crown and in front of the chignon seems heavily retouched.

The 10 cents shows oblique lines covering the inner oval, and there are perpendicular lines over the right shoulder, both of which do not appear on the 6d.

The $7\frac{1}{2}$ d shows only crossed lines above the shoulders; in the $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents the re-touching is shown by perpendicular lines reaching as high as the ear over the left shoulder.

The 5 cents stamp has been left until the last, as it presents further difficulty. The 3d stamp shows three flaws which occur consistently on all stamps and on all variety of papers.

- (1) A break occurs on the top corner where the outer oval line joins the frame line immediately to the right of A in postage.
- (2) The single "arc" line in front of postage is broken.
- (3) There is a streak on every stamp—sometimes colourless—evidently a flaw in the original "die," coming from below the P in postage, cutting through the upper part of the perpendicular stroke of R, running through the shamrock and the back of the beaver.

None of these flaws occur in the 5 cents. The other portion connecting the "dies" of the 3d and 5 cents is identical.

After examining a number of the 5c, including many "proofs," it would appear as though the "streak" has been carefully retouched. The only other alternative would be the re-drawing of a new "die" altogether, but this seems out of the question owing to the almost impossible task of engraving an exact facsimile.

The plate variety of the 5 cents with the "extra line in outer oval on left" is well known and catalogued, but there seems another plate variety, and although it has not been seen in a pair, the writer has two single copies, the stamp is very clearly printed and the chief characteristics are:—

- (a) Figures 5 are affected.
- (b) Extra pearls on each side of Crown.
- (c) V.R. affected.
- (d) Extra lines shown slightly below the rose and shamrock.

The transfer roller has been lightly put on the plate on the first entry.

On the 17 cents, occasionally a "hair" line is seen on the right side of the stamp; if this has been used as a guide line, it has got out of position.

1868 ISSUE

It would appear as though a primary "die" was used for the whole series, and only with horizontal lines of shading, as shown in the 6 cents; the other values show oblique lines above the head or above and around the back of the head, the original shading was either defective or considered insufficient in the 1c, 2c, 3c and $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. The lines at the left side of the circle in the 6 cents show signs of being strengthened both on early and late shades. As this does not appear on all stamps it would suggest the addition was made on the "plate"

and not on the "die."

The paper for this series varies from very thin almost pelure to very thick, the latter being quite scarce. In the 15 cents a special printing in a distinct shade of violet black seems to have been made upon a very thick soft paper. The shade and thickness of paper is quite distinct from any of the other printings. Unfortunately the stamps I have are not dated. Perhaps some of my readers may be able to give the approximate date of issue.

SCARCE POSTMARKS

(1) The Postage Stamp of the 1st October, 1910, recorded a rare postmark, with a full explanation of its meaning. The obliteration was a small, thick-lined circle in which appeared the words "Way letter" in large type. Another type of the obliteration on entire is found, dated Windsor, Ont., May 7th, 1877. The usual duplicate mark is over a 5 cents stamp, but a single circle 20 m.m. diameter, containing "Way," is twice marked on the envelope. The same ink appears to have been used for both postmarks, so the "Way" obliteration has been evidently stamped on the letter at Windsor. The envelope is addressed to London. It would be interesting to know what other style, if any, of this undoubtedly scarce post mark exists.

(2) An entire showing a 3d stamp with the usual circular obliteration has on the envelope a "dater" showing two concentric circles, St. George U.C. is printed between the circles, the inner circle contains the date 15th April, 1854, written in ink. An enquiry addressed to the postal authorities elicited the reply "at that time a wooden head was used to stamp the letters and the date afterwards filled in with pen and ink." I have been unable to obtain any further particulars, but the style of the postmark suggests a "Temporary dater." Can any of my readers give any information?

(3) Another entire addressed to the District of Three Rivers bears a postmark in red "Steamboat letter Quebec" in circular form, and the date inside Sp. 2, 1854.

(4) An entire showing a shield surmounted by a crown, the shield contains "Legislative Assembly 11 May, 1864, Canada" in red, the letter is postmarked at Quebec. No postage stamp appears as the Legislative Assembly Stamp covered internal postage. The envelope is addressed to Gateshead, England, and surcharged 1/-. This should be a rare obliteration.

KING EDWARD VII ISSUE, 1903-1912

Paper Variations

By G. B. HARPER (253)

AUTHOR'S NOTE:

Observations made in this article are based on the examination of many thousand copies of the various values. The material was obtained from a number of different sources and examination conducted over a period of years. Whilst any results stated cannot therefore be claimed to be conclusive, the scope of the study is such as in the Author's opinion to represent a reasonably accurate review of paper variations that occurred during the period of the issue. Periods stated were obtained by reference to dated copies and measurements made by micrometer with a large stool.

INTRODUCTION

In common with other branches of philatelic study the examination of paper necessitates the introduction of explanatory terms which are peculiar to the hobby and which in general have no parallel in the particular trade, *i.e.* paper-making or printing. The terms "horizontal wove" and "vertical wove" used in this article are in some respects misnomers, but are of course terms of common usage. They refer to the imaginary pattern formed by the disposition of less opaque points in the paper resulting from the extra pressure at the crossings of wires making the mesh of the paper mould or dandy roll. See Figures 1 and 2.

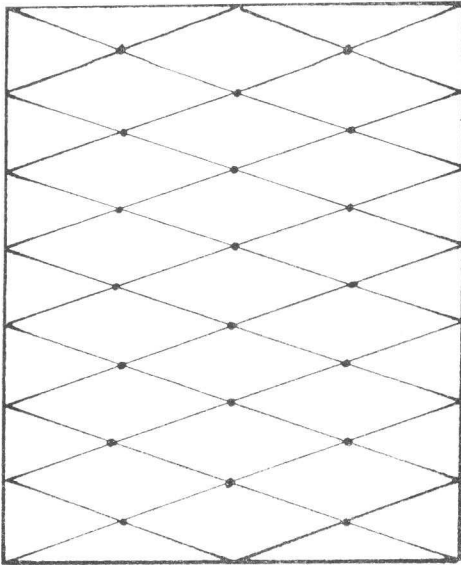


Fig. 1. HORIZONTAL WOVE

Similarly the differences described could in general be covered by the same basic paper specification, and whilst they can be reasonably segregated as variations in the paper used, they cannot be classified as varieties. Whether they constitute collectable differences depends on the individual's interest in the issue, and the object of this article is to draw attention to the variations which exist.

MAJOR VARIATIONS

The paper used can be split into two distinct groups:—

- (a) Medium wove with a coarse mesh and rough soft surface, a paper similar to that previously used for the "Numeral" issue.
- (b) Medium wove with a fine distinct mesh, the surface being much smoother and harder than (a).

The periods associated with the above groups are (a) 1903 to 1905, and (b) 1905 onwards. It will be recalled that in 1905 the practice of surface hardening the plates was introduced, and therefore it is logical to find a difference in the type of the paper used with the change in printing practice.

With the exception of 2 cent booklet panes and the 5 cent value, in all cases a paper with a vertical mesh was used.

MINOR VARIATIONS

The following minor variations occur in respect of the paper for the two groups, the percentages giving the approximate rate of variation.

GROUP (a)

- (i) Coarse mesh rough surface. Thickness 0.0035 inch (95%).
- (ii) Coarse mesh rough surface. Thickness 0.004 to 0.0045 inch (5%).

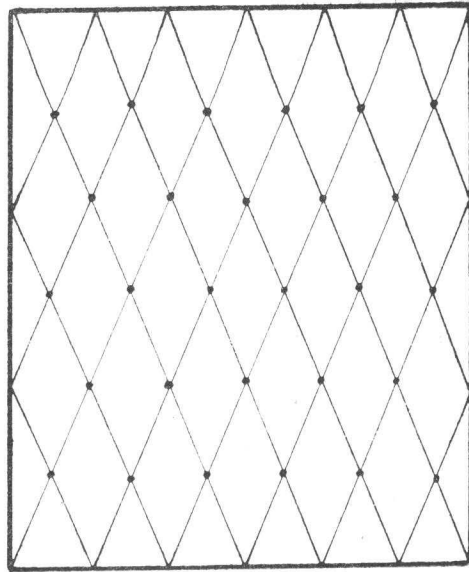


Fig. 2. VERTICAL WOVE

GROUP (b)

- (i) Fine distinct mesh, smooth surface. Thickness 0.003 inch (30%).
- (ii) Fine mesh, very smooth surface. 0.003 inch (10%).
- (iii) Fine distinct mesh, smooth surface. Thickness 0.0035 inch (30%).
- (iv) Fine distinct mesh, rough surface. Thickness 0.0035 inch (25%).
- (v) Fine mesh, rough surface. Thickness 0.0035 to 0.004 inch (5%).

Note: The difference between b(i), b(ii) and b(iii) are due to the "fillers" that were used. The differences in the surfaces of group (b) cannot be allocated to any particular period.

PAPER CLASSIFICATION BY VALUES

1 CENT

All vertical mesh from both groups. Paper sometimes toned.

2 CENT

With the exception of booklet panes, all vertical mesh from both groups. Paper sometimes toned. Booklet panes all horizontal mesh and all copies examined are from group (b) although based on the date of first issue some copies should be from group (a).

5 CENT

All paper toned blue horizontal and vertical mesh being found in equal proportions from both groups.

7 CENT

All vertical mesh from both groups.

10 CENT

All vertical mesh from both groups.

20 CENT

All vertical mesh mainly from group (b).

50 CENT

All vertical mesh only from group (b). No paper from group (a).

THE QUEBEC ISSUE

By JOHN ANDERSON (7)

With reference to the contributions regarding this issue by Messrs Shipton, Whitley, and our Editor and President in *Maple Leaves*, Vol. IV, I would report a minor re-entry in the ½c which does not appear to have been previously reported. It consists of a line in the top arm of the E of CENT. Position unknown. I have also a 20c which shows a retouch at the top of the right frame line. Another shows retouching at the centre of the left frame line, and also the already reported vertical "hair line" from the Y of TWENTY to the yard of the main top mast sail.

REVIEW

Most of the publications which come our way are specifically concerned with B.N.A. philately, but one arrived the other day which was so unusual that, although it has little of a B.N.A. angle, we feel our readers ought to know of it.

In *Radio-Philatelia** Herbert Rosen introduces a thematic study of Radio and Telecommunications on stamps, and tells how, as a boy of 16, he was asked to introduce stamp lectures to broadcasting, and that which had started as a sideline became his profession.

The handsomely produced booklet is a production of the greatest interest, and of a wonderful standard, lavishly illustrated, and gives a catalogue reference for each stamp mentioned or shown. To overcome the reference difficulty for users of other than Scott catalogues, Gibbons, Yvert and Michel numbers are also given. The collection on which the production is based received the Alma Cramer award at "TOPEX" 1954.

* *Radio-Philatelia*, by Herbert Rosen, published by Audiomaster Corp., 17 East 45th Street, New York 17. Price \$2.00.

ROBSON LOWE'S REVIEW

1954 - 1955

Once again this annual publication is before us, and a very interesting one it is too.

The realisations for 98 auctions for this season under review amount to £181,899, a very healthy state of affairs.

One notices a remark in the section dealing with future publications which states that Vol. 5 of *The Encyclopaedia of Empire Postage Stamps* will include British North America. "We have waited some time for this; can we hope that the publication date is not too far distant?"

The coloured frontispiece of some rarities of St. Vincent is an added attraction to this attractive brochure which gives an

insight into the terrific activity of the House of Lowe.

When writing for a copy don't forget that 2/- . . . It's well worth it.

AT THE AUCTIONS

One or two interesting pieces are coming under the hammer at H. R. Harmer's auction sale on Monday, April 9th. As well as some very interesting general material in both Canada and Newfoundland, there are two superb copies of the 1855 10d bright blue and Prussian blue respectively, also an unused copy of the 1857 7½d deep yellow green.

Though far from the reach of the average collector they are, as illustrated in the catalogue, a joy to behold.

At the Bournemouth sale of Robson Lowe's on April 7th there is a fine selection of Canadian items.

RECENT REALISATIONS — 12 pt	
ROBSON LOWE, LTD. — 10 pt Caps Blc	
CANADA: 1859-1952, the mint and used collection	£50
CANADA: 1897 Jubilee ½c to \$2, one of each value mint or unused	£18
CANADA: 1898 6c brown, a fine mint block, (5 x 10)	£20
NEWFOUNDLAND: 1857 type reprinted die proofs	£4
H. R. HARMER, LTD — 10 pt Blk	
CANADA: 1851 6d slate-violet, light blue target cancellation and very fine	£40
CANADA: 1868 Thin paper 1c red-brown part o.g. and very fine	£9
CANADA: A collection of large cents types	£20

It is hoped in a future issue to give members the trend of the market in Canada.

NEWS LETTERS

Members will not need to be reminded of the excellent and informative publications from Norman Todd and C. N. Richardson.

One recently taking the field is "The Beaver" which has already received mention in our columns. The current number offers a good selection of Admiral types, but it is the introduction which catches one's eye, an explanation of the C.P.S. of G.B. what it is, its amenities, etc. Many thanks, Mr. Strong, we much appreciate your effort and hope that your publicity will bear fruit in the way of new members.

Norman Todd's latest is now to hand, containing an interesting article on "Coil Varieties" as well as the usual offers.

These publications are a *must* for Canadian collectors, why not drop a line to the people concerned for specimen copies?

THE CANADIAN MAP STAMP OF 1898

By F. TOMLINSON

PART XI

BLACK AND RED PRINTINGS—PLATE 5

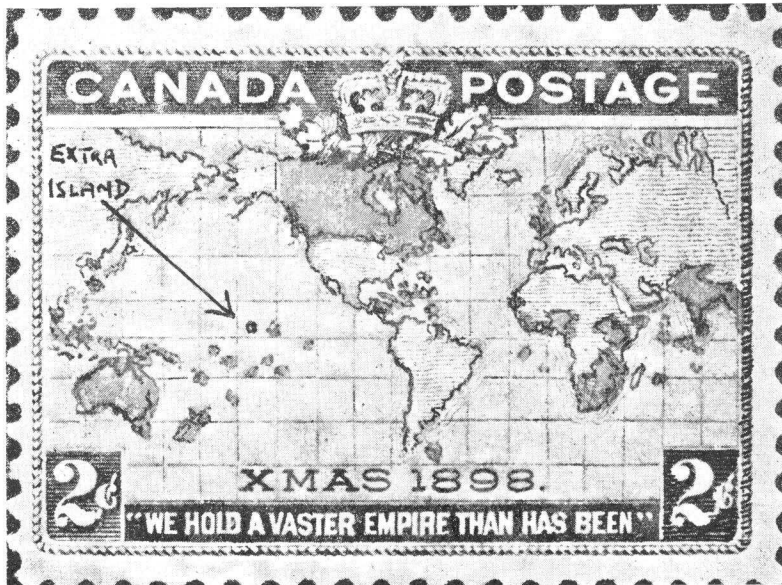
I still have not been able to find identifiable portions of certain parts of this plate, and the actual location of some particular items is still therefore impossible. Mint blocks and pieces are remarkably scarce, over the huge amount of material which I have been able to examine, much through the courtesy of a great number of our members, the plate 5 mint pieces are still less than can be counted on the fingers of one's two hands.

Used copies are not scarce, there appear to be as many as there are from any other plate. To the extent therefore that the mint items have not appeared, I have to draw conclusions from the used.

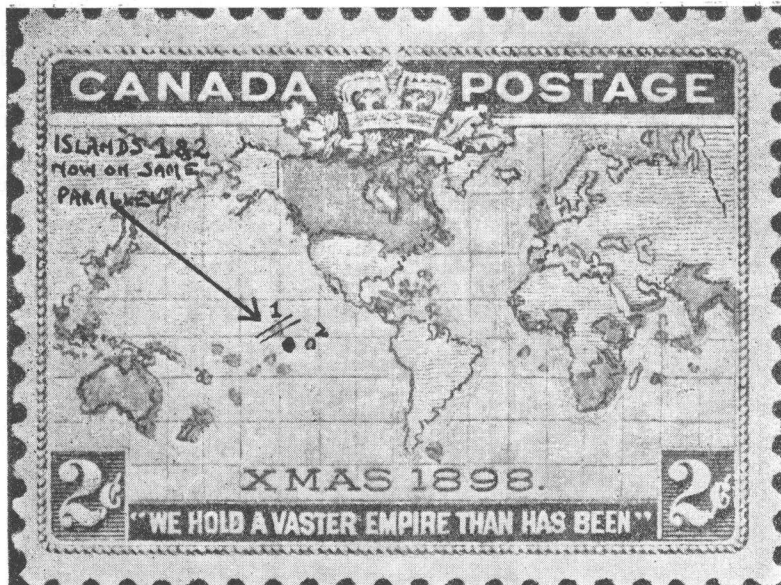
There is no doubt that the plate was laid down carelessly, or in a great hurry, for there is much more inferior workmanship than on the others. In fact there is a degree of either minor re-entering, or of strained impressions, so that blurring causes the separate lines of black all to merge together in one part or another of the design. These stamps are so similar as to be incapable of separate identification without going to really absurd lengths.

In the top half of the plate, something like 20 out of the 50 images are like this, and I have called them, rightly or wrongly, typical plate 5 re-entries. I have worked out no satisfactory plan of allocation through which a single copy could readily be identified; I can pick out a few, but not very many, usually through some other feature.

Stamp No. 28, which has an extra island variety in the red printing which makes it not unlike stamp No. 46 on other plates, is one of the re-entries which can easily be picked out. I illustrate this, and to make the difference between No. 46 of the other three plates I show a sketch of that also. The plate 5 variety is actually an extra island, the variety on the other plates is an island shifted by damage. There is really nothing in common between them.



Stamp 28, Plate 5.



Stamp 46, Plates 1, 2 or 3.

The whole of the bottom row of this plate was retouched, similarly to the bottom row of Plates 2 & 3, but in the case of Plate 5 the retouch took the form of a single line added to re-inforce the cable at the base of the stamp. For the other two plates having this retouch, it took the form of two lines, although on some stamps printed after the plates had begun to wear one line only may be prominent. (I have seen stamps from plates so worn, or so badly printed, as to make these retouches exceedingly difficult to detect).

I have only been able to obtain pieces to locate four positions of the ten stamps in the bottom row. Six therefore are not yet certain, although I think I know three of these—certainly I know the order in which those three will come—but this part knowledge and part guesswork, is not certain enough to rely upon.

For the sake of recording the varieties therefore, I shall give letters to those stamps for which I cannot allocate places. There are, of course, only ten. Out of all the base retouches I have either found or examined—well over a thousand—all have fallen within the thirty expected varieties, ten from each of plates 2, 3 and 5, and there have been no extra ones. No inexplicable or bewildering items have come my way. Had there been any, the tens of thousands of stamps I have seen would surely have produced one.

In listing the retouches, bottom row, to Plate 5 I give only my own identification details as Mr. Lees-Jones' researches did not cover all the bottom row of this plate:—

**Base Cable Retouches (one line added) Plate 5
Identification Features**

Stamp No.	Means of identification.
A (believed 91)	This is a major re-entry. Heavy doubling in 'CANADA' and in and around left "2".
B (believed 92)	Typical plate 5 re-entry. All left side heavy. The retouch shows a short doubled line under "WE HOL".
C (believed 93)	Retouch shows a short doubled line under "AS B".
D	A horizontal guide line enters the base cable at the left.
E	No special features. The retouch clings to the base and turns the right corner. A double retouch to left cable near base turns into corner similar to 97.

- F (believed 96) Retouch extends slightly at right. Heavy spur under second inverted commas.
- 97 Left value tablet has doubled base—is obviously re-entered and all tablet is heavy.
- 98 Retouch starts at left with a right angle from a retouched cable twist, and there is also a small spur underneath at the beginning of the retouch.
- 99 Both value tablets have been re-entered slightly and show, faintly, to have doubled bases. Retouch shows a short doubled line (faint) under "E THAN HA".
- 100 Left value tablet is re-entered (not heavily) and has a doubled base. Retouch doubled under "HOLD" & "HA". Trace of tool mark in bottom margin under "W".

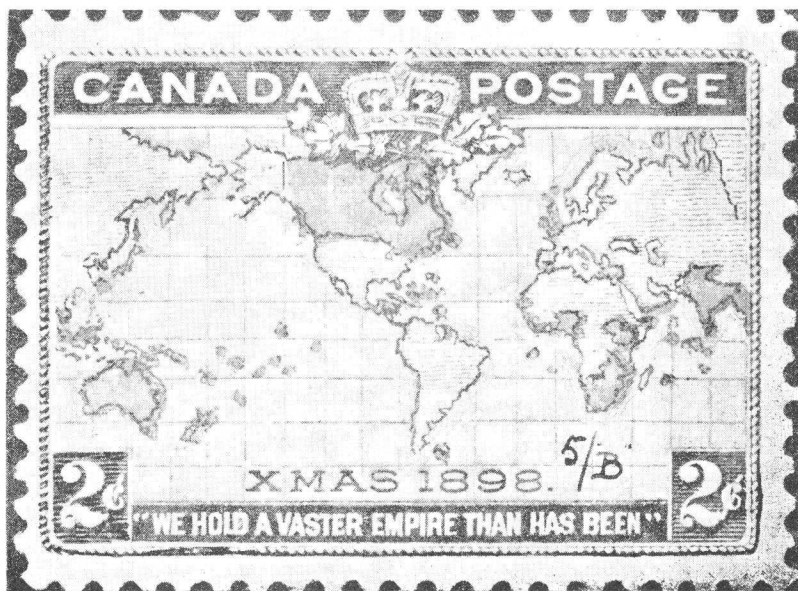
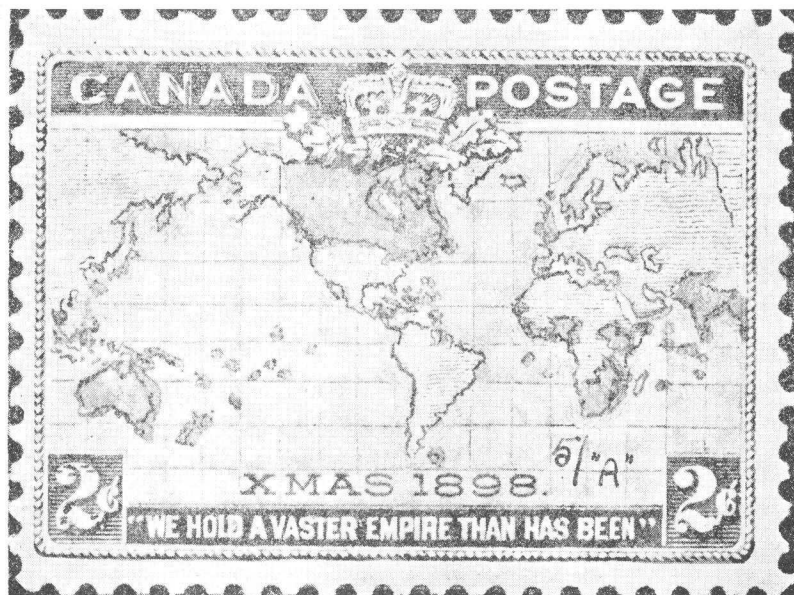




PLATE 5—The one line retouch to the base cable,

CLIPPINGS FROM B.N.A. MAGAZINES

Contributed by R. J. DUNCAN

27. EARLY POST OFFICE SEALS

By FRANK W. CAMPBELL



Ordinarily a seal and postmark were both ordered when a new office opened in the early days, as most orders called for one of each. A re-order for a new town-mark instrument seldom carried order for a new seal.

Seals were very necessary to make the mailbag safe on its travel by devious methods, as it possibly would be on a boat

for days, or in a stable overnight, or on a saddle bag while the carrier was eating.

The three styles illustrated are by no means all in style, but are just a broad grouping to show size and character of lettering.

These were probably made by stamping in the letters on a brass plate, much as the corner letters were stamped in the early English stamps on the steel plate, so that no two stamp positions had the same letter combinations.

Campbelltown, N.B., postoffice opened in 1837, later being spelled Campbellton. Its income was about medium for the period.

Grand Falls, N.B., also opened in 1837, and was the start of the long, lonely stage trip of the mails that went to Quebec, touching the St. Lawrence at River Du Loup (Wolf River in English).

New Liverpool in Levis county south of the St. Lawrence in Quebec, was a case of the seal being used for a townmark, as it was stamped in ink this time—a rather unusual happening, but it has been noted in a few other cases thus done. The office opened in 1852, and after 1875 was known as Etchemin.—Popular Stamps, Sept, 1948.

28. CANADA—1851-59

By WINTHROP S. BOGGS

Some Notes on the Proofs of the Provincial Issues

Recent study of the early issue of Canada, coupled with much new information hitherto unknown, has enabled us to get a clearer and more accurate idea as to the status of the various proof impressions of the Provincial Issues. All the proofs and stamps of the 1851-59 issues were produced by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, or the American Bank Note Co.⁽¹⁾ (after 1858).

The engraving of the first Canadian stamps began in March 1851, and die proofs of the completed dies were sent to the postal officials for approval. This was hardly more than a formality as the designs were those which had been requested by the Canadian Post Office.

The first plate to be made was the 3p. "Beaver," and a proof sheet from the plate was sent early in April, 1851. Proof sheets of the 6p. and 12p. were sent as soon as the plates were completed.

Early proofs from these plates show no

imprint, but proofs taken later (1858) will show the imprint of "Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New York." Only the 3p. and 6p. plates had the imprint added, the 12p. plate having been cancelled previously.

Early or contemporary plate proofs are in black and issued colors, on India paper, sometimes adhering to the original cardboard backing.

The new values of 1855-57, namely $\frac{1}{2}$ p., $7\frac{1}{2}$ p. and 10p., were also prepared according to instructions by the Canadian Postal Officials, and plate proofs of these, in black or issued colors, on India paper, sometimes still adhering to the cardboard, may be considered as contemporary proofs. In passing we may note that the 10p. plate never had an imprint, whereas the $\frac{1}{2}$ p. and $7\frac{1}{2}$ p. had the imprint as previously described.

Many of these proofs are well known overprinted "SPECIMEN," diagonally, horizontally or vertically. On the 3p., 6p. and 12p., this consisted of a setting of 100 subjects (10 x 10), while in the case of the

$\frac{1}{2}$ p., $7\frac{1}{2}$ p. and 10p., the setting was of sixty, applied twice. Needless to say, the overprint was typographed.

The succeeding issue of 1859 consists of the same designs suitably modified to accord with the decimal system of currency which that year became the only lawful system. This issue affords us an example of an instance when the original die was altered to make the new dies required.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ p. became 1c.
3p became 5c.
6p. became 10c.
10p. became 17c.

The available evidence seems to indicate that the $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. was from a new die and not altered from the $7\frac{1}{2}$ p.

Later, in 1864, the 1c die was again altered to make a die for the new 2c stamp.

Contemporary plate proofs on India paper of all these stamps are known in the issued colors, and all but the 2c yellow-orange. Various denominations also occur in other colors. As noted in the pence issues, a number of proofs occur overprinted "SPECIMEN." All are in a typographed setting of 100 subjects (10 x 10) . . . without "SPECIMEN" were made in 1864 or 1865 for:

1. Purposes of Record.
2. As samples of the A. B. N. Co.'s work.
3. To present to various Officials, etc.

THE "DIE PROOFS"

Die proofs of the $\frac{1}{2}$ p., 10p. and 12p., 1851-57, and the 10c 1859 are well known. Their status should be made clear so that students may correctly classify these impressions.

With the exception of a "progress die proof" of the 10p. we know of no contemporary die proof of any of these issues, although we do know that die proofs of certain of the pence values were submitted to the postal authorities.

All the so-called "die proofs" of the $\frac{1}{2}$ p. and 10p. values which we have examined have, in our opinion, come from the color sample sheet of 19 various stamps prepared about 1868 for the American Bank Note Company's salesmen.

Of the 1859 issue, die proofs of all values are known in dull gray blue, deep brown, and dull red on India paper. These were made about 1879 and are of the same ilk as the United States "Goodall" proofs. It seems that they should also exist in black and deep green, but we have not as yet seen them.⁽²⁾

A large die proof of the 17c made about 1875, in bright yellow green is also known.

THE "COMPOUND DIE"

A small die bearing the designs of two stamps was made about 1864.

The left hand impression is the 12p. 1851, while the right hand impression is of the 10c 1859.

Impressions from this die in various

colors on India paper and on thin crisp wove paper are known. When in pairs as described they can of course immediately be recognized for what they are. However, when cut apart, they are somewhat confusing to the uninitiated.

It is well to keep in mind: First, that no die proofs of the 10c were necessary or submitted to the postal officials. Secondly, this is obviously a secondary die made by rocking the transfer roll on the blank steel.

In the case of the 12p. all impressions from this die show a small scar across the top of "CE" of "PENCE." We believe these were added to the secondary die, to distinguish these impressions from the original die proofs.

The plate proofs do not show any trace of this marking.

However, the 12p. plate was cancelled in 1857, and since there was but one relief on the transfer roll this relief was used in making the secondary die. Furthermore, there are several other marks, which never occur on any but impressions from this secondary die.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion we can see from the brief remarks given that the Proofs of the early issues readily fall into three groups, viz:—

1. Contemporary Proofs:—Made before or during the currency of the stamps.
2. Post-Contemporary Proofs:—Made after the stamps became obsolete.
3. Impressions from color sample sheets.

Of these various groups we may make the following general rules:—

1. ALL 12p. plate proofs are Contemporary and do *not* show the scar across the top of "CE" of "PENCE."
2. ALL 12p. *die* proofs are post contemporary and show the lines across the top of "CE" of "PENCE" cut on the secondary die.
3. All $\frac{1}{2}$ p. and 10p. proofs on anything except *India Paper* are probably from the color sample sheets of 1868. These sheets also exist lithographed.
4. ALL PENCE proofs in shade of 15i/o deep yellow-orange are post-contemporary proofs.
5. ALL proofs overprinted "SPECIMEN" in large capitals, serified or sans serif, are contemporary plate proofs.

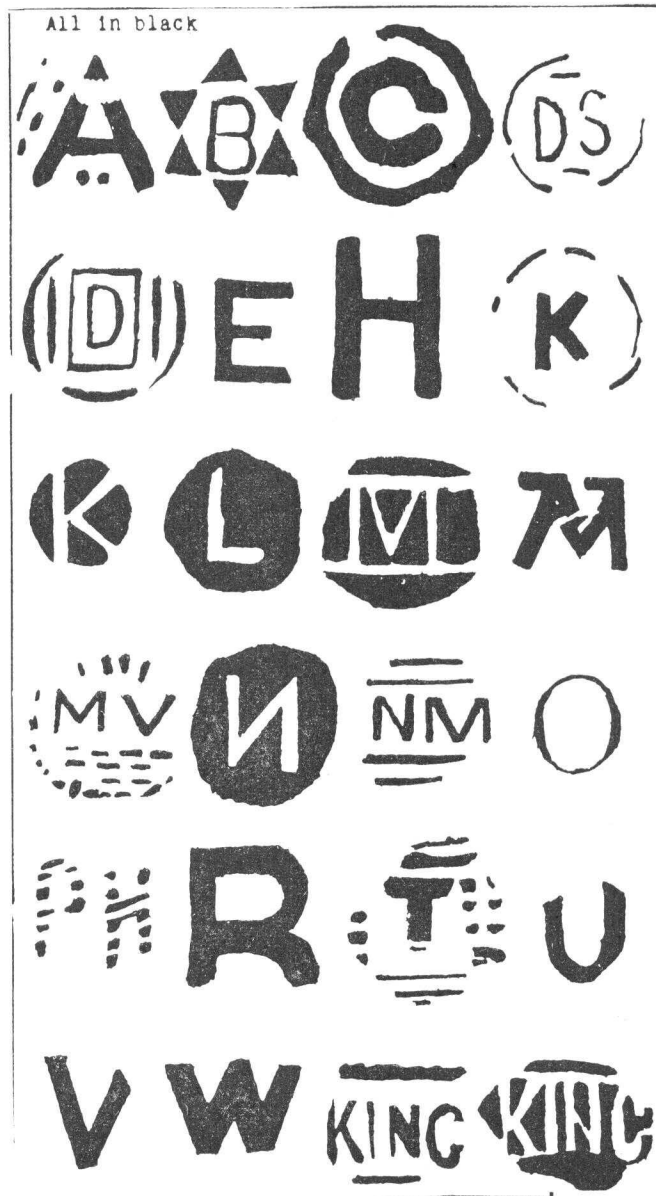
(1) The American Bank Note Co. was not, as has been sometimes asserted, the new name for R. W. H. & E.; but the name of a merger in 1858 of several leading bank note firms, of which R. W. H. & E. were one.

(2) "Goodall" proofs came to philatelists first (about 1885) from the collection of A. G. Goodall, formerly a salesman, and later president, of the American Bank Note Co., who had kept his salesman's proofs.

(Essay Proof Journal—January, 1945)

29. 3c SMALL CENTS CANCELLATIONS

Cancellations in the collections of Arthur E. Parker and P. L. D. Rankin; traced by them



(Postal Markings—December 20th, 1934)

FROM THE SECRETARY

Members are reminded that nominations for the Office-bearers and Committee Members are invited and, in order to be considered at the Annual General Meeting to be held during the Convention at Stirling (27th to 30th September, 1956), must be in the hands of the Secretary by 20th August, 1956.

Members are also reminded that nominations for the award of Fellowship of the Society should be in my hands by 23rd July, 1956. Forms may be had on request from me at any time.

It is nice to see one of our dealer friends, Mr. G. Strong, of St. Martins Court, W.C.2, giving room in his monthly Beaver News Letter to an appeal for new members. A big thank you is also due to our little band of members who keep coming along with a new member at regular intervals. It would be nice to see their number increased. Can you help?

H. J. H.

TREASURER'S REPORT for the year ended 30th September, 1955

The following statements show receipts and payments during the year ended 30th September, 1955, for the General and Life Membership Funds. Continuing the system adopted last year, the published accounts also include a complete statement covering the 1955 Convention, although some of the receipts and payments in this statement occurred after the financial year-end. This accounts for the difference between the balance shown in this statement and that shown in the Balance Sheet which follows it.

The General Fund shows that subscription income is still increasing slowly due to greater membership, and this trend seems likely to continue. The subscription arrears carried forward amounted to £33 10s 0d, of which £9 10s 0d has been collected subsequently, and it is expected that most of the balance will be collected during the current year. During 1954/55, eleven members were suspended for non-payment of dues and £16 10s 0d has been written off on this account.

During 1954/55 there were five issues of Maple Leaves; the previous year there were four issues; and in the current year there will be six issues. Average advertising income is £20 to £25 per issue. Consequently, income from this source has increased, and will increase further in the current year. Similarly, the cost of producing and distributing the magazine has risen, but the average cost of production per issue has fallen because of the slightly smaller size now adopted. All advertising arrears carried forward have been collected subsequently.

The sale of back numbers has been maintained at a high level, but sales of the Volume I re-print and Index are now decreasing, and will probably continue to fall. Total sales up to 30th September, 1955, have recovered 60% of the cost of the Volume I re-print and 65% of the cost of the Index.

During the year almost the whole of the accumulated surplus on the Exchange Packet account has been transferred to the General Fund. This large amount represents the fruits of many years of hard work on the part of successive packet secretaries. In future it is intended that annual transfers shall be made from the profits earned by the Exchange Packet, the Packet Secretary retaining such amount as is necessary to provide a working balance.

The Balance Sheet shows a very satisfactory financial position. Nevertheless, this represents little more than one year's expenditure, and it is most necessary to have adequate reserves when the steady growth of the Society may easily involve it in new commitments and an expansion of its activities.

Once again I must thank my fellow-officers for their help at all times during the past year, and all those members who send kind thoughts when writing to me.

J. P. MACASKIE

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN
Financial Statements, Year ended 30th September, 1955

(a) General Fund

Previous Year	RECEIPTS	Previous Year	PAYMENTS	£	s.	d.
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£
8	5	11	25	0	5	16
198	1	11	3	3	0	19
30	9	9	1	10	0	10
<hr/>						
236	17	7	4	13	0	4
<hr/>						
17	0	0	2	15	8	219
88	12	2	49	10	11	50
2	15	0	18	12	8	25
29	3	1	40	1	0	-
17	15	0	3	11	10	-
1	13	0	324	12	1	-
<hr/>						
156	18	3	6	8	11	7
-	-	-	11	7	3	14
-	-	-	15	7	0	16
1	0	1	33	3	2	39
-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	2
<hr/>						
1	0	1	-	-	-	25
394	15	11	-	-	-	15
15	1	1	-	-	-	1
<hr/>						
395	11	0	8	2	4	31
<hr/>						
£395	11	0	8	2	4	5
<hr/>						
£395	11	0	395	11	0	387
<hr/>						
£574	17	4	£395	11	0	187
<hr/>						
£574	17	4	£395	11	0	13
<hr/>						
£574	17	4	£395	11	0	11
<hr/>						
£574	17	4	£395	11	0	4

(b) Life Membership Fund

<i>RECEIPTS</i>		£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward at 1st October, 1954	...	56	12	0
Life Memberships granted during the year	...	15	15	0
Building Society Interest	...		15	0
		<u>£73</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>

<i>PAYMENTS</i>		£	s.	d.
Transfer to Subscription Account:—				
18 Life Members @ 4/- each	...	3	12	0
Balance carried forward at 30th September, 1955	...	69	10	0
		<u>£73</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>

**(c) Convention Fund
1955 Convention**

<i>RECEIPTS</i>		£	s.	d.
Souvenir Envelopes: Net Profit	...	1	18	1
Auction: Net Profit including Donations	...	59	18	2
		<u>£61</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>3</u>
Balance in hand after 1954 Convention	...	55	2	0
Surplus on 1955 Convention	...		9	9
		<u>£55</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>9</u>

<i>PAYMENTS</i>		£	s.	d.
Exhibition: Net Cost	...	9	15	0
Banquet: Net Cost	...	18	6	3
Gratuities	...	3	15	0
Hire of Hotel Rooms	...	18	10	0
Convention Badges	...	3	9	7
Postages, Stationery and Miscellaneous	...	7	10	8
		<u>61</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
Surplus, transferred to Convention Fund	...		9	9
		<u>£61</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>3</u>
Balance in hand after 1955 Convention	...	55	11	9
		<u>£55</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>9</u>

**BALANCE SHEET
as at 30th September, 1955**

<i>LIABILITIES</i>		£	s.	d.
General Fund	...	368	16	1
Life Membership Fund	...	69	10	0
Convention Fund	...	10	6	1
TOTAL SOCIETY FUNDS		<u>448</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>2</u>
Advance Payments received:				
Subscriptions	...	26	0	0
Advertising	...	13	10	
Sundry Creditor	...	1	5	
		<u>£475</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>

<i>ASSETS</i>		£	s.	d.
Midland Bank, Current A/c	...	139	0	0
Midland Bank, Deposit A/c	...	200	15	3
Halifax Building Society	...	65	15	0
In hands of Treasurer	...	18	0	0
In hands of Secretary	...	5	0	0
TOTAL CASH ASSETS	...	<u>428</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>3</u>
Sundry Debtors:				
Subscriptions	...	33	10	0
Advertising	...	13	7	2
		<u>£475</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>

F. WALKER,
D. R. GREENHALGH,
Auditors.

J. P. MACASKIE,
Hon. Treasurer.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**Imprint Dots on the Small Queens**

DEAR EDITOR,

I was particularly interested in the article under this heading in the February issue. In course of January I had an opportunity of examining the pane of the 6 cent chestnut which Stanley Godden displayed at Selsdon Park. Although I did not notice any dots above or below the imprints I did note some others which are deserving of record. Since reading the article I have

examined a number of imprints in my own collection and in that of Leo Baresch, and with the permission of these two members I now place the results on record. The dots noted are related only to Boggs' Types IV and V. In many blocks or singles where the centre portion of the imprint appeared and no dots were observed it appeared probable that the dots had been cut out by the perforation.

The dots observed were as follows:—
Type IV Imprint. A dot 3mm. below a

point between 'O' and 'T' of NOTE was seen as follows:—

- 1 cent right marginal imprint
(Baresch Collection)
- 2 cent bottom imprint
(Baresch Collection)
- 3 cent right marginal imprint
(own collection)

Type V. Imprint. A dot below 'a' of Bank was noted as follows:—

- $\frac{1}{2}$ cent bottom imprint $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm. below
(Baresch Collection)
- 10 cent left marginal imprint, 4.5mm. below
(Baresch Collection)
- 5 cent Registration label
right marginal imprint $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm. below
(own collection)
- left marginal imprint 4.5 mm. below
(own collection)

In the pane of the 6 cents I noticed certain dots much larger than the guide dots detailed above. They are located in line with the imprint which is Type V. and approximately 6 mm from the outermost ends. The distance varied slightly as between different imprints. These dots do not appear on the imprints on the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent and 10 cent mentioned above, nor on the right marginal imprint of the 5 cent Registration label, but I have noted one to the right of the bottom imprint of the 5 cent Small Queen.

Two additional pieces of information were noted from the pane. A guide dot appears in the right margin opposite the centre of each stamp in the last vertical row, 3.75 mm. from the design and the printed line between the panes to guide the guillotine in dividing the sheets is 15 mm. from the edge of the design.

I trust that many other members will add their mite of information towards a solution of this little problem.

Yours sincerely,
J. J. BONAR (341)

Postmarks

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

With reference to my letter, Vol. 5, page 252, I have pleasure in reporting that Sqn. Ldr. Grey has very kindly identified

the large double ring postmark, (d) in my letter, as PORT AU PORT, Newfoundland.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN ANDERSON (7).

Information Wanted

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

Can any of your readers supply the answers to the following queries?

1. Why were some postmarks struck through linen? Was it to save wear and tear of the handstamp or ink-pad or for better absorption of the ink?
2. I have a 2c Quebec stamp with an octagonal strike, the lower part of which reads

JUL. 30
STEAMER
" PRINCESS
BEATRICE "

The upper part is missing. Can anyone tell me anything further about this marking?

3. What is " RED FEATHER ", sometimes found in slogan cancellations with an exhortation to support it?
4. Can anyone supply a check-list of postal stationery to follow on where Nelson Bond's excellent book finishes?
5. Following the articles on CAPOs and CFPOs, is it possible to learn the location of these or is the information withheld for security reasons?

Yours sincerely,
R. H. YORKE (619)

3c

Indian Red Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

In reply to your enquiry, I have a copy cancelled with an identifiable portion of the New Brunswick Grid. I understand our President, Mr. J. J. Bonar, also has a copy—sometime you must ask him how it came into his possession.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN ANDERSON (7)

EXCHANGE PACKET GENERAL RULES

1. Booklets of stamps, covers, etc., may be sent to the Packet Secretary at any time.
2. Only B.N.A. material can be accepted for circulation.
3. The Secretary reserves the right to refuse any undesirable material without assigning any reason.
4. Stamps must be affixed to the sheets by means of hinges on one side of the sheet only, using standard booklets.
5. Stamps must be priced net, with the price plainly marked in ink above the stamp. The use of ballpoint pens for this purpose should be avoided.
6. The Packet will circulate only to members resident in the British Isles and Eire.
7. No one under 21 years of age will be placed on the circulation lists.
8. Any change of address, or an absence from home for a period on holiday or for other reasons must be notified to the Packet Secretary at the earliest.
9. The Packet Secretary reserves the right to remove any member from the circulation list without assigning any reason.

10. The contributors head the circulation lists for Packets in which they have material.
11. Members purchasing stamps from the sheets must use a rubber stamp or sign their FULL NAME in ink on the space from which stamps have been removed. The use of initials only for this purpose should be avoided.
12. The number of books comprising the Packet should be checked against the number given on the Postal List sheet.
13. Books should be examined for unsigned spaces. Any unsigned spaces should be marked as such and the Packet Secretary notified. The prompt observance of this rule will greatly assist in tracing defaulters.
14. A purchase advice must be completed and returned promptly with remittance to the Packet Secretary. It is essential that this advice be sent whether purchases are made or not.
15. Credit transactions are not permitted, neither is it permissible for a member to set off his purchases against prospective sales.
16. All remittances sent to the Packet Secretary should be MADE PAYABLE TO THE SOCIETY.
17. Any remarks made relating to stamps must be signed by the writer.
18. Subject to week-end and public holiday delay, the Packet must be sent to the next member within 48 hours of receipt.
19. Packets must be forwarded to the next member on the Packet List by REGISTERED POST and the post office receipt retained. Should delivery be made by hand, obtain a signature for the Packet.
20. Commission is charged on sales at the rate of 7½%, and deductions are made in respect of the share of Packet insurance on the full value of each book, and for poundage and return postage.
21. These rules are subject to alteration from time to time should the Exchange Packet Secretary deem it expedient.

MARCH, 1956.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP

NEW MEMBERS

- 840 SMYTHIES, Evelyn Arthur, C.I.E., F.R.P.S.L., Castle Morris, Tralee, Co. Kerry.
CR—CS. P.P.A. C.
- 841 MacCONNAILL, Mrs. E., Wilton Park House, Wilton, Cork. C.
- 842 CATTERALL, Frederick W., 518 6th St., Saskatoon, Sask., Canada C. R. A. O.
- 843 CHANDLER, Charles Massey, 114 Armour Blvd., Downsview, Ontario, Canada.
CR—CE. P. PH. C.P.C.
- 844 BURGESS, Robert Leonard, 3 Radbourne Rd., Balham, S.W.12. C. P.
- 845 McCONNELL, Lamack Dennis, 97 Chaddesden Park Rd., Derby. C.
- 846 GREGSON, James Drinkwater, 31 Glen Eldon Rd., Lytham St. Annes, Lancs. C.
- 847 SIMPSON, David, 20 Granby Rd., Edinburgh, 9. C.
- 848 WELLESLEY-ASHE, H., 5 Bouverie Mansions, Bouverie Rd. West, Folkestone. C.
- 849 TIERNEY, J., 24 Green Lane, Patricroft, Eccles, Lancs. C.
- 850 DEAN, Hemphill, 222 Goldhawk Rd., London, W.12. CS. CG CGC—CGE.
- 851 McCONNELL, Alex., 77 Garscube Rd., Glasgow, C.4. C.
- 852 EBELTOFT, Olaf Justine, 4 Fighter Wing, RCAF, CAPO 5052, c/o BCM France. C.
- 853 LEVITTON, Daniel, 9 Palmerston Rd., Westcliffe-on-Sea, Essex. C.V.

DEATH

- 455 GRIMMER, A. K.
- 722 SMART, J. D.

AMENDMENTS

- 483 HANNAH, J., 150 Ashgrove Rd. West, Mastrick, Aberdeen.
- 757 O'D. FENNING, S. J.
- 663 WOODS, J. E. CR. CR2. CL. CS. CQ.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 436 ALLISON, R., 4360 Crescent Drive, Niagara Falls, New York, U.S.A.
- 544 DAVIS, E. J., 1013 Haig Boulevard, Lakeview, Ontario, Canada.
- 635 HUTTON, T. R., 36 Vaughan Gardens, Ilford, Essex.
- 453 LEWIS, Gordon P., 37 Eldomar Avenue, Brampton, Ont., Canada.
- 736 KRAEMER, J. E., 18 Cambridge Avenue, Kitchener, Ontario, Canada.
- 706 MARLER, Hon. George C. F.C.P.S., 120 Lansdowne Road, Ottawa, Ont., Canada.
- 697 LYMAN, Robert W., 100 Memorial Drive, Cambridge 42, Mass., U.S.A.
- 390 SARGEANT, K. S., 29 Pear Tree Avenue, Southampton.

Net Change: +12. New Total: 593,

FOR YOUR BOOKSHELF..

- Notes on the Postal History of Canada from 1760 to Confederation in 1867. *W. E. Durant Halliday* 2/6
- The Squared Circle Postmarks of Canada. *Dr. Alfred Whitehead* 10/8
- The Postal Stationery of Canada. A reference catalogue compiled and annotated by *Nelson Bond* 40/-
- Dinky Daymus Varieties. *Aubrey Nelson* 15/-
- Specialised Catalogue of Canada and British North America. compiled by *L. Seale Holmes and Associates* 55/-
- Four Square Plate Block Catalogue. *K. Bileski* 12/-
(Postage Extra)
- ★ We hold a large stock of current literature of philatelic interest on almost all countries of the world.

Harris Publications Ltd

29, Buckingham Street, Strand,
LONDON, ENGLAND

Tel: TRA. 4477-8

Publishers of "The Philatelic Magazine," whose "Canada Calling" feature appears regularly (subscription 15s p.a. post inc.).

AUCTION SALES

of Rare and Choice BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

held regularly

Illustrated Catalogs available on request.

Outstanding Properties solicited for sale at auction or outright purchase

★ ★ ★

J. N. SISSONS LTD.,

59 Wellington W., Toronto, Canada.

Phone: Empire 4-6003.

Cables: Sistamp, Toronto.

"CANADIAN STAMPS WITH PERFORATED INITIALS"

PREPARED BY THE BNAPS PERFIN STUDY GROUP

This is a reprint, in a 32-page booklet, of the material which appeared under the heading of "The Perfin Group Handbook" in BNA TOPICS early last year. However, it has been brought up to date to the time of going to press, with additional listings and illustrations, and should prove an invaluable aid for collectors interested in this popular B.N.A. field. It should be in every collector's library, as this information is not available from any other source.

32 pages and cover. Fully illustrated.

7/2

"THE SQUARED CIRCLE POSTMARKS OF CANADA"

BY DR. ALFRED WHITEHEAD

This booklet, which was published in December, 1954, has aroused world-wide interest in the squared circle postmarks of Canada. It lists all post offices using this postmark, description of the towns, names of postmasters of that period, populations, earliest and latest use of the postmark, sub-types, and other pertinent details.

48 pages and cover. Fully illustrated.

10/8

PUBLISHED BY THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Obtainable from:—

Or from:—

Harris Publications Ltd.,

29 Buckingham Street,
London, W.C.2.

Gordon P. Lewis,

37 Eldoma Avenue, Brampton,
Ontario, Canada.