

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Edited by **FREDERICK TOMLINSON, F.R.P.S.L.**
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Notes and Comments

Keeping On

Another number is almost ready for the printer. When we have returned the checked proofs to him, we can sit back for just over a fortnight. Then we are off again trying to catch up on the letters which all want answering, and by the time we are within sight of doing that—why then it's time to get another number ready.

Stirling, 1956

What with the "gimmick" of special names for stamp events, such as Stampex, Fipex and a host of others, we are either sane or eccentric in not adopting a special name for our annual affair. As we change our President annually, and as the Convention seems to be hung round each one's neck like a millstone each year, we could always tack "pex" onto the President's name.

Conventional Ideas

A note from Ossie Fraser with a most peculiar postmark inside makes us wonder if all the bright Scots boys are busy manufacturing unique varieties which they are going to foist on the unsuspecting Sassenachs who venture into the far-flung north. We are thinking, quite seriously, of being there ourselves in order to see fair play—and to jam up the works every now and then!

New Double Circle Postmark

Frank Campbell tells us that, in U.S.A., this style—which emanated there—has now appeared in the form of an endless roller, with wavy lines between the circle markings. The effect appears to be something like our G.B. machine cancellation of town marking and wavy lines, but in the form of a continuous rolling application and with the large double circle at regular intervals. Look out for it coming to Canada next.

Correspondents

Some of the upsets we have had lately caused us either to misplace or not to make a list of kind friends sending us first day covers of the recent wild life

issues. For those we forget, please accept our sincere apologies. A. H. Christensen sent them, and a souvenir cover from C.P.S. Convention at Windsor, which we also had from Herb. Buckland. Bob Duncan was another to see we didn't get overlooked. There were certainly some others. Thank you all very much.

A Society Badge?

Ernest Whitley, wandering round the Scottish lochs last year, met a friendly Canadian (female of course—trust our Ernie!), and was able to accost her because she wore a badge bearing a maple leaf and the magic word "CANADA" beneath it. He suggests we might adopt such a similar badge with a slightly different wording and blazen our philatelic enthusiasm more strongly than we now do. It might also enable the young ladies to come up and accost us! The idea of a badge is, however, perhaps worth a little serious thought. We ourselves have a drawer full from all sorts of memberships. We are usually coming home before our family point out that everyone else was wearing a badge except Daddy!

Flying the Flag

At a recent meeting of the Cinque Ports Philatelic Society (Folkestone to you) two of the principal prizes were secured by our members. H. H. Gowers won the award for the best "Study of a single stamp or issue" with a display of the engine-turned borders of the Admiral issues. The one and only (no comment!) George Searles ran off with the de la Mere Challenge Cup with a display of the re-entries and re-touches of the 5c King Edward VII. Good show!

Lithography?

We have seen a hint that there might be a lithographed production for Canada, featuring a new design of the regular set. We sincerely hope the Post Office Department will think again. We think the present regular set is first class, and that lithography is horrible. Please don't.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

In the first message which I wrote I devoted much of my space to appeals for new members and for new contributors to the Packet. Neither subject was new, and I did not expect them to bear much fruit. Whatever be the cause, the response has been splendid. It is true that John Hannah is still like Oliver Twist asking for more, but he can never have too many sheets. As I write this message the Secretary reports that the membership has reached the record figure of 611, a rate of growth not seen for several years. It is particularly gratifying that a large proportion of our new members come from Canada. That is a tribute to the high standard set by our Editor in *Maple Leaves*. On your behalf I thank one and all who have contributed to these happy results.

Convention arrangements are running smoothly, apart from bookings. Promises I have had in plenty, but few have been converted into decisions. Those who are late may suffer, so I counsel all to write quickly. I hope that our friends in the South are not worried by the idea of a return to Bannockburn. Their reception will be a different one this time.

Those members who saw Mr. Argenti's display of the Pence Issues of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at Selsdon Park will appreciate the treat that is in store when he displays the Cent Issues at Stirling. Other displays will be given by Mr. J. Millar Allen on the 1859 issue and by Colonel McLellan on the Large and Small Cents.

I would like to draw particular attention to the alterations in the Com-

petition arrangements which are set out on another page. The Competitions could be a great stimulus to the Society, and the increased number of classes will give members an opportunity to show what they can do.

I must not close this message without reference to the tragic losses suffered by our Editor and by Colonel McLellan, one of our Vice-Presidents, each of whom has lost a beloved daughter. The sympathy of all our members will, I am sure, be given to both of them in their sorrow.

J. J. B.

CONVENTION AUCTION

Full instructions about auction lots were given in the April "Maple Leaves." Remember to send them to D. GARDNER, 20 WOODBURN AVENUE, AIRDRIE, by 31st July or they cannot be guaranteed admission to the Catalogue. Catalogues will be circulated as early in August as possible.

CONVENTION (27th SEPT.-1st OCT.) BOOKINGS

Only a few bookings have come to hand at the moment of writing. Many regular attenders have still to notify their requirements.

The Hotel is holding a number of rooms until 31st July at the moderate charge of 42/- per day inclusive. The accommodation in the Hotel is limited and late-comers may have to be content with accommodation in an annex and to face a morning walk before breakfast.

Will all those who intend to come make up their minds NOW and write at once to EDWARD M. McGUIGAN, 26 MORLEY CRESCENT, BORE-STANE, ST. NINIANS, STIRLING.

CONVENTION COMPETITIONS

For some years the Competitions have been the Cinderella of the Annual Convention. They could be a valuable means of stimulating interest in the innumerable branches of B.N.A. Philately.

This year the number of classes will be increased by dividing the class for contributed displays into three groups. There will thus be five classes:—

1. Research and Study.
2. Group Exhibits.
3. Contributed Displays.
 - (a) Canada to 1900 (including Numerals Issue).
 - (b) Canada from 1901.
 - (c) Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia.

In each class displays may contain up to 12 sheets, but nine sheets would best suit the frames.

The Stanley Godden Trophy will be awarded to the best exhibit in any class complying with its conditions.

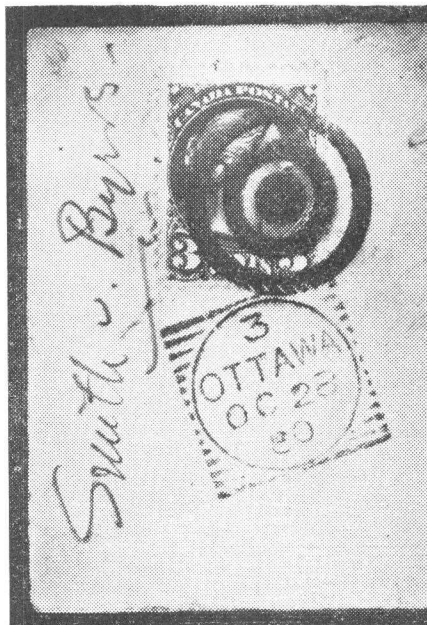
Another innovation will be the requirement that all members and groups proposing to enter the competitions should notify J. J. Bonar, 30 Greenhill Gardens, Edinburgh, 10 by 15th August of the subject of their exhibit and the number of sheets. Entries received later may be exhibited, but will not be considered for competition. This course is taken to ensure that sufficient frames are available.

Entries should be sent to A. BRUCE AUCKLAND, YTHANCRAIG, CURRIE, to reach him between 15th and 25th September.

THREE UNUSUAL CANCELLATIONS

By E. A. SMYTHIES, F.R.P.S.L.

(Photographs by Ernest Whitley)



No. 1

I recently acquired three Canada cancellations which may be of interest to readers of "Maple Leaves."

ILLUSTRATION NO. 1: A fine strike of the small Ottawa "Squared Circle" of 1880-81. This is not mentioned in Boggs, nor—surprisingly enough—in Alfred Whitehead's exhaustive handbook on the "Squared Circle Postmarks of Canada." It is, however, mentioned and illustrated in Jarrett (No. 371), but the interesting feature of my illustration is the date, which is October 1880, i.e., *nine months* earlier than Jarrett's date of June 1881. This interesting squared circle was the first of its kind; in fact, it preceded the next type (Whitehead's type No. 1) by more than a decade.



No. 2



No. 3

ILLUSTRATION Nos. 2 and 3: The Port Hope Duplex of 1870. So far as I know this very remarkable duplex has never been illustrated before. It is not mentioned in Boggs, but Jarrett has the following note about it:—"926a Port Hope, Ja. '70. Center cut out and cork cut in eight segments inserted." The illustration shows this reasonably clear. It is, I believe, the only case where a "cork" is used in a duplex, and thus unique of its kind. While on the subject of Duplex markings, I should like to suggest that our present state of knowledge of these interesting cancellations is fragmentary and rather chaotic. Boggs dismisses all types introduced after 1860 in a few lines (page 625) without description or illustration. Jarrett does not clearly distinguish between markings which are duplex and those which are not. No pamphlet or handbooks on duplex have been published comparable with those on other Canada cancellations, e.g., on Squared Circles, Flags and R.P.O.s. I shall be very glad to correspond with any readers of these notes who are interested in the subject.

ILLUSTRATION No. 4: This is a fine strike of a new "cork" cancellation, which, I believe, has not been recorded or illustrated before. It shows two objects in the centre. One is clearly a Wellington boot. The other is not so obvious, and has been variously described as an anvil and as an old-fashioned chair. And what do they mean? Possibly some connection with the name of the post office where used? I cannot find any post office connected with the word "boot," although

SQUARED CIRCLE POSTMARKS



No. 4

there is, of course, Wellington (Ont.), nor any connected with anvil or chair. It might form the subject of a competition—but I fear I have no 12d black to offer as first prize for the best solution!

Dr. Lorna Cooke has asked us to express her regret in the delay which is taking place in answering all the many letters she has received from correspondents in, literally, all parts of the world.

Unfortunately for her letter writing, she and her husband have recently found themselves on the receiving end of what we might call a new issue service, and the arrival of a son has rather dislocated routine philatelic pursuits for the immediate present.

Lorna tells us that she will be answering all letters in due course, and she asks that any further ones be addressed to c/o 22, Essendon Road, Sanderstead, Surrey. She hopes to be able to summarise the information received so far for possibly the next issue of *Maple Leaves*.

We know that all our readers would want to join us in expressing our sincere congratulations to Lorna and Graham, the best of luck to you all!

F. T.

GROUP NEWS

ABERDEEN.—The Group had a special treat for their February meeting when Mr. H. L. Darnell, of Chorley Wood, sent a display of entries and stamps of the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, including quite a number of very interesting pre-stamp covers. It is the best collection of the two provinces that has been exhibited in Aberdeen, and Mr. Darnell's kindness in forwarding such a philatelic treat was highly appreciated.

They closed their 1955-56 session with an exhibition by one of their own members, Mr. George D. Rae. Although Mr. Rae is not a specialist in B.N.A. stamps, he has got together some very desirable items in the early issues, and showed some fine blocks and strips of the latter issues both used and mint.

LONDON.—As a seaside resident it seems that our Editor indulges in the habit of throwing sprats to catch mackerel, and the particular sprat in the April "M.L." about "dead or dying" Sections has made the members of the most active (!) Section decide to spare some while from their philatelic studies to let others know what goes on in LONDON.

Under the chairmanship of the Society's Librarian, Mr. Graham George, a successful season is now drawing to a close.

During this time we have had most interesting visits from Mr. F. J. Field (B.N.A. Airmails), Mr. F. Tomlinson (Map

Stamps—of course!), Mr. T. F. Edwards (Wiles of the Faker), all of whom made their listeners regret the speedy passing of the evenings.

Members of the London Section have entertained themselves with general and invited displays on two evenings, and discussions were led by Mr. W. Williams (Small Cents Issue) and Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill (Squared Circle Postmarks and Slogan Cancellations) on other occasions.

The value of a Chairman's evening in any Society programme is that members are able to see what those modest gentlemen do in their spare time.

Our meeting for that purpose proved no exception, for the material displayed by Mr. George was an eye-opener to all present. His display roamed from the earliest issues to the modern, with deviations into the fascinating Registration stamps, postal stationery, cork cancels and normal postmarks—truly a remarkable evening.

Membership is steadily increasing in the London area and attendances are an encouragement to the officers of the Section.

WEST RIDING.—Six meetings have been held during the winter, and all of these have been devoted to the study of the Small Cents issues. As a result of this study one of the values in this series has been chosen for exhibition in the Study Group Class at the Stirling Convention—full details are still on the secret list!

THE SLOGAN CANCELLATION STUDY GROUP

The Slogan Study Group now comprises nine members, and the circulating files have completed the first round. From an original listing of some 2,000 strikes, there are now over 5,000 entries, of which some 72% have been checked by members.

A start has been made on listing the varieties of settings, etc., and information is accumulating regarding the World War II "Black Out" slogans where the town

name was obliterated for security reasons.

A re-write of the files is now in progress, and they should be ready for the second round in June.

Any member who is interested and can help with the checking or can supply additional information is invited to write me, A. L. Harris, at 50, Victoria Road North, Southsea, and join in the fun.

The final count will, I hope, produce a really worthwhile study of this fascinating side-line of Canada.

A. L. H.

THE 7½d RE-ENTERED IMPRINT

By J. MILLAR ALLEN (118)



This interesting and unusual re-entry occurs under stamps from positions 117 and 118 of the bottom row of the sheet of 120 of the 7½d, and has been noted by W. S. Boggs in his book. The variety shows that the Imprint "Rawdon Wright Hatch & Edson, New York," was first placed too high on the plate

so that it touched the bottom frame lines of the stamps and was then removed to a lower position.

The burnishing-out of the incorrectly placed Imprint was not completely successful and left traces of the lettering in the first position showing above and in the new Imprint, and it is also evident that the burnishing affected some of the background lines in the lower spandrels and also necessitated some re-touching of the bottom frame lines.

The illustration (a photomicrograph by member Ernest Whitley) is of a late proof in orange-yellow of stamp number 118 in possession of the writer, and it brings out the various characteristics quite clearly. Another point to note is that the re-entered Imprint is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. below the bottom frame line, whereas, as noted by Boggs, the usual position of the Imprint in the Pence values is about 1 m.m. from the frame line.

Why was this Imprint misplaced originally? A tentative solution to the problem is suggested by the writer. If a comparison of the designs of the $7\frac{1}{2}$ d and the $12\frac{1}{2}$ c of 1859 is made, it will be noticed that the length of the $7\frac{1}{2}$ d stamp is generally greater than the $12\frac{1}{2}$ c by nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. This even becomes apparent to the unaided eye on comparing the relative distances of the top and bottom of the central medallion from the top and bottom inner frame lines of the respective stamps. It is generally accepted that the Dies of the Pence values were used in the making of Dies for the 1859 values with the one exception of the $12\frac{1}{2}$ c, for which, it is held, that an entirely new die was made. From these points it would be a fair deduction to make that the $7\frac{1}{2}$ d was a slightly longer stamp than any of the other Pence values.

The writer, therefore, suggests that on laying out the Plate for the reception of the impressions of the $7\frac{1}{2}$ d a point or line was marked thereon for the position of the Imprint in question and that this point or line was positioned in accordance with the lay-out for the Plates of the other Pence values. Thus, when the stamps and Imprint were rocked-in, it was found that allowance had not been made for the stamp being longer than the other values and the Imprint had to be removed from a position in contact with the stamp impressions.

Mr. W. E. Lea discovered a similar type of variety in an Imprint on the 6d value and gave details in the issue of "Maple Leaves" for November, 1952, but he did not offer any solution to the problem and the appearance of this type of variety on the 6d appears to run contrary to the solution advanced above. The two varieties need not, however, necessarily be interdependent in origin.

Difficulties are encountered in measuring stamps of the Pence issue on account of shrinkage of the paper, which gives what are referred to as "wide" and "narrow" specimens of the values, and this lateral shrinkage (or as the case may be) also affects the vertical length. It is difficult, therefore, to be categorical about the exact length of the $7\frac{1}{2}$ d stamp, but this does not, naturally, affect any theory involving the impressions on the Plate.

JACK CANUCK AT THE SCOTTISH CONGRESS

The Scottish Meeting held from 13th to 15th April was a very happy affair at Bridge of Allan. When one kept running into C.P.S. members, one had the feeling we were at a Wee Canadian Convention. We ran into our worthy President "J. J.," who, with our own Convention in the offing in the same area, would appear to believe in the old Army adage that "time spent in reconnaissance is never wasted."

With Eddie McQuigan running round with his list of bookings for Convention, we know of over twenty who have already made their decision to be at Stirling, even at this early hour.

At the General Committee of the Association we find Bill Morton in the chair, with A. B. Auckland, Frank Fairweather, Stevie, Bill Dick and Ian Smillie all engaged in the deliberations. No wonder the

C.P.S. influence is to be felt in Scotland.

In the Exhibition Room we met many old C.P.S. friends in Dr. Watson, J. S. Merrilees, Albert Spence, C. W. Meredith, and many others.

The opening of Congress was most charmingly performed by Mrs. J. M. Bannerman on behalf of her very famous husband, whose address she ably read in his absence. We liked Mr. Bannerman's idea of a stamp to raise funds for the Olympic Games, but do spare us the old plea of pictorial issues just to show off Loch Lomond, or inundating us with unwanted issues to play off on the poor philatelist. The Scot is proud of his contribution to both Philately and the Empire

but, Mr. Bannerman, can we not leave politics out of philately? Can we suggest "J.M." attends our Convention in September and see the harmony which exists in our Society between Sassenachs, Scots, Irish, and Canucks where politics are taboo?

Our own Bill Morton as President of Congress read a paper bearing on Scotland's contribution to Philately in all its aspects. It really was a masterpiece and can safely be said to be the best paper yet presented to the Scottish Congress.

The meeting was a really happy event and, from the C.P.S. angle, a delightful meeting ground for many old friends.

PATRIOTIC COVERS

MORE ON THIS SUBJECT

By ROBERT WOODALL (496)

I am informed that member Mrs. Stanley Barratt has a Newfoundland Patriotic cover of similar general type to those reported on page 67 of the April issue of *Maple Leaves*. It is a link between the first and second types as it has the first type frame with V (crown) R above, and "Our Royal Family" below. The portraits are in the same order as in the other three reported, the Queen in the centre. The flag is not the White Ensign, however, but the Red and Blue Ensigns crossed, with scrolls as in the second type

reading "St. Johns, N.F." and "Registd. 1899."

An air letter from member J. S. Martin (824) tells me he has an unused cover, the same type as my cover, but different flag. A summarised description reads:—

Type I frame and stamps, Flag is a plain St. Andrew's Cross in red on yellowish background. Scroll with Registd. and St. Johns, N.B. (as in others), but has the addition of the abbreviation "No:" beneath. Neither of my correspondents knows, or tells, of why or how they were produced.

REVIEWS

The *Jack Knight Air Log* is a quarterly journal issued by the Jack Knight Air Mail Society, whose Secretary is David C. Crockett, of 88 Elton Road, Stewart Manor, Garden City, L.I., New York, U.S.A. We have now seen two issues; the second came to hand only last week.

There are 36 pages packed—absolutely crammed—with illustrations, writings, printings, air service leaflets and labels, and it is obviously a mine of information. You can't sit down and read this like we hope you can and do with *Maple Leaves*. No, there is too much for that. It will take a day or two to get through from one end to the other!

Anyone with either an interest in Air Mail Services or in the way a Society newsletter-cum-journal can be put together should write to the Secretary for a specimen. Membership costs \$2 p.a., or there is a special rate of \$5 for three years. We would say this is a very real value for money to anyone with the slightest interest in airmails.

If you write to Mr. Crockett, please mention *Maple Leaves*.

F. T.

Lyman's British North American Catalogue fell through the letter box last week also, and provided a pleasant study during a train journey to Town and back—a period of three hours or so. Obviously there is plenty in it to make you think.

It is very attractively produced and generously illustrated, follows Scott numbering and gives prices in dollars. It covers the whole B.N.A. area, dealing with stamps only and does not include revenues. For the early classic issues there are two classes of unused or mint differently priced, i.e., Fine and Good. For used there are three classes. From 1888 there are prices for singles and blocks of four, both mint and used. Several principal varieties are priced separately. The perforated officials are also included.

In addition to the stamps of Canada, the list includes British Columbia, New Bruns-

wick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

With the disappearance of the Sissons Catalogue (1955 was supposed to be the last), Mr. Lyman's effort will fill a very real gap. There will always be a place for a small handy illustrated catalogue costing relatively little. At 25c from Robert W. Lyman, Box 23, Station D, Toronto 9, Canada, we are sure this catalogue, the size of Maple Leaves, is a *must* for each and everyone of our members. It also answers that question we are always being asked by our many correspondents: "What is the Scott number for S.G. 999?"

F. T.

Until recently we had not seen a copy of the bi-monthly magazine issued by the Stamp Collectors' Exchange Club, but Mr. Cooke sent us the last two issues the other day and we have perused them with interest.

Whilst they principally contain details of the new members enrolled in the Club, of membership changes, and a host of ads., they also contain a varied selection of articles on different aspects of philately. As the journal is a Canadian production, the Club is, of course, based on Arkona, Ont., it naturally tends to feature more of Canadian collecting and interests than of other fields.

For this reason alone we found it a most interesting publication, members with a wider interest in philately than ours could expect to find it more so. The annual sub. for the magazine is 14/3d or 25/- for two years. Whether this includes membership of the Club as well we don't know.

Interested readers should write to Mr. J. R. Cooke, S.C.E.C., Arkona, Ont., Canada, for details.

AUCTION REALISATIONS

As promised in a recent issue, we are including some of the prices realised in sales by J. N. Sissons, Ltd., of Toronto, though perhaps a little dated. The trend of the market in Canada is obviously on the upgrade all the time. It has been difficult to sort out the wealth of material available, but it is hoped that the following will be of interest to everyone:—

Combination Proof 12d brown with 1859 10c brown	\$275.00
1852/7 6d greenish grey, wove paper, v.f.u.	\$140.00
1852/7 3d brown red, wove paper, top sheet marginal, strip of three, superb used ...	\$195.00
1857 ½d pair, horizontal ribbed, with FREE cancel, very fine and rare	\$155.00
1859 5c Beaver, Specialised Collec- tion	\$250.00
1859 10c chocolate brown, first printing, on cover	\$112.00
1859 10c, Specialised Collection...	\$300.00
1859 17c. Burr on shoulder variety	\$130.00
1859 1c-17c fine to superb used ...	\$30.00
1868/75 1c deep red brown, o.g. fresh	\$24.00
1868/75 15c grey violet, marginal block of 10 mint	\$92.50
1875 Registration, 8c block of 4 mint and fine	\$80.00
1893 20c vermilion, fine mint block of 4	\$28.00
1897 Jubilee 1c and 2c, the Calder Specialized Collection	\$102.00
1897 Jubilee \$1 block of 4, mint v.f. and rare	\$165.00
1903/8 20c olive green, mint block of 4	\$62.00
1935 Silver Jubilee, complete in imperforate pairs	\$155.00

THE CANADIAN 2 CENTS MAP STAMP OF 1898

By F. TOMLINSON (74)

PART XII CONCLUSION

The previous eleven parts of this series have covered the extent of my research on this stamp. In this concluding part I will give a brief summary of the varieties and mention one or two other points not emphasised earlier.

There were four black plates, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5.

There were two red plates, without numbers, one used in conjunction with black plates 1, 2 and 3 exclusively, and one used in conjunction with black plate 5 exclusively.

No knowledge has been acquired of more than one blue plate.

The principal and most dependable varieties are those of the black printings. The details of these are in the earlier articles. They total:—

Plate	Re-entries	Re-touches
1	2	—
2	10	13
3	1	19
5	?	10

It is possible to identify many stamps, and often possible to differentiate one stamp from another by the compass point and compass arc, but there is no easy way of using these either to locate any particular stamp or even to identify any particular plate. Once, however, a piece or a stamp has been located, the compass dot and arc can be used to prove the location with a clearly identified piece, e.g. a sheet or a piece with imprint.

In this way it is possible to state categorically the plate from which any of the centre stamps came if it is possible to compare these with identified material. I think it is true that from a reasonable selection of located pieces which I have now acquired I have only found one piece bigger than a pair from one of the first three plates which I could not locate. Plate 5 is a different matter owing to the scarcity of material in mint pieces.

There appears to be no material factor of scarcity as between used stamps of the different plates. Mint, however, is a remarkable change. I have at different times thought each of the first three plates was the most difficult of those three. I have now come to the conclusion that they are more or less equal in number in mint pieces or blocks. I would say, however, that Plate 5 material, mint, is at least ten times as scarce, other perhaps than single copies.

One or two side-lines attract me in the collecting and study of this stamp. The first is a dated copy collection. Clear dated copies are not so easy as they used to be! The second is a Squared Circle postmarked collection. I am still adding new ones here and shall be glad of any help. It can also be collected with an attractive range of cancellations, everything from corks onwards.

The stamp can be found with a pre-cancel marking. I have never heard of a copy on cover in this condition. Until such a copy comes along, there will always be some doubt about this marking.

There is an interesting imperforate lithographed forgery, purporting to show use at Montreal on the 24th December, 1898. It will deceive no-one, even the postmark is all wrong—nothing like this was ever used in Canada to my knowledge.



THE LITHOGRAPHED FORGERY

(Photo by Ernest Whitley, stamp by J. Millar Allen)

The attractive nature of this stamp has resulted in its use on many occasions on souvenir cards. I have seen perhaps a dozen different types of these, and there must be many more.

There are also a number of copies bearing the autograph of the Postmaster-General responsible for initiating the stamp, Mr. William Mulock.

I have seen several references to these in various publications, and it appears that the gentleman concerned autographed a large quantity, which he gave to his friends, more or less on the occasion of the stamp coming into use. Later on, it seems he was always willing to oblige any request received, and I have seen mention of when he autographed a small number of complete sheets for some special request.



An autographed copy of the stamp.

A tale is told in Canada of a senior official in the Post Office Department who, on being promoted, was moved to a room in which the whole of the walls were covered with framed sheets of these stamps. He didn't like the décor and ordered the janitor to remove and destroy them. Whether these were the imperforate sheets or not I don't know. The tale is that the janitor was able to buy a new house from the proceeds!

The imperforate stamps, incidentally, come from each plate and probably result from some special pulls made for privileged or official needs.

I have found none of the retouched or re-entered stamps in the original condition before retouching or re-entering, and am fairly sure that the work was done on the plate before printing began. I can throw no light on Colonel Adams's statement that from plate 5, stamps Nos. 42 and 54 can be found in two conditions, and much more material from this plate will be necessary before this statement can either be challenged or accepted.

Stamps showing missing colour, i.e. with the suggestion that one part of the three process printing was omitted, should be treated with suspicion—I think Patrick Hamilton said "incredulity"! All those I have seen have been faked, and a careful examination reveals that they have been tampered with. The colour of the sea, or the red colour, is not difficult to remove. The stamp showing various stages of "golden" sea is a changeling. It appears to be something caused by dampness. Any accumulation which has been badly kept and tends to be permeated with damp and mould invariably has a large number with blackened seas, which is the ultimate stage of the "golden" sea variety.

Whilst these articles may increase the knowledge of this stamp, they are by no means either final or complete. It is hoped that it will be possible, in these pages, to add further information as it comes to light.

CANADA O.H.M.S. OFFICIALS

By ROY WRIGLEY (801)



- No. 104 E 1912 King George V 5-Hole. First of the CANADA OFFICIALS.
 No. 212 A 1935 Silver Jubilee 5-Hole. In very limited use.
 No. E.7 A 1938 Special Delivery 5. Air and Sp. Del. good in the 5-Hole.
 No. 223 A 1935 10c Mountie 5-Hole. 1935 issue in short use.
 No. 232 AZ 1937 2c. Rare item. 4-Hole Perf. and Imperf. Pair.
 No. 257 E 1942 10c War issue. 4-Hole Emergency "Blackout" cancellation.
 No. 04 1949 4c War issue op OHMC "Narrow Spacing."
 No. 233 FX 1937 3c. War issue. 4-Hole "Double" in the second row.
 No. 026 1950 10c Fur. Op "G" "Missing G."
 No. 07 1950 14c Hydro. Op. OHMS "Missing Period" after "S."
 No. 09 1950 50c Timber. Op. OHMS. Lowest number printed, in O.P.
 No. 027 1950 \$1 Fish. Op "G." A good stamp for appreciation.

Back in May, of 1923, collectors noticed that Canadian stamps, on mail from certain Government Departments, were perforated OHMS with the letters H and M five holes high. The stamps were the regular 1912 King George V (Crown) issue. The Finance Department did the perforating, in Ottawa, and distributed these postage stamps to various Government offices, for exclusive use on Government mail. Their use continued until March 11, 1935, embracing Scott Nos. 104 to 210, Gibbons Nos. 246 to 334.

The first organized step in gathering of information about these stamps was taken in 1940 by the British Columbia Philatelic Society, of Vancouver, when a committee of Salt, Nicholson, Millard and Gordon

were appointed to compile a list of then known varieties. In 1942 the committee, along with Garrett and Daggs, produced a Checklist of 142 varieties. Garrett, a former Government official, had collected Officials since 1928, and had developed a guide to the eight positions of the perforating of the stamps, depending on whether the sheets were fed into the machine face-up, head-up, face-up-head-down, gum-up-face-up, or gum-up-face-down, which gives four positions, then if fed similarly, but sideways, this gives the second four positions. These he called the A B C D E F G and H positions, and dedicated his copyright system, through the B.C. Philatelic Society to Philately, for its general use.

THE OVERPRINTED "G" (TYPE IV)

On September 30, 1950, recognizing that French as well as English is an official language, and that there were no corresponding words in French for "On Her Majesty's Service," the letter "G" was used, meaning "Government" or "Gouvernement." These extended from the 1950 Revised, 1946 Peace, 1950 Resources, 1952 Change of Color, 1952 Regular issue, 1953 Queen Elizabeth 1c to 5c, 1954 Q.E. 5c, 50c Textile, 10c Eskimo, 7c Air, and 10c Special Delivery.

In the o.p. "G" we find two errors in the 0.26 10c Fur, with the "G" missing once in certain sheets, also the "G" misplaced, on the skin, or trapper's waist.

CANADA OFFICIALS A RECOGNIZED B.N.A. GROUP

Collectors who have set aside these Canadian postage stamps, because of their being perforated, would do well to bring them out and see if they have some valuable items. My recently-issued Checklist of Canada Officials lists 325 varieties in the 5-Hole perfs, 301 in the 4-Hole perfs, 42 overprinted O.H.M.S., 30 overprinted "G," and four item in Stationery.

Canada Officials definitely constitute a most interesting phase in B.N.A., as not only the overprinted, but the perforated, were regular issues of the Canada Post Office.

THE PRE-CANCEL CATALOGUE

(The following letter, written to R. B. Hetherington (Secretary of our Pre-Cancel Study Group) by H. G. Walburn, deals with many points which will be of interest to the Group and to members generally. We therefore reproduce it in full.—Editor).

Dear Mr. Hetherington,

Many thanks for your letter of the 26th Decr., and for the constructive criticism offered in connection with the current edition of the Canadian Pre-cancel Catalog.

The editor of any such publication is not in any particularly happy position, being caught in the cross fire between, on the one hand, collectors with precancels to sell, who consider the prices too low, and those who wish to buy, who complain of the high prices. I have to take full responsibility for the pricing—except to the extent that it is more or less based on previous catalogs—as I have not been influenced to date in any way by any individual or group.

It is gratifying to note the interest taken in our precancels by your Study Group, and it is unfortunate that no such group exists on this side. I have sometimes thought of taking some action on these lines, but feel somewhat diffident due to my connections with the Catalog, and dealer status. There is, of course, considerable interest shown, both in this country and the U.S., in the collecting of Canadian precancels, but no organised group has so far been formed for their study.

Before dealing in detail with your comments, I would like to point out that the existing Catalog is a "general" one, not a "specialised" publication. It follows closely on the same lines as the efforts of the previous Editors, and the numbering system is much the same as U.S. catalogs put out by the same publishing house. While I am not personally against elaboration, any such developments would increase publishing costs, and would tend to decrease circulation.

Dealing with your comments, pricing is admittedly a most contentious question. If I may quote from the Precancel Forum of December, 1955—"In

precancels, as in all philatelic collecting, there are variables that must be taken into consideration, and there is no set rule that can be applied." I have endeavoured, in the two editions of the Catalog for which I am responsible, to relate as closely as possible, demand and supply. Your criticism of too low prices might be answered by the fact that in some instances I have increased them as much as 2,000%, and there will, of course, be further increases in a future edition of those varieties in the greatest demand and the shortest supply.

I have found no considerable demand for precancel blocks, but see no reason why these, and coil pairs, might not be separately priced. (If I might break off here for a moment, the obvious solution to most of your questions would be to have two catalogs—a low-priced "general" edition, and a more elaborate "specialised.")

Precancels on Cover. This seems to be going beyond even a "specialised" catalog, covers being always worth more than the stamp.

Some precancels are more common that way—in relation to demand—than the postally cancelled stamp. One example of this is the 6c brown, Q.V. (T-60) numeral Maple Leaf (1898), also the 50c Ed. VI if you mention, which must have been used in considerable quantities, precancelled. (This situation also applies to many U.S. precancels. Some \$ values and commemoratives are much lower in price precancelled than postally used).

I don't follow your remark on the Die I and Die II numbers. They are not separately numbered in the catalog. Do you suggest that they should be?

Shade Varieties. Here again you are into specialised collecting. The catalog is already too complicated for many collectors who don't go into much detail. The same with paper varieties, though some attempt has been made to list the Admiral thin paper varieties, which are listed in the ordinary Postage catalogs.

Postal Stationery. This seems to fall into the "specialised" group also, few average collectors taking much interest in this line.

Unofficial Issues. Specialised again, and, quoting from U.S. precancel catalog—"Reference is sometimes made to devices which were used for post—as well as pre-cancelling. . . . This catalog is intended to list those devices which were used only for precancelling, and when found to be used for post-cancelling also, they are deleted for the reason that it would be impossible to determine which purpose was served in the case of an individual stamp, *unless it was on cover.*" The underlining is my own, and agreed, they are collectable on cover.

Illustrations (more). This would increase publishing costs.

I hope the above remarks will be some assistance to you and your Group in assessing the current catalog situation, and if I can in any way help you further, please let me know.

With Best Philatelic Wishes.

Sincerely,

H. G. WALBURN.

THE SMALL CENTS—THE SIX CENTS DOUBLE ENTRY

The illustration is by kind permission of David Field, Ltd., the well-known dealers of 7, Vigo Street, London, W.1. It appeared on the cover of their house-organ "The West End Philatelist," back in 1954.



According to Boggs, the additional markings are traces of a 5c entry, and a careful examination of the illustration confirms this opinion. The variety, stated by Boggs to be the most remarkable variety in the issues of Canada, occurs only in the last printings of the 6c stamp. This is what Boggs has to say about it (page 297):—

As we have noted, the plates were of unhardened steel, and when through wear or damage it was necessary to strengthen or deepen and subjects on the plate, it was only necessary to rock the transfer roll over the subject needing attention. If accurately done, no trace is discernable. If, however, slight inaccuracies occur, such inaccuracies will show up as a "re-entry" or "double transfer."

It is obvious, therefore, that in a series with similar designs such as the Small Queens, it is possible that in re-entering the plate or subject, the siderographer used the wrong roll, the one with reliefs of the 5c stamp, and began his re-entry with it. Discovering his mistake, he picked the roll bearing the 6c reliefs and proceeded to enter the correct design. There is also the possibility that the roll was mixed relief roller, that is it contained the designs of two or more stamps. In rocking in the stamp above, the roll may have rocked too far down and the upper part of the 5c relief was entered on the plate. Careful study, however leads us to the theory of use of the wrong roll.

We believe this to be a variety on a very late state of the Montreal plate as it was done about 1895. In our opinion only about 5,000 copies of this could have been issued, and we know of no unused copies, and only three or four used specimens.

Since this was written ten years or so ago, some additional information has been forthcoming, and many leading B.N.A. specialists have disagreed with the remarks of Mr. Boggs. Mr. E. M. Blois, Mr. W. E. Lea, and Briga-

dier Studd have all expressed opinion and some research has taken place. At least one full sheet and a sizeable have been examined, and both stamps 20 and 21 of the complete pane from the Montreal and Ottawa plate show the variety, also the same two stamps on the large block. A copy has also been found of a similar variety in a used block of six, the variety being number 2 in the second row—a position which can be neither 20 nor 21 on any plate. It appears, therefore, that the error could not occur easily through the selection of a wrong roll, but more likely through using a mixed roll and rocking down too far. It also seems that there might be at least three times as many copies as Boggs thought originally. What can our experts add to this?

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—News and Information

NEW ISSUES. 20c AND 25c, 7th JUNE, 1956



The Honourable Hugues Lapointe, Postmaster-General, has announced the details of the two new design "secondary industry" series postage stamps that will be issued on 7th June.

A 25c postage stamp will illustrate a design that indicates the contribution of chemistry and chemical engineering to the development of other industries. The design depicts a laboratory vessel to represent the scientific equipment used widely in the chemical industry's research, within which is a representative chemical plant. Glass tubing extending from this encloses at enlarged ends a head of wheat to represent agriculture and a symbolic industrial plant. It emphasizes the significance of chemistry in our daily lives and in the nation's development. The design is by Mr. A. L. Pollock, Toronto, who achieved

much success with his previous designs, the current 20c and 50c stamps. The stamp will be red in colour.

The Post Office Department is introducing the 25c stamp to prepay postage and registration on first class mail, to prepay airmail charges to Africa, Asia and Oceania, and for use on parcel post.

The new issue 20c stamp illustrates a paper machine and will pay tribute to Canada's largest single secondary industry. The pulp and paper industry leads all others in Canada for the value of product exported and wages paid. This stamp was designed by Mr. A. J. Casson, R.C.A., Toronto, and will be green in colour. Both stamps are being engraved and printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa.

TEN YEARS OLD or WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE

By THE EDITOR

When we come to Convention this year, this Society in its present form will be ten years old. Its foundations are, of course, much older than that, for the Society originated in the years before the war as a relatively small local study group, formed under Stevie's leadership, of collectors interested in B.N.A. in the Glasgow area. The Society really dates though from its reconstruction in mid 1946 and the adoption of a constitution and appointment of officers at that time, followed by the first issue of *Maple Leaves* in September, 1946. This was the time when it first became a society of more than local standing.

We have thought it proper to review briefly the progress made since then and to have a look at the future as we can best anticipate or forecast what that may turn out to be.

The following table gives a quick picture of how things have gone since those early days:—

Year	Subscription	No. of members	Maple Leaves No. of issues	Pages
1946-47	5/-	100	4	34
1947-48	5/- + 2/6 for Maple Leaves	Member 349 enrolled	4	53
1948-49	7/6	Member 441 enrolled	4	62
1949-50	7/6	Member 492 enrolled 443 listed	4	72
1950-51	7/6	Member 545 enrolled	4	68
1951-52	7/6	Member 610 enrolled 460 reported	4	85
1952-53	10/-	Member 671 enrolled 502 reported	4	113
1953-54	10/-	Member 733 enrolled 529 reported	4	138
1954-55	10/-	Member 802 enrolled 549 reported	6 (inc. Oct.)	158

Now what do we get from this? A fairly clear picture that a rapid growth has now slowed down, and a membership increase of only 100 in five years. *Maple Leaves*, the only ready standard of service given to the members which is available as we write, has more than doubled in size in the same period.

We are of the opinion that the time has now come for the launching of a further all-out effort, to increase both membership and society services on a major scale, and to build, on the firm foundations of our ten years, something supreme amongst the specialist societies of the world. We have now become international in having members in every continent; let us become international in our thinking and in our services to B.N.A. philately and consolidate the magnificent work put into the Society by the pioneer members. The position in which we find ourselves at present is one of solid achievement, we are referred to as an example of what a specialist society can become, we give the finest value in the world today for the amount of subscription, we have ample and sufficient funds on which to plan an ambitious campaign of growth and expansion.

Convention this year is back in Scotland. What better place and time for tackling this with bold imagination? Dare we suggest a special session devoted to these matters alone? Two things are required: energy and boldness. Where better can they be found than in the cradle of our birth?

This article would not be complete without a few suggestions as to what our aims might be, and how they might be accomplished. Many members of the Society seem disinterested in anything other than what they themselves get out of it. Our hope is to stimulate both interest and discussion. The columns of this *Journal* are open for any member to express his or her point of view.

Firstly, we feel the time is ripe to embark on a widespread campaign of

publicity and recruitment, both at home and abroad. We feel that the philatelic press and the journals of the leading specialist societies in almost every country would give space for an article on the Society, its aims and purposes, and what it has achieved so far. This, we suggest, should be embarked on without delay.

Secondly, we should now carefully examine the possibilities of commencing further fields of service. Two things come to mind immediately. One is to bring *Maple Leaves* into monthly publication—increased advertising can easily make this possible. There is certainly enough material now for this to be done. The other is the question of handbooks on particular subjects. B.N.A.P.S. have given us a lead as to the possibilities of this field. We have been approached repeatedly to the effect that the *Map* stamp articles are worthy of handbook status. We would express no opinion of this other than that B.N.A.P.S. themselves have asked if they can produce it. We also have two series of articles ready to print as soon as space allows, both of which we feel sure are equally worthy of such status. In addition, the labours of the Pre-cancel Study Group have reached the stage when the Secretary of the Group thinks they are ready for a handbook also. If these projects are tackled modestly and effectively, they are well within our compass. If we follow the lead of B.N.A.P.S. here, by printing these serially in *Maple Leaves*, the future cost of a handbook becomes almost nominal.

No doubt there are other ways in which we can go from strength to strength. We firmly believe that there is no middle course: we either go forward or we decline. Which is it to be?

CONVENTION

STIRLING—27th SEPTEMBER to 1st OCTOBER

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St. Ninians, Stirling.

NEWS AND VIEWS FROM OVERSEAS

FIPEX, 1956

Many letters contain details of parts of the exhibition and of the great success achieved. Many members of the C.P.S. of G.B. figured in the displays and several of the awards will come over here as a result. Let us quote from *The Gazette*, of Montreal:—

The Fifth International Philatelic Exhibition, "FIPEX," in New York, April 28 to May 6, was, as anticipated, a great success. It contained over 2,300 frames exhibited on two floors of the New York Coliseum, and presented to the public a great wealth of philatelic material.

During the nine-day show the total attendance was 268,000, an increase of 34 per cent, over the previous high established at "FIPEX" in 1947. The opening day established a new record for a single day's attendance at 60,000 persons.

Quite naturally there was a marvellous range of United States stamps on display, including the exhibits of the United States Post Office and the Smithsonian Institution. The United States Post Office Department also arranged for four "first days" during the exhibition, which is indicative of its interest and recognition of philately.

There was some very fine B.N.A. material on display, particularly the frames of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, which were shown "Not for Competition" by Mrs. Louise Boyd Da'c, of Redbank, N.J. These alone were

very well worth travelling to New York to see, to say nothing of her other exhibits, which included a frame of Mauritius containing such great rarities as two 1d. "Post Office" on cover and the 2d. "Post Office" on part cover.

Outstanding in this section were the five frames of the 1851-67 issues of Canada exhibited by William E. Lea, of Manchester, England, which were awarded a silver gilt medal; and his magnificent display of Great Britain, which won a gold medal with diamond. Nicholas Argenti, of London, England, won a gold medal for his fine display of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Canadians winning awards in the British Empire section included A. Graham Fairbanks of Westmount, who won a silver medal for his fine display of four frames of the pence issues of Canada; Charles P. de Volpi, of Montreal, a silver medal for his showing of prestamp and stampless Canadian covers of the 18th and 19th centuries; and Henry Whitaker, of Victoria, B.C., who was also awarded a silver medal for his Sudan. Daniel C. Myerson, of Harrison, N.Y., won a silver medal for his beautiful display of Newfoundland.

Member E. A. Smythies must be congratulated, even if we shed a tear over his failings, on winning a silver-gilt medal for his display of Tibet(!) and a silver medal for his Nepal(!).

C.P.S. EXHIBITION AT WINDSOR, ONT., APRIL 26-28, 1956

The outstanding exhibit was the twelve frames of Prince Edward Island from the collection of Lou. S. Crosby of Banff, Alberta. It was beautifully written up by the owner himself and contained many unique pieces from his collection of Prince Edward Island, which is adjudged to be one of the finest in the world.

Among the more important items were some of the very earliest stampless, a range of proofs, some of which are the only copies known, many part perforated sheets, bisects on cover and a fine showing of entires including two of the 12 cents stamp used on cover.

Items of particular interest in the exhibit were a Prisoners of War cover from Charlestown dated Dec. 20, 1809, which was finally delivered to Kirkaldy, N. Britain on Sept. 10, 1810, thought to have been intercepted by a Privateer and later recaptured by the British.

Pieces of particular interest were a sheet of the 2d rose with all horizontal rows imperforated between and a complete sheet of the 4d black on yellow paper with the three left rows of stamps imperforated between vertically, also a

sheet of the 3d blue with one vertical row of perforations missing.

Mr. Crosby also showed the 2d value in each paper and the 4 cents and 6 cents in large strips with imperforated margins. These are very seldom seen.

Another interesting frame contained a specialized study of the 4½d engraved stamp, which included a block of 36, the largest known, in which Mr. Crosby has proved the existence of several plate varieties and located position dots and several layout lines not burnished from plate.

Among the fine range of covers shown were multiples, such as a strip of four of the 3d blue on a Registered cover to New Brunswick and four other Registered covers with various combinations, all of which are extremely rare.

Bisects on cover included a 6d green bisect making the 3d rate to New Brunswick, and a 2 cents blue and a 2 cents bisect making the 3 cents rate tied to local cover.

There were also two examples of the 12 cents reddish mauve used on cover, the

only recorded examples of this stamp on cover. One was used on a double rate letter to Minnesota, U.S.A., and the other in combination with a 4 cents making the quadruple rate to Nova Scotia.

Mr. Crosby attended the Convention and Exhibition, and it was the first occasion on which he had ever exhibited.

- His Prince Edward Island exhibit won

the Grand Award (the Brisley Trophy), a Gold Award, the Seagram Trophy for the best 19th Century B.N.A. exhibit, the Philatelic Specialists' Society of Canada's Medal for research, and the American Philatelic Society's Award for the best showing of any member of the A.P.S. in the Exhibition.

A. H. C.

NEWFOUNDLAND CORNER

By D. R. WILLAN

A glance at the prices of the 1857 stamps of Newfoundland in any catalogue provides much material for thought and enquiry, and raises some points of postal history about which very little is known. To say that the market value of an obsolete stamp is determined by the relation of supply and demand is to state the obvious. It is equally obvious that the demand for all values in the set is fairly even, so that the enormous variation in prices is due to variations in supply, and it is interesting to consider the factors which affect the rarity of stamps, mint and used. The three vital factors are the number issued, the length of time they were current, and the postal purpose which they served. Compared with modern issues, of course, the number of all these stamps was very small, but the individual values varied considerably. If not exhausted earlier, their normal use came to an end with the issue of the decimal currency stamps at the end of 1865, though they were never demoted and could legally be used later.

Of the one penny brown-purple 70,000 were printed. This stamp paid the local letter rate in St. John's and the newspaper rate to the U.K. It was used extensively, but perhaps not as largely as expected, for no further supplies were issued in 1860 and only 10,000 in 1862, whilst there were considerable remainders. Thus, the mint stamp is common and blocks are readily obtainable. The used stamp is also common, though many would be destroyed, as they were almost all in St. John's or Britain and so accessible to anyone wishing to acquire them.

The internal rate for printed matter was 2d per ounce up to 8 ounces, and 3,000 scarlet vermilion 2d stamps were issued. These were exhausted by 1860. The mint stamp is accordingly very rare and blocks are non-existent. Used, it is by no means common, as many would be destroyed, and the proportion of fine copies is small due to the design of the stamp. It is the only one of the set with an outer frame line, which gives it an overall width of 20.6 mm, .7 mm. wider than the next widest stamp, the 6d, and 1.4 mm. wider than the 8d. As

the size of the sheets varies little, the space between a horizontal pair of 2d stamps is narrower, averaging less than 1.5 mm. against 3 mm. in the 8d and over 2 mm. in other values. Naturally it is cut into much more frequently than other values.

The internal letter rate was 3d per half ounce, for which 16,000 3d stamps were issued. They were extensively used, and were practically exhausted before the arrival of the 1860 consignment, making the mint stamp very rare. The used stamp is also rare, as the great majority went from St. John's to the small outports, where most of them would be destroyed. It is interesting that this stamp used seems to be as common in pairs as singles. I think the reason for this is that after the exhaustion of the 6d stamp they were often used to pay the 6d rate to the U.K., where the prospects of survival would be much greater than in the small coastal settlements of Newfoundland. The catalogue price does not reflect the real rarity of this stamp, due to the fact that the majority of copies offered are actually from the 1860 printing.

The 4d stamp, of which 5,000 were printed in scarlet vermilion, paid the inland rate for 2 ounces printed matter and the letter rate to Halifax, including U.S. mail going via Halifax which was only prepaid to that port. This stamp was heavily used, and both mint and used copies compare with the 2d in about the same proportion as their printing.

A good deal of mystery surrounds the 5d stamp. Eleven thousand were issued in 1857, and there were small remainders, so mint copies are not rare. At the same time, used copies are quite common, and I cannot explain this as I do not know what purpose it served. According to the Post Office Act this was the letter rate to Halifax, Prince Edward Island, Bermuda and the West Indies, but actually letters to Halifax are always franked with the 4d stamp. I have never seen a 5d on cover, but the commonness of used stamps suggests that it must have been used fairly extensively. It is difficult to reconcile this

with the fact that the Post Office records show that in the first two years of its currency—to 31st December, 1858—only 84 were sold at St. John's.

The 6d stamp paid the rate for letters to the U.K. Five thousand were printed in Scarlet vermilion, and the issue was completely sold before the arrival of the 1860 stamps, the rate in the interim being paid by such items as a pair of 3d or a bisected shilling stamp. Mint stamps accordingly are very rare, and used are probably a little commoner than the 4d since, the majority coming to the U.K., the survival rate would probably be greater.

The 6½d and 1/- scarlet vermilion stamps share the distinction of being the rarest stamps originally, only 2,000 of each being printed, but what a difference there is in their prices today. The 1/- value, paying the double letter rate to the U.K., was used moderately, and copies bisected after exhaustion of the 6d stamps accounted for a number, so that the supply exhausted and mint copies are very rare. Used copies also are rarer than any other value. 6½d paid the rate from St. John's to the U.S.A. direct, and could not be bisected or combined to make any other rate. Very few were bought, and despite the smallness of the issue there were some

remainders. This accounts for the relative commonness and modest price of the mint stamp. But why should the used price be equally modest? The number of stamps used was less than that of any other value previously mentioned, but there were very few private letters to the U.S., and almost all the correspondence franked with this value was to one or two commercial houses who filed it complete. The stamps or covers have since come on the market, and as practically none were destroyed it is commoner than some other values used in much larger quantities.

The remaining stamp is the 8d value. Eight thousand were issued, and as the only rate it served was for 4 ounces printed matter it was extremely little used. Only 179 were bought in the first two years. There were large remainders, so that mint stamps are common, blocks are not infrequent, and even complete sheets can still be found. Many were bisected, so much so that the bisected cover is worth no more than the 4d stamp on cover. How is it then that used copies are not rare and are reasonably priced? I suggest that it is because it was the only scarlet vermilion stamp with considerable remainders, and many copies were "philatelically" used after the introduction of the decimal currency.

CLIPPINGS FROM B.N.A. MAGAZINES

Contributed by R. J. DUNCAN

30. B.N.A. FORGERIES AND FAKES

"We have often been asked, what question is most asked of us about stamps? The answer is strange, it seems most of our requests come from people who are intrigued by the workings of the forgers, fakers and counterfeiters of stamps. In this respect Canadians are not much different—they have this in their favour, however—there has been comparatively little faking going on as relates to Canadian material. With very few exceptions, when there was something not on the up and up, it usually happened a long time ago.

Let's take a look and see what "The Boys" have cooked up along the lines of hocus-pocus for collectors up Canada way. Our first story is not a new one: in fact it has been years since we came across the items mentioned. Open your Scott's Catalogue to the pages of Canada and take a look at the imperforate issues on wove paper of Scott's No. 4. Today a used copy catalogues at \$8.50—the boys did not monkey with the mint copies as too much money was involved and very nervous

fingers might slip! So they used copies that had seen postal duty, thus taking away some suspicion. The addition of perforation 12 all around triples its value to \$25.00—a neat profit for a moment's work. If you think you have such a stamp, get out your millimeter gauge, the worked over one that I write about measures from outside to outside of perforations 25 mm. by 20½ mm.

Remember the paper in either case is the same, the perforations are clean cut. But to the trained eye, not only in many cases is the stamp given an off centre appearance, but in the case of the same procedure where these "Magicians" transform Scott's No. 5 into Scott's No. 13, they also increase the value as a used specimen from \$45 to \$150. Here they encounter a little difficulty, for No. 5 is a dull violet and No. 13 is a brown violet. If you are suspicious on this one, take a good look at the back of the stamp and note the color of the paper. Now take a look at the supposed-to-be light margins on the face of the stamp. This stamp, if tampered

with, has the tell-tale give-away of a brown cast on the face margins—the effects of the infra red or other heat rays used to turn this stamp's color from a dull violet to a brown violet. Chemicals such as the fumes or sulphuric acid have been tried to induce this color transformation, but it has failed! The stamp becomes brittle to the feel, will not stand much handling before it crumples and in the olden days caused "The Boys" trouble—they tried the sunlight, the strong rays added a faded wash-out touch to the color.

Back in the old days labor was cheap. Some people making 50 cents per day got by nicely. How they did it we will never know. But to be able to turn out hundreds of stamps per day and raise the value of them, via the catalogue, at 50 cents each must have looked tempting indeed. This time it was a mint stamp, Scott's No. 7 of British Columbia, that was worked on. By matching the overprint, No. 8 appeared, just like that! Note that they did not have to worry about the real stamp—the overprint was their only worry. It was about this time that collectors really got smart. They adopted a motto—it was a good idea then; it's a splendid idea even today: "If the overprint increases the value of the stamp and you are buying it from one who is not a reliable dealer, better investigate before you invest."

Right now might be as good a time as any to explain that this writer knows of many cases where stamps of this kind are sought after—it may surprise some readers to know that in many cases the counterfeit will bring more money than the real stamp—such are the quirks and peculiarities of Philately.

When it comes to detecting the good from the bad in the stamps of Newfoundland, there are just three things to look out for. They can be summed up into today's primer as follows. Are the stamps in question engraved? Are the cancellations in order? Does the color confirm the catalogue-maker's description? The first two questions are simple—the color question is the tough one. By eliminating the first two questions, the third one throws itself out of the genuine class automatically. First remember that for the purpose of the first question and the answer thereto is that all stamps of Newfoundland are engraved. Excellent forgeries that I have seen exist of Nos. 1 - 3 - 4 - 7 - 8 - 9 - 24 - 25 - 27 - 28 - 29 - 30 - 31 - 32 - 32a and 33. Others may exist. I have not seen them. Remember all forgeries are lithographed. On the engraved stamps running the end of your finger over them shows roughness; in the printing as a rule, while a lithographed stamp will seem perfectly smooth by the same operation. Dangerous, however, are the forgeries that are done by engraving, which are the ex-

ceptions and as far as I know engraved counterfeits, forgeries or whatever name you wish to give them are Scott's No. 2, No. 4 (some say No. 6 exists as a counterfeit engraved—I have not listed this because I am in doubt about it and I could still be wrong). No. 9 exists as an engraved forgery—remember all others are very poor jobs of lithography. If doubt exists on the genuine stamps and the engraved forgeries send them to me, enclose return postage—I'll run them through my laboratory for you.

Next we come to the cancellations. Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 8 exist with some pretty clever cancellations. In this case the mint copies are the cheapest, and if you must have the cancelled copies and are prepared to pay more for them used, in buying merchandise of this kind, a reputable dealer and a written guarantee are in order, depending on how well you know the dealer. Right here let me state that you Canadians are fortunate in having many fine reliable dealers in your country. That goes for many dealers in the States also.

Your last clue are the colors. You simply will have to have a genuine stamp to compare with the spurious if the counterfeit is an engraved job. In the latter case comparison by the Ultra Violet Ray is the only safe way that I know of as one test. The colors must be exactly alike under these rays. Watch the papers. Get some printer who has a paper gauge in his shop to give you the thickness by measurement on any suspect. That same gauge on the real stamp will tell you a very surprising story when it comes to something that the eye cannot see and that the fingers and touch cannot tell—but believe me sincerely when I state there is a mighty big difference in the thickness of papers.

When we come to New Brunswick we come across counterfeits of Scott's Nos. 1, 5, 7 and 12. We also find reprints of Nos. 1 to 4, stamps Nos. 1, 5, 7 and 12 are engraved as originals. The counterfeits are very poorly made, roughly lithographed. At first glance they look like a poor photograph of the originals, and to this writer they fairly shriek that they are poor imitations. Another item that will fool no one is the No. 11—Charles Connell, the counterfeit is imperf., it looks like a miniature photograph, the perfs have been photographed right on the stamp—it's a very poor job.

Nova Scotia, the story of some stamp remainders, etc., is too well known for details here, and after all we are trying to mention counterfeits that we have seen. Scott's No. 1 is a beautifully engraved job—the counterfeit is terrible, paper and color are way off from the real thing, and the lithography is very poor. While there

are reprints of Nos. 2 to 7, actual counterfeits exist of No. 4 and 5. Of these two, perhaps it was No. 5 that the crooks decided to imitate because No. 5 is the higher priced of the two—here it is a matter of color, the counterfeits are very much too yellow green, but this is an engraved job and a mighty dangerous one. Watch the dark lines in the letter X of the word sixpence. They are just the opposite of the genuine in the counterfeits, note that the long single line runs down from left to right in this letter, while the lines, the shorter ones of the letter X, run from right to left—thus the letter is not complete on the lines supposed to cross each other in the letter X. They are just

the reverse of the genuine.

At it's very best, this list should not be taken as a complete check list. It is a complete list of those counterfeits that I have seen—many more exist, but I have not seen them. European collectors insist that they have seen some fine engraved counterfeits of many of the stamps we have mentioned today. We cannot report what someone else has seen with accuracy—unless we have seen them ourselves, they are not mentioned. If any of our readers have other information, we would be glad to hear from them."

(from "The Inside Straight" by Harry Weiss, "Weekly Philatelic Gossip," 1st October, 1949).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Red Feather

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

A letter from Mr. R. H. Yorke in the April number on page 86 asks about "RED FEATHER" in slogans. It is a term used in America for campaigns raising funds within a community for local voluntary services—such as scouting, private hospitals and museums that are supported by these gifts.

Sincerely,

MARSHALL KAY (679)

Red Feather

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

I can help you with one of Reg. Yorke's queries in the April Maple Leaves. "RED FEATHER" is the name given to the appeal for funds for the Community Chest, held during September each year.

The Community Chest is a very well-known Welfare Fund in Canada.

Yours sincerely,

R. S. B. GREENHILL (446).

Red Feather

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

The answer to Mr. Yorke's question 3 is this, the RED FEATHER Campaign is the sign for the Cancer Society, and once a year, under the name of RED FEATHER, a big fund drive is conducted.

CAPO, CNPO & CFPO

In answer to question 5, the exact locations of the P.O. cannot be given for security reasons, but some of the approximate locations and all the numbers used are known here. This is the listing—

CAPO 5000, 5001, 5002, 5003 (Kure), all Far East.
5051, 5052, 5053, all Europe.

CNPO 5071, 5072, 5073, all naval ships outside Canada.

All above markings are now obsolete.

CFPO 25 Seoul, 26, 27, both Forward Troops, 28 Kure, 28, Far East, 29 Hiro, 30 Forward Troops, 31 Ebisu, 40 Europe Army, 41 Reserve Europe, 42, 43, 44, all Europe Army, and 45.
101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108 and 109, all Europe RCAF.

STRUCK THROUGH LINEN

The answer seems to be this. The use of a "blanket" as it is called here for postmarks, served the purpose of absorbing excessive ink on the pad to prevent smudging the postmark. That is, at least, what our experts say here. Hope these may help.

Your sincerely,

HANS REICHE (647).

The 2c Q.V. Provisionals

DEAR FRED,

I refer to Mr. E. R. Gill's letter on page 56 of the February number of Maple Leaves. He shows a cover with 3 cents overprinted 2 cents, of the Numeral issue, cancelled N. Esqimalt Aug. 7 1899.

I can add support as I find I have a cover with this stamp cancelled at Vancouver B.C. August 7th, 1899. It is obviously from a different correspondence and plainly suggests that the stamps were on sale generally in the big towns in British Columbia by August 7th.

Hope you manage to call in on one of your caravan tours this year. Plenty of spots all around us out of which to choose a site!

Yours etc.,

ROBERT WOODALL (496).

Precancel Variety



DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

Several months ago, whilst looking through some stamps in a small store in Germany, I noticed that the letter "I" was missing from the word "ONTARIO" on this 1c Ed. VII precancel stamp.

Recalling Mr. Hetherington's talk on Pre-cancels at the last CPS of GB Convention, and the recent article in *Maple Leaves* about the missing "QUE," I quickly bought the stamp for myself.

The Chairman of the Pre-cancel Study Group says that such an item is scarce and could be classified as "rare." There is no trace of the "I," but I have not been able to have it expertly examined. I thought it might be of interest to your readers.

Best wishes,
STAN LUM (780).

New Style Handstamp

DEAR FRED,

You might like to use this in your letter to Editor section, as I believe so many have just heard of one or two of the new type hammer large two-ring.

As I spent two to four hours daily tearing stamps from envelopes, I wrote down the readable ones I saw in three days' tearing. The list is as follows:—Ottawa, Ont.; Moose Jaw, Sask.; Vancouver, B.C.; St. John, N.B.; Hamilton, Ont.; Peterborough, Ont.; Brantford, Ont.; London, Ont.; Calgary, Alta.; Halifax, N.S.; Lethbridge, Alta.; Regina, Sask.; Port Arthur, Ont.; Moncton, N.B.; Oshawa, Ont.; Niagara Falls, Ont.; St. Johns, Nfld.; Guelph, Ont.; Fort William, Ont.; New Westminster, B.C.; Winnipeg, Man.; Kitchener, Ont.; Victoria, B.C.; Toronto, Terminal A, Ont.; Toronto, S.D. and Toronto C.D. The Toronto S.D. was back-stamped on Special Deliveries; the Toronto C.D. was

face-stamped on letters delivered in Toronto. This I took for City Delivery.

While this may not be complete, as many are hard to read, they are used mostly on letters with enclosures, thus small envelopes with clear strikes are not common.

Best wishes,
JOHN M. KITCHEN (724).

Early American Perforating Machines

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

My studies of the early American Perforating Machines, as used on the pence and decimal issues of Canada, have convinced me that the New York printers used four different machines during this period. By careful use of the Gibbons Instanta Gauge, perforations gauging 11:6, 11.75, 11.85 and 11.95 can be observed.

I am appealing to members for help in determining the first use of the latter two machines, and I would be very grateful if collectors with material dated 1863 or earlier would be good enough to measure their stamps with the Instanta Gauge and forward to me their findings.

On the other hand, I would gladly reimburse expenses to those who would care to send me their dated material for my examination, and I would assure them of a prompt return, and report.

Yours sincerely,
G. WHITWORTH (100).

Convention—Stirling, 27th September to 1st October, 1956

DEAR FRED,

At our last Convention it was suggested that I should make enquiries in reference to the possibility of air travel to Scotland for the Convention in 1956.

With regard to this I have found out that if we make a block booking of 12 or more the cost per head will be just over £10.0.0 per head for the return journey London/Glasgow, Glasgow/London.

The journey takes about one hour and 40 minutes, and it is suggested we should book in the Flight leaving London Airport at 13.30, arriving Glasgow 15.10 on September 27th.

Will all members who are likely to be interested write to me at once to obtain a block booking at the reduced rate. I have to let the Company know in good time.

Yours ever,
R. B. HETHERINGTON (84).

Half Cent Quebec Centenary Issue

DEAR FRED,

I was very pleased to read Mr. John Anderson's observations on the Quebec Issue in April "*Maple Leaves*."

I am of the belief that the minor re-

entry he mentions, consisting of a line in the top arm of the "E" of "CENT," is the one which I reported in my article on this value on page 118 of the July 1954 issue of "Maple Leaves."

The line, as seen by me, is through the upper arm of the "E" and also shows in the first stroke of the "N" of "CENT." The stamp is No. 50 and the position of the guide dot is given as 454 C., i.e., between the fourth and fifth lines and touching the fourth line.

Mr. Anderson can, I think, be fairly certain that his stamp is No. 50 if the guide dot is in this position.

Yours sincerely,

ERNEST WHITLEY (543).

"Early American Perforating Machines"

DEAR SIR,

Shortly after reading Mr. Winthrop S. Boggs's scholarly and intriguing pamphlet "Early American Perforating Machines and Perforations 1857-56," I remembered that most of the 5c Connell stamps of New Brunswick in my collection which were obviously genuine and had Royal Philatelic Certificates, were perforated 11.75. Therefore I carefully re-checked my measurements to see if I could possibly make them all 11.60. This I could not do. I then proceeded to measure the perforations of stamps on New Brunswick and Nova Scotia covers in my collection of the two earliest years of 1860 and 1861, and discovered a number of instances of both 11.60 and 11.75 perforations: in fact there were more stamps perforated 11.75 than 11.60, and some with compound perforations. Immediately I wrote to Mr. Boggs to inform him of my discovery, which indicated that there must have been in operation in 1860-61 an 11.75 as well as an 11.60 machine. Mr. Boggs promptly acknowledged my information, and with his usual energy proceeded to search for other early covers on his side of the Atlantic, so that we could, without reasonable doubt, resolve the problem. It will be appreciated that such a small variation between 11.60 and 11.75 requires very careful work, especially as the variable condition of perforating pins can falsify measurements. Partly for this reason and partly because of his exceptional knowledge of British North American stamps, I asked Mr. William Lea to spend a day with me to check my measurements and to discuss this problem of early perforations. In the meantime, Mr. Boggs, across the Atlantic, had been checking more of the early printings of the 1860 issues of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and from these studies is now able to confirm my conclusion that two perforating machines were then being used for these stamps.

On one New Brunswick cover, bearing a 5c and 10c stamp, dated May 1861, Mr. Boggs found that the 5c was perforated 11.75 and the 10c, 11.60. I have found similar instances; moreover, I have discovered a number of stamps with the compound perforation of 11.60 by 11.75.

In order that the Philatelic Societies and their Expert Committees and Collectors should be in possession of these facts at the earliest opportunity, Mr. Boggs has asked me to give this matter the widest publicity by sending this letter to several philatelic journals. Further research work is likely to reveal more information about these early perforating machines, and I understand that Mr. Boggs hopes, in due course, to issue a supplement to his publication of 1954, incorporating my discovery and any other points of interest which may have transpired. Mr. Lea is at present working on the early perforated stamps of Canada and authorises me to say that he has already discovered the 11.75 perforation on the Canadian issue of 1859 and that, when he has completed his research, he hopes to write an article on these Canadian perforations.

Finally, I would like to thank Mr. Boggs and Mr. Lea for their co-operation and enthusiasm, for it is only in this manner that the results of joint philatelic research can be made available to the fast-growing population of philatelic students.

Yours truly,

NICHOLAS ARGENTI (751).

Unusual Victoria, B.C., Postmark



DEAR FRED,

Can any of your readers tell me anything of the above? I have tried members in British Columbia without success, and cannot trace it at all in any of the accepted sources of information.

Yours sincerely,

OSWALD FRASER (6).

OUR SECRETARY REMARKS

By the time this issue of "Maple Leaves" is in print and in your hands the cricket season will be well under way. In this connection I would like to advise members that I shall be away from home for the first two weeks in June when, I hope, the weather will be kind and I shall be able to put bat to ball in the pleasant surroundings of various parts of South Devon. So if you do not get a reply to your letters during this period you will know the reason why.

A word of praise is not out of place here for Mr. A. H. Christensen, of Montreal, who has come along with no less than nine new members this past month. Mr. Christensen, as some members may know, is Vice-President of the Canadian Philatelic Society (Inc.), and as such is a very busy man. It is very gratifying to see him showing such keen interest in the welfare of our own Society. Thanks are also due for the F.D.C. of the new Wild Life series.

It would be greatly appreciated if members, when sending in application forms for new members, would try to ensure that the subscription fee accompanies the application. This not only saves time, but also avoids the necessity of the Treasurer having to send out reminders from time to time, which inevitably happens.

One last reminder: application forms for the Fellowship of the Society must be in my hands by the 23rd of July, 1956.

H. J. H.

AMENDMENT TO MEMBERSHIP TO 30/4/56

NEW MEMBERS

854 SMITH, Miss E. M., 42 Caledonia Place, Clifton, Bristol, 8.	C. P. PC.
855 JERVERS, Brig. F. R. S., Sloane House, Littleworth Avenue, Esher, Surrey.	C.
856 WILSDON, J. F., Box 458, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.	C. P. PB.
857 LAMB, Richard M., R.R. 2, Kitchener, Ontario, Canada.	CL.
858 WORLOW, Alan, 90 Haven Road, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.	C.
859 GOODMAN, K. G. W., 174 High Street, Henley-in-Arden, Warks.	C. PC.
860 COOK, Alfred P., Coy Glen Road, Ithaca, New York, U.S.A.	C. N. BS.
861 BUCK, L. Gordon, 4811 Wilson Avenue, Montreal, P.Q., Canada.	C.
862 BRONSTEIN, Leon, P.O. Box 94, Station B, Montreal, Canada.	B. C.
863 YUILE, J. Watson, 3445 Cote Des Neiges, Montreal, Canada.	C.
864 MACKLIN, Walter, 1405 Peel Street, R. 215, Montreal, Canada.	B. C.
865 SADLER, Alex., 2060 Metcalfe Street, Montreal, 2, Canada.	C.
866 ATKINSON, F. G., 1215 Greene Avenue, Montreal 6, Canada.	C.
867 MANGOLD, Carl, 1495 St. James Street W., Montreal, Canada.	B. C.
868 WATSON, R. J., R.R. 1, St. Marie Road, St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, Canada.	C. P.S.
869 GOLDSMITH, Milton, 4331 Beaconsfield Avenue, N.D.G., Montreal, Canada.	C.
870 CARR, C. J. T., 4 Mount Road, Dover, Kent.	PER. P. PC.
871 BOND, Clifford C., P.O. Box 335, Station B, Montreal, Canada.	C.
872 BARNA, Eugene, R.R. 2, Leamington, Ontario, Canada.	C.
873 AMOS, D., 112 Walnut Street, Winnipeg 10, Man., Canada.	A. AG.
874 HARRINGTON, Dr. Paul, 813 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Canada.	C.
875 TREVOR, G. W., 18 McCulloch Street, Russell Lea, New South Wales, Australia.	C.
876 STEWARD M., 25 Altar Drive, Heaton, Bradford, 9, Yorks.	C.
877 WOOLLEY, Robert J., 359 Ellis Park Road, Toronto 3, Ontario, Canada.	C.
878 TYLER, John P., 11 Winston Circle, Pointe Claire, Montreal 33, Canada.	C.
879 WILMAN, P. D., Bre Ogar, Sittingbourne, Kent.	C.
880 LEE, G. L., Dunleith, Bernardsville, N.J., U.S.A.	C.
881 FRASCH Z., 122 Drayton Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.	C.

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610 FLETCHER, Major G. F.
440 SHEPHERD, R.

RESIGNATIONS

147 BRYANT, H. A.
567 MAYNE-REDMORE, J.
707 PIMM, H. S.

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638 LAW, J., 352 Broadway Avenue, Toronto 12, Canada.
836 MOMY, J. G., R.C.A.F., Beaver Barracks, 424 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.
347 PAINE, H. L., R.R. No. 1, Brechin, Ontario, Canada.
414 PRICE H. J., "Westholme," 79 Weston Road, Runcorn, Cheshire.
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