

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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

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Notes and Comments

Convention

All appears to be ready and the days are now running out in which last minute preparations can be made. According to all one hears, nothing is being left to chance and this Convention will live up to the reputation set by its predecessors. Daily we hear of the arrangements of the many who have taken their lives in their hands and committed themselves to being there.

The Aberdeen Group have naturally decided to WALK—and save the bawbees for the Auction!—and have been in training now for some time. Led by the indefatigable Ossie, and with John Hannah at the rear—with a packet under his arm—they will be piped out of the Silver City on, we understand, either the Saturday or the Sunday.

Heffie, the little lad from Sussex, is FLYING up on the Thursday. It is understood that a special YORK transport craft has been chartered for the occasion, and that special strengthening measures have been put into effect so that this unique load can be safely transported.

C. N. Richardson and Leo. Baresch are departing from the South days ahead of all the others and are proceeding by a roundabout and secret route, travelling incognito—they hope. Between ourselves, we understand they are planning a sort of crooks' tour of the various dealers between London and Stirling. We hope the Trade can stand it!

Your Editor is travelling by road, in the secret weapon of an earnest seeker of slogans who for the time being prefers to remain anonymous, mainly because retaliatory measures might be taken against him if his part in bringing so much trouble to the Convention came to light.

This Issue

If our special arrangements have succeeded, this should be with you approximately one week earlier than usual. This is so that any special items relating to Convention may be with all members before Convention meets to consider them.

The Next (December) Issue

This will contain a full report of Convention, the reports of the officers etc., some news of the auction, and the usually scandalous gossip which follows this annual event.

It will also be the Year Book Number, any changes should be notified to the Secretary NOW as some of this work must go ahead immediately. Being the Year Book and coming out just before Christmas, this is the issue in which you are invited to take a greetings space to pass on your good wishes to all the other members and to show your appreciation of the magazine itself and all the work the officers of the Society do for your entertainment.

Don't put it off, send your Greetings Ad. NOW. The prices for space are as shown inside the back cover of this and every issue—we may put them up after January—the minimum is an eighth page for 10/-. It's a lot cheaper than Christmas Cards, and it supports **your** Society.

The Treasurer

Jimmy Macaskie tells us that he is going to be so busy in early October that his mail may fall seriously in arrear and letters requiring replies may be delayed some time. He trusts this will not cause any member (1) anxiety because no reply comes promptly and (2) to delay the payment of his subscription which is due on 1st October (10/- or \$1.50).

H. Graham Bertram

Canadian Philately suffered a serious loss in the sudden death of H. Graham Bertram on the 16th June last. He was prominent for many years in all philatelic circles in North America. Not only did he love his stamps, but he had the happy faculty of not only enjoying his own collection but the collections of others as well. He will be greatly missed.

Harmers's Record Year

The H. R. Harmer Philatelic Organisation in London, New York and Sydney achieved a total of more than £1,000,000—ONE MILLION POUNDS—in the sales of postage stamps last year. Of this huge total, over £950,000 was reached at Auction.

In releasing this news the London branch of the organisation state:—
“The World-wide demand for fine and rare stamps is keener than ever, and the stability of values has been clearly demonstrated over a season by no means free from political and financial troubles.”

Philatelic Franking

We were intrigued by an article in “Stamp Collecting” of the 24th August in which suggestions were made as to how intelligent philatelic franking can reduce postage costs, particularly where reciprocity can be arranged.

For years we have been amazed at the lack of such franking, especially when mail reaches us from Canada and abroad. It is quite true to say that not once in twenty times is any attempt made to put something on the envelope which will be attractive to the recipient.

The mail we handle is too large for us always to be able to frank it as we would wish, but we are continually franking with booklet panes even though this means 3d where 2½d would suffice. We think the used pane is well worth the extra ½d to the person who gets it, even though we seldom are told afterwards that it was appreciated.

In Canada there is such a variety of booklets and panes that we would have expected much greater usage of them than appears to be the case. The number of airmail letters with a single unattractive 15c stamp is legion, small booklet panes could make such covers very attractive.

J. P. Macaskie, our Treasurer, purchased a supply of sideways watermark G.B. to use on his letters, we don't know whether he still is able to give this facility.

Can we all look for improvements in our actions in this during the coming winter months?

Stamp Collecting

We expect you all have seen a copy of the New Season Number of the 14th September with its Canadian emphasis. We are sure you would all wish to join us in hearty congratulations to Kenneth Chapman for a really excellent issue. This is a magazine you just cannot afford to be without, and at 32/6d per annum keeps you right in touch and up to date.

The short article on our Society is most appreciated, and at the time of going to press we have already had quite a number of enquiries regarding membership. Thank you, Kenneth, every good wish to you and to "Stamp Collecting" in the future.

The Canadian Philatelic Society (Canada)

A. H. Christensen writes us from his new summer residence at North Hatley, about 90 miles from Montreal in the Eastern Townships in the Province of Quebec. He tells us that the C.P.S. Convention and Exhibition of 1957 will be at the Chateau Laurier in Ottawa from May 2nd to May 4th.

In 1958 the same event will be held in Vancouver, at the Empress Hotel from May 9th to May 11. Don't we all wish that we could make a trip across for these occasions!

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

When I dispatched my contribution to the August issue, I had hoped that my literary labours had reached an end. The Editor now tells me that the October number will appear before Convention and bids me scrape the barrel once more.

I begin as before with Convention news. At the moment of writing, bookings are well over fifty and give every prospect of a successful gathering. Arrangements for the Dinner were the last item to take shape. The price of the tickets has been fixed at 21/-, and these may be obtained from Mr. James S. Merrylees, 5 Williamfield Avenue, Stirling, or Mr. E. McGuigan, 26 Morley Crescent, Borestone, St. Ninians, Stirling. Members resident in the Hotel are assumed to be attending and will receive a rebate on the daily charge.

Two changes have had to be made in Sunday's Coach Tour. Owing to an influx of visitors in Pitlochry, lunch has to be taken early, and in consequence the starting hour has been brought forward to 10 a.m. I hope that notwithstanding the previous evening's festivities, members will not baulk at such an early start. The other change is that the tea break will be at Lochearnhead in place of Strathyre.

One of the pleasures of the President's office is the contacts which it brings with members far and near. Edinburgh is a Mecca for tourists, especially at Festival time, and I hoped that, among the many who throng its streets almost the year round, there might be some of our members who would seek me out.

I did have one most pleasant meeting with Stuart Johnstone from Vancouver. But it seems that my hopes must wait another year for fulfilment. I shall always be pleased to meet any member from anywhere who may have time to spare for a "blether."

In conclusion I must acknowledge the ready help and co-operation which I have had from office-bearers and members during my year of office. You have given me much work to do, but you have made it a pleasure. I am sure that you will give my successor the same support.

Yours sincerely,
J. J. BONAR.

CONVENTION AUCTION

Catalogues were despatched on 18th August to vendors, buyers and bidders from previous years and to a selection of recent new members picked at random. There were also included in the circulation those who had so thoughtfully forwarded a few stamps to assist towards the cost. If you did not receive a list, the fault probably lies with yourself. Paper, postages and labour costs are heavy nowadays and our Auctions are not run as regular business.

Lots received up to 17th August are listed. Those include good pence, a number of large cents, some nice small cents including bulk lots, thirty-nine lots of pre-stamp letters between 1835 and 1846 estimated around £50, which can be bid for as lots 42 to 78 inclusive on a block bid, a nice Newfoundland collection including earlies, postmark and pre-cancelled varieties, two imprint blocks of the 4c Coronation set, plate 1 and many other items. Extras not listed include a collection from 1859 worth from £30 to £40, and a mounted and classified lot of 484 square circle postmarks mainly on 3c small cents.

This notice is in anticipation of the Editor's intention to issue the October number a few days before the Convention is held.

Members still desiring catalogues should apply to my home address, where arrangements have been made to deal with them urgently. (If necessary, 'phone Airdrie 2141).

Bids from members will be accepted at Stirling up to the time of the sale.

D. GARDNER,
20, Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie.

CONVENTION AUCTION—REVIEW

We have received our copy of the catalogue for this annual event.

Although there is this year a marked absence of any philatelic literature, the list of 202 lots covers a very varied assortment and there is plenty of choice.

An outstanding section consists of 41 Stampless Covers, mostly addressed to The Governor, The Canada Company, London. The numerous handstruck stamps and manuscript markings should make for some very keen bidding.

Pence Issues are mainly represented by good to fine copies of the 3d Beaver. Small Cents have a good showing, both on and off cover, and with many examples of various strikes. Large Cents will attract much attention with dated copies, coloured cancellations etc.

That "Map" is there, with offers on covers, and also some of the re-entries. (No doubt our Editor will confirm Plate

and position if requested.)

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have some interesting items, a 5c sap-green on cover, fine used, will attract more than the estimate of £3.

Pre-cancel fans are catered for by various lots, and there is the modern rarity of the 1954 3c Brampton Provisional, guaranteed by a prominent specialist.

We are also informed that since the catalogue was issued, other lots have been arriving at the house of David Gardner. Amongst these we hear of a large collection of Squared Circle Postmarks on Small Cents, said to be over 400 copies and over 100 strikes.

It looks like being as good and important an occasion as it has been in the past. If the Scots can get their hands out of their pockets there may well be some fast and furious bidding.

J. W.

GROUP NEWS

LONDON SECTION—PROGRAMME :

1956

- Sept. 5th Visit to Romford P.S.
 20th Members' Displays.
 Oct. 18th The Council entertains!
 Nov. 15th Postal History of Canada—
 N. M. Clougher.
 Dec. 12th W. E. Lea. (Wed.)

1957

- Jan. 17th 4 sheets or 1/- and auction.
 Feb. 13th Robson Lowe. (Wed.)
 Mar. 14th Admiral issue, invited displays.
 April 5th Visit to the Hale P.S.,
 Edware.
 11th Visit from the Kent and
 Sussex Groups.
 May 16th Postmarks.
 June 13th Annual General Meeting.

Meeting are held at 6.30 p.m. in the Conference Room of the COMMERCIAL COUNSELLOR FOR CANADA (R. P. Bower, Esq.) Sun Life Buildings, 2, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

NEWS AND INFORMATION

"Fire Prevention" Postage Stamp to be Issued



The Postmaster General, has announced the details of a special issue postage stamp that will emphasize the importance of reducing the needless waste caused by preventable fires. The stamp will be issued on the 9th October, during Fire Prevention Week.

Each year fires in Canada result in the loss of hundreds of lives, as well as millions of dollars in property value and disruption of economic activities. The postage stamp is being issued in support of National Fire Prevention Week to focus special attention on this national problem. Active interest on the part of the public in the elimination of fire hazards will greatly reduce this unnecessary loss of life and property.

The postage stamp will be 5c denomination and printed in two colours, black and red. The design is the work of Arthur Price, an Ottawa artist.

NEWFOUNDLAND CORNER

Constant flaws on the pence stamps of Newfoundland are frequently referred to, but they do not seem to have been illustrated or described in sufficient detail to facilitate identification. I have seen several stamps with markings which are claimed to be re-entries by their owners. Some of there are merely inking flaws, and are not constant. One or two of the one penny stamps may have constant markings, but until I see at least another specimen with identical flaws I prefer to keep an open mind on their status.

Many of the plate flaws are very difficult to see, especially on the Stacey Wise paper of 1860 and 1861-62, as they are so minute, and I am here recording only the more obvious varieties in my own collection which are definitely constant and of which the position on the sheet can be ascertained.

The one penny plate with its 120 subjects is the most difficult to deal with, being so much larger than any of the others, but is the most interesting. Stamp number 42 on the sheet has a broken horizontal bar in the "A" of "LAND". Number 104 has a line through the upper right numeral tablet curving from the top right corner to the base of the frame. Number 36 has extensive markings over the whole of the right half of the stamp, as shown in the illus-

tration. This is the only undoubted re-entry I know. I have heard of others, but not having seen them I can neither vouch for them nor describe them.

The two pence value has the well-known varieties with a line through the lower figures of value. These are numbers 7, 8, 9 and 10 on the sheet, and the lines are portions of a guide-line of which the greater part is obliterated by passing through the coloured strip between "POSTAGE" and "TWO PENCE". Owing to slight irregularity in the laying down of the impressions on the plate, the lines appear at different levels on the stamps, so that the four are quite readily identifiable. The line on No. 10 crosses the right numeral at the middle of its circular head, cuts across the top arm of the "E" of "PENCE" to re-appear on the left numeral at the top of its circular head. It continues across the margin to No. 9 where it crosses the right numeral about three quarters up the head and the left nearly at the top of the head. Broken in the next margin it appears on No. 8 at the top of the head of the right numeral and rather higher on the left numeral, just below the extreme top of the figure. On No. 7 it crosses both numerals at the same level, at the top of the head.

In the three pence value, number 7 shows

No. 36.

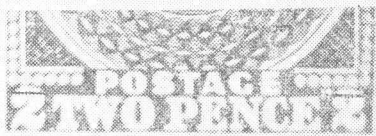


No. 104.

No. 42.



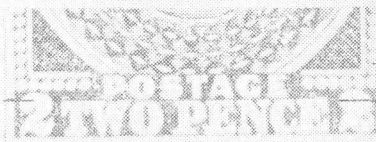
No. 7.



No. 8.



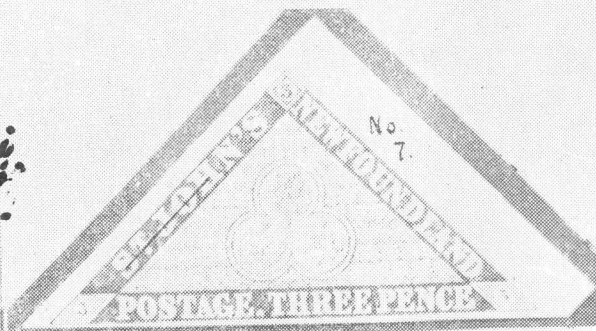
No. 9.



No. 10.



No. 7.



No. 12.



No. 8.



a line through "ST JOH". The stamps of the four pence, five pence and six pence values show only minute flaws, but the six pence halfpenny value has the variety on number 8 at the bottom right corner, where the base line of the spandrel is cut through to the figure "6" of the numeral tablet.

The last notable variety is on number 12 of the eight pence value where there are lines inside the left frame line both below and above the impinging of the engine-turned oval. The shilling value has no notable varieties.

Sheets of all values from three pence up-

wards are readily available for inspection, and reconstructed sheets of the twopence, so it may be accepted that there are no other important varieties in these values. In the case of the one penny stamp, however, I have not seen a complete reconstructed sheet, and there may be varieties not described here. Incidentally, if any of these recognisable varieties could be found in the penny red-brown, S.G.17a, it would settle the still disputed question whether this stamp was printed from the same plate as S.G.1 and 17.

DUPLEX MARKINGS OF THE VICTORIAN ERA

By E. A. SMYTHIES, F.R.P.S.L. (840)

PART 2

Explanatory Note.

In my article on Duplex Markings, published in the August number of "Maple Leaves," I suggested a code or classification of Duplex was advisable if these rather complicated markings were to be studied systematically. In this further instalment I propose to give, in tabular form, the different Duplex already recorded for a number of towns according to the classification suggested in my original article. If any readers of "Maple Leaves" are sufficiently interested in the subject to go further into the matter, I suggest it would be useful to have the article and the proposed classification handy, as otherwise I fear the accompanying tables will appear meaningless, most of the data being given in code.

The data can be tabulated in two ways, i.e. (1) by towns, i.e. all types for a town being tabulated together, or (2) by types of obliterator or killer. Following the analogy of the "Squared Circles" handbook (where three types are recorded separately), I propose to adopt the second method, the main types being as follows:—

Type A (Circular, with unbroken horizontal bars), like Jarrett 924-926.

Type B (Oval, with unbroken horizontal bars), like Jarrett 917.

Type G (Circular, with broken horizontal bars), like Jarrett 162-164.

Type H (Oval, with broken horizontal bars), like Jarrett 165, 170, 362.

Type L (Oval, with broken vertical bars), like Jarrett 171a.

Thus the various Duplex types used, for example, in Toronto will be divided between A., G., H. and L., and in Halifax between A, B and H, and so on. Type A is the standard type, and the great majority of recorded Duplex will come under this head. The remaining types are more or less exceptions, and although a number of the commonest Duplex, most often seen, occur in them, only a few towns will be found under each head. Thus the number of different towns so far recorded in type B is 4, in G is 5, in H is 5, and in L is 2, and in all four types combined only 9 (vide attached tables).

Under each type, the list of recorded Duplex will be given by towns arranged alphabetically, not by Provinces.

Column 2 shows the earliest and latest dates **so far recorded**; it does not follow by any means that these indicate the full range of use, and with the examination of more data, earlier and later dates must be expected. Column 3 gives the code number and description according to the classification suggested in the original article. Columns 4 and 5 give further details of the postmark and killer, including overall dimensions, which naturally may vary a little, depending on the strength and thickness of the strike. To classify as a separate Duplex, the difference in size must be evident to the naked eye. Column 6 gives (where possible) the reference to illustrations in August "Maple Leaves," and column 7 gives any further remarks. Unmarked entries have been confirmed by checking three or more specimens or from very clear and complete strikes. Entries marked* are incomplete or require confirmation. Some of these have only been seen on single stamps. Without a classification and code, it would obviously not be possible to tabulate the detailed information so concisely.

A word of warning is advisable. Barred, Cork, Crown, Numeral, Target, and other types of killer (NOT Duplex) may sometimes be found in close conjunction with the circular dated postmark, giving a false impression of a Duplex. Usually the orientation will correct the impression. Official Canadian duplex instruments were made—I believe without or with very few exceptions—so that the killer showed immediately East of the postmark, at approximately 3 o'clock. If the killer is found in any other position, its claim to Duplex rank must be regarded with suspicion. The "3 o'clock rule" has been found very useful in eliminating pseudo-duplex.

A further point to note is the minimum space between killer and postmark. In true Duplex this space is invariably small, 1 to 2½ mm.; in pseudo-duplex it may be appreciably larger. Also, as Mr. Bonar has pointed out, Duplex with barred killers, the bars are invariably parallel (i.e. types A-C, G-J) or at right angles (types D-F, K-M) to the axis of the strike. Any other position indicates a pseudo-duplex.

To avoid possible mistakes at this exploratory stage, it seems advisable for the present to adopt a simple and easily recognisable standard, and, somewhat arbitrarily, I have omitted from my lists those strikes which did not conform to the following standard:—"The killer within 3 mm. and approximately 3 o'clock from the postmark, with the bars parallel to or at right angles to the axis of strike." Even if this may have eliminated some genuine Duplex, such exceptions, if or when established, can be fitted in at a later stage.

Certain differences inside the postmarks have been noted, for example in Toronto and other town postmarks, we find C W (early) or O N T (middle) or CANADA (late). Such differences have generally been ignored for purposes of classification for simplicity, as their inclusion could have made everything too complicated at this stage.

The evidence already available suggests that two or more different Duplex were frequently in simultaneous use in a town, and this evidence will, I think, almost certainly increase. They were possibly used at different postoffices or by different clerks, though one wonders why they were not standardised. One wonders also why some towns required a dozen or more different Duplex, while others were (apparently) satisfied with one or two, and why some towns indulged in killers of freak shapes while others did not. Perhaps answers will be found to these points in time.

In conclusion, let me emphasise what I wrote in my original article, that is a preliminary attempt to **explore** the subject of Duplex. When it is realised that Boggs in his handbook illustrates just 4, Jarrett records about 20, and in the tables that follow I have collected data on more than 120, I think it will be agreed at least that a case for such exploration has been established.

I should like gratefully to acknowledge my obligation to several members of the C.P.S. of G.B., who have very kindly helped, by checking up their collections and adding new items to the record. Only by such co-operation can the subject of Duplex cancellations be fully studied and explored.

In this second instalment, tabular statements are given for all Duplex so far recorded of types B, G, H, and J, while the lengthy list of type A Duplex will be published in third and final instalment.

DUPLEX MARKINGS (tabulated)

Name of Post Office	Dates	Classification	Postmark dimensions and letters at base	Details of Obliterator	"Maple Leaves" No.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Duplex of B. type (Like "Maple Leaves" 4 and J.917).						
Halifax	1877-78	II. B. 11	24½ N.S.	11 thick bars, 28 x 23½ mm.	4	Large size.
	1881	II. B. 11	23 Canada	11 thick bars, 27 x 22	4 type	Small size.
Hamilton	1890	II. B. 10	23 Canada	10 thick bars, 28 x 20	4 type	Large obliterator, small postmark.
	1890-95	II. B. 9	25 Canada	9 thick bars, 25 x 17½		Small obliterator, large postmark.
Kingston *	1895	II. B. 9	25	9 thick bars, 25 x 17		
Woodstock *	1891	II. B. 7	25 Ont	7 very thick bars, ? (26 x 20)		
Duplex of G. type ("Maple Leaves" 5, 6, 9, 10; J.160-164, etc.).						
Hamilton (a)	1870-72	I. G. 13 a (5)	23 CW.	13 thin bars, 6 broken enclosing 5. 21 mm.	5	difference only in postmark J.162
(b)	1873-75	As above.	23 Ont			
(c)	1876	As above, but numeral and				
London	1870	I. G. 8 a (6)	21½ Ont	8 thick bars, 4 broken enclosing 6. 23 mm.	—	J.160
Ottawa	1880-1902	II. G. 19 a (1)	20 (none)	19 thin bars, enclosing 1 in centre. 20 mm.	6	A long life! J.164
Port Hope	1870	I. G. 13 f	21 CW.	13 thin bars with cork segments enclosed. 21 mm.	June, '56	Very unusual type! J.926a
Toronto	1860-66	I. G. 13	21 CW.	13 dotted bars. 21 mm.	—	79 dots in the obliterator.
<p>NOTE.—The illustration in Jarrett (1302) and copied by Boggs (page 574) differs materially, i.e. it shows only 10 dotted bars and 54 dots. Either there are two different Toronto duplex of this unusual type, or Jarrett's illustration is incorrect. The 10 bar type has not been seen, while there are several copies of the 13 bar type in Mr. Whitworth's collection, and elsewhere.</p>						
Toronto	1883-86	I. G. 10 e	23½ Branch Office	10 thin bars, with TORONTO between, 24½ mm.	10	East and West also seen.

Name of Post Office	Dates	Classification	Postmark dimensions and letters at base	Details of Obliterator	"Maple Leaves" No.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	* 1880	II. G. 8 f	?	8 thin bars with TORONTO between. = 80 = 22 mm.	—	J.367
	1901	III. G. 9 f	(None)	9 thin bars with TORONTO CANADA between. 23 mm.	9	J.339 and 367 X

NOTE.—A diamond-shaped postmark, no circle or place-name, showing only time, date, and year in bold type. A very unusual duplex!

Duplex of H. type (Like "Maple Leaves" 7, 8, and J.165, 170, etc.).

Halifax	1867-77	II. H. 11 b (H)	20 (None)	11 thick bars, 28 x 22 mm. enclosing letter H.		J.1029 Small postmark.
	1877	As above.	25 (None)	As above.		Large postmark.
	1882-90	II. H. 14 d	23 Canada	14 bars, 25 x 17 mm. enclosing HALIFAX NS	8	J.362
Kingston	1882-91	II. H. 14 d	25 Canada	14 bars, 25 x 17 mm. enclosing KINGSTON ONT.	8 type	
Ottawa	1881-82	II. H. 15 a (1)	23 A	15 bars, 24 x 18½ mm. 7 broken enclosing 1.		J.165
St. John, N.B.	1882-91	II. H. 10 a (1)	25 Canada	10 thick bars, 30 x 18 mm. 4 broken enclosing 1.	7 type	J.170 (Similar to Toronto, but one bar more.)
	* 1893	II. H. 14 a (1)	25 ?	14 thin bars ? 6 broken, enclosing 1.		Similar to Ottawa but one bar less.
Toronto	1880-98	II. H. 9 a (1)	25 Canada	9 thick bars, 30 x 18 mm. 3 broken enclosing 1.		J.171. Circle 11½ mm. height. mm. diam. around numeral 1 of 8½
	1880-88	As above.	25 Ont	As above, but 2 more bars nearly broken.	7	J.170a
	1885-88	As above.	25 Canada	As above.	7 type	} difference in postmark only. Circle 12½ mm. diam. around numeral 1 of 9½ mm. height.

Duplex of L. type (Like J.161, 171a).

London *	?	I. L. 11 a (6)	?	11 vertical bars enclosing No. 6.	—	Not seen, but illustrated by Jarrett J.161.
Toronto	1881-95	II. L. 7 a (1)	25 Canada	7 thick vertical bars 31 x 19 mm. enclosing 1.	—	J.171a.

NOTE.—The postmarks of the above show the following minor variations:—

In the centre (i) day and (ii) time
year year

In the margin on both sides, between Toronto and Canada, (i) dots, (ii) small Maltese cross decorations.

Toronto (4) Sub-offices As above, but with Toronto at base of postmark, and numerals 2 (Parkdale) 3 (Spadina Ave.) 4 (Yorkville) 5 (Riverside). The sub-offices so far observed show only one type of postmark, i.e. (i) day and dots. The sub-office killers measure 27½ x 18 mm.

RE-ENTERED IMPRINTS ON THE 5c BEAVER

By G. WHITWORTH (100)

American Bank Note Co. New-York.

The Re-entered Imprint

The imprints were added to the Decimal issue plates for the printing of the order of November 28th, 1864 (Boggs). It is therefore assumed that a small transfer roller was made bearing the words "American Bank Note Co. New York". The variations in setting and parallelism found in all the 1859 imprints would indicate that it was not easy to apply this roll to the plate with very great accuracy.

The 5c. Beaver is a stamp with a horizontal design with the result that for laying down the impressions the plate was turned through 90° and treated as all the other values. The imprints will then be found to coincide with the 1, 2 and 12½ cent values where the North and South read normal and the East and West read inwards.

The East margin of the Beaver sheet carries two imprints, one opposite No. 30 and the other opposite No. 80. The imprint alongside stamp No. 30 shows clear traces of an earlier entry. The original entry was ½ m.m. north and very slightly nearer the stamp than the re-entered lettering. During the life of this plate many repairs were made to the stamp impressions and similarly repairs could have been made to the imprint.

From the following evidence it would appear that stamp No. 30 was re-entered five times after 1865 and that the double imprint on a stamp dated September 27th 1865 would tend to suggest that the philatelic term "fresh entry" should be given to this occurrence. So far no imprints from this position have been found without the trace of earlier entry and present study has divided the variations listed on the chart into five clear groups.

GROUP A.

September 27th 1865 is the date on the earliest recorded stamp No. 30 carrying the imprint. The stamp itself shows no trace of re-entry but the imprint clearly shows the marks of an earlier entry. The impression is strong and clear and measuring from the base of the letters to the outer frame line the distance of 1.75m.m. The length of the imprint is shorter than later groupings. Stamps bearing these characteristics must be of the earliest state and may be annotated as Group A—Stamps so far examined are all perforated by the two 12 gauge machines.

GROUP B.

The most noticeable change is the weakness of the imprint letters. Closer examination shows that the stamp has been re-entered and the distance between the new

outer frame lines and the base of the letters is 1.85m.m. The original outer East frame line can still be seen and still measures 1.75m.m. The imprint lettering however measures slightly longer than those of Group A. The stamps examined are perforated 12 x 12 and 12 x 11½.

GROUP C.

Once more the position has been re-entered and strong doubling can be seen in the East and West frames and the ovals. The distance is now 2.0m.m. between the letter base and the new outer frame. Old frames can be seen which still measure 1.85m.m. and 1.75m.m. The perforation is 12.

GROUP D.

In this group the lettering of the imprint is hardly legible but the stamp is very clearly printed. The doubling of the imprint can just be detected but the stamp itself shows only traces of re-entering. If this follows Group C. the plate must have been repaired carefully and perhaps this has caused the weakness to the imprint. The distance is again 2.0m.m. and the perforation is 12.

GROUP E.

The copy of this stamp is perforated 12 x 11½. This perforation belongs to the period 1863-1864, a fact which should put the stamp into an early classification. There is no trace of re-entry to the frame lines of the stamp which has been printed on Horizontal Wove paper instead of the more usual Vertical Wove. This has resulted in a stamp which measures only 18m.m. between the outer horizontal frame lines.

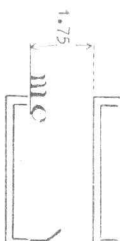

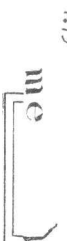





The imprint is of the long type and the distance is 2.0m.m. from the frame line. These particulars coincide with groups C, and D, and because of the weak imprint this stamp has been placed to follow Group D.

It would appear that re-entry to the stamp has caused disturbance to the metal to give the variation of setting between A. and B. but why not again after further re-entries?

As it will be seen the Beaver stamp gives much food for thought and it remains to be seen how much more information can be gathered concerning position No. 30 and its imprint.

The writer would like to thank Mr. R. W. T. Lees Jones for the loan of his marginal stamps, and to Mr. W. E. Lea for his expert knowledge of this interesting issue.

1859 5 CENT BEAVER & DEER.

Group	Frame Size M.M.	Perf.	Depth of Print.	Length of Imprint.	Notes.	Distance. M.M.	Setting.
Proof Block	23 x 18.45.	-		Pre- Imprint.	Stamp 30 shows signs of Re-entry. N.W. Frame. S.W. Spandrel Hatching. Set on the sheet 0.125 mm. East of stamp 40.		
A.	22.75 x 19.25.	11.95 x 11.95.	Strong.	Short.	No signs of stamp Re-entry. Clear imprint.	1.75	
A.	22.75 x ?	11.85 x 11.95.	Strong.	Short.	Ditto.	1.75	
A.	22.875 x 18.25.	11.85 x 11.95.	Strong.	Short.	Ditto. Dated SE. 27. 65.	1.75	
B.1.	22.75 x 18.45.	11.95 x 11.75.	Weak.	Long.	Stamp shows traces of Re-entry. S.E. & N.W. Corners. Y of YORK slightly outside inner frame line.	1.85	
B.2.	22.825 x 18.5.	11.95 x 11.85.	Weak.	Long.	As Above. Y of YORK in line with inner frame line.	1.85	
C.	22.75 x 18.25.	11.95 x 11.85.	Weak.	Long.	Stamp shows strong Re-entries. N.W. & S.E. frames & ovals.	2.0	
D.	22.825 x 18.5.	11.95 x 11.95.	Very Weak.	Not Visible.	Stamp shows only traces of previous entries. Imprint hardly legible. A No. 40 stamp dated 1867 coincides.	2.0	
E.	? x 18.0.	11.95 x 11.75.	Very Weak.	Long.	Stamp shows no traces of Re-entry.	2.0	

THE SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS OF CANADA

By THE SLOGAN STUDY CIRCLE OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

PART I

In 1896 rapid cancelling machines which impressed both the dated Town Postmark and the device for defacing the stamp were put into operation at the Montreal and Ottawa Post Offices.

The circular Post Mark bearing the name of the Town and the Date appeared to the left of a cancel comprised of a series of straight or wavy lines, or a flag. In later types a letter (A, B, etc.) or a figure (1, 2, etc.), inserted within the cancel, distinguished the machine used. These early flag cancels are described in McCready's Handbook "THE FLAG CANCELLATIONS OF CANADA."

The earliest known date for a machine cancellation is that for Montreal on March 11th, 1896, and fig. 1 illustrates McCready's Type 1 Flag Cancellation.

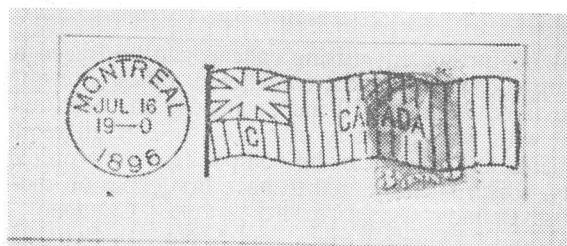


Figure 1

In 1897 the Hamilton and Toronto Post Offices were issued with rapid cancelling machines, and in this year the Dated Jubilee Flag illustrated in Fig. 2 was used by Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto.

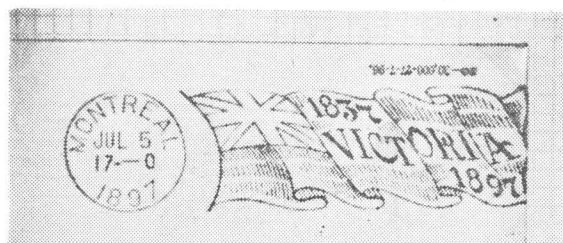


Figure 2

* { This is the first of those cancellations which it is intended to list and describe in this series of articles—that is, what may be (and usually are!) termed the SLOGAN cancellations. } *

McCready lists no less than eight different types of Flag Cancellations, used concurrently with four-bar type cancels, emanating from the four main offices mentioned above in the years between 1896 and 1900. As no information is given concerning any known Flag Cancels from other post offices during this period, it is assumed that such offices which had in fact been issued with rapid cancelling machines used an ordinary bar type cancel prior to 1901. In that year, however, the Toronto Office issued the first true advertising or Slogan cancellation, drawing attention to "Canada's Exposition Toronto Aug. 26 to Sept. 27." Fig. 3 is an illustration of one of these first Slogan

© Fig. 3 shows Aug. 26

to Sept. 27.

* does this para. not belong to on p. 154

Not Toronto.
cf. "M.L." Dec. '56
p. 211

Cancellations, which came in three types, all three of which are quite scarce. In this year, too, the Victoria B.C. Flag Cancel for the Exhibition there in 1901, is very rare. Only seven covers are known to exist at present, and as far as can be ascertained it was only used from August 8th to 21st. It is of particular interest as it is the first known use of this type of Cancel other than at the four main offices.

Mr. cover dated

JUL 11

01

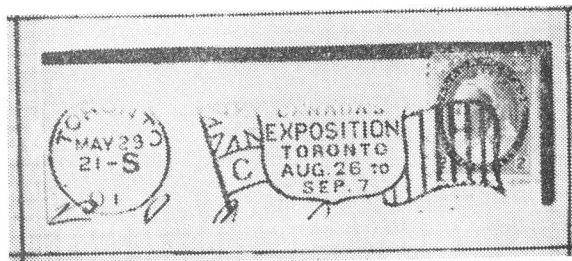


Figure 3

From 1901 no further advertising cancels can be traced until 1912, when more than twenty slogans, from fifteen different offices, were used to advertise exhibitions and fairs. From 1912 increasing use has been made of this form of cancellation, with wide diversity of subjects. Not all requests to the Post Office Departments at Ottawa can be complied without prejudicing Canadian Postal Publicity, which is considered to have first claim on the P.O. Cancelling Machines. Miss Belinda Ogden, in her article "Canadian Postmarks with Slogan Cancellations" (Maple Leaves, Vol 5, No. 10, Oct. 1955), gives details of the correct procedure in applying for these cancellations.

Slogan Cancellations themselves are usually rectangular in form, measuring as a rule two inches in length, by three-quarter inch deep, with the wording displaced towards the left hand side, any remaining space being filled with a series of five bars. Varying formats have been used throughout the years, but typical cancellations are illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5, which both exemplify Canadian Postal Publicity.



Figure 4

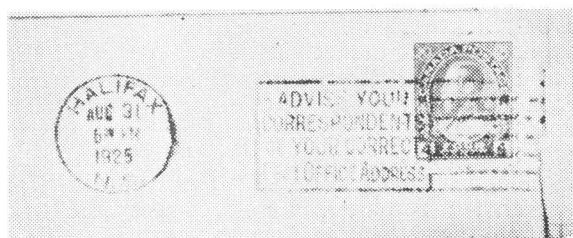


Figure 5

Variations in setting and letter size occur in slogans advertising the same event, both when issued from different post offices and also when issued from the same office at different periods, which appears to indicate that new dies or slugs are used each time. Some slogans are repeated sometimes for a number of years, whilst others have a single limited appeal from one office only as in the case of local exhibitions and centenaries; some charitable organisations carry the wording from year to year.

No official check list being available, owing to the Ottawa Department failing to supply the necessary information from its records, the Slogan Study Circle commenced its activities by collating all the available lists and notes on slogans that they could obtain and checking this collated information against their own collections. The present list takes no note of variations either in word, setting, or letter size so long as the actual wording of the slogan is the same. The list is compiled on a yearly basis, each year being arranged alphabetically according to the initial letter of the slogan. Each year will be complete as far as the resources of the study circle permit, but information from readers with regard to new slogans, additional towns or errors of commission or omission will be sincerely welcome in order to make the list as complete as possible.

Finally, after the main listing is completed, it is hoped to proceed with the listing of the variations, and in fact the study circle has already initiated the task, but it will be impossible to list more than the major variations.

The Slogan Study Circle wishes to acknowledge thanks to those Collectors and Philatelic Publications who have contributed to the development of interest in this field of Philately, and to those correspondents and specialists who have provided information and material.

Slogan Study Circle:—A. Leonard Harris.

J. Millar Allen.

Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth.

Miss Belinda Ogden.

S/Ldr. P. Grey, R.A.F.

R. S. B. Greenhill.

J. D. Vasey.

Dr. J. D. Byth.

A. Bruce Auckland.

Ed. Richardson.

J. M. McLennan.

L. H. Dodd.

L. D. Howard.

CLIPPINGS FROM B.N.A. MAGAZINES

Contributed by R. J. DUNCAN

33. 2c SURCHARGES (1899) "SHOWING THRU"

Every once in a while one runs across a copy of either the 2c on 3c leaf or 2c on 3c numeral, where the surcharge very clearly "shows thru" on the back. Does anyone know what causes this?

In the case of the 2c on 3c Leaf. I have a block on which the surcharge shows thru so strongly that it is almost as strong as the appearance on the face.

These are not offsets,—they are not prin-

ted on the back. They read backwards—and appear as if the ink of the surcharge penetrated the stamp to "show thru." I have seen many degrees of this, all the way from not being visible at all,—to the above mentioned block.

Can anyone come up with the answer?

(From *The Hollow Tree* by Ed. Richardson. Popular Stamps, June, 1954).

34. CANADIAN POSTMARKS

CANADIANS

Traced by A.J.H. Richardson and P.L.D. Rankin from their collections. Black unless noted



Violet, on 74
Richardson



On 23
Rankin



On 74
Richardson



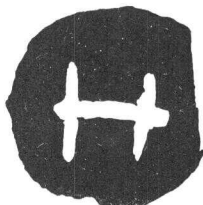
Nacanee, Ont.
1878. On 74
Richardson



Back Stamp
Toronto to
Montreal
Rankin



Perth, Ont. 1876
These 3 Richardson's



On 32



Harrington East, Bridgewater, Hagersville, Ont.
Que. 1895 C.W. 1879 1894

These 3 Richardson's cancelling 3c small cents



Bethel, Que. 1891
Richardson's

35. A FEW NOTES ON THE 1897 JUBILEES

By PAUL L. BROWN



Few Canadian stamp issues have as much of interest to offer the philatelist as the Diamond Jubilee issue of 1897. This article is written primarily to urge those who have sheets or large blocks to study their stamps and to reveal their findings.

Although other parts offer intriguing features, the centre of interest is undoubtedly an imaginary (and sometimes not so imaginary) line bisecting the stamp vertically through the centre. Let us start at the top and work down.

In almost all stamps examined of the ½c, 1c, 2c and 5c, and in most of the 3c and 15c values, the horizontal line above the crown is broken at the right. A plate block from plate 29 of the 3c shows the line complete in all cases. All copies of the other values show this line complete.

Most books mention the dot above the frame line on the 20c. This guide dot appears in different positions on most of the other values, but still on our imaginary line. In the ½c value, of 30 stamps examined 23 show a dot in the top right portion of the "R." In the other seven cases the dot is no doubt lost in the spot of colour in the "R." This R-dot is similarly found in the 5c at varying positions, but according to pattern. The writer has two blocks in which the dots are in identical positions.

No guide dot appears on our imaginary line in the case of the 2c and 3c, although in the former extra dots will be found outside the frame-line to the left and right of the stamp.

A guide dot appears in an unvarying position at the base of the "V" in the 6c and 50c values. In addition the 6c has a dot in the white space below the maypole and in many cases outside the bottom frameline and at varying distances from it. In almost all cases a thin irregular line may be seen running from the dot under the maypole between "C" and "E" of CENTS.

All are familiar with the dots appearing in the top row between EIGHT and

CENTS, but similar ones may be found on wide-margined copies from the bottom row and in the selvage below.

In the 10c and \$1.00 values the guide dot is found in the ribbon just below the ball at the top of the maypole. Again, everyone is familiar with the guide line under the stamps in the fifth row of the 10c, but similar lines may be found under copies of the 8c and 15c. The plate number stamp of the 15c has a line below it. Beautifully clear examples of a vertical line through N of FIFTEEN are found also.

In addition to the dot outside the top frameline on the 20c, many copies have a faint dot or line in the right arm of the V, high up.

The Six Cent Value

Surely none of the values of the jubilee set has as much to offer as the 6c. It seems to have everything. The writer has a block of nine from the upper right corner of the sheet, every stamp of which has characteristics distinguishing it from all other stamps in the block. Nor is it necessary to have a vivid imagination to see these differences. They are all clearly visible to the naked eye. Stamp // 3 has a guide line extending to the left of the base line and a short one to the right. Stamp // 4 has a clear line running from the dot under the maypole right down into the perforations and has an extra dot in the lower right corner of the stamp. In stamp // 5 the vertical line between CE ends at a dot just outside the frameline. This stamp has two dots at the lower right corner, reminiscent of stamp // 10 on the 15c Large Queen. A vertical line can be seen at the right side of the stamp. A guide line runs through the ¾" of the right-hand selvage.

Stamp // 8 has a guide line to the left of the base, but it is shorter than that on // 3. Stamp // 9 has two dots outside the base line below the maypole. Stamp // 10 has one dot in a similar position but farther from the bottom of the design and extra dots near the left and right corners.

Stamp // 13 has a very short line extending to the left at the base. No. 14 has a dot outside the frameline below E of CENTS. No. 15 has the extra dot at lower left below the base but farther in from the corner of the stamp.

One cannot help wondering whether every stamp on the sheet has distinguishing characteristics. Could it be that, if one knew all the facts, whole sheets of at least some of the values of this issue could be reconstructed?

(From *B.N.A. Topics*, December, 1951).

36. CARIBOU ISSUE OF NEWFOUNDLAND 1919

Twelve Stamps produced from only two secondary dies

By WINTHROP S. BOGGS



In 1919 Newfoundland decided to commemorate the exploits of the Newfoundland Contingent in World War I, by issuing a series of stamps.

Designs were submitted, by invitation, and two were chosen, both by J. H. Noonan, Cashier of the Customs Department at St. John's. The designs depicted a Canadian Moose, and a Caribou respectively. The phrase, "Trail of the Caribou" was originated by Lt. Col. Nangle, Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment. The original badge of the Newfoundland Regiment consisted of the head of a Caribou over a ribbon with the inscription "Newfoundland." It was adopted before the first contingent sailed October 4, 1914.

After the design was accepted the Legislative Assembly appropriated the sum of \$50,000 to defray the cost of the new stamps. Accordingly the designs were sent to the stamp contractors, Whitehead, Morris & Co., Ltd., of London, Eng. In May 1918 proofs in green and purple were submitted. The final design combined the best features of the two original suggestions, so that the head is a composite of the Moose and the Caribou.

The accepted design may be divided into two main types. Those with the inscription "Royal Naval Reserve—Ubique" (That is "everywhere," in honor of the sailors as the little Dominion lost more sailors in the war than all the rest of the British Empire!); and those with the inscription "Trail of the Caribou" and the name of the engagement commemorated.

The "Ubique" group includes four denominations, viz:—2c, 5c, 8c, and 12c; while the "Trail of the Caribou" group includes the remaining denominations,

namely:—1c, 3c, 4c, 6c, 10c, 15c, 24c, and 36c. One of the curious facts about these stamps is that every stamp on the sheet will show some variation from every other stamp on the sheet. The idea that every stamp was retouched, or that the inscriptions were hand cut on each subject of the plate is hardly credible in view of the fact that the stamps were made in 1918, when there were many mechanical methods of producing stamps more quickly and accurately than hand cutting each subject.

Ordinarily a master die would have been made, and twelve secondary dies, one for each denomination. In this case however, in addition to the master die only TWO secondary dies were made! One with "Royal Naval Reserve," and the other with "Trail of the Caribou" inscribed on the ribbon.

We illustrate herewith a die essay, in black on thick white paper, of the "Trail of the Caribou" secondary die. It will be noted that the denomination, and the name of the engagement is lacking.

From the two secondary dies, transfer rolls were made and the plates were laid down. Each plate consisted of 100 subjects, arranged in ten rows of ten.

After the plates had been transferred they were coated with wax, or a similar substance, and placed in a pantographing machine. The denominations and lower inscriptions were then PANTOGRAPHED ON EACH SUBJECT OF THE PLATE! When the pantographing had been done the exposed surface of the steel plate was then etched, and the plates finished for printing.

This unusual method eliminated the cost of ten secondary dies, as well as at least one transfer roll. It also obviated the danger of transferring the wrong denomination to any one plate, because of the similarity of the designs. In passing we might say that the plates cost \$225.00 each.

This method of producing a series of similar designs is rather unusual but not unique. We might point out that the 1882 Issue of Argentine Republic, Scotts Type A23, and the 1871 designs of Hyderabad, Scotts Type A3, as other examples of pantographed plates. The entire subject of Pantographed plates for line engraved stamps is a field for further investigation by students, and we venture to say that the answers to a number of perplexing problems lies in the study of this type of plate production.

(From *The Essay Proof Journal*,
January, 1947).

SOME CANCELLATIONS ON THE MEDALLION ISSUE (1932-35)

By Dr. C. W. HOLLINGSWORTH (424)

Introduction. This article is based on the study of the cancellations on about 1,000 copies of the 3c Medallion stamp. All the cancellations mentioned are dated between 1932 and 1935, but they or similar ones may be found both before and after this period, some being still in use today. The article does not attempt to give a complete listing of all types in use, but merely covers those in certain groups.

These groups are as follows:—

1. Circular date stamps with no outer circle.
2. Handstamps with outer circle.
3. Duplex Cancellations.
4. Barred circle killers.
5. Some Montreal Duplex Cancellations.

1. Circular Datestamps with no outer circle.

These consist of the town name at the top, and the province abbreviated at the bottom, the two being joined by arcs of a circle. There is no number or letters above the date.

The diameter varies between 19 and 22 mm., and the letters of different cancellations vary in size and shape.

In some cases the datestamp alone is used, whilst in others, the stamp is cancelled with a circle of eight bars.

These are the "small town" cancellations, and the population of the towns is usually well below 1,500.

Three strikes of varying size are illustrated.



2. Handstamps with outer circle.

A sub-division of these may be made as follows:—

I. Number of letters over date.

- a. Town at top. Province abbreviated at bottom, e.g., Dauphin, Man.
- b. Town at top. Province in full at bottom, e.g., Ponoka, Alberta.

II. A.M. or P.M. over date.

- a. Town at top. Province abbreviated at bottom, eg., Chatham, N.B.
- b. Town at top. Province in full, e.g., Brooks, Alberta.

III. Number over date.

- a. Canada at base, e.g., Ottawa, Canada.
- b. Canada at base, Province abbreviated after town, e.g., St. John N.B., Canada.
- c. Province abbreviated at bottom, e.g., Guelph, Ont.
- d. Province in full at bottom, e.g., Calgary, Alberta.

Those towns using the datestamp with the number over the date, are those as a rule with populations of not less than 10,000. The number refers to the hour of cancelling.

2 Ia



2 Ib



2 Ib.

2 Ia

II a



2 II a

II b



2 II b

III a



2 III a

III b



2 III b

III c



2 III c

III d



2 III d

3. Duplex Cancellations.

These consist of a circular datestamp as in Group 2, together with one of several varieties of killer.

I. Barred Oval.

- a. 12 bars. e.g., Bedford, P.Q. 26 x 15 mm.
- b. 11 bars. At least four sizes are found in this group.
 - e.g. 29 x 18 mm.—Drayton, Ont.
 - 28 x 17 mm.—Bruce Mines, Ont.
 - 26 x 15 mm.—La Malbaie, P.Q.
 - 25 x 14 mm.—Cabri, Sask.
- c. 10 bars. Again varying sizes occur :
 - 27 x 16 mm.—Dundas, Ont.
 - 26 x 16 mm.—Sorel, P.Q. (Two varieties of this occur, with thin or thick bars).
 - 24 x 15 mm.—St. Felicien, P.Q.
 - 23 x 14 mm.—Trenton, N.S.
- d. 9 bars. e.g., Brandon, Man. Size 24 or 25 x 15 mm.
- e. 8 bars. e.g., Beebe, P.Q. 21 x 13 mm.

As the illustration shows, the Beebe killer looks somewhat battered, and as it was the only 8 bar type found, I sought information from the Postmaster, who confirmed that it was in fact 8 bars and is still in use. It is a handstamp, of which there are two in use, one previously having A.M., and the other P.M. over the date. These letters have now been removed.

II. Oval wavy lines.

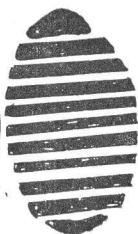
There are two types :

- a. The curve on the left starts downwards, e.g., Winnipeg, Man.
- b. The curve on the left starts upwards, e.g., Chatham, Ont.



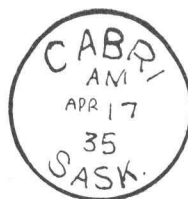
3.1a

12 bars.



3.I.b

11 bars.



3.I.b



3.I.c

10 bars.



3.I.c



3.I.d

9 bars.



3.I.e

8 bars.



3.II.a



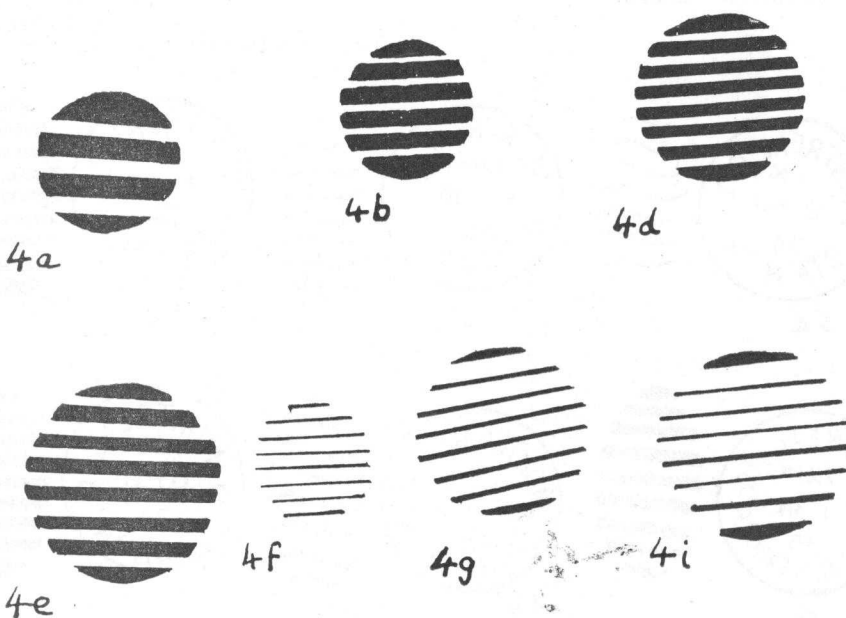
3.II.b

4. Barred Circle Killers.

A number of different barred circle killers were in use at this time. They occur as part of a duplex cancellation with datestamps both with and without outer circle. Unfortunately in the copies examined by me it was impossible to identify all but one town.

Those noted by me are:—

- a. 4 thick bars— $18\frac{1}{2}$ mm. diam.
- b. 6 thick bars— $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm. diam.
- c. 8 thick bars— $18\frac{1}{2}$ mm. diam.
- d. 8 thick bars—23mm. diam.
- e. 8 thick bars—26mm. diam.
- f. 8 thin bars— $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm. diam.
- g. 8 thin bars—21mm. diam.
- h. 8 thin bars— $22\frac{1}{2}$ mm. diam., e.g., Rougemont P.Q.
- i. 8 thin bars— $24\frac{1}{2}$ mm. diam.



5. Some Montreal Duplex Cancellations.

As would be expected in a city of around a million inhabitants, a large variety of postmark types occur. At the present time there are 27 Postal Stations, and 228 Sub-offices in Montreal. Some Postal Stations are identified by letters, and others by the name of the district, e.g., Delorimier. As variations occur in both the datestamp and the killer, and the same datestamp may have attached a different, I am listing all the combinations noted. The exact lettering of the datestamp is given.

Datestamp

Killer

- a. Montreal. P.Q. Sta'n 'B.'
 b. Montreal. P.Q. Station. T.
 c. Montreal. P.Q. Station. C.
 d. Montreal. P.Q. Station. O.
 e. Montreal. P.Q. Postal Station. 'R.'
 f. Montreal. P.Q. Postal Station. 'F.'
 g. Montreal. Canada. Station H.
 (also B and D).
 h. Montreal. Canada. Station. A.
 i. Montreal. Canada. C.
 j. Montreal. Canada. C.
 k. Montreal. Canada.
 l. Montreal. P.Q. Westmount.
 m. Montreal. P.Q. De Lorimier.
 n. Montreal. P.Q. Longueuil.
 o. Montreal. P.Q. Outremont
 Postal Station.
 p. Montreal. Canada.
 q. Montreal. Canada.
 r. Montreal. Canada.

- Oval of wavy lines.
 Oval of wavy lines.
 9 barred oval.
 10 barred oval.
 9 barred oval.
 11 barred oval.
 Oval of wavy lines.
 11 barred oval.
 9 barred oval.
 11 barred oval, split vertically.
 Oval of wavy lines.
 11 barred oval.
 11 barred oval.
 Oval of wavy lines.
 11 barred oval.
 Letter in 10 barred oval—'B.'
 Letter in 11 barred oval—'D, J.'
 Letter in oval of wavy lines—
 'D, E, G, H.'
 There are two sizes of 'H.'



5a



5b



5c



5e



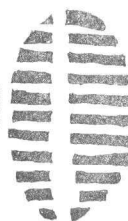
5g



5i



5j

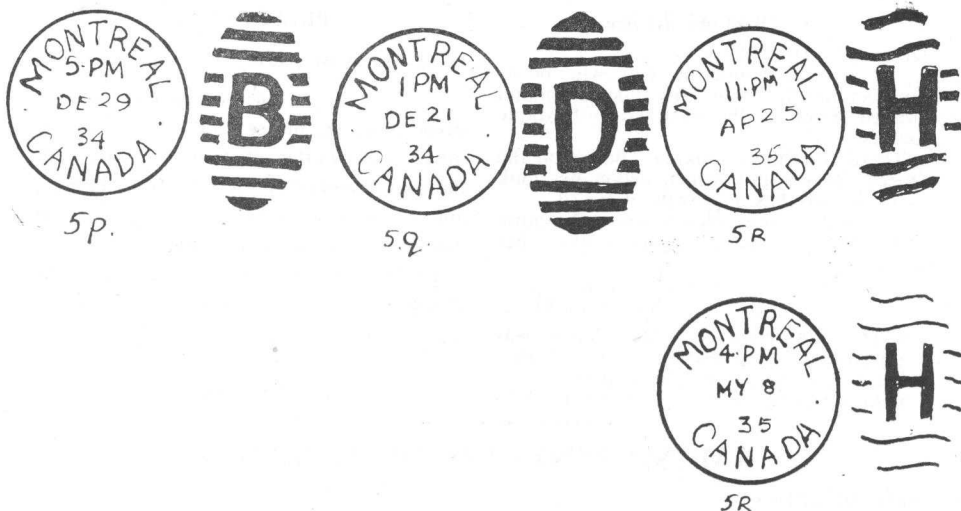


5n.



5o.





Note.—At the present day, the following lettered Postal Stations exist—B, C, D, E, F, G, H, M, N, O, R, S, T; and in addition to the ones named above, the following named Postal Stations: Hochelaga, Lachine, Mount Royal, Notre-Dame-de-Grace, Place-d'Armes, Rosemont, St. Henri, St. Lambert, Verdun, Youville.

Finally, the study of relatively common 20th century cancellations can prove to be of as great an interest as the much sought after early ones, and is very much cheaper!

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1868 3c Cracked Plate.



With reference to the discovery of this variety, reported by Mr. C. N. Richardson in the August issue (page 137), I am pleased to confirm the existence of this variety in that I have a copy in my collection.

The stamp is the right one of the pair shown above and the cracks are exactly as

described by Mr. Richardson, except that No. 2 crack starts in the "R" of "THREE" and not in the "E". Maybe the postmark on this part of Mr. Richardson's stamp caused this misunderstanding.

Yours sincerely,

J. MILLAR ALLEN (422)

20c Diamond Jubilee.

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

I wonder if you will be so kind as to illustrate this 20c Diamond Jubilee stamp in the next issue of Maple Leaves.

There is a funny looking "flaw" on the Queen's face (right) which makes her look as if she has a growth of beard.

It would be interesting to know the cause of this "flaw" and if it exists on any other values.

Yours sincerely,

STAN LUM.

(NOTE.—Unfortunately, the stamp was unsuitable for illustration. Mr. Lum's description however will enable anyone with a similar copy to identify it.—Ed.)

PRECANCELS

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

If not too late for the Year Book Number, please add "P.C." to the interests listed after my name. I think I am the only member of the Society in France, and I shall always be glad to hear from members with like interests.

Thank you for returning my two pre-cancel varieties, best wishes to all the members for a successful Convention.

Yours sincerely,

SPENCER THIRKELL (397)

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP

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- | | | |
|-----|--|---------------|
| 899 | BRASSLER, Norman, 129 Market St., Paterson, N.J., U.S.A. | CR2—CQ. P. |
| 900 | MacDONALD, Dr. John J., P.O. Box 38, Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Canada. | B. CR—C.Q. P. |
| 901 | DORIAN, Miss Ann, 57 Teignmouth Road, London, N.W.2. | CG. |
| 902 | CHAMBERS, Joseph E., 32 Fergusson Road, Banbury, Oxon. | C. |
| 903 | BILLIG, Fritz, 55 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 36, U.S.A. | C. |
| 904 | HARRIS, Miss M. H., 202-1285 Pacific St., Vancouver 5, B.C., Canada. | B. P. PH. |
| 905 | WRIGHT, John Charles, "Lapley," Mason St., Coseley, Staffs. | C. |
| 906 | HATFIELD, Major F. E., 11 Command Workshop, Shrapnel Barracks, Woolwich, S.E.18. | C. |
| 907 | McLENNAN, Lindsay Milne, 184 Arkell St., Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. | C. PC. PER. |
| 908 | WASSERMAN, David, 160-55 Willets Pt. Blvd., Whitestone 57, Queens N.Y.C., N.Y.S., U.S.A. | C.P.V. |
| 909 | SARA, Stanley E., 2 Handside Green, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. | C. |
| 910 | HIRSCH, Willie, P.O. Box 918, Prescott, Ontario, Canada. | C.V. |
| 911 | HANDLEY, Dr. Arthur, 6125 Dorothy Drive, San Diego 15, California, U.S.A. | C.R. |

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- 614 HUNTER, R. C.
 539 McKENZIE, J. B.
 547 MONTFORD, I. C.
 375 RIPPON, R. O.

DEATHS

- 632 BERTRAM, H. G.

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- | | | | |
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| 718 | ANDREWS, H. V. | 669 | McDONOUGH, C. |
| 434 | DAVIDSON, J. F. | 670 | NEILL, J. A. |
| 545 | DEWSNAP, P. A. | 664 | PARKINSON, W. |
| 728 | DUCHEN, R. B. | 157 | PEARCE, W. J. |
| 688 | GABLE, R. H. | 354 | QUARLES, M. V. |
| 495 | GOODMAN, S. F. | 640 | ROSS, D. G. |
| 583 | HARRIS, A. J. J. | 584 | RENTON-GREEN, A. J. |
| 642 | HELLIWELL, A. | 395 | SANDFORD-JOHNSON, P. B. |
| 166 | JOLLEY, C. L. | 704 | TOWNSIN, S. G. E. |
| 555 | LLOYD, W. G. | 676 | TREMBLAY, R. |
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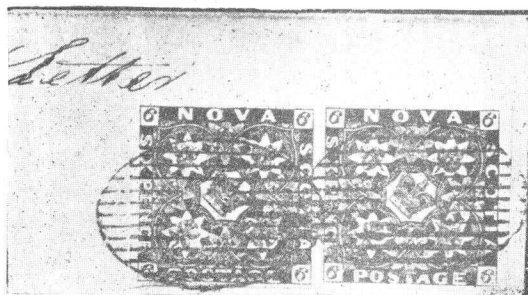
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