

MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

INCORPORATED 1946

Founder:

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EDITORIAL

To please everyone all the time is not one of our ambitions. More modestly we aim to please as many of our members as possible and as often as possible. We are reminded that to hope for anything more than this would be completely unrealistic by two letters recently received from readers. In one of them we are told emphatically enough that 'introductory articles in a specialist magazine are an absurdity.' In the other we are urged to '*always* include introductory articles for younger members and new members'.

Clearly those of our readers who want an unrelieved diet of 'specialist' articles are going to be as much disappointed at times as those who expect an unremitting flow of 'introductory' articles. Not only are we not in the position to make deliberate choice of the kind of article that we accept for publication; we would not do so if we were in such a happy position. Moreover we are confident that most of our members appreciate the reasons for such an attitude, and we hope that the two members who have made their points so forcibly will now better appreciate our problem. Within our ranks are numbered some who are foremost authorities in B.N.A. philately; other members would claim no more than to collect Canada 'generally.' Between these two extremes are many who would count themselves the veriest tyros in some branches of B.N.A. philately but who are demonstrably authorities in other departments. What all of

them can claim by virtue of their membership of the Society is that their interests be recognised as fully as possible and as often as possible, which brings us back to the point we tried to make at the beginning of the first paragraph.

In addition to the two members whom we have quoted many others have written along more helpful lines, and for this we are most grateful. A number have suggested that we start an 'Any Questions' feature wherein members can pose queries and invite answers. Our correspondence pages have, of course, always been available for readers' questions and this remains one avenue of possible enlightenment. If readers would like to send in their queries, however, we will publish them. It will also be up to those with the answers to provide them if the feature is to be successful.

Not for the first time we have also been asked to provide a 'Quiz' page with possibly prizes for successful competitors. Here again we have no objections to such an innovation, especially since the member who was responsible for the suggestion also thoughtfully provided the questions (and answers!).

New Publications

On page 186 we publish a review of *The Guide Book and Catalogue of Canadian Stamps* which many of our members will find of interest. Also we would add the reminder that Mr. Cohen is stocking a small supply of the *Canadian Postal Slogan Cancel Catalogue* which is also reviewed on page 187. We should hasten to point out, however, that he is not stocking the former work, which can only be obtained as directed by our reviewer.

C.P.S. of G.B. Handbooks

Mr. Cohen's advertisement on the inside of the back cover of this issue also features the latest of the Society's handbooks: the Second Edition of Mr. Smythies' *Canadian Roller Cancellations 1894-1930*. The author's name alone is sufficient warranty of the quality of this work which needs no recommendation from us. All that we would say is that the demand for handbooks which are out of print always exceeds that for current publications. Those who are wise will make a point of obtaining their copies of this work now. That it will be so readily available in a year's time we would beg leave to doubt if previous experience is anything to go by. For some reason or another sales of B.N.A. handbooks in the U.S.A. and Canada are always considerably higher than in Great Britain. Our friends over the water have a better appreciation of the value of Canadian Philatelic literature in stimulating interest in their hobby. But why should this be so?

President's Message

I feel sure that every effort will be made to issue this copy of *Maple Leaves* before the Convention and I hope that all members attending will enjoy their visit to Eastbourne.

At the time of writing my desk is covered with Postal Bids and requests for viewing the Auction Lots, which at least proves that many members received their copies of the Auction Catalogue in good time.

As a result of telephone conversations with the Information Section of Canada House, I have learnt a lot about present day postal services in Canada. Despite the 'working to rule', I was informed that First Class Post would reach Canada within two weeks and I can only hope they are right, as a letter has just taken four weeks to reach me.

While we have a very modern postal service in this country it would appear that, owing to increasing costs and postmen's wages, people living in villages may have to collect their letters from the Post Office, which brings us back one hundred years to the Small Queen period and perhaps 'Way Letters'.

Although circumstances have prevented me from making as many visits as I would have liked, I now feel that I almost know most members. At the last moment it was found that I had to type the envelopes myself and when I came to a member living at Pity Me (Durham) I thought we both had something in common.

No doubt it will be generally agreed that *Maple Leaves* is the main link with members everywhere and it was very pleasing to see some new contributors during the past year as well as some of our older contributors again in print. Perhaps as a result of some of the articles there will be a revival of interest and full use made of our Library.

This is my final message, as your President, so I would just like to say 'Thank You' to all members who have helped the Society during the past year and hope you will carry on the good work.

Best wishes to you all.

BILL WILLIAMS

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1886-1892

by
E. A. Smythies,
FCPS

This problem plate is, without any doubt, the most interesting plate of all those used to print the Canadian Registered stamps of 1875-1893, and indeed one of the most interesting in all Canadian philately. It has been the source of considerable confusion in the past, as I shall explain later. Information about it is obtainable in the following publications:—

- (1) Jarrett's 1929 *Catalogue of B.N.A.*; (2) Boggs' 1945 *Canada*;
- (3) *The RLS Handbook of 1964*; (4) My article in *Maple Leaves* of February 1965; (5) Harrison's articles in the *Baltimore Philatelist* of 1967, and *American Philatelist* of 1969-70.

Let us first determine the date when this plate was made. Boggs established the fact from official sources that three plates were made for the 5 cents registration stamp in 1875, 1886, 1888. Plate I was made in 1875, with two panes 5 x 10 and the Montreal imprint on all four sides of each pane. Plate III was made late in 1888, when the printing of stamps was being transferred from Montreal to Ottawa, and consequently had the Ottawa imprint on top and bottom of each pane (5 x 10) but not on the sides. The remaining Plate II was therefore made in 1886 (at a cost of \$75.00) and this is the plate which is the subject of this article.

It has led to a great deal of confusion! Jarrett described it as Plate II (he recorded no Plate III) with the Ottawa imprint, with ten rows (10 x 10), used for printing in 1892. (He was nearly right).

Boggs described it as Plate III with Ottawa imprint, and one large pane 5 x 20, made in 1888.

When I was drafting the Handbook and *Maple Leaves* article, I was in complete confusion about this plate! I could not reconcile or explain the date of manufacture i.e. 1886 and the date of use—late 1892 and 1893—I did not know how many stamp impressions were engraved on the plate, nor whether it had one pane or two, nor if it had imprints or not. So I had to leave all these points undecided.

Shortly afterwards—in March 1965—I received a letter from the Director, Public Relations, Ottawa, which cleared up most of these difficulties. Quoting from a *contemporary* magazine (Oct. 1892) he wrote:— 'New plates of double size were made for the 5 cent registration stamp, these being in 100 impressions, ten rows of ten, but without the Ottawa imprint . . . according to the *Dominion Philatelist*, which dated the new sheet arrangement in October 1892.'

So now we have a new problem to consider, why was a plate costing \$75.00 in 1886 not put to use until 1892? And why had it no imprint? (In 1888 additional expenditure was incurred by re-entering old Plate I, at a cost of \$37.50, and making a new Plate III costing \$75.00. And still Plate II was not used!).

When Harrison was drafting his article for the *Baltimore Philatelist* in 1967, the information from the *Dominion Philatelist* was available, and he wrote:— 'It is obvious that the plate was not intended to be placed in use at all, as it is full of flaws, re-entries, and unburnished guide and layout lines. It must have been a dire emergency that caused the British American Banknote Co. to put this product of poor workmanship to use.' So now we have two more problems! Let us consider these flaws and blemishes and why they necessitated scrapping the plate, and what was the 'dire emergency'?

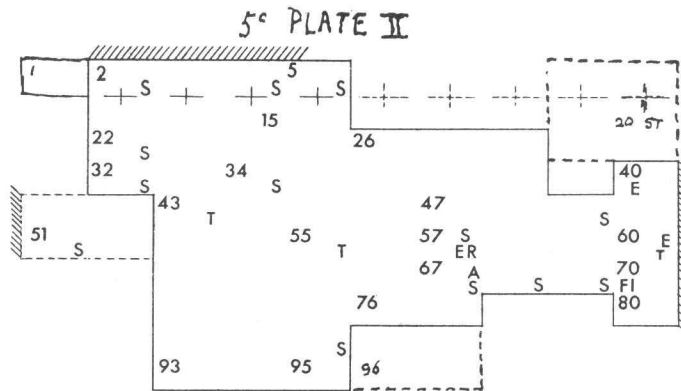


DIAGRAM OF RECONSTRUCTION

Located Positions	2	Located Guide-Lines	+—+—+
Possible Positions	2	Possible Guide-Lines	- - - + - - -
Selvedge	///////	Re-entries S. T. FI. etc.	+

The 'dire emergency' is fairly obvious. Jarrett recorded that the sales of RLS 5 cents stamps increased from ½ million in 1888–89 to 2½ million in 1892–93, i.e. by *five times*, due of course to the abolition in 1889 of the 2 cents registration rate, and making the 5 cents rate universal.

Thanks to the co-operation of many specialists, who very kindly sent me their Plate II mint blocks to see, I have a record of blocks of 30, 16, 15, 12, 8, 6 and many 4, with overlaps, and have been able to reconstruct 60 to 70 per cent of the whole plate. This reconstruction is shown in the accompanying illustration above. Harrison has made a set of beautiful illustrations of the re-entries, plate flaws, guide-lines etc., some of which

(with his kind permission) are illustrated in the illustration overleaf (No. 2). Another feature of the plate is a guide dot—on at least 50 per cent of the stamp impressions—in the NE corner of N of CANADA (see illustration, overleaf, No. 2). To find anything like this array of flaws elsewhere, we have to go back to the Beaver plates thirty years earlier.

All these flaws, and also the absence of imprints, are evidence that the plate was put away in 1886 in an *unfinished state*, but these cannot be the fundamental reason why the plate was rejected in toto, since these blemishes could have been burnished off without much trouble and imprints added. We have to look elsewhere for a more fundamental reason for rejecting the plate, and one that could not be corrected.

Well, there is a reason, and a very good reason, which I have attempted to show in the top 2 illustrations on Page 181. The usual spacing between stamp impressions on the RLS 5 cents plates was $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ mm (vide block of four of Plate I), which gave the normal stamps an overall measurement of 45 x 20 mm in panes of 5 x 10, and this fitted the perforating machines in use. With the 5 cents Plate II the engraver was making something different, i.e. a large pane 10 x 10, and he probably thought he should squeeze the stamp impressions a bit closer, which he did, but idiotically he squeezed the wrong way! The space between the short (vertical) sides was *increased* to 5 mm, and that between the long (horizontal) sides was *decreased* to 2 mm (occasionally $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm). This altered the measurements of the stamps to $46\frac{1}{2} \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ mm or less (vide block of four Plate II). The result was disastrous and it was a mistake that could not be rectified without scrapping the whole plate. The perforating machines in use at the time could not be decreased below 20 mm, *and so could not perforate a sheet of stamps, each measuring $18\frac{1}{2}$ mm or less.*

Whitworth has recorded a similar difficulty with another narrow stamp, the S.Q. $\frac{1}{2}$ cent black, and he showed that the perforating had to be done in two operations, the distance between the rows of pins being *twice* the width of the stamps. It is probable that a similar procedure had to be adopted with this Plate II, but it obviously led to considerable difficulties. Any slight error of alignment would be cumulative. I illustrate two stamps of this Plate II, one measuring 16 mm, the other 21 mm, which shows what extreme variations were possible and resulted. (See page 181).

There is another feature of these stamps I must mention. Specimens with a horizontal straight edge (above or below) are fairly common (see page 181). This strongly suggests that occasional horizontal rows of perforations were omitted, giving the variety 'Imperf between', but as RLS 5 cents could never be used in pairs, they were separated before use, and no such pairs have survived.

In 1886 the demand for RLS 5 cents stamps was not very large and could be met by Plate I. So this unpopular and troublesome misfit was shoved away in stock *without being finished off*, and left unused for 6 years. (*Continued on page 182*).

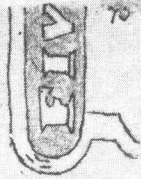
(2)

59 PLATE II. Flaws.

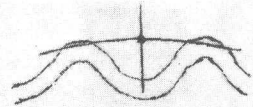
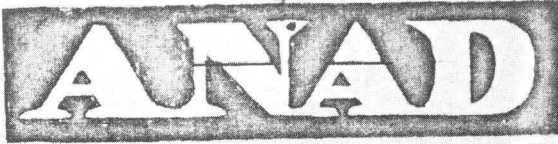
57.



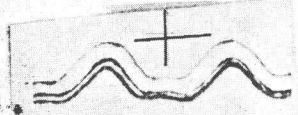
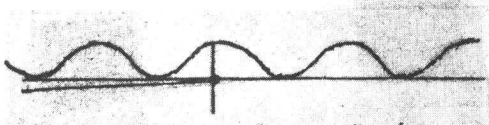
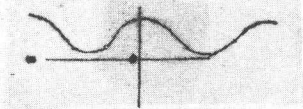
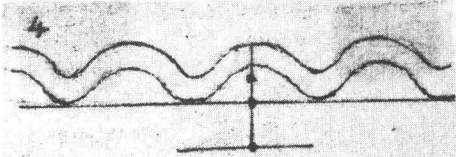
(2)



N flaw



Guide lines



(3).

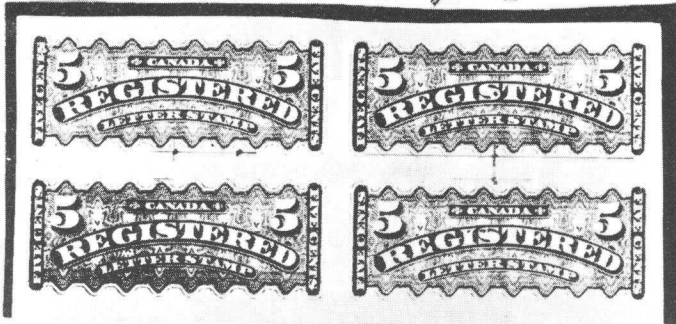
Plate I. Normal spacing $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.Plate II. Abnormal spacing 5×2 mm.

Plate II. Stamp 16 mm.

Stamp 21 mm.

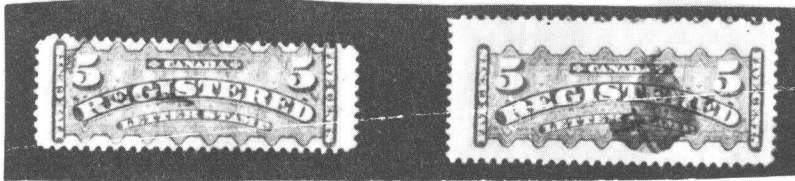


Plate II. Straight edge.



I have, I hope, disposed of the two problems mentioned earlier, i.e. why Plate II was rejected in 1886 and brought into use in 1892. There are two more problems which are puzzling me and which I will now explain.

(1) When the 'dire emergency' arose in 1892, one would imagine that all three plates of the 5 cents value would be used simultaneously to meet the demand for this value, which had increased *five times* since 1888-89. But this was certainly not so.

Each plate has its own characteristic shade. Plate I was predominantly *deep green* (although there was at least one small printing about 1878 in pale yellow green). Plate III was *blue-green*, Plate II was various shades of *sea-green*. These shades can all be matchd exactly with S.Q. 2 cents of contemporary printings. Thus I have a set of S.Q. 2 cents sea-green dated by postmarks every month from November 1892 to July 1893, proving that sea-green was the predominant shade in use at that time. But stamps from Plate I with Montreal imprint and from Plate III with Ottawa imprint are unknown in the seagreen shade, *and so these plates could not have been used simultaneously with Plate II*. It can be justifiably argued that the printers were so busy printing the S.Q. issue—they were printing far more S.Q. 3 cents each year than all the RLS stamps of all *values in 18 years** that they could not spare staff and machines to print more than one RLS plate. This is probably true. But if so, why bring out the rejected unfinished, unsatisfactory, unpopular Plate II when Plate III, only four years old and in perfectly good order, was readily available? I guess we shall never know. However I am very glad they did us Plate II, as it gave me the opportunity to study the problem and to write this article.

*Footnote:— Boggs recorded 450 million S.Q. 3 cents were printed in the six years 1886-92, or 75 million per annum. The total of RLS stamps printed in 18 years was less than 50 million.

(2) The other problem is this. There are some catalogues published in Canada and U.S. which do not catalogue this interesting 5 cents sea-green or make any mention of it. Why is this? The compilers of one of these catalogues explained (in a different context) that rather than spend a few dollars to bring and keep their catalogues up to date, they preferred to supply their clientele with information that was incorrect or out of date! This is certainly one explanation but it is not very flattering, is it?

Another possible explanation is ignorance. Let us hope that the compilers of these catalogues read *Maple Leaves* and so in future will know all about RLS 5 cents sea-green Plate II 1886-1892 and be able to inform collectors accordingly.

The Machine Age (PART IV)

By Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth,
FCPS & Dr. M. W. Carstairs

1902 in Montreal

The year 1902 in Montreal was one of change and trial as far as machine cancels were concerned. A total of eight different designs have been noted, and there may be more yet to be found. Of these eight, two carried on from 1901—the type 8 flag, dies A, C, and E until February–March (*Fig. 1.*) and the M.5 machine (*Fig. 2*) until 24th October. This latter has been noted only with the die letter 'B', although copies in October occur with a blank in place of the letter 'B'.

The remaining six types were introduced for the first time in 1902 and five of them appear to have been exclusively used in this year. One of



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

them M.6 (*Fig. 3*) gives the impression of being a modification of M.5., being of similar appearance but with the die-letter on the second line up from the bottom. Letters A to F occur.

This was the last of the Bickerdyke machines, and the International Postal Supply Company now entered the field of Canadian machine cancellations and held sway for many years. Only two of this new batch of machines appear to have been previously listed as types M7 and M.8 in Richardson's listing in 1961 B.N.A. Topics. M.7 (*Fig. 4*) is a cancel of six straight lines the distance between which decreases from

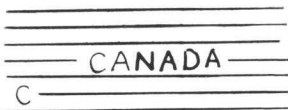


Fig. 3

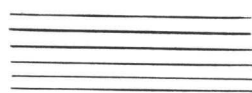


Fig. 4

top to bottom and M.8 (*Fig. 5*) is the well known International machine with both a number and a letter inserted between seven wavy bars. This latter apparently came out on top in the trials since it was subsequently used by many towns up to the 1920 period.

For the present, the remaining three machines will be numbered 7A, 7B, 7C. The first of these is unique amongst Canadian machine cancels (*Fig. 6*) in that the datestamp has no outer circle and consists of the words 'Montreal Can' in letters 3 mm tall at the top and the date 1902 at the bottom. It is unusual also in the length of the cancelling bars which is only 39 mm. Very few copies have been reported and these have dates in January and February.



Fig. 5

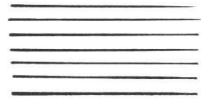


Fig. 6

The other new machine cancels 7B and 7C, as in types 7 and 8 have the characteristic International machine datestamp, smaller than previous ones, being only 20 mm in diameter and having the year in full at the base. Type M.7B (*Fig. 7*) is similar to M.7. but the bars are taller and evenly spaced. M.7C (*Fig. 8*) is unusual in that there are eight bars which are usually rather irregular. Sometimes the top bar fails to register thus giving the appearance of a seven bar cancel.



Fig. 7



Fig. 8

In the check list of Montreal 1902 machines that follows, all the recorded dates of these four cancels are given, rather than the earliest and latest dates only, and it is hoped that members possessing any copies of these will send in their dates so that we may try to get a more complete picture of Montreal machines in 1902.

Check list of 1902 Montreal machines

1. Machines carried on from 1901

Type	Die letter	Number of bars	Height	Dates of use
Flag type 8 (Fig. 1.)	A	—	—	to 7 March
	C	—	—	to 7 March
	E	—	—	to 22 Feb.
M.5. (Fig. 2.)	B	7	20 mm	to 24 Oct.
2. Machines introduced in 1901 M.6. (Fig. 3.)	A.	7	20 mm	22 Mar. to 8 Oct.
	B.	7	20 mm	14 Mar. to 23 Jul.
	C.	7	20 mm	17 Mar. to 14 Oct.
	D.	7	20 mm	17 Mar. to 23 Oct.
	E.	7	20 mm	10 Mar. to 6 Oct.
	F.	7	20 mm	14 Mar. to 2 Oct.
M.7. (Fig. 4.)	—	6	15 mm	3, 21, 22 May
M.7A. (Fig. 6.)	—	7	16 mm	8, 28 January
				5, 10 February
M.7B. (Fig. 7.)	—	6	16 mm	7 January
				7, 21 March 3 April
M.7C. (Fig. 8.)	—	8	15 mm	9, 10, 25 June 2, 9, 14, 30 July 7, 15 August
M.8. (Fig. 5.)	1, 2, 3, 4 C, D, R, T	7	17 mm	? earliest

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Members remitting subscriptions in U.S. or Canadian dollars are asked to note that these will be \$4.30 and \$4.50 respectively as from 1st October.

EASIBINDER

Have you bought yours yet? See page 157 of our last issue.

Canadian Philatelic Literature

Clearing out my Library: Boggs (2 vols.), £21; Jarrett 1929, £20; Jarrett 1926, £7; Marler, £3 10s.; Calder, £5; lots of others, including handbooks and back numbers, please state wants.

Maple Leaves, Vols. 1-5 complete with index, bound in blue, £15; Vols.

6-12, unbound, £2 each.

BNA Topics, Vols. 1-16 complete, a real rarity. Vols. 1-12, bound in green cloth, lettered gold. Vols. 13-16 complete but not bound. Contains a mine of information unavailable elsewhere. Offers invited over £50.

FRED TOMLINSON

3, WHITE HILL CLOSE, NACKINGTON, CANTERBURY, KENT

Book Reviews

The Guide Book and Catalogue of Canadian stamps, 1970-71

The first yearly issue of a new comprehensive fully priced and illustrated reference catalogue. Combining in one convenient well organized, low priced volume a wealth of basic important information. Vital for collecting, buying, selling, studying Canada's stamps. Systematically—well organised for convenient use. Check these important features. Many firsts in one single Canadian Catalogue and Guide Book: Current prices for five grades. Scott numbers used throughout. Values for Elizabethan Plate Blocks. Value for Elizabethan 1st Day Covers. Values for Elizabethan used Plate Block Covers. Values for Varieties in mint condition. Values for Varieties in used condition. Values for modern perforation varieties. Values for colour varieties with its major number. Values for all mint and used blocks of four. Values of Winnipeg tagged issues for three grades. Values for phosphur paper issues for the first time. Values for coils listed with the major issue and priced realistically: Values for booklets listed with the major issue and priced realistically. New information—never before catalogued and priced. Fully illustrating all issues. All major varieties illustrated. Quantities issued given. Dates of issues given. Quantities of Elizabethan 1st Day covers serviced. The most comprehensive listing of Admirals and Elizabethan issues with values. Official stamps and overprints illustrated and priced.

Airmails—Postage Dues. Registered stamps—illustrated and priced. Printers and designers given. Conditions for all stamps fully described. Historical background given. Canada's stamps as a hobby and an investment. Safekeeping of your Canadian stamps. Edited, printed and published in Canada. Three colour cover—lie flat binding, 240 pages, 5½ ins. x 8½ ins. convenient size.

Written and edited by Glenn Hansen an outstanding Canadian philatelist:

Stamp columnist for the Winnipeg Free Press Member of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada—British North American Philatelic Society—Postal History Society of the Americas—General Chairman of ManipeX 70 in Winnipeg.

Available from the publisher, \$4.75 postpaid.

Regency Publishing Co., Div. of Regency Coin and Stamp Co. Ltd., 101 Lindsay, Bldg. Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

We have examined the above claims made for the Guide Book and Catalogue of Canadian Stamps by the publishers very carefully and find that they are fully warranted.

This catalogue is undoubtedly something for which collectors of Canadian stamps have long been waiting and it will undoubtedly meet the success it deserves.

Collectors in Great Britain who are not familiar with Scott's Catalogue numbers will find themselves at a disadvantage at first, but the stamps are well enough described and illustrated so that there should be no confusion.

Perhaps the publishers in their second edition will consider the possibility of including S.G. catalogue numbers as well as Scotts? Can we also hope that one notable omission: that of details of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, will also be remedied?

Forms of application for membership of this Society (unlike those for the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and the British North America Philatelic Society) were *not* bound into the catalogue as the publishers claim on page 224.

This is the kind of discrimination 'up with which, it is hoped, we will not have to put' in the Second Edition!

Canadian Postal Slogan Cancel Catalogue

News of the publication of a catalogue of slogan cancellations will be welcomed by many postmark collectors. This somewhat despised branch of Canadiana will undoubtedly get the fillip it deserves now that a serious attempt has been made to list all the known slogans from the time of their inception in Canada in 1901 to the present day. The compiler, Mr. David Proulx, modestly claims that his catalogue has been many years in the making. We can well believe it. He lists some 2,200 different slogans with their towns or cities of origin, the dates during which they were in use and their approximate value on 'standard size envelopes with clear impressions'.

Some years ago, when *Maple Leaves* began listing slogans under the direction of Mr. A. L. Harris, objections were raised by some members, an attitude with which we have never agreed. The Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain contains members with the widest possible range of interests in Canadian philately and postal history and all have the right to expect *Maple Leaves* to acknowledge this fact as often as possible. For this reason alone we are glad to be able to take this opportunity not only to welcome Mr. Proulx's work but also to encourage slogan collectors to support him by subscribing to his catalogue.

The compiler acknowledges the fact that his work cannot be considered definitive in any sense and states in his introduction that he would welcome 'hearing about any slogans that have been missed so they can be included in future listings.' Here then is an opportunity for slogan collectors not only to check their own collections against an authoritative (and fairly exhaustive) listing, but also to participate in making future listings even more comprehensive.

The catalogue is obtainable from Mr. S. F. Cohen, 51 Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15. Price 12s. 6d. post free.

CANADA The Large Heads of 1868 - 1890

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- | | |
|--|-----|
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Mint

- | | |
|--|------|
| 5. 1868. 1c. red brown on thin crisp paper. Fine unused example of
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| 7. 1868-71. 2c. deep green. Fine mint HORIZONTAL STRIP OF FIVE all
with original gum. One has a vertical crease, but an extremely rare
multiple and catalogued £150 as singles. S.G.56. | £200 |
| 8. 1868-71. 6c. blackish brown. Off centre mint example of this elusive
stamp. S.G.59. Catalogued £45. | £25 |
| 9. 1868-71. 12½c. bright blue. Fine mint, well centred example of this
shade. S.G.61. | £18 |
| 10. 1868-71. 12½c. pale dull blue. Fine mint horizontal pair of this stamp.
Most attractive. S.G.62. | £35 |
| 11. 1868-71. 15c. deep reddish purple. Good unused example of this
stamp with some original gum. S.G.63. | £20 |
| 12. 1879-88. 15c. slaty blue. Off centre mint example of this stamp.
Catalogued £11. S.G.68. | £6 |
| 13. 1888. 15c. slate purple. Attractive mint (one or two gum creases)
block of four. S.G.113. | £15 |

Used

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 14. 1868. Thin crisp paper. 1c. red brown. Attractive used, lightly can-
celled single. S.G.47. | £4 |
| 15. 1868. Thin crisp paper. 6c. blackish brown. Superb used, well
centred example of this scarce stamp. S.G.50. | £40 |
| 16. 1868-71. 1c. red brown. Most attractive used single (c.d.s.) on laid
paper. The lines are faint but distinct. Very rare and catalogued
£100. S.G.55a. | £80 |

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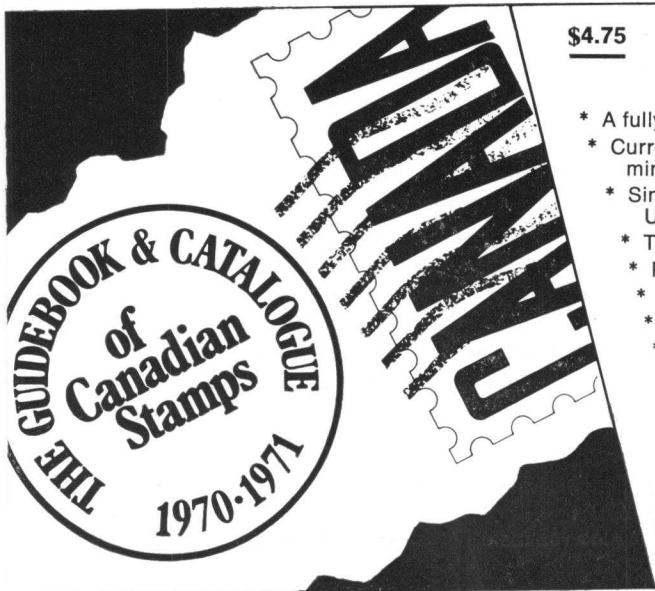
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The Small Queen issue of Canada [1870-97]

By W. WILLIAMS

Printing Varieties

Students who have already read the previous article dealing with Plate Re-entries will have noted that the result of a true Plate Re-entry is CONSTANT on every sheet printed from the 'Re-entered' Plate.

Printing Varieties are NOT CONSTANT, as these arise from accidental 'double strikes' upon the sheet of printing paper. It is, however, possible that somewhat similar varieties may occur, by chance, during the printing life of the stamp. As a result of these chance happenings it is possible to find used copies bearing widely different dates.

The Small Queens provide some nice examples of the 'double strike' or 'double print' ranging from the few Major Varieties where the second strike is complete (or almost so) to the minor varieties known as 'kiss' printings, due to the paper slightly flapping, or falling back on the inked plate during the printing process.

The Major Variety on the 3c Small Queen is an outstanding printing variety showing the whole of the design doubled, due to a definite second impression by the inked plate. Although single copies have been reported, with different dates, the writer has seen a strip of four on a cover dated 3rd August 1896, with all four stamps showing the effect of a double strike. It is possible that the whole of the bottom row of this sheet received a rather heavy second strike, as it is quite definitely impressed into the paper.

As both a Major Re-entry and a Major Printing Variety show the design clearly doubled, a beginner might ask 'How is it possible to tell the difference?'. The answer is found by examining the 'impression' on, or into the paper. A Re-entry on the plate is, of course, printed normally, but a Second Strike leaves a deeper impression in the paper. It should be noted that these remarks do not apply to the minor 'kiss printings' but the effect of the paper falling back on to the inked plate is usually a blurred impression. It should not be difficult to find a few examples of 'kiss printings', particularly on the 2 cents Small Queen in the lower margin.

Another very interesting item is the 'Ribbed' printing effect. This is caused by the wiping of the inked plate, leaving parallel vertical lines, which are reproduced in the printing. The 5 cents issue provides some clear examples of this variety and at one time they were thought to be 'ribbed paper'.

White dots or lines (particularly around 'Canada Postage' and 'Cents') are caused by worn plates, the ink drying before printing, or insufficient inking. These varieties are, quite frequently, mistaken for Re-entries and not only by beginners.

Offsets on the back of stamps are caused by one sheet being placed on another and taking a faint impression. There are some very clear examples on the back of the 2 cents and ½ cents issues. The 1 cents variety printed on both sides is not an offset impression and is a very rare item. This is a definite printing on the back and the design is not reversed as in the case of an offset impression.

Other varieties occur due to dirty plates, defects in the paper or paper creases and folds. If the paper has creased before printing, it is possible to iron out the stamp leaving a white (paper) line across the stamp. Sometimes there is an accidental corner fold in the paper before printing, and if not noticed before perforation it will show as a partial printing on the corner stamp when the paper is folded back.

It is hoped that this article will serve as a general outline for the student and in my next article I hope to deal with a few questions received during this series of beginners' articles, to enable everyone to start with a clear view, whether you wish to 'go it alone' or join the Study Group.

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new stamp issues



OTTAWA: The Canada Post Office will mark the 50th anniversary of the Group of Seven with the issue of a six-cent commemorative stamp on 18th September 1970.

The design chosen for the stamp is a reproduction of the painting, 'Isles of Spruce', by Arthur Lismer, who was one of the founding members of the Group. The stamp will be a new size, measuring 30 mm x 36 mm, in order to retain the proportionate dimensions of the original painting.

The stamp will be printed by five-colour lithography using the colours yellow, red, blue, black and a special shade of green. Thirty-six million of the stamps will be printed by Ashton-Potter Limited of Toronto making this the first commemorative issue to be produced by a printing firm outside of Ottawa.

The Group of Seven was formed in 1920 by seven distinguished Canadian artists who shared a common interest in their approach to portraying the Canadian landscape. The chief characteristic of the Group's work was stated by Arthur Lismer in 1924; 'It is design. We bring out everything in the landscape as a matter of design and also, of course of colour. We have got away from French Impressionism.'

In addition to Lismer, the original members of the Group of Seven were Lawren Harris, A. Y. Jackson, F. H. Varley, J. E. H. McDonald, Frank Johnston and Franklin Carmichael. Five of these artists were survivors of an earlier group known as the 'Algonquin School' of which Tom Thompson had been a member until his death in 1917.

1970 Christmas Issue

Details of the 12 Christmas Stamps, the issue of which was announced in our last number are as follows:

The five drawings reproduced on the 5 cents stamp, all on a light background, show a horse-drawn sleigh by 9-year-old Donna Niskala of Macrorie, Saskatchewan; an elfish santa by 5-year-old Anthony Martin of Amaranth, Manitoba; a nativity scene by 8-year-old Lisa Wilson of Kamloops, B.C.; a ski scene by 7-year-old Dwayne Durham of Fort Erie, Ont.; and two snowmen, by 10-year-old Manon Lecompte of Laprairie, P.Q. There will be 220 million of the 5 cents stamps printed, on medium size horizontal format (30 x 24 mm).

The 6 cents stamps will be printed on the same format in the quantity of 136 million. The five 6 cents designs, on dark background, reproduce drawings of a new-born Christ child by 8-year-old Janet McKinney of St. John, N.B.; a Christmas tree scene by 8-year-old Jean Pomerleau of St. Paul, Alta.; a toy shop at Christmas, by 10-year-old Nancy Whatley of Armdale, N.S.; Santa on his rounds, by 7-year-old Eugene Bhattacharya of St. John, Newfoundland; and a lighted Church by Joseph McMillan of Summerville, P.E.I.

The two higher-denomination stamps, destined for use on parcels and international air mail, are printed on larger horizontal format (40 x 24 mm) in quantities of 27 million for the 10 cents value, and 22 million for the 15 cents value. A drawing of a manger against a star-studded sky by 10-year-old Corinne Fortier of St. Léon, Manitoba appears on the 10 cents stamp, while the 15 cents stamp reproduces a snowmobile scene by 10-year-old Tanis Dojcek of Flin Flon, Manitoba.

The date of issue of these 12 stamps will be 7th October. (For illustrations see below and overleaf).





Canadian R.P.O's.

Addendum to Shaw's Catalogue

Serial No.	Route	Type	Dir'n	Period	Rarity Factor	Reported By
W-190D	Wpg. Tr. 106 Jan. 6 1968 R.A.C. La Riviera (only 1 town)	1E		450	100	116
-191B	Winnipeg and Moose Jaw R.P.O.	6D		134	200	107A
-192A	Winnipeg and Moose Jaw 4 May 23 1946. O. J. Dillon, M.C.	8E		268	200	16
-195B	Winnipeg and Moose Jaw	17H		233	170	2
-198B	Winnipeg and Napinka R.P.O. No. 4	6D		134	200	107A
-201A	Winnipeg and Rat Portage M.C.	9A	West	41	200	107
-206A	Winnipeg and S. River R.P.O. No. 4	18	N	129	200	107A
-207A	Winnipeg and S. River R.P.O. D. Watson	17-O		233	200	16
-211C	Winnipeg and Yorkton R.P.O. No. 4	6D		134	200	107A
R- 4B	Bay of Fundy S.S.Co. Ltd., Nov. 14 1893. Annapolis Agency	3D		41	200	107
- 26A	C.P.R.Y West of Winnipeg. C.	15B	E	41-76	170	107,16
- 29E	Can. Pac. Ry. M.C., June 20 1887 R. Y. Ellis, British Columbia	3D	West	33	170	10
-29F	Can. Pac. Ry. Co. B.C. Coast Service, Sep. 15 1935. Purser S.S. Princess Louise	1L		220	170	7
- 29G	Can. Pac. Ry. Jul. 11 1906. St. Simon	6F		90	150	16 Tick Stp
- 35B	Eastern Arctic Mail Service, Sep. 14 1934, Hudson's Bay Co. S.S. Nascopie	23C		208	200	107
- 35C	Eastern Arctic Patrol, May 16 1963, R.M.S. Canada	1E		400	150	107
- 44B	G.T.P. W. of Wainwright R.P.O.	17A		104	200	124
- 51B	Agents Office G.T.R. Aug. 6 1896. Thousand Island, Jct.	3A		41	200	16
- 62B	G.W.R. Accom.	16	West	41	200	107
- 65A	Beeton Branch H. and N.W.Ry.	4H		37	200	16
- 78B	L.H. and B.R.	4D	South	37	150	105
- 91B	Montreal and Champ. R.R. Apr. 12 1860. Rouse's Point	3A		15	200	16
- 92D	New Brunswick Ry. Milford N.B.	16		41	200	32 Tick Stp
-106A	P.D. and L.H.R.	13	North	34	200	16
-108F	P.E.I.Ry. Oct. 2 1902 Freetown	1E		77	150	16 Tick Stp
-109F	P.E. Island Ry. M.C.	4G		37	200	16,107
-109G	P.E.I. Mail Clerk Boat	12		98	170	113,123

(Continued from Whole No. 125)

NOTE: Reporter's No. 107A refers to postmarks in the Post Office Proof Book. There is no evidence that the postmarks have been brought into use, although instances of actual usage on mail may subsequently be discovered.

LETTERS

TO THE EDITOR

Mr. C. P. deVolipi writes:

A Silver Letter to Canada

With reference to your article on the above, published in *Maple Leaves* April 1970, the cover is rated as follows:

One shilling sterling, collect, (cross ocean packet rate—by Act of Anne C. 10, 1710), equal to four dwt., or, one shilling, four pence currency, (by ordinance of October 4th 1764).

The rate from New York to Quebec was one shilling, four pence sterling equal to one shilling, ten pence currency, equal to five dwt.: 8 grs. Troy. (By Act. of Geo. III—Cap. XXV—Effective Oc. 10, 1765). Therefore, nine dwt.: 8 grs. Troy or three shillings, two pence currency collect.

Contrary to most printed opinion, covers of this period did show collect markings in red. In Canada, in fact, I have only seen three paid covers and these are all in black.

From 1763 to 1st January 1765, Canada used currency and Troy combined rate markings, or Troy markings alone. One shilling sterling was equivalent to one shilling, two pence currency, or, four dwt. Troy, until an ordinance of 4th October 1764, and the rates were then fixed at one shilling sterling equal to one shilling four pence currency equal to four dwt. Troy, and this ratio of exchange remained in effect until 29th March 1777. Commencing in 1775, the Canadian Post Office not only eliminated the Troy markings completely on domestic mail, but also the currency ratings, and adopted sterling markings only. This was in effect until about 1st April 1777.

I have four covers dated in 1764 and they are rated in both Troy and Currency.

I do hope this will straighten the matter out as requested in Mr. Bonar's article.

Mr. P. Cockrill writes:—

3 cents S.Q. and Liberia Scott's No. 21

Mr. Cyril Harmer, knowing my interest in Liberia, passed on to me a copy of the April issue of *Maple Leaves* with Mr. Cunningham's letter.

I can perhaps help a little as it is only recently that I have been able to prove that the 3 cents red is NOT a forgery as stated in most catalogues.

About a year ago I was offered from America, by a collector of forgeries, a block of 6 of the 3 cents 'red' 1881 for \$15.00. My first reaction was utter horror at the price but I replied courteously saying I would be pleased to see it! Imagine my surprise when the block arrived, to note that it had very wide margins to the stamps at the left and on one of

the left hand pair a small red dot—this tied up exactly with a marginal block of the stamp in black showing two dots—probably a centre sheet printer's marking—in the margin of the sheet (not on the stamp in this case because they were more normal in size).

So this stamp being definitely printed from the same plate as the issued black is most probably a proof. The fact that it is not so well printed as the 3 cents black may be due to the fact that the proof sheets were run off carelessly or quickly—as so few in red exist in multiples (I know only of my block of 6 and a block of 4 in H. R. Harmer Ltd's reference Collection) means that not a great many have survived and the original printing was therefore probably small.

The only other proof of this stamp that I know of is in violet from the *defaced die* with a scoremark diagonally across and the inscription 'D. Feldwick Engn. and Desigr. 16 Holborn E.C.' on a recessed piece of India paper $5\frac{1}{4}$ ins. x $3\frac{3}{4}$ ins.

I have 4 blocks of 12 of the 3 cents black which I think were originally from the same sheet plus other blocks and singles all in pristine condition and without gum—so the 3 cents red was almost certainly issued in the same state I would say.

The use of Inland instead of Liberia is unusual but the 3 cents 1897 again has similar wording but with the addition of the word 'postage' and Republic Liberia above.

The design is a plagiarism of the State Seal—the sea and sailing ship have been omitted and the ground has been taken to the skyline instead—the sun and the plough, however, have been retained with the palm tree.

Incidentally the printers, Messrs. Todhunter, went out of business sometime in the 1880's as they do not appear in any records of printers in the London Directory for 1890, so one can only assume that the designer, Mr. Feldwick, was not very original and based his sketch on the 3 cents 1870 of Canada—a compliment to the design of this lovely stamp.

As far as I know no records exist of the numbers of the 3 cents black issued or printed, or for that matter of any early Liberian stamps.

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Please refer to the Library List and send your requests to: The Librarian, Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill, The Shieling, Village Way, Little Chalfont, Amersham, Bucks. A comprehensive range of books on all branches of B.N.A. philately and postal history is available to members, free of charge, with the exception of postage charges both ways. Numerous catalogues, check postage lists and pamphlets are also available.

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		Type 1
1 cent green	Original die. 1912	n a b
	Original die retouched, 1913	
1 cent yellow	Original die retouched, wet. 1920	n a b
	Original die retouched, dry. 1926	
	New die, dry. 1925	n
2 cents red	Original die. 1912	n a c
	Original die retouched. 1913	
2 cents green	Original die retouched, wet. 1922	n a
	Original die retouched, dry. 1924	
	Original die re-engraved, dry. 1925	
	Thin paper. 1924	
3 cents brown	Original die, wet, 1918	n a
	Original die retouched, dry. 1922	
3 cents red	Original die retouched. 1923	n a
	New die. 1924	
5 cents blue	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1. 1912	n
	Marler Type 1A: Reiche Type 1a. 1913 (?)	
	Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2. 1914	
	Marler Type 3: Reiche Type 3. 1916	
5 cents violet	Marler Type 4: Reiche Type 1. 1922	a
	Marler Types 5 and 7: Reiche Types 2 and 4. 1922-24	
	Marler Type 6: Reiche Type 3. 1923	
	Marler Type 8: Reiche Type 5. 1925	
	Thin paper. 1924	
10 cents plum	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1. 1912	
	Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2. 1920	
10 cents blue	Wet. 1922	
	Dry. 1925 (?)	
20 cents olive	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1: wet. 1912	n
	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1: dry 1924	
	Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2: dry. 1925	
	...	

Amendments to Membership to 2nd September 1970**New Members**

1754. THOMPSON, J., 55 Wern Road, Margam, Port Talbot, Glamorgan C
 1755. WHARFIELD, E. C. Jr., 4622 East Montana Place, Denver 80222,
 Colorado, U.S.A. C
 1756. DIXON-NUTTALL, Lt. Col. J. E., M.B.E. R.A., H.Q. Army Strategic Command,
 Wilton, Salisbury, Wilts. PH, CG
 1757. JAMES, S., Regency Coin and Stamp Ltd., 101-Lindsey Building, Notre Dame
 Avenue, Winnipeg 2, Manitoba, Canada C

Resignation

1649. CHERNS, L. J.
 1542. WILSON, L. F.
 1349. ZINKANN, R. W.

Deaths

288. HOLLOWAY, F. G.
 1014. ROBERTS, A. G.

Change of Address

1225. ASQUITH, L. G., 65 Winkworth Road, Banstead, Surrey
 1444. BAUER, W. E., 2397 Alta Vista Drive, Ottawa 8, Canada
 497. CANHAM, H. E., 1065 King Street, Regina Sask., Canada
 888. CALDWELL, N. D., 48 Albert Street, Slough, Bucks.
 1553. CHESHIRE, R. S., 'Koraput', 11 Whitehouse Lane, Barnston, Wirral, Cheshire,
 L.60 I JD
 1738. BLANDER, J., 7480 Wavell Road, Montreal 269, Quebec, Canada
 1310. FRASER, A. E. J., 3 Caldy Court, Willowdale, Ontario, Canada
 1622. IRVINE, 32 Redford Road, R.R.No. 2, London, Ontario, Canada
 1744. McCULLOCH, 2018 Davebrook Road, Mississauga, Ontario, Canada
 1473. THOMSON, N. P., Nenthorn, Kelso, Roxburghshire
 1706. TURNER, T. W., 426 S.W., 175 Place, Seattle, Washington, 98166, U.S.A.
 1671. VERITY, D. M., 251 Oak Crescent, Burlington, Ontario, Canada
 1736. WESTWATER, J., 204 Seignior Avenue, Apt. 102, Pointe Claire, P.Q., Canada

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