



MAPLE LEAVES

JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF G.T. BRITAIN

Vol. 2, No. 1

OCTOBER, 1947

Whole No. 5

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MAPLE LEAVES

JOURNAL OF THE
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Edited by A. BRUCE AUCKLAND, M.A.

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Vol. 2, No. 1

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NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The New Journal.

With this issue we venture into print. The Society has had a remarkable growth in the short period of its existence and judging by comments received from members the Bulletin contributed in no small measure to recruiting new members. The Society's Officers considered that the Bulletin should be improved and that additional copies should be produced to meet the demand of new members for back numbers. The Bulletin had therefore to be printed. It was a risk to be taken on limited finances but the Officers considered that it was one that had to be taken sooner or later.

In one of our own members—Member Ian B. Pollock—we have found a person able and willing to help with its production and the copy now before you is the result.

Society Finances.

It was not without qualms that the Treasurer gave his blessing to the new venture. We must therefore ensure that he will soon be free from worry about inroads into the Society's funds. May we call on all members to try to interest in the Society, other collectors of B.N.A. and secure them as members? There will be sufficient extra copies of the Journal available for members to purchase and pass round their friends. The Society's subscription is still 5/- per annum but, until the Constitution is altered, 2/6 extra will be charged for 'Maple Leaves.'

The Ballot Questions.

Not all members returned their Ballot forms but those who did were unanimous in agreeing to the re-election of the retiring Office-Bearers. The Office-Bearers thank members for their confidence in them and hope that their efforts on their behalf in the coming year will likewise meet with approval.

The alteration to Rule 3 regarding Life Membership was carried with only one member dissenting.

On the question of charging a special amount of 2/6 towards the additional expense of producing a printed Journal there were only three members who were unwilling to subscribe. These three members will get copies of this issue and we hope they will change their minds. All other members are requested to send their half-crowns along with their subscriptions, now due, to the Treasurer.

The Groups.

In the Summer months there was little activity apparent among the Groups but we are pleased to record that the Kent and Sussex Group were an exception and continued their meetings until the last Saturday of June when they met at Eastbourne. Canadian displays were given by members Vigo, McLaren, Tomlinson and Cartwright and a fine display of Newfoundland was given by member Richardson.

No Groups have yet been formed in Lancashire, Yorkshire Gloucester and West of England—to mention only a few districts. Are there any volunteers in these and other areas to start Groups? The Groups already formed are now so enthusiastic that members in the 'backward areas' must be missing many of the advantages of membership of the Society.

Articles and Notes for the Journal.

We want to provide varied fare to suit the interests of all members. We want to do this so far as possible, by using notes and articles from our own members. A number have already been very helpful but other members, we feel sure, can help to keep up the supply required. Specialist articles on stamps are particularly desired. Newfoundland and the Provinces have not yet had much space devoted to them and there is much to be written about the Colonial and Dominion issues.

The Editor will welcome correspondence on suggestions for articles and features and on the manner in which the Journal may be improved.

CONGRESS AT BIRMINGHAM

Seen from C.P.S. of G.B. Viewpoint

The Society's delegates were President A. E. Stephenson, Treasurer H. B. Davie, Member J. C. Cartwright and your Editor. Other members present included Librarian F. H. Fairweather and members R. H. Poole, N. M. Clougher, G. C. Skinner and that G.O.M. of philately, member Dr. J. Morton Evans R.D.P.

A welcome accession to the Society's membership followed a certain amount of quiet propaganda by your delegates and the very successful Study Circle on Canada.

At the Study Circle the chair was taken by member J. C. Cartwright.

Some magnificent early class from the collections of members J. Beresford and R. W. T. Lees-Jones were shown. Member R. H. Poole gave a brief talk and a fine display of items from his collection. Our President then gave a talk on his search for truth about the Canadian watermarks. (His talk in the form of an article will be found elsewhere in this issue.)

It was good to meet old friends and make new and we took full advantage of the time available. An opportunity was taken to have a quiet 'get together' of our members and one or two recruits to talk on the work of the Society and in particular, to try to get leaders to start Groups in the Midlands. We were fortunate in being able to persuade member R. H. Poole to become contact member for Birmingham and Midlands Group and member R. Knight to start a new Group at Leicester. Member Nugent M. Clougher promised to contact all London Members at an early date regarding the programme for the new season.

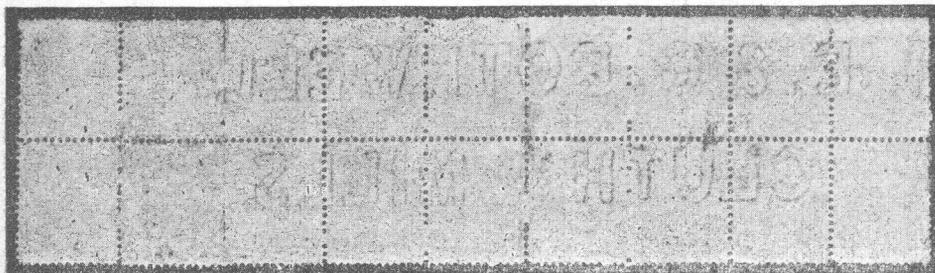
Welcome to New Members.

The Society welcomes a number of new members and in particular its distinguished new member, Gerald E. Wellburn of British Columbia, writer on Canadian Philatelic subjects. Members able and willing to contribute to *Maple Leaves* are doubly welcome.

Chasing the Large Head Phantom

A paper read to the Canadian Study Circle at the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, Birmingham, 1947.

By A. E. STEPHENSON (Member No. 1).



The Problem.

Much ink has been spilled over many years, in Philatelic writings, about the watermarks appearing in certain values of the Canadian "Large Head" issue of 1868-88.

I often wondered why watermarked paper was used and who were the papermakers, and a short time ago, decided to make an effort to settle these points. I was anxious to trace the paper's progress from the makers to the printers, the British American Bank Note Company.

There are two makers' watermarks (a) the rarer, shows parts of the words "Alexr. Pirie & Sons" in one line in script lettering; and (b) the less rare, though still uncommon, shows over a block of 12 stamps, the words—"E. & G. Bothwell, Clutha Mills," watermarked in two lines of block letters.

I will not go into fuller details of the stamps, etc. on which these marks were to be found, as much reliable information has already been written on that matter, but shall limit my remarks to describing my adventures in the search.

My first problems were to decide who were these firms, Alex. Pirie and E. & G. Bothwell, and where were they located? It was obvious they came from an English speaking source. Were they from Canada, U.S.A., or Great Britain? Canada could be ruled out as no fine paper was made there until 1882 when the Rolland Paper Co. began operations, years after the stamps in question were issued.

The neighbouring United States were busy trying to reorganise their affairs after the Civil War, so I thought we could rule them out as the place of origin.

These conclusions brought me home to the Old Country and the Scot in me decided that the names were probably Scottish.

The Search.

I wrote to the Philatelic Branch of the Canadian G.P.O. at Ottawa, stating my conclusions, and asking the following questions :—

1. Do you have any record of watermarked paper supplied to the British American Bank Note Company ?
2. Was it the intention of the Post Office Department that water-marked paper should be used ?
3. Is there any record of names of firms (not the papermakers) supplying such paper ?
4. If no record of vendors of such paper, is it possible to get the names of the main contractors of paper to the Bank Note Co. for the 1868 issue of stamps ?

I received the following reply from the Post Office Department :—

“ Post Office Department, Canada,
Financial Branch,
Philatelic Division,
OTTAWA.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 2nd instant regarding the water-marked paper which was used in the printing of certain stamps of the 1868 issue of Canada, I regret to inform you that the Department has no official information in its possession which would clear up the questions you mentioned.

In reply to similar enquiries received in the past, the Department has suggested that the intrinsic evidence of the watermarks themselves would appear to indicate that the sources of the paper were in Scotland, but this is entirely hypothetical and has no basis of official information.

I can only say it was evidently not the intention of the Department that watermarked paper should be used, but that possibly in consequence of some emergency or an actual error on the part of the manufacturers, some such paper was utilised, either with or without official permission.

The Vice-President of the British American Bank Note Company states that their records pertaining to these stamps are no longer in existence, having been destroyed shortly after the occasion of the transfer of the contract to the American Bank Note Company on the 9th March, 1897. I may add that the destruction of this material is greatly regretted by the Department and it was apparently carried out without consultation with departmental officials at the time.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) H. E. ATWATER,
Financial Superintendent.”

This reply, though scanty, was sufficient confirmation of my own conclusion for me to follow H. V. Morton “ In Search of Scotland.”

The Pirie Trail.

My first search bore fruit very quickly. The name Pirie is of Aberdeenshire origin, and I was not long in tracing the firm of Alex. Pirie & Son to the village of Stoneywood, a few miles north of Aberdeen.

The firm was now however incorporated in the Wiggins Teape group of papermakers.

My good fortune continued when I was introduced to the Convener of the Aberdeen County Council, Mr. James Cruickshank, himself interested in Historical and Antiquarian matters. Mr. Cruickshank, who had been at one time a director of the Pirie Company and had toured the world, particularly Canada and the U.S.A. in the interests of his firm, went to great pains to help me in my quest. From him I learnt that Alex. Pirie & Sons made a number of grades of paper each having its own distinctive watermark as follows:—

1st Grade Extra Superfine Wove paper, showing the watermark "Alex. Pirie & Son" in block letters **with the date.**

2nd Grade Superfine Wove paper, the watermark as above, but **script letters and no date.**

2nd Grade Superfine Laid paper, the watermark as above, but with **block** letters and no date.

3rd Grade Fine, as above, with block letters and no date.

It was clear therefore that the paper we were dealing with was the 2nd Grade Superfine Wove Paper. The Dandy Rolls for these papers, I ascertained, were made by Edward C. Woolard of Bucksburn, Aberdeenshire.

We were able to trace that Pirie papers had been sent to the Dominions and supplied to The Canadian Government Departments, to Messrs. D. McFarlane & Sons, Montreal, Wholesale Paper Merchants, and to a number of small retail establishments.

Messrs. McFarlane & Sons also supplied the Canadian Government Departments at the time.

Other Canadian customers of A. Pirie & Son at this time were small retailers not doing a sufficiently large trade to be in a position to wholesale paper to the Bank Note Company or the Canadian Government.

The Bothwell Trail.

In the search for E. & G. Bothwell, named in the second watermark, I found myself chasing a Phantom. Here my deductions led me to the Clydeside where the name Bothwell is reasonably common, both as a personal name and a place name. Again, an old name for the Clyde was Clutha, derived from the word Clotta, a one-time Ancient British Community on the River Clyde.

Armed with this knowledge I spent hours in the Mitchell Library and other reference libraries in Glasgow searching old directories and records dated as far back as 1850, but could find no trace of E. & G. Bothwell.

My next move was to comb the small town of Bothwell on the Clyde and thence down the river, searching for any possible old paper mill. Usually I was directed to some ruins of an old flax or flour mill. I even landed in the local police station—a free and voluntary entry—in the hope that I might get a clue. In my widespread enquiries I was very patiently handled and was no doubt regarded as a harmless kind of fellow who collected little bits of paper and who, like Don Quixote and Sancho Panzo, ran round tilting at windmills.

My next effort was amongst the present day papermakers who, I

may add, went to no end of trouble to help me in every possible way. To them the matter opened up a rather interesting point of history, of interest to the papermaking industry. In this part of my search I was twice directed towards a firm Andrew Whyte & Sons of Edinburgh, who were known to have a **trade mark** "Bothwell."

I approached this firm, but they told me they knew nothing about the mark "E. & G. Bothwell" or Clutha Mills. They conceded that at the time the stamps were issued the firm had a considerable business with the Canadian Government. Again the Phantom was rearing its ugly "Large Head," and my search had brought me back to where I started.

But the ghost, I discovered, had already been laid. It was only fitting that this should have been done by that Master of Canadian Philately, Mr. R. W. T. Lees-Jones, F.R.P.S.(L).

Mr. Lees-Jones had like many others found himself interested in these watermarks and had set out in search of the papermakers. He interested Mr. R. Roberts of the Royal Society, who was particularly interested in papers; together they had been attacking the problem from different angles.

Mr. Lees-Jones also had arrived at the conclusion that Messrs. Andrew Whyte had something to do with the E. & G. Bothwell mark and had been in touch with them, only to get the same reply—"We know nothing of this mark."

In the meantime Mr. Roberts, working on different clues, arrived at Andrew Whyte's door, and he also received the same reply.

Andrew Whyte and Sons by this time were sitting up and taking notice. They asked the makers of their "Bothwell" Trade Mark Dandy Rolls, Messrs. T. and J. Marshall & Co. Ltd. of Stoke Newington, as to the possibility of a previous roll having been made. It was then discovered that an earlier roll had been made in 1867 to the order of Messrs. W. & J. Somerville, Bitton Mills, Gloucester (now the Golden Valley Paper Mills Ltd.).

A letter received later by Mr. Lees-Jones completely laid the ghost of the "Large Heads." This ran as follows:—

"Dear Sir,

You asked us if our watermark "Bothwell" is from papers made by E. & G. Bothwell, Clutha Mills, to which we replied that we had never heard of the firm. Since then, we have been making enquiries regarding such a watermarked paper and find that it was an old watermark of ours in the 1800s, the mark being E. & G. Bothwell, Clutha Mills.

It was an artificial name made up from Edinburgh and Glasgow; we had a warehouse in Bothwell Street, Glasgow in the middle of last century.

The last Dandy Roll with this mark was destroyed in a mill fire in the 1890s.

We may say that it was a previous enquiry from London in regard to an issue of Canadian Postage Stamps bearing this mark that set us investigating.

All information possible regarding it has been sent to London, and we presume your enquiry came from the same source.

Our only reason for writing you now is to correct the impression that we had no connection with the mark. Our present watermark is simply "Bothwell Superfine."

We are,
 Faithfully yours,
 For Andrew Whyte & Son, Ltd.,
 (Signed) AND. W. JEFFREY."

The reference in the letter to an "inquiry from London" was without doubt Mr. Robert's enquiries.

Messrs. Andrew Whyte, being paper merchants, did not make their own paper but had the paper made for them by Messrs. W. & J. Somerville of Gloucester with a "coined" name as watermark.

I would like to note here that Winthrop Boggs' Pan-American outlook gives scant credit to Messrs. Lees-Jones and Roberts for their discovery, which was one of great philatelic interest.

The Paper Trail.

We now come to the second part of the problem. Who supplied the British American Bank Note Company with the Bothwell and Pirie papers? We have at various times had it stated that they were supplied by local firms, but this theory, I contend, can be discounted. The only local firm at the time likely to be in a position to supply paper suitable for the printing of postage stamps would be Messrs. McFarlane & Son of Montreal (now Messrs. McFarlane & Hodgson). I have correspondence from Mr. McFarlane of this firm who states—"I can safely say that the then existing firm (formed in 1866) and its successors never sold any paper to the British American Bank Note Company for postage stamps." The firm at no time even did business with Messrs. Andrew Whyte & Sons.

We do know, obviously, that the Bank Note Company used both Bothwell and Pirie papers, but we have never had any proof that either Alex. Pirie & Son or Andrew Whyte & Son supplied the Bank Note Company, though both Companies would be in a position to do so.

We do know, however, that all three firms, Alex. Pirie & Sons, Andrew Whyte & Son and McFarlane & Son, all supplied the Canadian Government with paper.

It is therefore for some student of Canadian Philately to produce proof that Pirie and Whyte supplied the Bank Note Company with paper direct. Or can we assume that the paper was supplied to the printers by the Canadian Government Printing and Stationery Departments?

Thus ends my tale, but before I finish, I should like to thank the various papermaking firms who endeavoured to help me. Particularly Mr. James Cruickshank of Alex. Pirie & Sons and Mr. C. H. McFarlane of Montreal for their help and information, and last, but not least, Mr. R. W. T. Lees-Jones who very generously placed at my disposal, all his correspondence relating to the Bothwell mark.

PROOFS OF EARLY CANADIAN STAMPS

by Brig. M. A. STUDD, D.S.O. (Member No. 75).

Adapted and reprinted from article published in
"Godden's Gazette" in 1934.

There are still a few philatelists, who look upon a collection of proofs as an interesting and pretty display, but, at the same time, of little philatelic value, or importance. I do not agree with such views in so far as Canadian proofs of the early issues are concerned.

Canadian stamps of issue from 1851 till about 1880 are exceedingly scarce in blocks or strips, and they are not too easy to acquire even in pairs. It is well known that the task of plating from single stamps is a very difficult if not an impossible one.

The fact remains that all the Pence values have been plated, and the majority of the 1859 cents issue. A well known American philatelist had complete proof sheets of all the Pence issue values and plates, and also from at least one plate of each of the 1859 cents issue. All his proof sheets were "Contemporary," that is, they were issued before the receipt of the actual stamps by postmasters.

It is not necessary to labour the point that these proof sheets were essential to the successful plating work that has been achieved.

I think I am correct in stating that the number of plates for values of the first two issues were as follows:—

1851-1858 PENCE ISSUES.

3d. value.—Two plates or panes, with the possibility of a third or composite plate.

12d. value.—Two plates.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. value.—Probably one, possibly two plates.

6d., $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 10d. values.—One plate each.

It is worth noting here that as only 1,500 odd 12d. were issued to postmasters, the plates could not have shown any signs of wear. Copies showing wear should be treated with the gravest suspicion, as they are probably cleaned proofs. The fine lines on the black proofs with "Specimen" are clearer and more distinct than on the stamps of issue.

1859. CENTS ISSUE.

1 cent value. Probably six or more plates.

5 cent value. Certainly 11 plates, possibly more.

The other values. One plate each only.

I do not know if complete proof sheets of any of the plates of the large cents (1868) or small cents (1870) issue exist. These proofs are quite scarce. Probably the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent and 3 cent large, and all the small cents issue, except possibly the 10 cent value, had many plates. The large 2 cent and 6 cent values certainly had two plates each, but I believe that the 1 cent, 5 cent, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cent and 15 cent (all large) had only one plate each.

The stamps of these two issues do not lend themselves to plating in the same way as the two earlier issues, owing to their lack of true

plate varieties, and, to a lesser extent, to their lack of guide dots and lines within the design.

In the later issues, complete issue sheets from the various plates of each value are probably extant to-day, and so proofs are not necessary for plating them.

I must now give a warning to philatelists who make use of proofs to detect true plate varieties and define their position on the plate. Contemporary proofs sometimes contain varieties such as re-entries, scratches, and flaws that were removed before the stamps of issue were printed from the plate. A variety on a contemporary proof must therefore be confirmed on a stamp of issue before it can be accepted. As an example, proofs of the 12d. black surcharged "Specimen" are all abundant in frame-line re-entries or scratches, but many of these were erased before the issued stamps were printed from the plate. I have owned only three 12d. stamps of issue in my life and cannot say much about them, but about the other values I can say that proofs in black certainly contained scratches and flaws that were not repeated on the issued stamps.

So far as the first two issues of Canada are concerned, contemporary proofs are not the only such items of philatelic value. The engravers and printers of the Pence issue were Messrs. Rawden, Wright, Hatch and Edson, of New York. It is not generally realised that the American Bank Note Company of New York, who engraved and printed the 1859 cents issue, were either the same firm in another name, or direct successors who bought the entire stock and goodwill. One of the employees of the American Bank Note Company was named Mandel, and somewhere about the "seventies" the firm decided to issue examples of their work, i.e., trade samples. The products of this decision are generally known, on this side of the Atlantic, as "Mandel Reprints." These reprints can be divided into three classes:—

(a) Single die proofs, or proofs from two dies of different stamps locked together, thus giving a die proof of two stamps on the same piece of paper.

(b) Complete proof sheets from the issue plates.

(c) Sheets showing 17 different examples of the firm's work, including stamps of countries other than Canada.

In (c) the spaces between the proofs were large, and so a single proof cut from this sheet has the full margins and appearance of a single proof from the Die. The same remark applies to proofs from the locked dies mentioned under (a).

For philatelic research work (a) and (c) are practically valueless, as all they can prove is the final state of the die at the time of printing.

Plate proofs under (b), however, are of very great importance because they show all the flaws, scratches, etc., that occurred during the life of the plate, and which, of course, did not appear on the "contemporary proofs." They show also for example, that the 1859 12½ cents plate was extensively retouched, and many of the frame lines redrawn about 1867. In this plate redrawing of the frame lines often did not "cover" the old lines, which were not erased. The result has

the appearance of frame line re-entries that did not appear on the original plate. They show also that original weak "rocking in" by the die roller on to the plate was retouched, and, in some cases, worn portions also were touched up.

After this rejuvenating process the plate developed wear in other positions as a natural result of age, and further use. The result of all this was that the stamps of issue from about 1867 till end of issue (early 1868) differed in many respects from the earlier stamps, and this naturally, gave rise to the suspicion that a new plate had been brought into use, but the dots and lines of the part of the engraving that had not been retouched, still looked worn, and did not resemble impressions from a new plate.

The 12½ cent value has two guide dots, and in nearly all the positions on the plate these are within the design. The only exception is the left vertical row which has only one dot, viz., outside the left margin. The right marginal row has a third dot, just inside the design at the right centre. The position of these dots in the design, and also their relative position, differs in every position on the plate. Thanks to a complete contemporary proof sheet the plating of this stamp was facilitated. It was then proved that the later issues, although renovated, came from the same plate. Manifestly it would have been quite impossible to lay down a second plate with all the positions of all the guide dots identical to the first plate.

Hence Mandel plate proofs of the 12½ cent value showing the last state of the plate are invaluable for determining exactly where this retouching and redrawing of frame lines took place, quite apart from the detection of scratches and flaws which occurred during the life of the plate. This rejuvenating process may also have been extended, in a lesser degree, to the 10 cent and 17 cent plates.

Mandel plate proofs of values that had several plates, such as the 1859 one cent and five cent, are also valuable in that they probably show the last plate, whereas contemporary proofs show the original plate. Mandel plate proofs of the final plate of the 1859 5 cent value do exist.

To give one final instance of the philatelic value of Mandel plate proofs. Senator Calder, of Canada, discovered some years ago that a flaw developed over Cartier's shoulder on the 1859 17 cent value during (but not at the commencement of) the last printing of 500 sheets (50,000 stamps). Obviously less than 500 issued stamps with this flaw saw daylight, and in point of fact only about ten copies are known to-day. There are at least three states in the development of this flaw, which occurred on No. 7 on the plate. I have a block of 17 cent Mandel plate proofs in ultramarine which show not only the position of this flaw on the plate, but obviously the last state of the flaw.

Before concluding this part I think I should mention what I will term "intermediate" plate proofs. By this term I mean proofs taken from the plate during the useful life of that plate. The object of such proofs might be to indicate the position of flaws and scratches on the plate which it is desired to repair or efface. Another object might be to try out a contemplated change of colour.

I cannot say for certain that there are any intermediate plate proofs of Canada. I have often wondered whether the orange-yellow plate

proofs bearing the marginal imprints were intermediate. If they are not intermediate they must be Mandel plate proofs, as the imprints (giving the name of the engravers and printers) were not "rocked-in" on the margins of the plate until about 1853 in the case of the pence issues, or until about 1864 or 1865 in the case of the 1859 cents issue. The orange-yellow proofs are often found mounted on cardboard, and this does not apply in any case to plate proofs which I know to be definitely the work of Mandel. Some of the plate proofs with imprint of the 1859 10 cent value may be intermediate colour trials.

If further research proves the existence of intermediate plate proofs for Canada, they will be of value in determining the state of the plate in the middle of its life, when only one plate was used, or they may even show the layout of an intermediate plate, where more than one plate was used.

Editor's Note. In Britain the name "Mandel Reprints" was given to these proofs because many of those extant came from Mandel's accumulation of these which were disposed of after his death.

The Little Things That Bother Us

In the latest Canadian Commemorative look at the Citizen's right hand. Is the second finger missing? Try holding your hand in the same fashion. Now can you bend your little finger into that position without bending the third finger also and leaving more of the second and the middle finger uncovered? The second finger is the longest and surely its tip should show above the others. The diagonal shading between the first and third fingers may possibly conceal part of the

missing finger, but where is the finger tip? It can't surely be hidden behind the tips of the other fingers.

We understand that the P.O. Department were approached about this discovery but they did not regard it at all seriously and it is therefore unlikely that a fingertip will appear. The discovery that a finger is missing is not like the detection of an error in French punctuation! That made them so hot and bothered that they hastened to correct the mistake!

VARIETIES FOR THE FINDING

In this feature we hope to list varieties of Canadian and other B.N.A. stamps that may be of interest to members. Brig. Studd has kindly contributed the undernoted results of his studies of the small Cents issues. Reports of varieties for inclusion in this feature will be welcomed from other members.

Small Cents Issue 1870-1897.

1. 2c. The word 'CENTS' is clearly doubled and re-entry shows in both figures '2' and in the scroll work on each side.
2. 2c. Marks in both figures '2' but less pronounced in the right hand one, in the scroll work under left figure '2' and slightly in 'CENTS.'
3. 2c. Several horizontal bars of colour similar to the lines of the background of the central oval show in the bottom left corner of the left figure '2' and in 'E' of 'CENTS.' In the margin below the right hand corner there is a clear reproduction of part of the circle surrounding the head showing the horizontal lines of the background and the double perimeter of the circle.
The entry is more than half the length of the stamp out of place and it is difficult to explain by other than the theory that an old plate had been scraped almost clean and the metal used for a new plate.
4. 3c. There are numerous re-entries in this stamp, particularly in those printed between 1874 and 1878. They include:—
 - (a) doubling at left of the outer frame line of the circle.
 - (b) on the left of and below the left bottom scroll ornament round '3.'
 - (c) a combination of (a) and (b).
 - (d) at bottom below the figures '3' and 'CENTS.'
 - (e) in the top right scroll ornament.
 - (f) in 'CENTS.'
5. 6c. The whole of the left side clearly doubled from the bottom up to just below 'C' of 'CANADA.' 'CENTS' clearly doubled and both figures '6' slightly doubled.
6. 6c. At bottom from left corner to under 'N' of 'CENTS.' In 'ANADA PO.' In left figure '6' and, slightly, in 'CEN.'
7. 6c. In 'CANADA POSTAGE' especially in 'PO.' In 'CENTS' and both figures '6.'
8. 6c. Doubling of bottom left portion (on a stamp on cover dated September, 1878).



9. 6c. Scroll above left figure '6' slightly doubled on outside edge. Shading to top curl of left figure '6' extends into the white body of the '6' below it.

10. 6c. A very unusual variety that may be a re-entry. A straight line from the left edge passes through 'NA' of 'CANADA.' It is then hidden by the shaded background and reappears in 'AG' of 'POSTAGE.' About a millimetre below this line there is crossline shading in 'AN' and 'AG' of CANADA POSTAGE' and in the

white curved part on each side of 'CANADA POSTAGE.' So far as can be seen this is not a re-entry from another part of the 6c stamp. How this variety occurred is a mystery. Is there an explanation similar to that suggested for number three above?

THE SOCIETY'S SERVICES

EXPERT ADVICE will be given concerning problems in B.N.A. philately by an Expertisation Committee under the Convenership of

Member R. W. T. Lees-Jones,
Merrivale,
Bankhall Lane,
Hale, Cheshire.

EXCHANGE SECTION.

An Exchange Packet, B.N.A. only, circulates among members.

A 'Members' Wants List' is kept by the Exchange Secretary—

President and Exchange Secretary
A. E. Stephenson,
Ellislea,
Kinross.

EXHIBITIONS and DISPLAYS

are under the direction of
Member Stanley H. Godden,
110 Strand,
London, W.C.2.

LIBRARY and INDEX.

The Society's Librarian is

F. H. Fairweather,
4 Struan Place,
Newport, Dundee.

who will endeavour to produce some information on any branch of B.N.A. philately.

THE LIBRARY.

Here are the titles of a few of the books that are obtainable by members on loan from the Society's Library :—

B.N.A.—Holmes
Canada : Vols. 1 and 2—Boggs.
Newfoundland—Boggs.
Stampless Cover Catalogue—
Konwiser and Campbell.
Hoover's Pre-Cancel Catalogue—
Sohne.

"WAY LETTER" POSTMARK

by L. DORLAND CARN (Member 167)

Collectors of Canadian stamps are familiar with the "Way Letter" cancellation. Some, however may be unaware of the facts relating to its use.

I have in my collection a 5 cent red of the 1870-88 issue bearing this cancellation. It was given me some years ago by Mr. F. G. Bing who was for many years postmaster of Croydon and President of Croydon Philatelic Society.

Great interest was shown in the stamp and eventually a full account of the matter was obtained from the Canadian postal authorities who sent the following reply subsequently published in an article by Mr. Bing in "Postage Stamp" under the title "A Rare Canadian Postmark."

" Post Office Department, Canada.
Office of the Superintendent of the
Postage Stamp Branch,
Ottawa, 13th March, 1908.

Dear Sir,

Replying to your enquiry on the subject, as to the object of the post office mark consisting of a rather thick circle in which are the words "Way Letter" impressed upon a Canadian postage stamp (3c.) similar to the one you enclosed, I find on enquiry that previous to the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada in 1867 there was in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick a regulation requiring mail couriers on the coach roads to accept letters for mailing, when these were offered them at a distance of not less than one mile from the nearest post office, to place them in a locked leather pouch provided for the purpose, and to post them at the first post office, the Postmaster of which was instructed to stamp these letters with the words "Way Letter." After Confederation this postmark lingered at some of the offices in the provinces named, when it was used for general cancellation purposes, if not for its primary purpose. It has now, however, wholly disappeared. Some think it lasted up to between 1887 and 1891, but I am sorry I cannot furnish you with a more definite date as to its extinction.

Very truly yours,

E. P. STANTON,

Superintendent."

From this letter it will be seen that in the first instance the postmark was applied to the stamps of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. No doubt these provinces continued the practice for some time after Confederation. Evidently Canadian postal authorities did not definitely prohibit its use otherwise Mr. Stanton would have been able to give the date of its extinction.

Holmes lists the cancellation on the 3 cents Large head 1868 but makes no mention of it in the later Small head issues of 1870-89 although he gives a list of about a dozen other cancellations. It would be interesting to know if this postmark exists on any of the later issues.

EDITOR'S NOTE. To supplement the above we would refer readers to pages 35-36 of Holmes' "Canada and B.N.A." "Way Letter" or simply "Way" was struck on letters passing through the hands of keepers of "Receiving Houses" who, for convenience of persons in a neighbourhood distant from a post office, collected letters and possibly also kept them for delivery for an additional charge of twopence on each letter handled.

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If you know of another collector of B.N.A. not already a member get him interested in the society and persuade him to join.

To Non-Members—

If you are interested in B.N.A. collecting you are invited to join the Society. We want the collector with only a few pages of *Canada* etc. as well as the B.N.A. specialist.

Subscription : 7/6, is now due and should be sent to treasurer H.B. Davie, 23 Lenzie Road, Stepps, Glasgow.

Back numbers of 'Maple Leaves' are obtainable at 1/6 per copy from Secretary Albert Smith, 111 Grampian Road, Aberdeen. Additional copies of this number may be obtained, price 2/-, from President A. E. Stephenson, Ellislea, Kinross.



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MAPLE LEAVES

JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF G.T. BRITAIN

Vol. 2, No. 2

FEBRUARY, 1948

Whole No. 6

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MAPLE LEAVES

JOURNAL OF THE
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Edited by A. BRUCE AUCKLAND, M.A.

Published Quarterly and issued to Members. Additional Copies, 2/- Post Free.

Vol. 2, No. 2

FEBRUARY, 1948

Whole No. 6

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The New Journal.

The Journal in its new form has been safely launched and we hope members have been pleased with it. Number 5, the first printed number, suffered somewhat from "teething troubles"—illustrations that should have been inserted were omitted and "space" was therefore too plentiful in the last few pages. We hope all will go well with this number.

C.P.S. of G.B. Convention.

The 1948 Convention will be held at the North British Hotel, Edinburgh, from 22nd to 24th April. That is a step in its progress to the South. A programme is at present being arranged. Provisional bookings have been made to accommodate members attending. Already promises have been received from prominent members to give invitation papers and displays. There will be a number of study groups on specialised subjects. Already an abundance of the finest material for display has been assured. Now the Committee want members to take note of the dates and as many as possible to arrange to visit. This is the one opportunity members have for getting together to see exclusively B.N.A. displays and talk and dine with kindred B.N.A. spirits. Arrangements are being made to entertain the ladies also. Will all members able to come please inform the President as soon as possible how many bookings are required. An individual letter will be sent about this at an early date to members in Britain.

The Groups.

London. Contact member Clougher, having relieved himself of other duties, has now more time for Group work, and is arranging to get a programme going. **Yorkshire.** Member A. Gabbitas, 56 Blair Athol Road, Sheffield, 11, has accepted the Committee's invitation to form a Yorkshire Group. All members in the area are invited to contact him. Member Gabbitas is to give a display to the Sheffield P.S. on 9th April on "50 Years of Canadian Stamps—1897-1947." **Lancashire.** No group yet in Lancashire. There is still time for members there to get ahead of their old Yorkshire rivals.

Groups are in full swing at Glasgow, Aberdeen and Dundee. The Edinburgh Group is slow to start, but a meeting has now been arranged.

Kent and Sussex. This enthusiastic Group under the leadership of contact member J. C. Cartwright arranges Saturday afternoon meetings, commencing at 1 p.m. and extending till evening. The keynotes of the meetings are "Congenial company, pleasant discussion, no formalities." Their little publication, "Canadian Comments," keeps members of the Group informed of activities.

Society Finance.

Subscriptions are now due—7/6, including subscription to *Maple Leaves*—should be sent to Treasurer H. B. Davie, 23 Lenzie Road, Stepps, Glasgow.

The Exchange Packet.

The President has had to give up the running of the Exchange Packet so that he may devote his time to making the arrangements for the Convention, etc. The new Exchange Secretary is Vice-President D. Gardner, 20 Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie, Lanarkshire, to whom sheets should now be sent.

Members' Advertisements.

The suggestion has been made by a few members that a column should be allotted to "Members' Wants." If the necessary number of adverts. come along, a column will be commenced in the next number. The charge will be in the region of 1/3 per line. Will members who wish to use the column please send a note of their proposed adverts. to the President, who has meanwhile agreed to collect them.

B.P.A. EXHIBITIONS AT LONDON AND GLASGOW

Seen from C.P.S. of G.B. Viewpoint

Many Kent faces were seen at the Exhibitions both in London and Glasgow ("kent" with a small letter at Glasgow). The Exhibitions were convenient meeting-places for congenial company.

Notable among B.N.A. exhibits was part of Member L. T. Vowles' collection of Newfoundland Proofs as it was shown at the New York Exhibition. We may be somewhat biased, but it was our opinion that it was the finest individual display shown. Closely following in interest was Member Gerald Walburn's exhibit of British Columbian Express Company covers. Member C. W. Meredith's display of Canadian varieties was another that held great interest.

The Canadian Government's official display showing the steps in the printing process used in producing the bi-coloured Royal Visit stamps was another prominent exhibit of great interest. Displayed on private stalls were a delightful pair of twelve-penny blacks, a block of the imperf. ½d. of 1853 and a block of six Prince Consort stamps in a most unusual shade.

Round the Stands we learned that there had been a prominent demand for Canadian stamps—dealers must have wondered whether they were in London or Ottawa, or in Glasgow or Montreal.

President A. E. Stephenson gave a talk at the Glasgow Exhibition in which he confessed his "Likes and Dislikes in Philately." After laying about him on all sides he closed with an appeal for closer contact between Philatelists in Scotland and England. The C.P.S. of G.B. shows the way!

An Introduction to the Collection of Canadian Pre-cancels

By A. E. STEPHENSON (Member No. 1)

I am surprised that stamps that have been "pre-cancelled" are so often discarded or ignored for I find unlimited variety and interest in this branch of collecting.

The system of advance cancelling of stamps for bulk mail was adopted by U.S.A. and several countries in Europe as well as by Canada. Sheets of stamps are cancelled in advance and sold for use on certain classes of mail handed in to the Post Office in bulk. Mail thus stamped requires no further handling for cancellation and can be despatched as soon as sorting time is available. There is consequently a saving in time to the P.O. staff and there is possibly earlier delivery of the mail.

Pre-cancelling was first adopted in Canada, according to Jarrett, at Ottawa and St. John, where the Postmasters, in 1888, used their regular office 'killer' dies to cancel sheets of stamps, and at Toronto where the Postmaster cancelled sheets of stamps by ruling lines with pen and ink across each row. These methods were not authorised by the Post Office Department but were prototypes of the official issues that followed. Next year, in 1889, the pre-cancelling system was introduced by the Department for use by customers who could take bulk lots of 25,000 stamps. This quantity was reduced later to 10,000 in one lot and the number was further reduced in later years.

The first official pre-cancellations were in the form of 'Roller' killers. The various types of these are too numerous to describe in detail in a short article. The main ones, however, are (1) Parallel lines, from two to six in number, running either horizontally or vertically across the stamp (2) Three lines with the centre line running in waves. In this type there are many varieties in the length of the wave and varieties in which the tops and bottoms of the waves are flattened.

ROLLER TYPES



In 1903 a change was made, the Rollers were abandoned and 'Town' cancels took their place. This new type was supplied for use in all the larger towns. It shows the town name and the name of the Province with either straight lines or a combination of straight and wavy lines, reminiscent of the former type of pre-cancellation. (Types 4 to 8). These were overprinted on the current stamps by Electro process at the Government Printing Works at Ottawa. Sonne, one of the authorities on Canadian Pre-cancels, states that close on 60 towns at one time used the Town type of cancel.

BARS OF ELECTRO TYPES



This Town type has several major varieties and swarms with minor varieties. For example, the Toronto cancels in the Town type may be found in the following forms:

- 'Toronto. Ont.' with two straight lines.
- 'Toronto. Ontario' with two straight lines.
- 'Toronto. Ont.' with two straight and two wavy lines.
- 'Toronto. Ont.' with three straight lines.
- 'Toronto. For third class mail only.'

Montreal may be found with:

- 'Montreal. Quebec.'
- 'Montreal. Que.'
- 'Montreal. P.Q.' (Types 9 - 11).

MONTREAL VARIETIES

MONTREAL.



QUEBEC.

MONTREAL.



QUE.

MONTREAL.



P.Q.

In the early thirties another new type appeared: this was the 'Numeral' (type 12). In this type a number replaces the name of the town and province. These numbers were those allocated to the towns under the Post Office Money Order system. The number of offices using this type has gradually been reduced as several of the smaller towns no longer use it but use a further type known as the 'General Type' which consists of straight bars overprinted by electro process. (Type 13).

NUMERAL TYPE



4530.

GENERAL ELECTRO
TYPES

The towns and the numerals used there, as given by Holmes, are:

Alberta.

8160 Calgary.
8360 Edmonton.
8605 Lethbridge.
8802 Red Deer.

British Columbia.

9500 New Westminster.
9780 Vancouver.
9890 Victoria.

Manitoba.

5099 Brandon.

5850 Winnipeg.

New Brunswick.

X809 Moncton.

X910 St. John.

X945 Sackville.

Nova Scotia.

X275 Halifax.

Ontario.

2186 Beamsville.

2310 Brantford.

2342 Brockville.

2450 Carleton Place.

2575 Cobourg.

2980 Galt.

3080 Guelph.

3070 London (error for 3470).

3100 Hamilton.

3340 Kingston.

3366 Kitchener.

3445 Lindsay.

3470 London.

3800 Niagara Falls.

3893 Oshawa.

3900 Ottawa.

3975 Owen Sound.

4004 Paris.

4035 Peterborough.

4260 St. Thomas.

4530 Toronto.

4900 Weston.

4940 Windsor.

4970 Woodstock.

Prince Edward Island.

X030 Charlottetown.

Quebec.

0592 Lennoxville.

0700 Montreal.

1050 Quebec.

1142 Rock Island.

1470 St. Hyacinthe.

1810 Sherbrooke.

Saskatchewan.

7120 Moose Jaw.

7420 Regina.

7550 Saskatoon.

7977 Yorkton.

The foregoing is given merely as an outline of and introduction to Canadian Pre-cancels with the hope of awakening the interest of those members not hitherto interested in this branch of Canadiana.

Much has already been written on the details of the subject. Among the books that may be consulted are Hoover's 'Canada Pre-cancels' edited by Member H. G. Walburn, Jarrett's 'B.N.A.' and Boggs' 'Canada.'

Bibliography of B.N.A.

By R. J. DUNCAN (Member No 94)

Many handbooks, pamphlets and specialised catalogues have been published on B.N.A. Back in the nineties, H. F. Ketcheson published a series of specialised catalogues which were the first of any importance published in Canada. 'Canada, Its Stamps and Postal Stationery' by C. A. Howes, published in Boston, Mass., in 1911, for many years was the outstanding work on Canada since the work of the Royal Philatelic Society on B.N.A. published in 1889 had long been out of print and very rare. B. W. H. Poole was the author of an interesting series of Handbooks on Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia in the early twenties.

The Kohl Handbuch contains many pages on Canada and is of interest to any who can read German.

Fred Jarrett of Toronto, Ont. is the author of three wonderful Handbooks on B.N.A.: his first, on Canada only, appeared in 1923 and his two B.N.A. books which included a catalogue as well as a handbook appeared in 1927 and 1929, the latter edition, running to over six hundred pages, is a veritable mine of information. Patrick Hamilton was the author of a comprehensive Handbook on Canada, running to 120 pages; this was published in 1940 in London, England.

A. S. Deaville was the author of an important handbook "The Colonial Postal Systems and Postage Stamps of Vancouver Island and British Columbia 1849-1871" published in Victoria, B.C. in 1928.

Many small pamphlets of interest to the B.N.A. collector have been published in recent years, such as "The Georgian Postage Stamps of Canada 1912-1936," "The Canadian Silver Jubilees" by R. A. Bond, and "The Retail Cigar, Cigarette and Tobacco Stamps of Canada" by R. A. Odell.

To those interested in Postal History, a very interesting handbook is Smith's "History of the Post Office in British North America."

Senator Calder's handbook on "Some Phases of the '59 Issue" is a very specialised work.

Of handbooks published recently two are very important works and should be in the library of every B.N.A. collector. I refer to Holmes' "Handbook and Catalogue of Canada and B.N.A." which has run through two editions and is now out of print, and "The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada" by W. S. Boggs. I consider the latter work a masterpiece. These two books contain much more material than any other book on Canada yet published.

We have also the recently published "Catalogue of Canadian Railroad Cancellations" by T. P. G. Shaw, "The Canada and Newfoundland Stampless Cover Catalogue" by H. M. Konwiser and F. W. Campbell and "Threepenny Beaver, 1851" by W. M. Sprung.

There have been many B.N.A. Revenue Stamp Catalogues published. The earliest I know of is a four page list (mostly Tobacco Stamps) published in London, England in 1879 by Palmer and Co. Recently the Marks Stamp Co. published a second edition of their Standard Catalogue. The Canadian Revenue Society also has published a specialised Revenue Catalogue but I understand this is now out of print.

Canada has much Pre-cancel literature also. The first item published was a check list by S. M. Shoeman published in St. Louis, U.S.A. in 1912. The next Catalogue was that of E. Gordon Bushnell of Indianapolis, Ind. about 1918. Later we had a series of catalogues by Thompson of Winnipeg and, more recently, Hoover Bros. 'Catalogue' which, I think, has run through three editions.

J. C. Morgan was the author of a couple of Specialised Air Mail Catalogues of Canada but Canadian Airmails have received quite generous treatment in the various Airmail Catalogues of the United States and Great Britain.

We have yet no catalogue of Slogan Cancellations but C. B. D. Garrett is writing a series of articles on them in B.N.A. Topics at the present time and a small pamphlet on Flag Cancellations was recently published by A. L. McCready of Cobden, Ont. I. C. Morgan has given us recently "The History of the Army Postal Services in Canada," running serially in B.N.A. Topics.

This list, of course, would not be complete, even though it is only a brief one, without mention of articles on B.N.A. that have appeared in the philatelic press of Great Britain and the United States. Some fine articles on B.N.A. have been printed in the London Philatelist, The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain and other magazines from the pens of Messrs. Pemberton, Studd, Lees-Jones and many others. In the

United States many fine articles have been published in the Collectors' Club Philatelist, notably those on the Law Stamps of Alberta, British Columbia, etc., by Senator Calder, and also many fine articles in the Stamp Specialist, Stamps, Gossip, McKeel's, etc. Special mention must be made here of the articles by F. Walter Pollock who wrote 'Canada Corner' in Stamps for many years and who now carries on the same type of column in Western Stamp Collector.

For anyone interested in data on the Three Cent Small Queen I should like to mention the article published in Stamps of March 8th, 1941, by L. D. Shoemaker.

There are only two handbooks that I know of on Newfoundland, one, published in the early twenties, by Poole and Huber and the recent handbook by W. S. Boggs. A very interesting article on Newfoundland Postal History appeared in McKeel's a short time ago.

To the B.N.A. collector who wants to know his stamps, I recommend that he obtain some of the literature on his special interest and I am sure he will find any of the handbooks of Jarrett, Holmes or Boggs worthwhile additions to his philatelic library.

VARIETIES FOR THE FINDING

Not many members have yet contributed to this feature. Anyone that has discovered varieties he thinks may be of interest to fellow members is requested to send particulars to the Editor for inclusion in this column.

Members Cartwright, Searle and Studd are thanked for the undernoted:

- (11) **2c Registered.** Double frame lines at right.
- (12) **2c Registered.** Frame lines at right quadrupled.
- (13) **2c Numerals.** Extra line of colour at bottom of both the numeral tablets and in and above "TWO CENTS" and "DA POS."

Member Searle writes, "Much time and study has been put in by well-known specialists of Canada who have given us particulars of the re-entries in the 2c and 6c of the 1868 Large Head issue, but little has been said about the 1c and 3c. I had the good fortune, call it novice's luck, to discover two previously unknown re-entries in the 3c and one in the 1c. These are:

- (14) **1c Large Head.** Red on medium paper, the left frame line opposite "C" of "CANADA" is doubled as are also the vertical lines in the design on the left side.
- (15) **3c Large Head.** The re-entry appears on the right side commencing opposite "GE" of "POSTAGE" and continuing to the bottom of the scroll opposite the Queens' head. The scroll is doubled and there is an extra line in the design in line with "GE" of "POSTAGE."
- (16) **3c Large Head.** Late printing. The scroll on the left side is doubled as is also the outer frame line top left. There are faint traces also in the left "3."
- (17) **2c Edward.** The inner frame lines at bottom and the frame line of oval over "C" of "CENTS" are doubled.

Member Cartwright reports:

- (18) **20c Niagara Falls.** A "V" mark from "C" of "CANADA" down to Falls and up to a point between "N" and second "A" of "CANADA."

CANADIAN PROOFS

By Brig. M. A. STUDD, D.S.O. (Member No. 75)

Reprinted by permission from Godden's Gazette of May, 1934

Canadian proofs, like the proofs of other countries, can be divided into three main categories, viz:—

- A. Proofs from the Die, i.e., Die proofs.
- B. Proofs from the Plates, i.e., Plate proofs.
- C. Essays.

I propose to deal with Canadian proofs in these three categories and in the order given.

A. Die Proofs.

These, again, can be divided into two types:

- (i) Contemporary proofs from the die made prior to the issue of stamps, or, possibly, made for some reason during the issue.
- (ii) Proofs from the die taken after the issued stamps were no longer being issued for postal service.

Canadian die proofs of type (i) are very rare, a remark which, I presume, applies to similar die proofs of most other countries. They consist either of proofs from the completed and approved die, or proofs from a stage or stages of the die before it was completed or approved. They will always command good prices because, apart from their scarcity, they are a very necessary addition to any specialised collection.

The scarcity of Canadian contemporary die proofs is most marked, and they seldom appear in the open market. The only exception is the die proof of the 3 cent maple leaf issue with numbered imprint, and even these are none too easy to acquire. The only contemporary die proof of the Canada pence issues known to me is one showing the centre oval containing the Queen's head of the 7½d. value, i.e., from an unfinished stage of the die. I have contemporary die proofs of all values of the 1859 cents issue except the 5 cent and 17 cent value. My 1859 10 cent contemporary die proofs I look upon as being unique, as I know of no other copy. Contemporary die proofs of the large and small cent issues are scarce; similar die proofs exist to-day of all the remaining issues except possibly these of the Jubilee issue.

Die proofs of Type (ii), however, are a very different proposition. In so far as Canadian stamps are concerned they consist of Mandel die proofs only. These were fully described in my first article. Mandel die proofs from the single die are not really scarce, and they are not of much philatelic significance. They, of course, show the final state of the die at the time of printing, and in the absence of a contemporary die proof would serve as an introduction to a specialised collection of the stamps of issue. These single die proofs are mostly in "soft" colours, and are often badly printed. They exist only on the Canada ½d. and 10d. values. Although these proofs are generally engraved I think that some of them may have been cut out of the sample sheets of 17 values mentioned below. I have this type of die proof cancelled by a broad horizontal band of colour right across the stamp. The colour varieties are very numerous, graduating from the colour of issue to almost any known shade, but generally the shades are rather insipid.

The die proofs of either the 12d. and 1859 ten cents value, or the 10d. and ½d. value, on the same piece of paper, are seldom seen. One often sees, however, a single stamp cut out from this piece, and sold as a single die proof. The paper is of much better and smoother quality than that used for Mandel's single die proofs mentioned above. The colours are much more distinct, and are not insipid. The more common colours are vermilion, green and chocolate, but they were printed also in grey-blue, dull yellow and greyish-black. The 12d. proof always shows a flaw over CE in Pence.



15c. in green, never issued



3 c. with lined scrolls

B. Plate Proofs.

For Canada these are either contemporary or Mandel, but there is a possibility that some plate proofs are intermediate, i.e., taken from the plate during its useful life.

Contemporary plate proofs of the first two issues of Canada generally include all the following so long as they are imperforate and without gum:—

All those overprinted "Specimen," except possibly those hand-stamped "Specimen."

All in black or deep blue (not ultramarine or a paler blue).

Generally those in the true colour of issue, though some of these are Intermediate or Mandel. Orange-yellow plate proofs are either intermediate or Mandel, as they bear the imprint. Mandel plate proofs are generally in red-lilac, purple, ultramarine, claret, red-lake, and possibly blue-green (12½ cent value only), and a fairly pale shade of blue (17 cent value only). All the perforated proofs, and gummed proofs in finished state, whether perforated or imperforated, are probably by Mandel. Mandel plate proofs, for reasons given in my first article, are just as valuable for research work as contemporary plate proofs, probably more so, as I know of no existing complete sheets.

Plate proofs of all the remaining issues are quite hard to collect, with the possible exception of the Jubilee issue and Maple Leaf issue, but even these seldom reach the open market.

C. Essays.

The word "Essay" in the philatelic sense is a very elastic one.

There are at least five classes of "essays" for Canada, and one of these would be better termed "trade samples." The first class are those designs which were offered to the P.M.G. and which, after some alteration, were eventually adopted, and used for stamps of issue. An

example of this class are the essays of the original design by Sir Sandford Fleming for the 3d. value. Only about two of these essays are known to-day. Another example are the essays of the Maple Leaf issue with a lined scroll in the letter oval between "Canada" and "three" on one side, and between "Postage" and "Cents" on the other side. These lined scrolls were removed before the die for the Maple Leaf issue was



12½ c. in blue, never issued



1 c. in black, figures in relief

finally approved (see illustration). I have not seen copies other than the one in my own collection. A further example is the essay for the one cent value of the King Edward issue. In this essay the numerals are colourless on a coloured panel, whereas the approved proofs and stamps of issue have coloured numerals on a colourless panel. These essays exist both as die proofs and as plate proofs.

The second class of essays are those which were accepted by the P.M.G. but, for some reason, were not used for issued stamps although the original intention was clearly to do so.

Canadian examples of this class are the 12½ cent and 15 cent in the same size as the small cents issue. These were never issued, and in all probability because it was eventually decided to continue the use of the large 12½ and 15 cent in conjunction with the other small cent values. Other Canadian examples are the Macdonald-Cartier Centenary set of 1914, which, owing to the outbreak of the War, was not put into use. Both the above are exceedingly rare, only four or five sets being known. The Fleming essay with a beaver for the one shilling value (only two copies known) is another example.

The third class of essay are those which were not used at the time of acceptance or for the issue for which they were intended, but used (i.e., the design) for some other purpose or issue much later on. The Canada Bank Note essay design was supposed to have been submitted for the 1868 issue, but although accepted was not used. The design was eventually adopted for the two cent Postal Union Card of 1896.

A fourth class of essay are those which were made and submitted to only one government, and which were never made use of. Some of these were accepted (and not used) and some were not accepted. Certain essays for Canadian postal stationery come under this category.

The fifth class of essay is highly controversial, and they might be better described as "Trade samples." Well known engraving and printing firms sent stock examples of their work round to various countries soliciting a contract to make stamps for them. There are three designs by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., of London, which have always been taken by specialists to be Canadian essays. One design showed Queen Victoria, another a bearded man like a Viking in a helmet and

the third a bearded man in ordinary dress. The third design was inscribed "Colony of Canada," and all the values were in pence. Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson agree that these designs were made by them, but prior to 1878, when all previous records were destroyed. I showed these proofs at the "Royal" some years ago, and this resulted, later on, in an article by the Editor of the "London Philatelist" in which he warned philatelists that these were not "essays" in the accepted sense, but "Trade Samples." I agree with the Editor's comment as undoubtedly the inference is that these essays were in all probability sent to more than one Colony, and not to Canada alone. The Editor went on to say that these "Trade samples" were of no more interest or value than coloured pictures in a current magazine. With this stricture I do not agree, as these "Trade Samples" are undoubtedly of interest, as they show the type of work of which the firm was capable at that period. They are scarce, and I am still satisfied to retain them in my proof collection.

"Maple" Leaves

Member Frank W. Campbell writes:

The maple leaves of the cover design of number five caused me to check over the many maple leaves Canada has. They did not fit very closely any of the varieties.

The maple leaves on the Canadian stamps are those of the sugar maple, as accurately depicted as possible on such a small picture. This is by far the most useful maple in Canada.

Ten maples are native to Canada, three of those, native to British Columbia, not being at all hardy in other provinces. One of the British Columbia varieties has a leaf measuring up to eighteen inches across.

The only maple that will grow in all provinces is the Manitoba maple from the prairie provinces. It has a compound leaf similar to that of an ash, and is often called the ash-leaf maple.

The only tree native to all the provinces in Canada in one variety is the spruce.

NUMBERS PRINTED

The Post Office Department listed the number of stamps issued as follows:

3c. brown, 1918	... ..	2,044,000,000
7c. yellow, 1916	... ..	103,200,000
20c. olive green, 1916	... ..	91,966,000
4c. yellow, 1922	... ..	75,900,000
3c. carmine, 1928	... ..	11,000,000
United Empire Loyalist, 1934	... ..	3,000,000
Silver Jubilee, 1935, 1c.	... ..	30,500,000
Silver Jubilee, 1935, 10c.	... ..	3,125,000
1c. green Coil Stamp 8½, 1930	16,500,000
2c. brown Coil Stamp 8½, 1931	25,355,000

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MAPLE LEAVES

JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF G.T. BRITAIN

Vol. 2, No. 3

APRIL, 1948

Whole No. 7

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MAPLE LEAVES

JOURNAL OF THE
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Edited by A. BRUCE AUCKLAND, M.A.

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Vol. 2, No. 3

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NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Convention.

At the time of writing, the opening day of the Convention is getting very near. The printers hope to be able to get this number out by that day, and your editor is therefore making efforts to get "copy" to them by to-morrow. These notes may therefore be brief.

Last year's meeting at Perth was voted a great success by those who attended, and they and those other members who are fortunate in being able to arrange a visit to Edinburgh at the end of the month, will surely be looking forward to a feast of good things. Thanks to the efforts of our indefatigable President, arrangements are well advanced, and it seems now certain that nothing like the abundance of B.N.A. material of outstanding interest has ever before been brought together in Great Britain for one show. There will be specialist collections displayed by invitation, selected portions from well-known collections, and composite displays by the Groups.

We shall no doubt have much more to say about the Convention in Number Eight.

The Groups.

We welcome member R. C. Searles as contact member for the Notts and Derby Group and member D. Yarrall as contact member for Edinburgh and district.

News from the various Groups is scarce this quarter, but we believe that no news is good news and that they are flourishing. At any rate the news we have from Aberdeen and Glasgow is good.

Postmarks and slogans were displayed by members J. Anderson and W. L. Falconer to a large attendance of the Group and visiting members at one meeting, and at the following meetings there were displays and discussions on Newfoundland (member J. Shand) and various Canadian issues (composite display by members). At Glasgow, Postal History of Canada was the subject of a lecture by the Society's Vice-President, D. Gardner. A copy of a rare postmark was among the items displayed—that of the so-called "Mystery flag cancellation" of 1897 bearing the dates 1837-1897. It is understood that this is only the fourth copy of this mark to be discovered. It was found recently in a small collection.

Articles for Maple Leaves.

If we are to keep up the standard we have set ourselves in Numbers Five and Six, we must get more articles from members—original specialist articles if possible, but short paragraphs are welcome. Editors are fortunate sometimes, though their good fortune may at times be embarrassing. Two articles on the unusual subject of

Heraldry reached your editor recently within a few days of each other. The result of the subsequent collaboration of their writers you will read in this issue.

Heraldic Postmark.

That calls to mind that photographs of a scarce postmark were received some little time ago from member M. A. Studd. This mark seems to have a heraldic reference. It consists of apparently a coat-of-arms design with draped flags extending from right and left sides of a triangle which contains a tree, an Indian head—or that of a sphinx—and other figures, with crossed cannon pendant from the base of the triangle. The mark appears on two different 3 cent stamps of the small head issue of possibly the 1890's. The mark may be illustrated in a later number.

The Wedding Stamp.

The wedding stamp portrait design comes up to expectations, and the only adverse comment heard over here is that the stamp should have been larger.

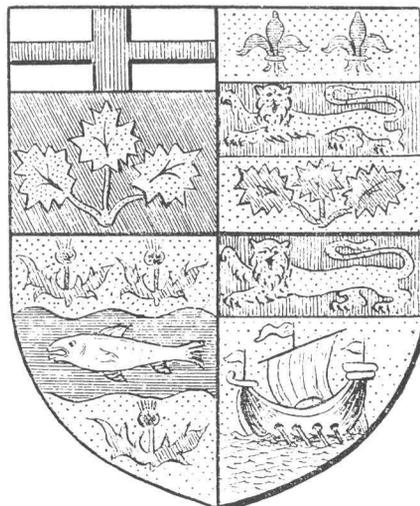
CANADIAN HERALDRY

By Members W. L. Falconer (No. 50) and R. H. Poole (No. 61).

Many people think of heraldry as something rather striking and picturesque practised some time in the dim and distant past, in the days of the tournament and the Crusade, and as such, worthy of the attention only of the historian, the archaeologist, and the student of genealogy. But this ancient science has, in many respects, been so absorbed into modern practices that very few realise the heraldic significance of many things they see and read every day. Take, for example, the title of this magazine—Maple Leaves. Could anything have a greater heraldic significance? The very sound of it in modern ears shouts "Canada."

The late John Buchan very aptly described the language of heraldry as "that historical shorthand," and we venture to suggest that no philatelist who takes a real interest in stamp design can afford to ignore that language.

A good heraldic achievement, particularly of a Dominion, should be a composite and effective picture-story which clearly and simply commands instant recognition. When thinking of Canada, what usually arises in the mind's eye? Furs? Fish? Wheat? Maple? Frenchmen? Scotsmen? Englishmen? Irishmen? Snow? Indians? Big game? Quite a list—but all these have in one way or another found expression in the heraldry of Canada and Newfoundland. Let us then trace its history.



The arms of the Hudson's Bay Company, which was incorporated in 1670, is the Cross of St George on a Silver Field with a beaver in each of the four quarters, the Crest being a squirrel sitting upon a "chapeau," the turned-up edges of which show a lining of ermine, the supporters being two bucks.

Nearly two hundred years later, in 1851, when the first stamps were issued by the Colony of Canada, the design chosen for the three-penny, the lowest value, was the beaver from the arms of the Hudson's Bay Company surmounted by Queen Victoria's monogram, "V.R.," and the Crown, thus perpetuating heraldically Britain's claim to the Colony through long association of the trading company therewith.

After the Dominion of Canada was formed in 1867, new Arms were assigned to the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec (previously called Upper Canada and Lower Canada respectively), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, by Royal Warrant in 1869, and authority was given also for these Arms to be borne together quarterly for the Dominion. They were blazoned as follows:—

1. **Ontario.** Vert a sprig of three leaves of Maple slipped Or, on a Chief Argent, the Cross of St George.
2. **Quebec.** Or, on a fesse Gules between two Fleurs-de-lis Azure in Chief and a sprig of three Maple Leaves Vert in base, a Lion passant guardant Or.
3. **Nova Scotia.** Or, on a fesse wavy Azure between three Thistles proper, a Salmon naiant Argent.
4. **New Brunswick.** Or, on waves a Lymphad with oars in action proper, on a Chief Gules, a Lion passant guardant Or.

There was no Crest, Motto, or Supporters.

For those who are not conversant with heraldic nomenclature the following glossary will be useful:—

Or.....	Gold	Proper.....	In natural colours.
Argent.....	Silver.	Chief.....	Upper part.
Gules.....	Red.	Base.....	Lower part.
Azure.....	Blue.	Fesse.....	Middle part.
Vert.....	Green.	Lymphad...	Ancient Galley (signifying commerce).

Here we have the first introduction of the Maple Leaf into Canadian heraldry. In the quarters for Quebec and Ontario it will be observed that Canada's national emblem is shown, and in the quarter for Quebec there is a graceful reference to France in the two Fleurs-de-lis, Quebec at that time being occupied mainly by French Canadians.

The first use of the maple leaf in a stamp design was made in the Jubilee issue of 1897. Since then it has been extensively used, appearing as it does on most of the Canadian stamps issued up to the present day. It is interesting to note that the maple leaf is used to form the wreath surrounding the arms of the Governor-General's flag, in place of the Oak leaf as used in other parts of the King's Dominions.

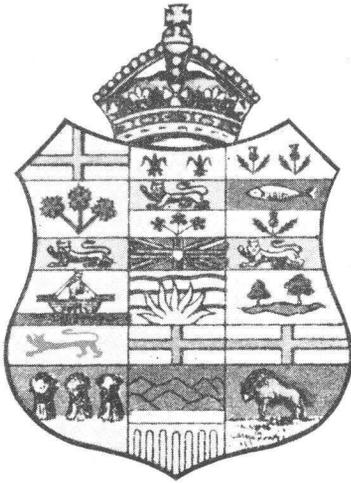
The quarter for Nova Scotia maintains its connection with its Mother Country by portraying three thistles, and Ontario with England by showing the Cross of St George. It is very strange that in granting the above arms to Nova Scotia in 1869 it was overlooked that there was a previous coat in existence (recited in all the grants of arms to Nova Scotian baronets), issued by Charles I. prior to 1629, and con-

sisting of the blue Cross of St Andrew on a Silver Field with the Royal Arms of Scotland on a small centre Shield, called a Shield of Pretence, with a unicorn and a savage wild man as supporters. These arms were matriculated in Lyon Register between the years 1805-1810. The actual entry is undated. They were finally granted by Royal Warrant on 19th January, 1929, and are now therefore the official arms of the Province.

Already, therefore, we have found many of the items on our original list—Furs, Fish, Maple, Frenchmen, Scotsmen, Englishmen.

From 1869 the new Dominion grew apace, and in 1870 Manitoba was created, followed by British Columbia in 1871, Prince Edward Island in 1873, and Alberta and Saskatchewan later.

The original arms described above was a fine and dignified heraldic device, but as these further Provinces were created their arms were added to the original design, with the result that it was not unusual to find jumbled together on one shield the Arms of the nine Provinces. (See Figure II., taken from a letter-card.)



It had long been felt that this practice was open to objection, and on 21st November, 1921, the Dominion of Canada was granted the current Armorial Bearings whereon none of the Provincial arms appears, but which is, nevertheless, on the whole, one of the most beautiful achievements enjoyed by any of His Majesty's Colonies or Dependencies. Moreover, it is definitely and wholly heraldic, which can truthfully be said of very few of the others. Canada was founded by men of four different nations—French, English, Scottish, and Irish, and each of these nations is represented.

On the Shield—on the upper two-thirds of it—are displayed the Royal Arms, differenced by what was once the Arms of France, in the fourth quarter, and on the lower third, there is a sprig of Maple.

The Crest is a Lion that holds a Maple Leaf in his right paw. The supporters are, with some slight distinctions, the Lion and Unicorn of the Royal Arms. The Lion holds the Union Jack, and the Unicorn the ancient Banner of France.

The motto is "A mari usque ad mare" (From sea to sea), alluding to the fact that the Dominion of Canada stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is taken from the Latin version of Psalm 72, 8—"Et dominabitur a mari usque ad mare et a flumine usque ad terminos orbis terrarum." In the Authorised Version the quotations reads—"He shall have dominion also from sea to sea and from the river unto the ends of the earth."

Arms were granted by Royal Warrant to the following Provinces as under, but none of these appears on stamps or in the Dominion Arms, and they will therefore be described very briefly.

1. **Manitoba** on 10th May, 1905. A Buffalo and the Cross of St George.
2. **Prince Edward Island** on 30th May, 1905. An Oak tree and three Oak saplings growing on an Island, and a Lion passant guardant.
3. **British Columbia** on 31st March, 1906. A Rising Sun over the Sea, with the Union Jack and an Antique Crown.
4. **Saskatchewan** on 25th August, 1906. Three Sheafs of Grain and a Lion passant guardant.
5. **Alberta** on 30th May, 1907. A Range of Snow Mountains with Green Hills and a Wheatfield. The Cross of St George.

Canadian stamps are not rich in heraldic design. Neither the obsolete Arms nor any portion thereof appear on any issue although the maple leaf is well represented as a corner ornament.

There are a few heraldic references in the early issues. These are perhaps not generally recognised. They consist of a delightful little spray of the heraldic flowers from the Arms of Great Britain (the Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock) between the "V" and the "R" of the Beaver design of 1851-1859, and the same emblems on some of the early stamps of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland. Types 2, 4, and 5 of the last-named Colony show the three flowers conjoined on one stem indicating the happy fusion of national interests.

The modern Arms are extremely well depicted on the 1938-1946 Special Delivery Stamps. There is, however, a mistake in the "tricking" of the Unicorn on the 1938-1939 issue. "Tricking" is the method by which the heraldic colours and metals are indicated in an uncoloured drawing by means of differential shading lines. In a coloured drawing of the Arms the Lion is Golden and the Unicorn Silver. Gold is indicated in an uncoloured drawing by small black dots on a white surface and Silver by a pure white surface. It will be observed that on the stamp the Unicorn is tricked with spots in the same way as the Lion. This mistake was corrected in the next Special Delivery issue of 1942.



As Canada is so fond of pictorial stamps, the authorities might well follow the lead of France and depict the Provincial Arms separately on a new series. It would be a welcome change from Mechanised Harvesters and impossible Log-cutters!

Canadian O.H.M.S. Stamps

By Member C. B. D. GARRETT (No. 162).
(Reprinted, with additions, from B.N.A. Topics.)

Many of you are aware that Official Stamps were in use long before they appeared for Canada as the official check of Government mail. Recognised among Great Britain's real classics are the I. R. Official (Inland Revenue), O. W. (Office of Works), etc. The Officials of some old Australian Colonies (in the '70's and '80's) command a high price.

In Canada, they were first used in 1924 or 1925, at which time they were used by the Department of Finance, to whom the Dominion Government gave their sanction to perforate the stamps with the letters "O.H.M.S." Thus it may be considered that from their earliest use, all O.H.M.S. stamps were perforated by the Government.

It wasn't until 1939 that O.H.M.S. stamps were used by all Federal offices throughout the Dominion, in all branches such as: Police, Forestry, Entomology, Customs, etc. In that year an Order in Council was put through authorising their use.

Neither the Government nor the Post Office Department had a machine that could do the perforating, so they borrowed the one used by the Finance Department. This machine perforated the letters with five holes in each vertical stroke, and this type has become identified as Type 1. A machine was later made for the Government which used four holes to each vertical stroke, and this style has become identified as the "small hole" Type II.

It is quite possible that there were two machines, each effecting a different setting—one, a normal setting with the letters O.H.M.S. in the vertical position; the second may have been with the letters set horizontally or sideways.

The pins were arranged to fit the small size, ordinary stamp. Rare specimens are found with double perforations. This "double" variety should not be confused with the usual appearance or two sets of perforations on the larger size stamp. As explained, the arrangement was made for the smaller stamp and thus the larger size would naturally result in two sets of perforations. The true double variety shows two **overlapping** strikes: these are quite rare.

A great many varieties are caused by the manner in which the unpunched sheet is fed into the machine. The figures, A-H, show these variations as seen from the front of the stamp.

Vertical, upright printing

- A. Normal, when fed in normal position.
- B. Reversed.
- C. Inverted, when fed face up but from bottom of sheet first.
- D. Inverted, reversed.

Horizontal, sideways printing

- E. Normal, reading up.
- F. Normal, reversed.
- G. Inverted compared with E.
- H. Inverted and reversed.

Although I haven't seen all the above variations, it is likely that they exist as noted and some are probably very rare. It is possible that any of these eight varieties could be found with double punches.

Forms A - D occur with Type I (5 hole) and Type (4 hole), but E - H occur only with Type II punches.

The following is a complete listing to 1946 as known to me. Doubled varieties are noted with the key letter "t." The Type is noted first together with the variety.

Normal	Reversed	Inverted	Inv. Reversed
O H	H O	S W	W S
M S	S M	H O	O H
A	B	C	D
I S	O M	W O	S H
O M	H S	S H	W O
E	F	G	H

1911-28

1c Yellow	.....1A
2c Green	.....1A
3c Brown	.....1A
3c Red	.....1A, 1B
4c Yellow	.....1A
5c Violet	.....1A
7c Bistre	.....1A
8c Blue	.....1A
10c Blue	.....1A
10c Brown	.....1A
20c Olive	.....1A
50c Black	.....1A
1 dol. Orange	..... 1A, B, C

1928-29

1c Yellow	.....1A
2c Green	.....1A
5c Violet	.....1A, C
10c Green	.....1A
20c Red	.....1A
50c Blue	.....1A
1 dol. Olive	.....1A

1930-31

1c Green I	.....1A, C
1c Green II	.....1A, C
2c Red I	.....1A

2c Red II	.....1A, IIC
3c Red	.....1A
10c Library	.....1A
20c Red	.....1A, B, C
50c Blue	.....1A, B
1 dol. Green	.....1A
3c on 2c II	.....1A

Medal 1932

1c Green	.....1A
2c Brown	.....1A, B
3c Red	.....1A, B, C, D
5c Blue	.....1A, B
13c Violet	.....1A, B

1935

10c Mountie	.....IIE
13c Confed.	.....1A
50c Parliament	.....1A, E, IIA, C

1938

1c Green	.....1A, C, IIE, Et, F, Ft
2c Brown	.....7A, HE, Et F
3c Red	.....1A, HE, F, Ft
4c Yellow	.....1A, IIE, F
5c Blue	.....1A, IIE, F
8c Orange	.....1A, IIA, E, F
10c Pale	.....1A, E, F, IIC, E, F
10c Rose	.....1A, E, F, IIC, E, F

13c Halifax .....1A, C, HA, C	10c Cartier.....IA, B, C, D
20c Fort.....1A, HA, At, C	3c Imp. Confer. ....IA
50c .....IIA, C	5c Imp. Confer. ....IB
1 dol. Chateau .....IIA	5c Postal Union .....IA, B
1942-43	20c Regina Conf. ....IA, B, C
1c .....IIE, F, Ft	3c Coronation .....IF
2c Brown .....IIE, F, Ft	1c Royal Visit .....IA, HE, F
3c Red .....IIE, F	2c Royal Visit .....IIA, E, F
3c Mauve .....IIE, F	3c Royal Visit...IA, HA, E, F
4c Grain .....IIA, C, E, F	Airmail
4c Red .....IIE, F, Ft	1928 5c .....IIA, C
5c Blue .....IIA, E, Et, F, Ft	1937 6c .....IA, HA, C
8c Farming .....IIA, C, E, F	1942 6c .....IIA, C
10c .....IIE, F, Ft	1942 7c .....IIA, C
13c Tank .....IIA, C, E	1946 7c .....IIC
14c Tank .....IIA, C	1942 Express 16c .....IIA
20c Corvette .....IIA, C, E	1942 Express 17c .....IIA, C
50c Munition .....IIA, C, E	1946 Express 17c (error
1 dol. Destroyer .....IIA, E	of accent)...IA
1946	Special Delivery
10c Olive Green .....IIA, C	1933 20c .....IIA
Commemoratives	1935 20c .....IIA
2c Confederation .....IA	1938 10c .....IA
3c Confederation .....IA	1938 20c .....IIA
5c Laurier .....IA	The commemoratives are
20c Historical .....IA	quite rare.

PRE-CANCEL NOTES

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL.

QUEBEC.

QUE.

P.Q.

Member Frank W. Campbell sends the following notes on pre-cancels that may be of interest to collectors.

The first city type pre-cancels were printed on the ½c and 1c values, the 1c value being of great rarity—only three "Toronto/Canada" are known.

The Edwards were commonly printed with the city type. On about half of them the overprint was inverted. Why so is still a mystery.

They were printed from electrotype plates. Some of these plates were in use for thirty years unchanged. Storage must have been bad, as many plates were damaged.

It is interesting to note that the numbers used on the numerical type were those allotted to Money Order offices, and that these office numbers had been given to each office in progression to the West until the number 9999 was allotted to a town in British Columbia.

Pre-cancelled postcards and envelopes are not so common, but those that exist are in considerable variety. The reason is that firms may obtain their pre-cancelled stationery from contractors who have

an arrangement with the Post Office to provide standard stationery. They may choose different sizes and qualities of paper. The stamp is pre-cancelled at the same operation as the printing of the firm's name. City types are very rare on these, but the numeral types are comparatively common.

VARIETIES FOR THE FINDING

- (19) 3c. George VI current. Two varieties of paper are to be found on each of plates 15 and 21. Thin paper is reported to be the variety on plate 15 and the thick paper one is the scarcer on plate 21.
- (20) 6c. Large head. Yellow brown. Retouch on scroll at right under "E" of "Postage."

WAY LETTER MARKS

Member Carn's article in Number 5 roused some interest in this mark. Member Frank W. Campbell, of Royal Oak, Michigan, writes that the earliest mark of the kind he has seen was on a letter of 1794. The type on this cover was the single word "WAY" on a letter mailed West of Three Rivers on route to Quebec. This was proved by the Three Rivers straight line postmark in the same ink and style of type and by the evidence of a similar cover dated in 1796.

Way Letter marks lost their original purpose after the postal rates were changed in 1851 from charge by "distance carried" to a "flat rate" for single weight, but thereafter they were used for some other purposes. The Editor has unstamped covers from Quebec to Montreal dated 16th November, 1856 and 23rd September, 1858, with the single word "Way." The mark used as a cancellation is found on "small cents" issues. This places its use as such in or after 1870. Indeed, it was used as a cancellation as late as 1908, for Member H. G. Walburn writes that he has a 2c. stamp of the Quebec Tercentenary issue with "Way Letter" in double circle used to cancel it.

QUERIES.

The Map Stamp.

We have been shown a colour variety of the Christmas Map Stamp. In it the sea is in a distinct purplish brown. The stamp is mint and is the second copy seen. It does not appear to be a chemical changeling. Can any member report similar copies or give an explanation of the colour?

War Issue 8c.

This stamp was at first printed in a true sepia (yellowish brown), hence its catalogue description. Subsequently it was printed in a reddish brown. Those printed in the first shade are very rare on this side of the Atlantic. Can any member give more information about numbers printed, etc. ?

EXCHANGE SECTION

Vice-president D. Gardner, 20 Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie, Lanarkshire, who has taken over from President A. E. Stephenson the duties of Honorary Exchange Secretary, is anxious to get more material for the packets.

There are approximately 240 members who wish to see Packets, and to meet this demand four circuits are operating. The postal list for each Packet is too lengthy, and the Honorary Secretary would like to have six circuits with a Packet going out to each at least six times a year. This cannot be done unless at least 60 books each month are received from contributing members. Canadian Club Books will be available shortly

Good material priced reasonably sells well. Both quality and quantity are wanted. Common stamps, unless they are of interest from the point of view of perfection, post mark, shade, or minor variety, do not repay the trouble of mounting. There must be much B.N.A. material lying around in members' files—duplicates, and material in which the member has lost interest. This is possibly the very material wanted by other members. When a Packet has been broken up, the Honorary Secretary will indicate the circuit already covered, and if the residue is remade into another book it can be sent around another circuit.

A "Problems and Wants" Book will be included in each Packet. Members should make use of it freely. Direct contact between members is encouraged by this means. If you can answer an enquiry, please do so, as many members will benefit. Items of outstanding interest abstracted from the "Problems and Wants" Books may be worthy of inclusion at a later stage in *Maple Leaves*. Books will be circulated in the member's name, or pen name if desired, and if a number of books are sent to the Secretary at one time, they may be distributed over several circuits.

Meanwhile, the demand is for Books and more Books, but British North American material only, please.

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2. It gives members in the United Kingdom opportunities of meeting others with similar tastes by means of local study groups.
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4. It provides facilities to members for the loan of Philatelic Books, Papers, etc., from the Society's Library.
5. It gives, when required, the benefit of expert advice on Philatelic matters from a Committee acknowledged to be unsurpassed in the United Kingdom for their knowledge of B.N.A. philatelic subjects.
6. It gives to all members the Society's quarterly journal, 'Maple Leaves.'
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MAPLE LEAVES

JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF G.T. BRITAIN

Vol. 2, No. 4

JULY, 1948

Whole No. 8

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MAPLE LEAVES

JOURNAL OF THE
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Edited by A. BRUCE AUCKLAND, M.A.

Published Quarterly and issued to Members. Additional Copies, 2/- Post Free.

Vol. 2, No. 4

JULY 1948

Whole No. 8

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Convention.

This number has much of its space taken up with the subject of the Convention. We make no apology for this, as the Convention was such a success that we must let absent members know about it. Nevertheless it has limited the amount of space left for articles, a number of which have been crowded out.

Next Year's Convention.

The dates for next year's Convention have been fixed as 21st to 23rd April, 1949—i.e., during the week after Easter. The Committee hope that members taking Easter holidays will find their way to Edinburgh. Accommodation has already been booked provisionally.

Silver Cup.

Our esteemed member Cliff Aikins of Toronto has presented a silver cup for competition, and the Committee have agreed that it be presented to the member who sends in the best article during the next twelve months based on research work. More about this later. Meanwhile—thank you, Cliff Aikins.

Congress at Bournemouth.

Our members were well represented at the B.N.A. Study Circle at Congress. Led by our valiant J. C. Cartwright, the contributors were, it is reported, without exception members of C.P.S. of G.B. Space prevents our giving details, but it must be said that the Congress arrangements were excellent. Everything went with a swing, and those who attended thoroughly enjoyed their visit.

Transatlantic Mails.

Member F. W. Staff, whom we were glad to have at the Convention, kindly handed over the typescript of the article on Transatlantic Mails printed in this number. Those of our members who have recently read it in B.N.A.P.S. we are sure will be glad we are printing it for the benefit of others.

Way Letter.

Member A. G. Bailey writes that he has a cover of 5th July, 1784, with single word 'WAY,' together with the Three Rivers' straight-line postmark addressed to Quebec. This is the earliest recorded specimen.

Members' Advertisements.

Members' advertisements are not coming forward very quickly, but a start has been made with a few in this issue.

The Groups.

A Group has been formed for Lancashire and Cheshire. Member T. W. Frost, of Marple, Cheshire, is Contact Member. He will be supported on the local committee by Members Lea, Calder, and Gill.

Chain Letters.

The latest Chain Letter to come to notice is one that asks that "20 different faultless stamps" be sent to the first name on the list. On the one seen the persons named are in New Zealand and Canada. Members will help to break the chain.

THE SOCIAL SIDE OF THE CONVENTION.

Our Convention opened on Thursday, 22nd April, with a welcome to delegates by President Stephenson, who expressed the pleasure of the Convention Committee at the attendance of so many members from all over the United Kingdom, and said how pleasing it was to welcome a member just arrived from the Dominion itself.

In the afternoon a number of members took the opportunity of seeing the Border country by motor coach.

In the evening a large party enjoyed the show, "Dangerous Corner," by J. B. Priestly, staged and produced by one of our own members, Mr Wilson Barrett.

On Friday parties visited the Castle, Royal Mile, Holyrood, Arthur's Seat, and the Forth Bridge.

One of the delightful features of the Convention was the opportunity it afforded for little informal discussions in the hotel lounges. These usually lasted into the "wee sma' hours."

THE SOCIETY DINNER AND RECEPTION.

On Friday evening about seventy members and guests joined in cocktails and sherry in the reception-room while photographs were being taken of various parties attending.

It was a very happy and informal party that sat down to dinner after a grace spoken in Braid Scots by the President.

The toasts were friendly and humorous. Not one of the speakers attempted to be formal. The fray was joined when Member Dr Donald Chisholm, a member of the Caledonian Philatelic Society, in proposing the toast of the "Society" slipped over the words "Caledonian" and "Canadian."

Our President in reply was quick to exploit Dr Chisholm's lapse, and made good play on our expansion and our raids over the Border from the beauties of Scotia into the wilds of London and Birmingham. He returned to serious vein in expressing the hope that the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain has given the lead to other Scottish and English philatelists in bringing together philatelists from both sides of the Border.

Member J. C. Cartwright followed with the toast of the Guests. Where he finds his stories we don't know, but no future C.P.S. toast-list will be complete without his name.

Guest Major Adrian Hopkins, R.D.P., in replying was in his usual witty after-dinner mood. After many quips, ranging from bow ties to lipsticks, he was indiscreet enough to make a jesting comparison between C.P.S. members and the intelligentsia of the Postal History Society. This was too much for our office-bearers, and as a result Major Adrian became Member Adrian (No. 349) before the evening was over—"The C.P.S. always get their man."

Two new Fellows were then introduced in the persons of R. W. T. Lees-Jones, Cheshire, and Gerald Wellburn, British Columbia. The Committee could not have chosen members more worthy of our jealously guarded honour.

We were then regaled with a real titbit when Member O. A. Fraser in his rich Aberdonian tongue proposed the toast of Our Members Overseas. Why, he asked, had he to pay his subscription and his fare to Edinburgh to come and tell Aberdeen stories, whereas other people were paid by the B.B.C. to tell them.

Gerry Wellburn, in reply, at once won his audience by his delightful tilt at O. A.'s dialect. He passed gracefully from serious to lighter vein and back in his comparisons of British Columbia with the Scottish Capital and Philately in the Dominion with that in the Old Country.

I should mention that during the afternoon of Saturday our member made us long for a holiday in B.C. when he gave us a display of colour films of scenes in that Province.

Mrs Stephenson then presented the certificates of awards given for displays at the Convention. Upon her presentation of one of these to her husband it was remarked that that was the first time she had recognised her hubby's philatelic weakness.

Member Cartwright, acting for the Winnipeg Philatelic Society, then presented A. E. S. with a certificate of Honorary Membership of the Winnipeg Society, an honour our President greatly appreciates.

The strains of "Auld Lang Syne" brought to a close what was one of the most successful Philatelic social evenings yet held north of the Border.

DISPLAYS AND STUDIES.

Work on study and display started early, and members soon got down to problems.

The first study meeting was held on Thursday, when A. E. S. led a discussion on the possibility that a third die had been used for the 1c. George V. type yellow 1922. After much study and discussion the meeting agreed with the President's theory that only two dies were used but that three types can be distinguished because of the use of one of the dies for both wet and dry printings.

An article on this subject will probably appear in the Journal during next season.

Later in the afternoon the Postal History Students had their innings, when there was a very fine display, talk and discussion under the leadership of Member N. Clougher, with Members Ethel Harper and Frank Staff taking a great part in it. Miss Harper's outstanding collection of "Paid to the Lines" covers show the different rates of postage and methods of carrying mail over the U.S.-Canadian border. Frank Staff took us over the border by sea. A good discussion followed, but there is still much to be learned.

Thursday evening was given over to the first of the Invitation Displays, when Member R. W. T. Lees-Jones, F.C.P.S., F.R.P.S., displayed his Pence Issues. We now know why these issues are so scarce—R. W. T. seems to have most of them, Beavers, Prince Consorts, Twelve Pence Blacks, in quantity; Varieties, Blocks, and Entires in abundance! One entire with a block of thirteen sixpence and another with a block of eighteen of them! It is doubtful whether such a display of Pence Issues has ever before been given in the U.K. Perhaps we can induce R. W. T. to come back next year with his collection of 1859 issues.

On Friday evening we saw Member G. L. Hearn's Invitation Display, which included some fine "pre-adhesive" covers and early stamp issues to 1870. We are very grateful to Captain Hearn for producing such a fine display at such short notice.

During the afternoon Member Francis Field led a Study Circle on Air Mails. With such an authority in the chair, need we say any more about its success and the large audience that was attracted?

Later we had Member L. T. Vowle's Invitation Display of Newfoundland covering proofs and essays, etc., of the Colony—the display that won the award at the New York Centenary Exhibition.

Saturday morning saw the last, but not least, of our Invitation Displays when Member Gerald Wellburn showed us his collection of the stamps of British Columbia and Vancouver Island. When he told us that only 66 of a certain stamp were issued and then produced 17 of them we understood why B.C. and Vancouver are the scarcest of the Provincial stamps. Here we have the true philatelist—Gerry can remember apparently how each cover came into his possession, and knows how to tell the story modestly. What patience he had in waiting over twenty years to get covers from the third generation of holders! The first two showed no signs of appreciating the zeal of the philatelist.

EXHIBITS AND DISPLAYS.

The Exhibits and Displays at the Convention were so numerous and of such good quality that it would take too much space to describe them. Members will therefore have to be content with the following list:—

- L. T. Vowles—Newfoundland.
 - R. W. T. Lees-Jones—Canada Pence Issues.
 - Gerald Wellburn—British Columbia and Vancouver Island.
 - G. L. Hearn—Canada issues to 1870, including pre-stamp covers and early issues.
 - A. Wallace Cowan—Canada and Newfoundland proofs.
 - R. H. Poole—New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.
 - A. Gabbitas—Canada pre-stamp covers.
 - A. E. Stephenson—Canada re-entries and postmarks.
 - Frank Staff—Canada postal history.
 - A. B. Auckland—Canada pre-stamp covers.
 - Morton Evans—Newfoundland re-entries.
 - C. W. Meredith—Canada King George 5th issues.
 - H. C. Kirby—Canada: selected sheets.
 - J. Stevenson—Canada: selected sheets.
 - Ethel Harper—Postal history items.
 - S. H. Godden—Canada: selected sheets.
- In addition there were displays by nine of the Groups.

AWARDS.

Awards of Fellowship of the Canadian Philatelic Society were made to—

- R. W. T. Lees-Jones.....Study and research.
- Gerald E. Wellburn.....Study and research.

These members with our President are the first three Fellows of the Society.

DIPLOMAS.

(1) Invitation Class.

- R. W. T. Lees-Jones—Pence Issues.
- Gerald E. Wellburn—British Columbia.
- Captain G. L. Hearn—Victorian Issues.
- L. T. Vowles—Newfoundland proofs.

(2) Contributed Class.

- A. E. Stephenson—Canadian Postmarks.
- C. W. Meredith—Modern Varieties.
- A. Gabbitas—Canadian stamps and covers.

(3) Professional Class.

- S. H. Godden—Canadian stamps.
- Miss E. Harper—Paper and display on Canadian Postal History.

(4) Group Class.

- Greenock Group—Commemoratives.
- Edinburgh Group—Newfoundland.
- Kent and Sussex—1859 Issue.

Canadian Transatlantic Mails

Member FRANK W. STAFF (No. 68).

The first Government Mail Packet service between Canada and the United Kingdom commenced in March, 1788, when the Falmouth-New York Packet put in at Halifax on both its outward and inward trips to New York.

Previous to this letters were sent privately by any ship, or were given to a traveller going to England who would post them on arrival. Much of the mail went via Montreal to New York, but the whole system was a haphazard affair and was a real cause for discontent among the early British settlers, besides being a cause of considerable loss of revenue to the G.P.O.

The Halifax-New York-Falmouth Packet service of 1788 was maintained only during the summer months, when a regular courier service was established between Quebec and Halifax from March to November, and during the winter months letters went by New York as before.

This Packet service was very unpopular—the Packet boats often waited in Halifax for a week or so after the arrival of the mail, and there was no knowing how long a letter would take to get to England.

The public much preferred to send letters by the small trading vessels which came up the St Lawrence River or which put in at Halifax or at St John, New Brunswick. Not only were they quicker—they were also cheaper, and postage rates in those days were no small matter.

In 1790 the British Ship Letter Act was passed, which more or less regularised the sending of letters by private ship. A charge of 4d was made on each letter entering the United Kingdom, but on outward letters the charge was one-half (eventually one-third) the Packet boat rates, and the ships' captains received a gratuity of 1d on every letter delivered by them to the Post Office.

This Ship Letter Rate was increased in 1814 to 6d, and again in 1837 to 8d. During these years a number of attractive-looking postmarks were in use at the Ship Letter Offices attached to those Post Offices of ports handling overseas mail by private ship.

As examples of different methods in use up to the end of the 18th century the following descriptions of three covers in my collection will not be out of place.

—— Dated 1753 from Nova Scotia to London, showing postage paid of One Penny only. The letter was obviously carried by traveller and posted on arrival in London for delivery in London.

—— Dated 6 June 1760 from Camp Crown Point (Lake Champlain) showing the British Type two-line postmark New York and having the official packet boat rates written in shillings. (The rate was 1s for $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 2s for 1oz., and so on, plus the British Inland postage.)

Although this cover was sent from what is now the United States, in that year it was British territory, only a few miles from the Canadian border, and serves the purpose of this article.

—— Dated Montreal 11 June 1800 to Scotland (showing the Falmouth Ship Letter stamp) and forwarded by Wm. Hunter of Quebec.

SOUVENIR

OF THE 1948

CONVENTION

OF THE

Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

HELD IN THE

NORTH BRITISH HOTEL, EDINBURGH

APRIL 22nd—24th, 1948

.....

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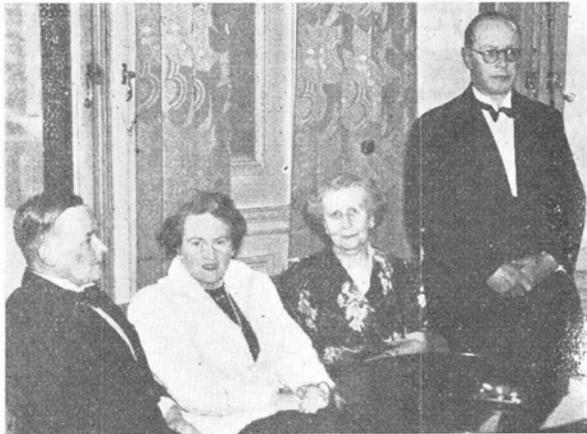
TILL WE M



(1)



(4)



(2)

(1) The Committee. Left to right: Treasurer; A. E. Stephenson, Secretary; D. Gardner, Vice-President; Secretary. Middle row: W. F. Godden, Overseas Contact Member. Back row: Francis J. Field, Birmingham Publicity; N. Clougher, London Kent Group; F. H. Fairweather, London Kent Group; J. B. Wardhaugh, Glasgow Sheffield Group.

(2) Mr C. W. Meredith, Mrs M. Meredith (Dundee).



(3)

(3) A two-man Study Circle—Mr M. Meredith and Mr Ian B. Pollock (Glasgow).

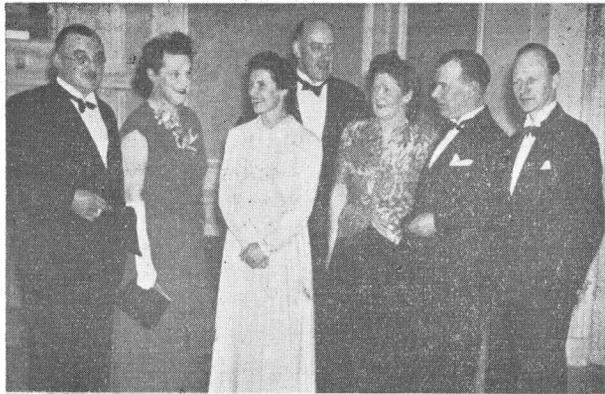
(4) Mr J. W. M. Key, Dr A. Wardhaugh.

(5) From left to right: Mr A. Wardhaugh, Mrs G. E. Wellburn, Major Adrian Wardhaugh, Dr D. Chisholm, and Mr A. Br...

(6) Mr and Mrs G. E. Wellburn, Columbia. As charming in real...

(7) Pictorial record of the conference—Miss Ethel Harper (London Sheffield).

MEET AGAIN



(5)

—Front row: H. B. Davie, President; Albert Smith, President and Exchange Section Convener, Aberdeen; Stanley and Exhibitions Convener, Glasgow Group; O. A. Fraser, Group; J. C. Cartwright, Librarian and Dundee Group; A. Gabbitas,



(6)

Meredith, Mrs and Mr Spence

C. W. Meredith (Dundee)

R. Nisbet, and Mr J. B.

and Mrs A. E. Stephenson, E. Hopkins, Mrs Chisholm, and Mrs Auckland, your Editor.

John Burn of Duncan, British life as they appear here.



(7)

Canadian Convention atmosphere) and Mr A. Gabbitas

EXCHANGE SECTION

Since January 1st, 1948, twelve packets have been put into circulation; a relatively small number to meet the demands of 276 members on the packet circulation list. Six circuits are working with roughly 50 names on each list, but the contributions from members are quite inadequate to meet the demand. Three of the twelve packets issued were made up from contributions received from sources outwith the membership, but the possibilities of this method of building packets are limited. To those who have sent regular contributions, or even odd sheets, we express our thanks. Will members who have so far done little to help please make a special effort ?

The policy now followed is to undertake to call in and break up each packet after it has been in circulation for six months, or earlier if its possibilities have been exhausted. No. 1/48 packet, issued on 10th January, has already been paid out, and numbers 3/48 and 4/48 are due to be broken up within the next month. This will, I hope, encourage members to contribute. To save unnecessary correspondence, will contributors please note that Mr A. E. Stephenson, the ex-Hon. Exchange Secretary, is still responsible for packets issued prior to 1st January, 1948, and he hopes to have all those cleared at an early date. At intervals packets have been held up by members for periods of from two to five weeks, and this accounts in some cases for complaints received from members that they have not seen a packet since joining. Members will realise that in a Society such as ours most collectors have a fair representation of the more common stamps of B.N.A., and an examination of a completed packet shows an outstanding demand for mint material, varieties of all kinds, Plate number blocks, and anything out of the ordinary. Good condition is important, and accurate description helps sales. Lastly, before you start pricing your stamps, try to decide for yourself whether you wish to dispose of most or just a few, and price with this point in view.

Club Books or Club Covers can be supplied by the Hon. Exchange Secretary,

D. GARDNER,
20 WOODBURN AVENUE, AIRDRIE,
LANARKSHIRE.

P.S.—In future packets you will find a Club Book headed "Take a Little, Give a Little." The purpose of this book will be apparent when you see it.

In this letter the writer clearly describes the uncertainty of getting mail (Napoleonic War period), and after writing that he had called at the Post Office and learnt of the arrival of two ships from the Clyde, with alas, no mail for him, goes on to say—" . . . no less than four vessels have arrived from Clyde—the Countess of Darlington, Oughton, the Eliza, and the Neptune . . . But perhaps you wrote by the Oughton, and if you have you may console yourself with the very pleasing idea that they are now at the bottom of the ocean. She was chased upon the Banks of Newfoundland by a Vessel under French colours, and the Captain, with an amazing deal of prudence, thought proper to throw all his papers and letters overboard. To be sure it would have been of great consequence indeed, although the Republicans had got our loving epistles. It's the first time I ever heard of a Merchantman throwing her letters overboard till once she was fairly boarded. Curse it, if I don't think the fellow deserves a round dozen at the Gangway for his foolishness"

According to the Quebec Almanack for the year 1800:—

"At the beginning of every month a Packet Boat sails from Falmouth for North America, having the mail for Quebec on board. In the summer months she puts in at Halifax (on her way to New York) and then delivers the Mails for Canada. From Halifax they are forwarded by Post for Canada. In the months of November, December, January, and February the Packet Boats pass Halifax and deliver the Mails for Canada to the Agents for British Packet Boats at New York, who forward them through the United States by the nearest post route for Montreal. A mail for England is dispatched from Quebec once every fortnight in summer and once a month in winter to be put on board the first Packet Boat for Falmouth."

By the war of 1812 the movement of mails through the United States to New York, and the British Packet Boat Service there, naturally came to an end and the overland route to Halifax had to be resorted to. This route was a very unpopular one; furthermore, the inland postage added considerably to the total. A letter in my collection dated Leatherhead (Surrey) October 21, 1815, addressed to Fredericton, N.B., shows the Packet rate (in sterling) 2/2 with an additional sum in the top right-hand corner thus: Packet 2 N 5

11 2/5 currency was the equivalent of
3 N 4 2/2 sterling.

The letter arrived Halifax, N.S., February 16, 1816, having taken about four months!

Official enquiries made in the year 1826 disclosed the startling information that nearly all overseas letters coming to Canada were being carried by American Packets; the letters would be sent to the care of the various agents of the different U.S. Packet Boat Companies for posting in New York. The Ocean Postage was only two cents, so that, with the U.S. and Canadian Inland postage added, the total postage on a letter was usually about 2/1 (currency).

These American Packet boats began first in 1816 with the famous Black Ball Line (New York to Liverpool); other well-known Lines were the Red Star Line, the Dramatic Line, the Swallowtail Line, and a host of others, all plying between Liverpool and London from New York, Philadelphia, or Boston.

I have several covers carried by these Packet services; all are from England, dating between 1821 and 1835 and addressed to Montreal and Quebec. None bear any British Postal markings or postage. All have the New York arrival postmarks, and are rated to the U.S. border in cents, and in sterling to their Canadian destination.

One of my favourite covers, "stampless" in every meaning of the term, because it bears not a single hand-struck postmark, is one from Glasgow, March 30, 1828, to St Catherines, near Montreal, endorsed "per Favorite." The contents concern an invoice for pig iron "shipped on board the Brig Favorite, Alexander Allan, Master." Alexander Allan was the father of Hugh Allan, the founder of the Allan Line, and according to a book on early Canadian shipping, the "Favorite" was one of the most popular vessels sailing from the Clyde to the St Lawrence River, and was owned by Alexander Allan.

I recollect buying this cover for a few cents in Montreal a year or two ago, and was attracted not only by the name Allan, but by 11½d written in ink in the top right-hand corner. I have been unable to ascertain just where this letter was handed in for it to be assessed 11½d postage. Obviously somewhere along the St Lawrence River. Another similar cover dated South Shields, March 31, 1825, by the "Horatio," addressed simply to Montreal, carries the pen-written postage (in red, denoting paid), 1s 8½d. Whether this was also given in by the Captain at a little St Lawrence port or not I cannot determine for sure.

Doubtless people depended a great deal upon these small trading vessels for the carriage of mail to and from the Old Country in the first quarter of the 19th century.

Around 1830 great agitation arose for improved postal services, not only on the Overseas services but also within the Provinces, and Canadian merchants as well as those in High Offices, including the Governor-General, voiced their protests in no uncertain terms. There is no doubt that this continued agitation stirred the British Government to action, and that the arguments put forward by the people of Canada had some weight in bringing about their decision to subsidise a new Mail Packet service, which was to become the famous Cunard Line.

The year 1838 saw the first mail carried across the Atlantic to New York, by steamship, the "Great Western" and the "Sirius" being the two pioneer mail steamers. The "Great Western" continued for many years in service, and Canadian mail carried by the ship is not uncommon. On May 4th, 1839, Samuel Cunard, a well-known and respected citizen of Halifax, N.S., secured a contract with Her Majesty's Government for the carriage of mails by steamship, and on July 4th, 1840, the first of his fleet of four steamers, "The Britannia," made the voyage across the Atlantic from Liverpool to Boston in 12½ days. The contract was for two trips monthly each way between Liverpool and Halifax, between Halifax and Boston, and between Pictou, N.S., and Quebec. The British Government granted a considerable subsidy, whilst requiring of Samuel Cunard a most exacting and efficient service, The Cunard Line, or to give it its correct title, "The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company," was the British Government's remedy for the year-long complaints of the people of Canada for a good and efficient Packet service. The Cunard Line certainly surpassed all expectations in the magnificent service it rendered not only to the merchants and citizen of the United States, but also to Canada. Trade and good relations between these two countries were substantially increased as a result. A further boon was the reduction in the postage rates—1s for ½oz. between the U.K. and Halifax, N.S., and 1s 2d (1s 4d currency) to places beyond Halifax.

The Cunard Line quickly gained supremacy of the Atlantic, and in spite of hard and healthy competition from the United States became one of the world's greatest steamship lines.

In 1853 the Canadian Government contracted with a Liverpool firm, Messrs McKean, McLarty and Lamont, to run a line of screw steamers

for the conveyance of H.M. Canadian Mail twice a month in summer to Quebec and once a month to Portland, Maine, in the winter. This Liverpool firm failed badly in maintaining any regular service, and after two years the contract was cancelled. This failure was the opportunity for Hugh Allan, a prominent Montreal merchant and a man of great energy and enterprise, to found what eventually came to be known as the Allan Line, a line which existed up to the beginning of the present century. In April, 1856, Hugh Allan, having obtained a contract from the Canadian Government, founded the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company. Both Allan and the Canadian Government tried repeatedly though unsuccessfully, to secure a mail-carrying contract from the British Government. Great Britain, however, took an extraordinary attitude by terming these Canadian-owned ships as American, and insisted on treating these steamers as foreign although they sailed under the British flag! (Portland, Maine, was the U.S. port used by the Allan Company.)

Britain, by dubbing these Canadian mail steamers American, caused mail carried by them addressed to the U.S. to be rated higher than mail carried by Cunarders. Doubtless this attitude by the Mother Country was adopted to safeguard the interests of the Cunard Line, which had so faithfully carried out its contract besides establishing a splendid reputation, and whose name was a hallmark of British enterprise and reliability. The same reputation certainly could not be accredited to the early efforts of the Allan Line ships, which, in their efforts to establish record Atlantic crossings, probably took undue risks and suffered an alarming number of shipwrecks. The Cunard Company had suffered only one wreck in the whole of its existence, and that without loss of life!

The Canadian public, alarmed at such a high rate of shipwreck, demanded an enquiry by the Government, which resulted in the Line being thoroughly reorganised. From that time onward the Allan Line ranked alongside the foremost in the world, and built for itself a first-class reputation.

During the 1860's the Allan Line carried the bulk of the Canadian mail between Canada and Great Britain via the St Lawrence route at a 6d rate, and there can be no doubt that the competition offered by this Canadian venture was responsible for a gradual reduction in the postage rates. In 1878 Canada became a member of the U.P.U., when the rate of postage between Great Britain and Canada was fixed at 5 cents (2½d).

Letters carried by Allan Line steamers between Canada and Great Britain will often be found stamped with a small circular dated stamp in red "PAID COL PACKET DERRY," whilst mail reaching Glasgow (Allan's Glasgow Line was formed in 1861) received a marking in black "Glasgow COL PACKET" in two lines, and at Liverpool a similar red stamp to that used at Londonderry was employed. It would appear, then, that the British acknowledged the mail from Canada as "Colonial" (assuming the abbreviation COL to denote "colonial" and applied the American designation to the Allan ships on mail destined to a U.S. port.

Other postmarks associated with the Allan Line are the numeral obliterations which were issued to some of the Mail Packets. These are very rare, especially when found on entire covers. Among those definitely known to have been used on Allan Line mail are B.17, B.18, B.27, B.28, and B.29.

As a sideline to a Canadian postage stamp collection an arrangement of covers illustrating the points described in this article will be found to have very great interest and appeal.

VARIETIES FOR THE FINDING.

The following has been contributed by our member Isnardo Bruno (No. 250):—

(21) Re-entry on $\frac{1}{2}$ cent Numeral issue.

A hitherto unrecorded re-entry has come to my notice on the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent black or grey black of the 1898 issue. The re-entry consists of a doubling of the outside left frame, which is made up of four fine lines, and the inside frame line from a point about opposite the Queen's right shoulder and reaching almost to the top. The outer circle is doubled from a little below the shoulder almost to the second "A" of "CANADA" downwards to a point a little below the right shoulder. Traces of doubling can be found exactly opposite on the right side of the stamp, the inner and outer frames being doubled, but not quite so clearly as on the left side. Even the perpendicular lines on the Queen's veil are doubled.

As a great number of these stamps were printed on a poorish quality paper, on which the design appears very smudgy and often looks double—but is not—it is only on the better quality paper, where the design is very fine and clear, that the doubling can clearly be seen.

I believe there was only one plate used for this value, so that it must be the result of faulty rocking-in of the transfer roll.

Unfortunately my copies are singles, one on good paper, the other on the poorer quality, so I cannot give the location on the plate. Though I have examined large numbers of this stamp I have found only two with the re-entry. There were 9,180,000 issued, and there should therefore still be plenty of material for specialists to work on.

THE MAP STAMP.

By Member G. R. C. SEARLES (No. 176).



Though much has already been written about the Map Stamp and its varieties, there are probably some aspects of it that have not yet been studied. In the hope that some member or members of the Society will write up a comprehensive study of it, I am contributing the following notes about varieties that I have not seen mentioned elsewhere.

These are as follows:—

A. Printing with Greenish Blue Sea.

1. Strong line through "HOLD VASTER EMPIRE, Etc."
2. Line through "HAS BEEN."
3. Line through "THAN HAS BEEN."
4. Line through "WE HOLD, Etc."
5. Line in "E" of "POSTAGE."

B. Printing with Lavender Sea.

2. Line through "HAS BEEN."
4. Line through "WE HOLD, Etc."
6. "T" in "POSTAGE" re-entered and line through "BEEN."

BUSINESS MEETING.

Between sessions the Society's Committee got through a pile of work. Next year's programme was discussed, and it was decided to hold another Convention next year. The poor Scots' hope of a jaunt to England will have to be deferred. On the motion of Sheffield, seconded by Kent, it was decided that Edinburgh would again be the venue next year. Let's make it a still greater success, if that is possible!

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Pre-cancels wanted, all periods and types, especially Edward VII.
issues in good condition. — G. E. Manley, Whales Farm, West
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Convention Photographs.—Photographs of groups taken at the Con-
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JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF G.T. BRITAIN

Vol. 2, No. 5

OCTOBER, 1948

Whole No. 9

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OCTOBER 1948

Whole No. 9

Notes and Comments

Volume Two.

With this number we start another season. Four Printed numbers of Maple Leaves have now been issued, but as these would make too slim a volume for those who want to have them bound, we have decided to continue Volume 2 into the second year. Looking over the past four numbers we feel that we have reason to congratulate our members and our advertisers, who have combined to make the journal a success. It is hoped that others will come to their assistance to ensure the further improvement of the Society's own magazine.

Subscriptions.

Subscriptions (7s 6d or \$1.50) for the year 1948-49 are now due, and should be paid without further notice to our Treasurer, H. B. Davie, 23 Lenzie Road, Stepps, Glasgow, or to contact members who may be willing to collect them. Member R. J. Duncan, Box 118, Armstrong, British Columbia, is the Society's liaison member for Canada and U.S.A., and subscriptions of members in North America may be forwarded to him.

Photographic Section.

It is with pleasure that we are able to announce that member W. H. S. Cheavin, who is already well known to most of us on this side of the Atlantic for his research work on the philatelic use of X-ray photography, has volunteered his services in an honorary capacity as the Society's photographer. Such services will cover all kinds of philatelic photography—micro-photography to show parts of design, watermarks, papers, etc.—and X-ray photography, the new Electron photography discovered and perfected by member Cheavin himself.

This is an exceptional service that is available to few Societies. Members wishing to make use of it should write direct to member W. H. S. Cheavin, 49 Rosendale Road, West Dulwich, London, S.E.21. Members will be required to pay only for the materials used.

The Convention, 1948.

Arrangements are well ahead for the 1948 Convention. Invitation displays have already been promised by member Brig. Studd (Studies from the Classics to 1868) and by Fellow R. W. T. Lees-Jones, F.R.P.S.(L.) (Issues of 1859). The scheme for the Exhibition, Study Groups, and the social side of the Convention is taking shape, and all who can attend during the four days from 20th April are sure of a pleasant and profitable visit. Don't forget to book early!

Some Group Activities.

Crowded out of the last number was a note about a most successful "Summer Dinner" of the **London Group** held on 8th June. Thirty-two members and friends were present under the chairmanship of member Nugent Clougher. Canadian Railways were well represented, but of course the speeches were not all about railways! Further meetings of the Group will be held on November 15th (The Pictorials and their Stories) and on December 13th (The Christmas Map stamp of 1898). Meetings are held at 6.30 p.m. at British Columbia House, 1 Regent Street, London, S.W. 1. All members visiting London then should make a point of being present.

Member F. E. M. Belts of **Maidstone** showed Canadian Cancellations to an interested meeting of the Sevenoaks and District P.S. on 14th September.

The **Aberdeen** P.S. public exhibition in the Music Hall from September 15th to 21st had exhibits by several C.P.S. members, including member L. T. Vowles', F.R.P.S. (L.) Newfoundland exhibit just returned from IMABA, Switzerland, and member Stanley Godden, whose selected sheets of Canadian stamps and postmarks roused much interest. A change in the Aberdeen Group contact has been made, and grateful thanks are due to member John Anderson, who retires after giving gallant service. We welcome member Alastair Bruce as his successor.

Canadian News Letter.

This is the title of a monthly leaflet our good member and advertiser, F. Jackson, began to issue in June. In it have already appeared some very interesting articles. Member Jackson has offered us the right to reproduce articles, and we have gratefully accepted.

Other News Items.

The Society is now affiliated to the British Philatelic Association. The Exchange Secretary is still anxious to obtain sheets for the Packets.

A complete imperforate sheet of the Map stamps is to be broken up by an English dealer.

Canada 1868 Large Heads

The discoveries in this issue of a further re-entry and of what appears certainly to be a hitherto unknown type of watermark add two to the list of varieties of these interesting stamps, an issue which does not abound in varieties.

The **re-entry** is in the 15c. value. It shows a doubling of the outer top frame line over the letters "POS" of "POSTAGE." The copy found is in one of the early reddish purple shades. It will be interesting to learn if it exists on the shades of the later printings.

The **watermark** is on the 1c. value. It is in neither "Pirie" script nor "Bolton" block letters. The lettering is about 5mm. high, and is what appears to be the letter "X" with a long tail in script. Members should look over their copies of these stamps for possible specimens of such varieties.

G. R. S. SEARLES.

The 3d Beaver

It is difficult to find something new to write about, so often do I find that Howes, Jarrett, or Boggs has got it in print already! All the same, even these gentlemen have not covered the whole field, for I recall that Mr Fred Aitchison published an article as far back as 1911 giving all the re-entries found on the 3d plate. Even in the light of recent research that article is still complete.

But to talk of shades and papers. In the 3d Beaver shades as well as plate varieties are important. There is a very decided shade apparently always associated with a scarce laid paper which differs from any found on other papers. Once this shade is recognised the stamp can be sorted as "laid" even though the typical laid lines cannot be distinguished. I discovered this secret by accident. I found that the laid lines on this print were not the usual straight ones but were corrugated or wavy. By holding the stamp in a position to reflect light in line with the eye a fleeting glimpse can sometimes be obtained of the lines. I found a strip of four, a pair, and some singles all of the same shade. I wonder if there are many more about?

R. W. T. LEES-JONES.

An Evening at Home

Stamps! Stamps! Stamps! Another Journal to go through! Hope there is something in it of interest to me! . . . Nothing! Well that's the worst of being a specialist. I'll have to wait until my specialist's Journal turns up! I'll put it away and think of something else.

One of my other afflictions is golf. So let's talk of golf. Perhaps you, reader, don't play golf—but read on. In a way this may interest you and does concern you. My ruminating brought to mind my early days when I practised hard, got my handicap down on a good course. My club was a good one. We had eighteen holes and a splendid "nineteenth"—where I was never handicapped! Yes! I spent very happy days in that club. Later, life took me farther afield and I joined a second club. The war came, and I had to give up my first club, of which I had been a member for wellnigh twenty-five years—great years, during which I had duly paid my sub. and enjoyed all the privileges of membership. After very few years at club number two, to my surprise, I was asked to allow my name to go forward for the Committee. This was somewhat of a shock, for number one club had not considered that I had possibilities.

Now let's get back to stamps! We all like to read articles about the work and discoveries of some other collectors. But think! Is it not our duty to contribute some note or article to our Journal? Yes! However large or small, I am sure our Editor would be most grateful for it. Think it over—and make the resolution, "One a year!"

Varieties for the Finding

(22) 2c. Carmine 1912 issue. Major re-entry—entire right side of stamp to the centre doubled. This was found by our President on a "straight edge" right and bottom.



Postmarks of Canada

By A. E. STEPHENSON

(Member No. 1)



To students of Postal History what country affords such a wide and varied field of interesting study in its postmarks as Canada, where the range extends from early stampless covers with all sorts of interesting marks to modern meter marks and pre-cancels, etc.? I shall leave the early period of Pre-Stamp and Ship Letters and start with the postmarks of the adhesive stamp period.

Let me commence with one or two points and general definitions which will be helpful in clarifying references. I start with the simple definition of a Postmark as "any mark struck on a package, etc., by the postal authorities during its conveyance by the postal services."

Canadian marks will as a rule come under the usual divisions. These are:—

(1) The Record.

This is the mark that gives an indication of the place of origin, sometimes of the destination, time and date of despatch, and date of delivery at town of destination. The Record usually takes the form of a simple ring in which is printed the name of the despatching office and the date. This is found on the front of the package.

(2) The Cancellation.

This is the mark applied to the stamp to prevent its being used again. The cancellation is sometimes referred to as the "obliterator" or the "killer."

In the early days the postal authorities of Canada issued instructions to the effect that the Record should not be used to obliterate the stamp lest the stamp should come loose or be removed from the package; the stamp should be cancelled by a separate mark or killer. Collectors soon discover how effectively the postmaster did his work, and how difficult therefore it is to obtain lightly cancelled early Canadian stamps.

In April, 1864, a new directive was issued instructing that the use of the special Postage Stamp Obliterator be discontinued and that the ordinary office Dated Stamp had in future to serve the double purpose of date stamp and obliterator. From this date stamps were rather more kindly dealt with, though many local postmasters still persisted in murdering the stamps on packages posted at their offices.

The Rings. The first official cancellation of the adhesive stamp appeared in most offices in 1851, about the same time as the first stamps. The killer took the form of a number of concentric rings. To these marks we give the name of "Targets." The dies for these killers had to be renewed as they wore out, and those issued in replacement at various times rarely corresponded exactly with the originals. There are consequently many varieties in types.

In 1855 a new type of cancellation appeared consisting of four concentric rings with a number in the centre. These obliterations were issued to the 52 most important offices, the first 49 being issued in numerical order to those towns in alphabetical order. To avoid confusion with 6 the number 9 was not issued.

We have Fred Jarrett to thank for the tremendous amount of work he put into the study of postmarks. It was his efforts that led to the identification and listing of these numerical cancellations.

The following is the list :—

1. Barrie U.C.	19. London U.C.	36. Preston.
2. Belleville.	20. Melbourne.	37. Quebec.
3. Berlin U.C.	21. Montreal.	38. St. Catharines.
4. Bowmanville U.C.	22. Napanee.	39. St. Hyacinthe.
5. Brantford.	23. Niagara.	40. St. Thomas.
6. Brighton U.C.	24. Oakville.	41. Sandwich.
7. Collingwood Harbor.	25. Oshawa.	42. Sherbrooke.
8. Chatham U.C.	26. Owen Sound.	43. Simcoe.
10. Cobourg.	27. Ottawa.	44. Smiths Falls.
11. Cornwall.	28. Paris U.C.	45. Stanstead.
12. Dundas.	29. Perth.	46. Stratford.
13. Galt.	30. Peterboro	47. Three Rivers
14. Goderich.	31. Picton.	48. Thorold.
15. Guelph.	32. Port Dover.	49. Whitby.
16. Hamilton.	33. Port Hope.	50. Windsor.
17. Ingersoll.	34. Port Sarnia.	51. Brockville.
18. Kingston.	35. Prescott.	52. Clifton.

The Grids. While the Numerals were used in the larger offices the smaller offices continued to use the Targets. Around 1859 a new type of killer appeared which consisted of a number of parallel lines. These are known as the "Grids," and were used mostly by the smaller offices.

The Second Series of Numerals. In 1868, after the Confederation of the British North American Colonies to form the Dominion of Canada, changes took place in the postmarks as well as the stamps. A new series of Numerals was issued. These were in the form of two concentric rings with a number in the centre. The numbers this time were allotted to Post Offices according to the size and importance of the office using them. The Numeral can be found in combination with "cork" designs. The numbers were allotted as follows (the origin of some of them has not yet been identified) :—

1. Montreal.	21. Goderich.	41. St. Marys.
2. Toronto.	22. "	42. Acton Vale, Que.
3. Quebec.	23. Woodstock.	43. Windsor N.S.
4. Halifax.	24. Stratford.	44. Owen Sound.
5. Hamilton.	25. New Glasgow.	45. Perth.
6. London.	26. Windsor.	46. Dundas.
7. St. John N.B.	27. Ingersoll.	47. Napanee.
8. Ottawa.	28. Sarnia.	48. Simcoe.
9. Kingston.	29. Coburg.	49. Prescott.
10. Sydney N.S.	30. Picton N.S.	50. St. Andrews N.B.
11. Fredrieton.	31. "	51. Picton.
12. St. Catharines.	32. Barrie.	52. Cabelon.
13. Belleville.	33. Sherbrooke.	53. Three Rivers. *
14. Guelph.	34. Beaufort U.C.	54. Truro N.S.
15. Brantford.	35. Lindsay.	55. Berlin.
16. Brockville. *	36. St. John's, Que.	56. Beampton.
17. St. Hyacinthe.	37. Amherst. *	57. St. Thomas. *
18. Yarmouth.	38. Bowmanville.	58. Aclmer.
19. Peterborough.	39. "	59. Clinton.
20. "	40. Cornwall.	60. Newmarket.

* Given as such by Boggs.

In the numeral 6 a small portion was removed from the bottom of the inner ring in order to distinguish it from the 9, which had no mark.

Duplex Marks. About 1861 there appeared the first of the Canadian Duplex Marks. This was the Record or Town mark combined with the Obliterator in one die or punch. It appeared in London, Ontario, in the form of a double circle. In the left-hand circle was the name of the town with the date, etc., while the right-hand circle was composed of an eight-bar grid with the London second series numeral in the centre. The Duplex type was adopted by other towns, though they did not always have the same form. We find Montreal and Toronto using them, but in their case the numerals must not be mistaken for the two-ring numeral killer; their numbers signify the sub-office using the punches.

Cork Cancellations. In the early days of the Dominion a type of postmark began to appear, the study of which is one of the most interesting in the postmark field. This was the Cork cancellation. It is found mostly among the Dominion Queens issues, but is occasionally found on the Edwardian and Georgian issues. Some doubt exists as to the origin of the actual corks used for these killers. Some sources of information attribute them to an official supply by the Post Office Stores Department. Other sources maintain that the local postmasters acquired the corks from the nearest empty bottle obtainable. The Post Office Department is known to have issued instructions to the small offices that in the absence of metal killers corks should be used as obliterations. It is evident that postmasters let their own fancy dictate the design of the corks. Usually the designs took the form of bars, dots, segments, or quarters, but some makers let their imagination run riot, with the result that some weird and wonderful effects were produced. Some of the designs took the form of flowers, crosses, arrow-heads, hearts, cogwheels, Masonic arms, stars, and other designs of an infinite variety. Some offices resorted to tying a piece of cloth over the cork, and, when used, it had a most unusual effect. Letters of the alphabet also are to be found: they were often the initials of the postmaster. On occasion the cancelling clerk merely dipped his finger in the ink-pad and smeared it on the stamp, thus forming a fingerprint mark.

The Roller Cancellation. About 1880 Roller cancellations began to appear. These were issued for general use in cancelling parcel stamps. They were formed of eight vertical bars with the name of the town lying horizontally. Specimens of this type of mark can be found on used copies of most of the higher values of the Jubilee issue. Another very prominent type of roller cancellation is that of the early type of pre-cancels by which bulk users of stamps had them cancelled before sale. This type took the form of two or three straight or wavy lines, running horizontally over the stamp.

Later Cancellations. After 1893 postmarks began to change their form and their variety multiplied. If members are interested, further articles dealing with these may be published.

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New Brunswick, 1934	5,050,000
Silver Jubilee, 1935, 1c.	30,500,000
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" " " 3c.	60,425,000
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Books

Books may be borrowed from the Librarian on payment of postage and a small charge, varying according to the item borrowed.

The following is a brief selection of books in the Society's Library:—

Canada and B.N.A.....	Holmes.
Canada	Boggs.
Canadian Pre-cancels	Hoover Bros.
Canadian Stamps	Hamilton.
Newfoundland	Boggs.

The Centenary of Responsible Government in Canada

1848 — 1948

Article prepared by Dr GUSTAVE LANGTOT,

Dominion Archivist,

and issued by the Philatelic Department, Ottawa

Before 1848, the Canadian provinces of the time, United Canada (comprising Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, were in a general way administered by a Governor named by the British Cabinet, an Executive Council chosen by the Governor, a Legislative Council life-appointed also by the Governor, and a Legislative Assembly elected by the people. Legislation was debated and voted on by the two branches of the Legislature, but the Governor was left completely free to assent or dissent any Bill thus passed when presented for sanction.

The remarkable peculiarity of the system resided in the fact that the Governor also exercised the executive functions of the Government, thus combining the dual authority of Governor and Prime Minister. The system was aggravated the more by the Governor's complete liberty to select, regardless of politics and parties, whom he pleased as members of his Executive Council. Moreover, these councillors bore no responsibility to the Legislative Assembly, while the Governor's policies remained accountable only to the British Cabinet. Consequently, the people's elected representatives had but a very limited share in the administration of the country, since even its legislation was left to the discretion of the Governor and the policy of the Executive Council was not submitted to the control of the Legislature. Indeed, the Government before 1848 was not in any way responsible for its administration to the people of the country.

First in Quebec, and later in Ontario and Nova Scotia, the political leaders had for years vainly sought the introduction of some kind of responsible Government—that is, responsible to the elected representatives of the country. Such claims were not accepted by the British Cabinet, which held the opinion that the British principle of responsible government could not be adopted in a colony without creating an inadmissible dual accountability to the British Cabinet and the Colonial Legislature. But Canadian reformers steadily combated this long-spent theory, by maintaining that there really existed a double field of administration—an Imperial one accountable to the British Cabinet, but also a Provincial one inherently accountable through its elected representatives to the people of the Colony.

In a more or less groping way, such was the principle advocated by Canadian legislators. First enunciated by Bedard in the first decade of the last century, it was taken up from different angles by Papineau and Mackenzie, but without any definite concessions from the British Ministers, until eventually colonial discontent exploded in the Rebellion of 1837 in English Upper Canada and French Lower Canada.

Appointed to remedy the political crisis, Lord Durham, adopting Baldwin's suggestions, supported the principle that the "internal government of the colony" should rest "in the hands of the colonists themselves" and "thus leave to them the execution of the laws." Unfortunately, with the dilatory instructions of the British Cabinet and the personal reluctance of the Governors of both United Canada and Nova Scotia, the two leading provinces in the movement, colonial administrations refused to yield to the Legislatures' resolutions claiming control of the Executive Council and requiring that the Executive Councillors be selected from the majority party in the Legislative Assembly.

But the reformers refused to be denied their rights, and pushed forward under Uniacke and Howe in Nova Scotia and LaFontaine and Baldwin in United Canada. Their unrelenting pressure, with its logical presentation of their case, slowly moved the British Cabinet into a partial acceptance of their demand. In March, 1847, the Colonial Secretary, Earl Grey, wrote that "it is doubtless necessary that the direction of the internal policy of the colony should be entrusted to those who enjoy the confidence of the Provincial Parliament." Though unaware of this change of British opinion, the Provincial leaders decided to force a constitutional decision of their case on the floor of the Legislatures.

On January 26, 1848, the Nova Scotian Assembly in Halifax voted a motion of want of confidence in the Executive Council, stating that "the present Executive Council does not possess that confidence so essential to the promoting of public welfare, and so necessary to insure to Your Excellency the harmonious co-operation of the Assembly." As a result the Executive Council was reluctantly forced to resign, and the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Harvey, asked James Boyle Uniacke to form a Government from members of the majority party in the Assembly. The way being thus cleared, a genuine responsible Government was formed on February 2, 1848, under Uniacke as President of the Executive Council and Joseph Howe as Provincial Secretary.

Similarly, in United Canada, a few weeks later, on the 3rd of March, the Assembly in Montreal expressed by a heavy vote its want of confidence in the Executive Council of the Province, with the declaration that it was "essential to the satisfactory result of our deliberations" that "Her Majesty's Provincial Administration should possess the confidence of this House and of the country," adding "that that confidence is not reposed in the present Advisers of His Excellency." Immediately the Executive Councillors tendered their resignation, and the Governor, Lord Elgin, asked LaFontaine, its leader, to constitute a Government representing the majority party in the Legislature. In consultation with Baldwin as co-associate, LaFontaine proceeded to form on March 11th the first responsible Ministry of Central Canada.

Thus, in the year 1848 in both provinces the Government was entrusted to an Executive Council chosen from and accountable to the party having a majority in the Legislative Assembly. This accountability of the Executive Council to the majority of the people's elected representatives introduced responsible government in Canada which, in reality, meant the administration of the country by the people of the country. Through the recognition of this principle Canada achieved a new great step towards autonomy—a step which in the course of political evolution led the country to its present political independence.

Extracts from Letters

On page 44 of No. 8 mention is made of an earliest known date for a WAY marking. Too bad the Editor did not say whether this was hand-written or stamped. On page 52 member Bruno reports a re-entry on the 1c. Numeral, and states that because only one plate was used for the issue, the re-entry must be the result of faulty rocking-in of the transfer roll. I wonder if member Bruno knows what it's all about. I'd certainly be interested in his explanation for the re-entry had this stamp been printed from two or more plates.

F. WALTER POLLOCK.

"Cents Issue" of New Brunswick. Do you know of any covers bearing a combination of various values to make the 17c. rate to G.B.?

What is the earliest date of any cover you may happen to know of bearing a single 17c. stamp?

Have you or do you know of any soldiers' letters bearing a single 2c. stamp?

Re the 17 cents. I am of opinion that the 17c. stamp did not get into circulation in the Province until about December, 1860.

GEO. E. FOSTER, Box 174, Bordentown, New Jersey, U.S.A.

1949 Convention Fund

Vice-President J. C. Cartwright has to raise a sum of £75 to ensure Convention will be an outstanding success. Cash gifts or donations of stamps may be sent to him at 53 Madeira Park, Tunbridge Wells, or to the Hon. Exchange Secretary and V.-P., D. Gardner, 20 Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie. Special books for the purpose are also included in Exchange Packets. "Add a Little—Take a Little" from those. It all helps.

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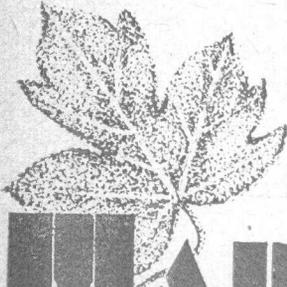
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JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF G.T. BRITAIN

Vol. 2, No. 6

JANUARY, 1949

Whole No. 10

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Edited by A. BRUCE AUCKLAND, M.A.

Published Quarterly and issued to Members. Additional Copies, 1/- Post Free

Vol. 2, No. 6

JANUARY 1949

Whole No. 10

Notes and Comments

1949

The office-bearers of the Society send to all Members their Best Wishes for the year 1949. They can't foretell the future, but in the affairs of the Society they hope that everything will go according to plan—particularly the great event of the C.P.S. year, the Convention in Edinburgh. All those attending should have, if anything, even a better time than in 1948. As for Canadian stamps, one of the events, it is hoped, will be the issue by the Canadian P.O. of a commemorative stamp or stamps in honour of the great historical event of the year—the addition of the tenth Province.

The Convention

More invitation displays have been promised. We hoped to see Dr William Shaw's "Newfoundland," member Younie Mann's "New Brunswick," and a display by member Cheavin of his X-ray photography. Members coming to Edinburgh are sure of a treat. Hotel bookings for Easter week are becoming more difficult. Booking early is advised to avoid disappointment. Notes about the Convention are distributed with this number.

The Groups

We are very pleased to be able to record the formation of a group in **Edinburgh**, where, under the leadership of Major G. B. Harper, an interesting programme of monthly meetings has been arranged. At the inaugural meeting in November member A. A. Dawson brought his air mails to start the discussion, and to the December meeting President Stephenson brought his varieties of the 1912 issue and some of his postmarks.

Member Searles reports that the **Derby and Notts** group invited to their December meeting the members of the **Leicester** group, and among members welcomed were R. A. Knight, H. T. Wiggins, and L. Barish. A number of members produced "large cents," the subject for discussion, and among those shown, seven copies of the clear deep violet of the 15c. value were identified.

The **London** group had its A.G.M. in November, when the group council members were re-elected with the exception of member Kirby, who has moved to Manchester, where he will find another field for his activities. Our enthusiastic member Clougher reports that attendances at the meetings are getting bigger, and members are showing great keenness. At the last meeting the question for discussion was "What is a pictorial stamp?"

At **Aberdeen** in November members Anderson, Fraser, and Bruce brought their "small and large cents," and the discussion that followed their display was a very interesting one. At the same meeting a successful auction was held on behalf of the Convention Fund. Other groups please copy!

The small cents again were discussed at the November **Glasgow** meeting. Member Roberts, who showed them, produced a three cent dated July, 1870, but the question of its shade was undecided.

Member George Spence produced the "small and large cents"—how popular they are!—and kept the company entertained at **Dundee** in November.

Kent and Sussex have elected member A. MacDonald as their new contact member. (Is there a Scots Fifth Column at work in the South?) Member Cartwright is now relieved of his duties as contact member and can now devote all his energies to his duties as Vice-President and Convener of the Convention Fund. By the way, J. C., how's the Fund going?

Membership

Our membership keeps growing, but we still want more. From our experience in Edinburgh it seems that the formation of a Group is of the greatest value in recruiting—so, if there is no group in your district, what about it? Will you take the initiative?

Support Our Advertisers!

That is the usual slogan, but evidently our members do not need to be encouraged by slogans. One of our advertisers reports that 104 orders followed publication of his advert. in the October issue of *Maple Leaves*.

B.N.A.P.S.

We have not mentioned recently our worthy contemporary, B.N.A. TOPICS, the monthly journal of the British North American Philatelic Society. It is always full of interesting articles on B.N.A. Philately, and to B.N.A. enthusiasts is well worth the subscription to the Society. The current number, among other interesting items, contains some additional notes on the Edwardian issues 1903-1912.

Iness of Member

We are sorry to learn that our first lady member, Miss B. Lyndhurst Ogden, is seriously ill. Our members, we are sure, will join with us in wishing her a speedy recovery. We who met her in Edinburgh last April hope to see her again in April, 1949, completely restored to health.

The Circulating Packets

As the membership grows still more sheets are required for these packets. They cater for all tastes. The comment of one member about a packet was that the contents were fit for salvage only! A member who saw the same packet later added his comments. He had picked four blocks, all with fine imprints, and "would the Exchange Secretary please send more of this 'salvage'!"

Perf. O.H.M.S.

We find that a number of inaccuracies crept into the listing of the stamps perf. O.H.M.S. given in the article on these varieties in the April number—not due to mistakes on the part of the author. The normal listing in the States and Canada shows our types F. and G. reversed. As these stamps are very popular, we have decided to publish a revised listing—probably in the next issue.

Reminiscences of Edinburgh 1948 Convention

By R. W. T. LEES-JONES

It was the writer's pleasure to meet many B.N.A. students and enthusiasts, but for the purpose of this note or record—two people in particular. One was Mr Gerald Wellburn, the other Mr Fred Aitchison—both strangers to me except for articles which each had written, and up to the Convention it had not been my privilege to contact either personally. Of late Mr Gerald Wellburn had written these articles in the Canadian journal, "Popular Stamps," the outcome of his studies in respect of the paper used for the printing of the 6c. value of Canada. He had viewed hundreds of copies, and recorded copies for sale by auction, both in his part of the world and also in ours. One salient point he mentioned, namely, that he had seen or recorded covers whereon were 6c. stamps, printed in a shade of Greenish Black, upon Wove paper, all dated and counter-dated to establish the fact that they were used prior to the second printing of this value. In short, for the 6c. value Laid paper and Wove paper were used for the first printing: mainly, we admit, Laid paper was the general type used. Now—in 1911—I was given a copy of the April number of the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain—the organ of the House of Pemberton. I was starting then to try my hand at "Canada," and therein found an article by Fred Aitchison, to me, for years, my guide, philosopher, and friend. Upon my return home after the Convention—having had the joy of meeting "Fred Aitchison," the writer of my original text-book—I looked it up to refresh my memory to see what it read like after the lapse of so many years, and see what kind of an article it appeared in these enlightened days. Judge for yourself. The first paragraph was as follows:—

"Mr Clifton A. Howes . . . shows that the first consignment of 6c. and 12c. contained Wove as well as Laid paper, and further confirmation regarding the 4c. on Wove paper, delivered in 1851, is given by Messrs P. L. Pemberton and Co., who recently advertised that value on Wove paper, on entire, dated 3rd and 5th November, 1851; this was nearly five years before the second consignment was made by the printer to the Canadian Government. Hitherto the issue of the 6c. on Wove paper had been generally accepted as coming later, and is catalogued 1852-57."

The answer is this. I have Wellburn's recorded cover dated with the block of 12 + 1 single, and had not realised its true significance: that this cover was a first printing of the 6c. upon Wove paper, in shade of Greenish Black, and was more than a nice block, used—it was one of a very few giving chapter and verse of a rare stamp.

Mr Aitchison was a student of Canadian stamps, and his writings have been forgotten in the mist of 37 years. Mr Wellburn has unearthed by himself the "fact" again. Howes knew something about the subject, too, as one can find by reading his "Canada." We are grateful to the writer of the 1911 era, and have to thank Mr Wellburn for resuscitating the study and finding more proof, and such decisive proof. There is the possibility and probability in the case of many of us that in regard to a collection which we may have had in our possession for many years, that the old proverb still holds good, "Familiarity breeds contempt." We all owe these various writers a great debt, each having ploughed his own furrow but found the same answer: an answer we had forgotten—if we ever realised the significance of their research.

An Introduction to the Large Cents Issue

By G. B. HARPER

The union of Upper and Lower Canada into the Province of Canada in 1840 proved a success, but it was not until 1864 that a meeting was held in Charlottetown P.E.I. to discuss further union. (Fathers of the Confederation.) This and a later conference in Quebec produced a draft of the proposed Constitution for uniting the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. An Act called the B.N.A. Act received the Royal Assent on March 29th, 1867, and came into effect on July 1st, 1867. Ottawa was selected as the Capital.

One of the results of the Confederation was the reduction of postal rates. This necessitated the issue of a new series of postal stamps. The consequent issue, commonly known as the "Large Cents Issue," made its appearance less than a year after the passing of the Act.

The size and design of this new series was very different from those of previous issues. All values of the issue bore in the central vignette a profile portrait of Her Majesty Queen Victoria looking to the right, taken from a contemporary coin and engraved by Charles Henry Jeens. The frame of each value was of a different design incorporating the value expressed in words and figures.

Previous issues (i.e., 1859) were the product of the American Bank Note Company, but following the Confederation a new company opened in Canada first in Montreal and later in Ottawa, under the name of the British American Bank Note Company, and this was the firm responsible for this, the first Dominion issue.

The stamps were line engraved on steel plates, Recess printed in sheets of 100 each arranged in unbroken blocks of 10 x 10. In the margins surrounding the printers' imprint "British American Bank Note Company, Montreal and Ottawa" appears on all four sides in colourless capitals on a coloured ground strip. It occurs opposite the two centre stamps in each position—i.e., above stamps 5 and 6, below stamps 95 and 96, to the left reading upwards of stamps 41 and 51, and to the right reading downwards of stamps 50 and 60. The $\frac{1}{2}$ c. stamp has an additional imprint over the second and third stamp of the top row consisting of the words $\frac{1}{2}$ c. in Shaded Roman capitals. The 3c. and 5c. also had a similar imprint except that in the case of the latter the capitals were not shaded.

Initial values issued were $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 1c., 3c., 6c., 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 15c., an additional value 5c. being issued in 1875 to meet a new rate of 5c. for $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. between Canada and Newfoundland and Canada and U.K. fixed at this time.

The first notable feature about the stamps of this series is their size, namely 20 x 24 mm. in all cases except $\frac{1}{2}$ c., which was rightly smaller at 17 x 21 mm. Here is seen U.S.A. influence. All previous Canadian issues had been patterned in size after the standard set by the British Postal Department. U.S.A. stamps from the first were larger in size, and it is interesting to note that at this very time the U.S. postal administration were experimenting with a square stamp, resulting in their first pictorial issue of 1869. This experiment in size lasted only three years, and all following issues up to 1890 were of the larger size.

The reception of the Large Cents on this side of the Atlantic was not cordial. "The Philatelist," issue of June 1st, 1868, ran an article dealing with the issue, and the following extract appears:—"Unlike the pleasing variations hitherto so conspicuous in the stamps of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, the newly issued set for the joint use of the three colonies consists of seven individuals identical as far as the head represented and varying in colour, monetary denomination, and minor detail only. The British American Bank Note Company have gone on a diametrically opposite tack with regard to this emission and that of Newfoundland. It is possible that the new Dominion may have wished to testify peculiar loyalty to their Queen and gave injunctions to the designer to produce nothing but her semblance, yet the changes might have been rung on full face, three-quarter profiles left and right, crown, diadem, and widow's cap."

After detailing the individual points and making special note of the fact that the Queen's head faces right instead of left, the article concludes with: "In fact, ingenuity seems to have been exhausted in the production of distinction without much difference."

U.S. criticism, on the other hand, was more favourable. The American Journal of Philately in their issue of May 1st, 1868, state: "The long-expected stamps of the new Dominion have at length made their appearance. They are printed on white unwatermarked paper and perforated. Contrary to general expectation, they are manufactured by the British American Bank Note Company of Ottawa, and it must be acknowledged they do them great credit." After praise of the production of certain of the values and the quality of the engraving, they go on to state—"referring to the 5c. value—it was decidedly the finest specimen of engraving they had ever seen, and they concluded by stating that the American Bank Note Company must look to their laurels.

One point that deserves comment is the fact that, although the Confederation was established on July 1st, 1867, the stamps did not appear until the following March. It is possible that the adverse criticism was based on the first printings produced at Montreal, which were generally inferior to the Ottawa printings specifically referred to in the U.S. comments.

Although this issue had, in general, the short life of approximately two years, a surprising number of separate printings were made, and there are therefore many shades and paper varieties to be found. This is possibly explained by the fact that the postal administration of the newly-formed constitution during this transition period was undergoing considerable changes, and no statistics were available to guide them in the matter of the quantities that would be required for each value. Limited data based on old postal rates were available for each separate Province, but initial difficulties in the consideration of the whole would be very great. Thus it was apparently the policy of the departments concerned to order rather too small a supply than too great, especially as at the time there was some doubt as to the number of Provinces that would form the Confederation. But all except Newfoundland joined, and the result was that the quantities ordered proved far too small and several subsequent orders had to be placed in order to meet the demand.

The initial issue, produced at Montreal, as already stated, was inferior to the later printings produced at Ottawa. Gibbons describes the general differences as a less clearly defined background and generally blurred impression in the Montreal printing, probably due to the rougher paper surface on which the printing was made. The date of release was March, 1868, and the paper used was thin, crisp, semi-transparent wove.

Later in the same year the first Ottawa printings made their appearance, the paper for this release being Medium to Stout Wove. The first printing in Montreal included a supply of all denominations except the 5c., as did the Ottawa printings. Additional printings were made of each value as required. The subsequent printings gave rise to further paper differences, values being found on soft very white wove paper, coarse yellowish wove paper, and thinner poor quality paper (often tinged grey or yellow). The 1c., 2c., and 3c. values make rare appearances on Laid paper. All values exist on the watermarked papers, described at length in an article by Mr A. E. Stephenson published in "Maple Leaves" No. 5, entitled "Chasing the Large Head Phantom.."

Varieties of shade are found in all values, and, in general, it would seem that the deep and darker shades are of the earlier printings. This theory was put forward by Jarrett, and is to some extent supported by Gibbons' listings. In a number of cases what are apparently deep and dark shades may really be due to heavier inking during the printing process. Definite changes of shade, however, are evident, and by careful analysis of the primary colours the different batches can be distinguished. The 15c. value supplies an extreme range of colour shades varying from Reddish Purple to Slaty Blue, with shades even of Green. This greater range is due partly, no doubt, to the longer life of this value, which was used concurrently with the later "small cents" issue up to 1895. A change of colour from Reddish Brown to Orange Yellow in the 1c. value took place in January, 1869, this change being no doubt decided on because of the close similarity in colour of the 1c. and 3c. values.

All values, apart from the 5c., were perforated 12 on single-line machines. The 5c. value issued in 1875 was perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 12, and copies of the $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and 15c. printed about the same period can be found with this gauging. Further minor varieties are listed by Holmes, but the 12 gauge may be taken as the general one for this issue.

Further study is provided by the wealth of varieties of cancellations to be found on this issue. Their large size provided a greater surface upon which to register the many official and locally made dies in use during this period — though exasperation is often occasioned by the latter when we find that the term "killer" has a very literal meaning.

It is interesting to consider the present-day sequel to the events noted in the first paragraph. The signing of the agreement on 11th December, 1948, making Newfoundland (subject to certain provisions) the 10th Province of Canada brings to reality the vision seen by those meeting at Charlottetown P.E.I. in 1864. The very inkwell used on this occasion was the self-same one that was used in 1864.

Convention of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

to be held on 20th to 23rd April, 1949, at the North British Hotel,
Edinburgh

CONVENTION COMMITTEE

- Convener—A. E. Stephenson, "Ellislea," Kinross.
- Convener of Section A Exhibition—Major G. B. Harper (for Edinburgh Group), c/o Cole, 41 Scotland Street, Edinburgh, 3.
- Convener of Section B: Research and Study—R. W. T. Lees-Jones, "Merridale," Hale, Cheshire.
- Convener of Section C: Social Activities—A. Gabbitas, 56 Blair Athol Road, Sheffield, 11.
- Edinburgh Liaison and Hotel Bookings—A. B. Auckland, 42 Brighton Place, Portobello, Midlothian.
- Society Secretary and Information—A. Smith, 111 Grampian Road, Aberdeen.
- Convention Finance—J. C. Cartwright, 53 Madeira Park, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
- Society Finance—H. B. Davie. Insurance—F. H. Fairweather.
- Publicity—O. A. Fraser, David Gardner, N. M. Clougher.
- Convener of Stewards—Major G. Harper.

Ellislea, Kinross.

To all Members,

At last year's General Committee Meeting the English members carried a motion that the Convention should again be held in Edinburgh. The Scots felt that this was the best testimonial to the success of the 1948 gathering.

The Scottish Capital holds all that is required to give a Convention a proper setting. It holds unbounded interest and has countless beauty spots to entertain the sightseer. It has good hotels, shops and theatres, etc.

The Committee's problem was a difficult one in view of the very high standard of exhibits and study circles in 1948. They have not rested on their laurels, but set to work with a will, and think they have prepared a show better even than that of 1948.

The social side last April was undoubtedly a highlight of the Convention with its informal and friendly atmosphere. It is for that many of our friends admit they desire to be back again.

The Convention is the only opportunity for our members to meet together on common ground to discuss their common interests.

It rests with them to make the Convention a double success. Their first duty is to return their reservation forms as soon as possible indicating that they will be present.

I look forward to greeting old friends again and to meeting new ones in Edinburgh next April.

Yours sincerely,

A. E. STEPHENSON, President.

The programme is in three sections, each under the direction of a Convener.

SECTION A. EXHIBITION. ROOM D.

Entries are invited for this section under the following classes:—

- (a) **GROUP DISPLAYS (Competitive).**—Each Local Study Group is invited to send a Display of 4 or 8 sheets. Any subject may be selected by the Group contributing.
This display can be either a Composite Display by any number of members in the group or one given by one or two specified members of group. Displays must show names of members contributing. (B.N.A. only).
- (b) **CONTRIBUTED CLASS (Competitive).**—This class is open to all members to contribute displays of 4, 8, 12, or 20 sheets of any interesting subjects of B.N.A.
- (c) **RESEARCH AND STUDY CLASS (Competitive).**—This is a new class, but it is felt that it will forward one of the chief aims of the Society. Entrants may contribute 4, 8, 12, or 20 sheets of any subject of their own study or research in B.N.A. Philately.

The greatest care is taken of all exhibits sent in until they are returned to their owners. The Exhibition accommodation is under the constant care of stewards, and those who wish may have the use of the hotel strongroom for their sheets. We would, however, remind members that their insurance cover should be in order.

All members contributing should see that their exhibits are sent off to be in the hands of the Convener of Exhibits at the latest by April 16th, or to him care of the Manager, the North British Hotel, Edinburgh, for delivery to him by 19th April. All sheets sent by post must be registered.

SECTION B. RESEARCH AND STUDY. ROOM A.

- (a) **INVITATION DISPLAYS.**—As in the past, the Committee have considered certain well-known collections and have extended invitations to five well-known Philatelists to give talks and displays.
- (b) **STUDY CIRCLES.**—The Study Circles proved such a great attraction that it is intended to run a number of these again. Each circle will be under the leadership of a member who knows his subject. Only in some of these circles will there be formal displays given in the Time Table. All circles will be run informally throughout the period of the Convention.

A few of the Circles and their Leaders are listed below:—

Air Mails—Francis Field.

Ship Letters—Major Adrian E. Hopkins, M.C., R.D.P.

Postal History—Frank W. Staff.

Canada: Victorian—R. W. T. Lees-Jones, F.R.P.S., F.C.P.S.

 " 1897-1912—A. E. Stephenson, F.C.P.S.

 " 1912 onwards—J. C. Cartwright.

 " Maritime Provinces—N. M. Clougher.

Other Circles will be nominated later.

SECTION C. SOCIAL ACTIVITIES.

- (a) **A MOTOR COACH TOUR** has been arranged for the afternoon of Thursday, 21st April. The tour will be to the Borders, visiting famous beauty spots.
- (b) On the Thursday evening a **THEATRE PARTY** has been arranged for the ladies and non-collecting friends while members "flirt with Lady Philatelia." The party will be conveyed to and from the Theatre by motor coach.

- (c) The SOCIETY RECEPTION AND DINNER, which has always proved to be one of the highlights of previous Conventions, will be held on the Friday evening.
- (d) Members and friends wishing to see the sights of the Scottish Capital in their own time will be given every assistance by the Section Convener and Members of Committee

A separate reservation form will be sent to all members requiring it. Will members wishing to attend any of the Social Activities please return this form to the

Social Activities Convener,

Mr A. GABBITAS, 56 Blair Athol Road, Sheffield, 11.

A hotel reservation form is included also for members requiring hotel accommodation, to be filled in and sent EARLY to

Mr A. B. AUCKLAND, 42 Brighton Place, Portobello, Midlothian.

CONVENTION PROGRAMME AND TIME-TABLE

WEDNESDAY, April 20th.

- 12.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.—Registration of members attending.
Meet old friends and make new. Room A
- 5.0 p.m.—Opening of Convention and Welcome by the President. Room A
- 7.30 p.m.—Invitation Display, "Canada 1859," by R.W.T. Lees-Jones, F.R.P.S. (L.), F.C.P.S. (G.B.), Hale, Cheshire. Room A

THURSDAY, April 21st.

- 10.0 a.m.—OPENING OF EXHIBITION. Room D
The Exhibition will be open throughout the whole period of the Convention except during the hours of the Invitation Displays.
- 11.0 a.m.—Study Circles. Informal. Room A
During the Informal Study Circles any member interested in any subject should contact the Leader of the Circle.
- 2.30 p.m.—Study Circles. Informal. Room A
- 3.30 p.m.—Study Circles. Room A
- 7.30 p.m.—Invitation Display, "Newfoundland," by Dr R. Willan, Shaw, Lancs. Room A

FRIDAY, April 22nd.

- 10.30 a.m.—Study Circles. Informal. Room A
- 11.30 a.m.—Study Circles. Informal. Room A
- 2.15 p.m.—Study Circle. Postal History. Leader—F. W. Staff, Dorset.
- 4.15 p.m.—Study Circle. Ship and Packet-Boat Letters. Leader—Major Adrian E. Hopkins, M.C., R.D.P. Bath.
- 7.0 p.m. (prompt).—Society Reception and Dinner and Presentation of Awards. Rooms A and B

SATURDAY, April 23rd.

- 10.0 a.m.—Annual General Meeting of Society. Room A
- 11.30 a.m.—Invitation Lecture, "X-Ray in B.N.A. Philately," with lantern illustrations, by W. H. Cheavin, F.R.M.S., F.R.E.S., F.R.P.S. (L.), London.
- 3.0 p.m.—Invitation Display, "Canadian Classics from 1851 to 1897," by Brig. M. A. Studd, D.S.O. M.C., F.R.P.S. (L.), Sunninghall, Berks.

We extend a very hearty welcome to non-members to attend the Exhibition and any of the meetings, other than the A.G.M., during the course of the Convention.

Convention Fund Postal Auction

As an additional means of building up a Convention Fund to provide financial assistance for future Conventions, it is proposed to conduct a postal auction. Contributions of stamps and other philatelic material for this auction will be accepted under two categories, viz.:-

- (a) Outright donations, from which the total proceeds will go to the Fund, and
- (b) Material from the sale of which the owner will receive 75 per cent. of the proceeds and the Fund will receive the remaining 25 per cent.

All philatelic material connected with the B.N.A. Group will be accepted—i.e., stamps, covers, postal stationery, proofs, photographs and illustrations, books, etc., but in addition it is proposed to accept stamps and covers of all countries within the British Empire and of the U.S.A.

Contributors are asked to send with their lots detailed descriptions of them to assist the auctioneer in his classification.

Contributions must be received by the 13th February so as to enable a list of the material, classified under suitable lots, to be posted to all contributors by the end of February.

Members interested in specific lots will be able to view such lots by application to their Contact Member or direct to the auctioneer and by paying postage both ways.

The closing date of the auction will be the 20th March, so that a list of prices realised may be published with the April issue of Maple Leaves. This will enable unsuccessful bidders to find out by what margin they have lost their favourite lot.

All the bids will be finally checked by a committee presided over by Mr J. C. Cartwright.

The auctioneer responsible for receiving and classifying the material, and for all work connected with the auction will be :

Mr L. BARESH, 82 Baker Street, Weybridge, Surrey,

to whom all contributions, enquiries, etc., should be sent. Cheques and Money Orders, etc., however, should be made out in the name of Mr J. C. Cartwright.

Whilst those responsible for dealing with material sent undertake to exercise due care, they cannot be held responsible for any loss or damage due to causes other than negligence or carelessness.

We trust that all members without exception will make the auctioneer's life during the next three months an extremely busy one by sending in some material, and thus help to put the Convention Fund on a healthy basis and avoid the necessity for a further appeal in the coming year.

The Canada—British West Indies Sea Routes

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY'S ROUTES

By A. E. STEPHENSON

Much has been written about Canadian-U.K. Atlantic Mail routes and Arctic Mails, but there is a field of collecting nearer "home" awaiting the Ship Letter and Paquebot Specialist in the Canada-West Indies shipping runs.

For years a chaotic state existed among the shipping companies, where British West Indian Colonies', British, Canadian, American, Dutch, and French shipping companies were all plying amongst the islands with literally hundreds of ships, yet no reliable and regular service to and from the main islands existed and certain islands were completely neglected by the bigger ships.

Some very well-known names appeared among the companies sailing on the West Indian and Caribbean trade routes. Among these appear the R.M.S.P. Company, Furness Withy, Harrison Line, Ocean Dominion, American Caribbean, C.G.T. (French), Royal Netherlands, and the Quebec S.S. Company.

In 1925, the Canadian Government Mercantile Marine, having absorbed the Quebec S.S. Company, brought a new name to the shipping group, and at this time the Canada-West Indian Trade Agreement was made.

The West Indian Government agreed to subsidise ships of the C.G.M.M., to be known from then on as the Canadian National Steam Ship Company. This mail subsidy granted to the company was the only one of its kind given—all other companies whose ships picked up mail being paid only for what they carried.

The C.N.S.S. Company fulfilled their side of the bargain by commencing a building programme for a fleet of boats—the famous "Lady Boats"—which gave a fast, regular, fortnightly mail service between Canada, the States, B.W.I., and the South American mainland.

Ships such as the Canadian Skirmisher were replaced by the new steamer "Lady Nelson," which entered the service in 1928, and by the "Lady Somers" and "Lady Drake" in 1929. Other ships added later to the fleet were the "Lady Rodney" and "Lady Hawkins."

With the outbreak of World War No. 2 the entire fleet went into active service, as did all other ships of the Empire Merchant Navy.

The "Lady Nelson" and "Lady Rodney" did wonderful service on being commissioned as hospital ships. They both survived the war and went back after refitting to their old peace-time runs. Unfortunately, there was another side to the picture. The three remaining "Ladies" were casualties to U-boats and fire. These gallant ships will live again, the C.N.S.S. Company having already embarked upon building a new fleet of "Ladies."

The service is being maintained by such ships as the steamships Lorne Park, Cartier, Canadian Observer, Canadian Leader, Canadian Conqueror, and Canadian Cruiser.

There were two main routes covered by these steamers, both passing via Bermuda.

One route, starting at Montreal and proceeding direct to Bermuda, is open only during the summer season. The other, the mail route, proceeds from Halifax, N.S., to St John, N.S., thence to Boston, Mass., and to Bermuda.

From Bermuda one route carries on to the Bahamas and to Jamaica and British Honduras. The other route from Bermuda goes to Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, and British Guiana.

Mails for the U.K. are dropped off at the various points suitable for the link-up with the U.K. Mail steamers, such as Barbados and Bermuda. On the northward run the U.K. mails are passed from Boston to New York.

The Canadian mail is passed to St John, N.S., thence overland to the main cities.

Many interesting Paquebot covers are to be found among letters carried by these ships. Stamps of Canada, U.S.A., B.W.I., Colonies, Central and South American Republics may be found "killed" by the postmark of the G.P.O. at the first port of call. Other killers are the word "Paquebot" in one line (block letters) and a two-ring date type with "Paquebot" and the name of port of call. Occasionally the stamp is cancelled by a one-line "Mailed at Sea" mark.

In addition, the ship mark is struck. This usually takes the form of the name of the ship with the words "Posted on the High Seas," with either the words "Purser's Office" or "Canadian National Steamships." Ship marks of the following types may be found:—

LADY NELSON.

Type 1—Two-ring 35mm. circle.
"Lady Nelson Canadian National Steamships."

Type 2—One-ring 22mm. circle.
"R.M.S. Lady Nelson. Posted on High Seas."

LADY RODNEY.

Type 1—Single line "Lady Rodney Montreal."

LADY DRAKE.

Type 1—One-ring 33mm. circle.
"R.M.S. Lady Drake. Canadian National Steamship
Coy. Mailed on the High Seas."
Mailed on the High Seas."

Type 2—Two straight lines.
"Lady Drake," 25mm.
"Mailed at Sea," 50mm.

LADY SOMERS.

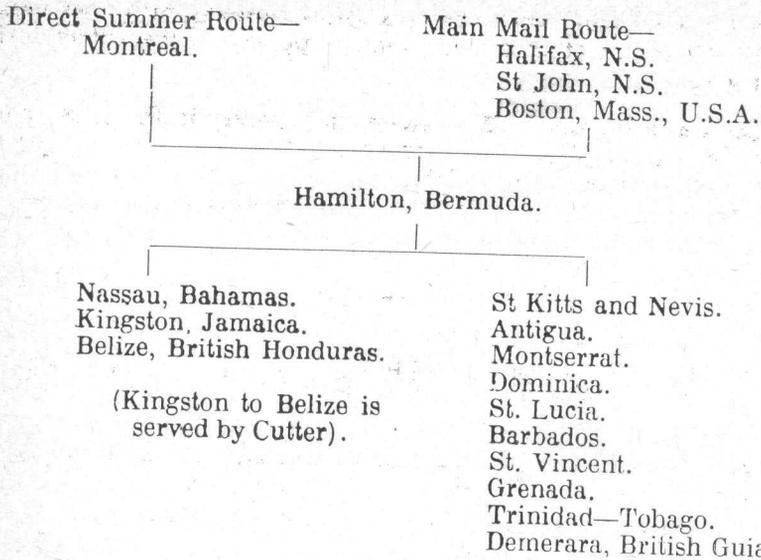
Type 1—Single line 35mm., "Lady Somers. Mailed at Sea."

LADY HAWKINS.

Type 1—Two-ring 30mm. circle.
"C.N.S. 'Lady Hawkins' Purser's Office.
Posted on the High Seas."

Type 2—As Type 1, but 27mm. circle with wavy outer ring.

ROUTES.



Postal Note Stamps

We are occasionally asked for what purpose the stamps marked "Postal Note" were used. The following extracts from an official booklet will perhaps be of interest, as it describes the purpose of these stamps, known as "Postal Note Scrip":—

The Postal Note System affords a cheap, convenient, and safe means of remitting small sums of money to places in Canada and Newfoundland. Postal Notes are sold and cashed at more than 11,000 Post Offices in Canada, and are available in the following denominations:—30c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00. Also \$10.00 Postal Notes at the smaller Post Offices at which Money Orders are not issued. The commission and Revenue tax are as follows:—2c. for 30c. and 40c. denominations; 3c. for 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., and 90c.; 5c. for \$1.00, \$1.25, and \$1.50; 6c. for \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, and \$5.00, and 8c. for \$10.00.

Postal Note Scrip is provided in five denominations—1c., 2c., 5c., 10c., and 25c., and may be used for small remittances separate from Postal Notes, or if necessary affixed to Postal Notes to make up an odd amount to complete a remittance. Postage stamps are not permitted to be used for remittance purposes. On Postal Notes of \$1.00 and over Scrip not exceeding 9c. may be affixed. Scrip for an amount over 9c. may be affixed to Postal Notes under \$1.00 provided the combined value of the Note and Scrip does not exceed \$1.00. The purchaser of Postal Notes must fill in the name of the paying office, the payee and his own name in the spaces provided on the face of Postal Notes.

Varieties for the Finding

(23) **5 cent Blue, 1932**, shows a series of horizontal lines crossing the white in front of nose. A re-entry appears in the letters "ANA" of Canada.

(24) **1 cent Yellow, 1930**, shows a fine re-entry in the upper portion of the right numeral and top of word "cent." The same re-entry may be found in the 1 cent Green of the same issue.

Queries

Member L. G. Tomlinson, F.R.P.S. (L.), who is interested in the stamps and postal history of Prince Edward Island, sends the following queries :—

(1) "In the article on Transatlantic Mails in the July issue the writer quotes certain numeral obliterations as having been used by the Allan Line. Jarrett gives B.31 of the series as used for Prince Edward Island. I have never seen this, but when I was doing some research work recently at the G.P.O. I came across the exact cancellation in their records as that shown by Jarrett (No. 52), with a note that it had been issued to Sierra Leone in 1860. Can any explanation of this be given?"

(2) "Mr Stephenson in his Postmark article in the October number repeats Jarrett's reference to the 1880 roller cancellations for parcels. I have several of these roller cancels for Charlottetown, P.E.I., on the Island's cents issue. These stamps were withdrawn in 1873, but as they were not demonetised they could, of course, have been used for postage in 1880. However, the number of stamps so cancelled suggests that they were used before Confederation. Unfortunately, I have not seen the stamp cancelled in this manner on a dated piece, and, as they were used for parcels, it is unlikely that dated pieces are available. I should like to hear whether any member can throw any light on the problem."

Office-Bearers

President—A. E. STEPHENSON, Ellislea, Kinross.

Vice-President—J. C. CARTWRIGHT, 53 Madeira Park, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

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Our Winter Programme

The **British Empire Approval Department** is prepared for increased activity. **Stock** and **Approval Books** have been re-made to meet the demand from clients who prefer fireside collecting during the winter months.

Additional staff have been taken on to deal with want lists, and particular attention will be given to the **specialist**. For this purpose **specialised collections** of various Colonies and Dominions have been purchased.

The Empire New Issue Service—one of the best—is again able to receive new members. This applies also to the **Foreign and Colonial New Issues on Approval**. Collectors requiring enough to make sending worth while are invited to join this service. **Particulars on request.**

The Buying Department will purchase any single rarities or collections for stock, or dispose of clients' property by **Private Treaty** on a commission basis. Our **licensed valuers** undertake valuations at moderate charges.

Lastly, the "**West-End Philatelist**" will be sent post free for 5s for six issues. Specimen copies, 3d each.

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MAPLE LEAVES

JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF G.T. BRITAIN

Vol. 2, No. 7

MAY, 1949

Whole No. 11

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MAPLE LEAVES

JOURNAL OF THE
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Edited by A. BRUCE AUCKLAND, M.A.
Ythancraig, Currie, Midlothian.

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Notes and Comments

The Convention.

Notes about the Convention will be found on another page. Here all we need say is that it was a great success and members who attended spent four interesting days. Some expressed regret that there is not to be another until 1951; there is always the prospect of meeting in London at the Exhibition next year. The Society will have frames at the Exhibition and our good member Stanley Godden, whom we missed at this year's Convention, will be in charge of exhibits.

The Handbook.

Comments on the Handbook made by members visiting the Convention were mostly favourable. But some members could not refrain from gentle leg-pulling about the condition of some of the members of Committee in the photograph. (Some copies have the photograph smudged). By the way, on page 9 put your pen through the part line beginning "by him" that unaccountably strayed into the middle of the page to mar an otherwise fine specimen of printing. We must again thank our member Ian Pollock, of Glasgow, who so kindly arranged the publishing of the Handbook for us. We hope to keep the membership list up to date by publishing membership alterations occasionally. A start will probably be made with the next issue. In this, however, we must report with regret the passing of our valued members Ethel M. Smith, of Bude, Cornwall, G. H. Leigh Clare and Sir Lindsay Everard.

The Groups and their Activities.

New Groups are being formed in Newcastle by member John Bird; Hampshire by member Fred Walker, of Bournemouth; and the West Riding of Yorkshire by member James Macaskie, of Huddersfield.

The Glasgow Group are well ahead with their arrangements for next season. Meetings are to be held on the third Monday of each month from September. Further details will be given later.

London Group report a most successful past season, the highlight of which was the dinner held on 31st March to commemorate the inclusion of Newfoundland as the tenth Province. Notable speakers at the dinner were Col. W. F. Rendell, the Newfoundland Representative in London, and Sir John Wilson, the Curator of His Majesty's collection. A unique event took place during the evening, when those present were presented with specimens of the "Matthew" commemorative stamp. For the first time in the history of Imperial philately, British subjects had legally in their possession stamps not yet current.

New Stamps.

The "Matthew" stamp will be a favourite with all collectors of B.N.A. Some criticism there is about details of the design, but there should be none about its general appearance. Published illustrations of the new Canadian low value stamps with new portraits of the King are very pleasing.

Spandrels.

A discussion raised in the Glasgow Group concerned the origin and meaning of the word "spandrel." An explanation from the building vocabulary is that it is the corner block or support for an arch, originating in the Anglo-Saxon words "span thirl." Member Falconer, our heraldic expert from the North, has since suggested that the heraldic spandrel is an oval. What is a philatelic spandrel?

O.H.M.S. Perfs.

It is hoped to have a small number of the O.H.M.S. Perfs. check list printed in booklet form in a cover similar to that of this journal. Will members who wish to obtain a copy write, enclosing 2s. 6d., to Leopold Baresh, 82 Baker Street, Weybridge, Surrey. Member Baresh has kindly agreed to act as the Society's business manager.

Extracts from Letters

Postal Scrip Stamps.

There is no commission charged for Postal Note Scrip. These are sold at face value and since the article in the last issue of "Maple Leaves" was written there have been several additions to the issue of Postal Scrip stamps. The stamps are now issued in the following values: 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c, 10c, 20c, 25c, 50c and 75c.

H. L. PAINE, Saskatchewan.

Ring Postmarks.

I enjoyed reading the article on "Postmarks of Canada" in the October number and it occurred to me that some of our members might be interested in a bit of additional information that has recently come to hand in reference to some of the "2 Ring Numerals." From various sources I have obtained the following which seems to be the correct allocation of certain of these numerals:

22—Galt. 31—Oshawa. 34—Chatham, N.B.
57—Paris. 58—St. Thomas West.
20 and 39 still remain unlocated.

I have been making a collection of these numeral cancellations for several years. The task I have set myself is to obtain one of each of the numbers in three groups:

1. Any one value of the Pence issues for each 4 ring numeral.
2. One of each stamp of the 1859 issue for each 4 ring numeral.
3. One of each stamp of the 1859 issue for each 2 ring numeral.

I am still quite a long way from completion.

REG. BARRACLOUGH, Quebec.

An Unrecorded Maritime Postmark

The following mark has been found on a 2c. stamp of 1868. It is enclosed in what appears to be an oval. At the top of the oval the letters "EAS MAIL SE" can be distinguished above a crown; below there are the letters "CANADA." The shape and size of the oval suggest that the letters above are part of the words "OVERSEAS MAIL SERVICE." Has any member seen this mark?

R. W. T. L.-J.

The Convention, Edinburgh, 1949

These were crowded days from 20th to 23rd April! Exhibition, displays and talks, study groups, committee meetings, A.G.M., theatre, bus tour and dinner. We could not take part in them all! Space does not permit of a description at length of all that should be described. First, largely due to the intensive work of our acting Secretary, Major Harper, and a few willing helpers, the Exhibition was ready on time. The selection was an excellent one, containing as it did exhibits to suit all tastes from that for pre-adhesive entires to that for "varieties" of recent stamps.

A few words cannot due justice to the displays and talks by R. W. T. Lees-Jones, F.C.P.S., F.R.P.S.L., on the 1858 issue of Canada (What a collection can be built up on five stamps!); by Dr Willan on Newfoundland (What a fine show); by Brig. Studd, D.S.O., on Canadian classics; and by W. H. Cheavin on X-Ray in B.N.A. Philately. An article in this issue by member Cheavin will give some idea of the nature of his talk and a resume of Brig. Studd's talk will appear in the next issue.

Committee meetings and morning study circles were inclined to overlap—a point we have noted for consideration by organisers of future Conventions. However, very successful circles gathered round Ethel Harper and Major Hopkins to discuss Postal History and Packet-Boat Letters and round A. E. Stephenson to consider "Conducting a Group."



A HAPPY GROUP TAKEN DURING THE C.P.S. DINNER

As for the Committee meetings: there was much talk, but we did get through quite a lot of business. Major Harper's good work as acting Secretary earned him the nomination as Secretary in place of Albert Smith, who has unfortunately had to resign on account of ill health. By the way, I wonder if members appreciate what an immense amount of work Albert put in for the Society. In the critical early months of the revival of the Society, it was largely due to him that there was such a growth in membership. His friendly letters to enquirers about the Society made many recruits—and his help in getting the duplicated "Maple Leaves" issued was most valuable. Thank you, Albert! May you soon be restored to health!

The Committee recommended in its nominations the return of the principal officers (with the exception of the Secretary). Other decisions

reached at the Convention meetings were that the next Convention should be held in 1951 in the North of England and that the next A.G.M. should be held in London next year during the Philatelic Exhibition week in May.

Two sub-committees were appointed : (a) under the chairmanship of J. C. Cartwright on the question of honorary membership; and (b) under D. Gardner to consider the allocation of the membership funds.

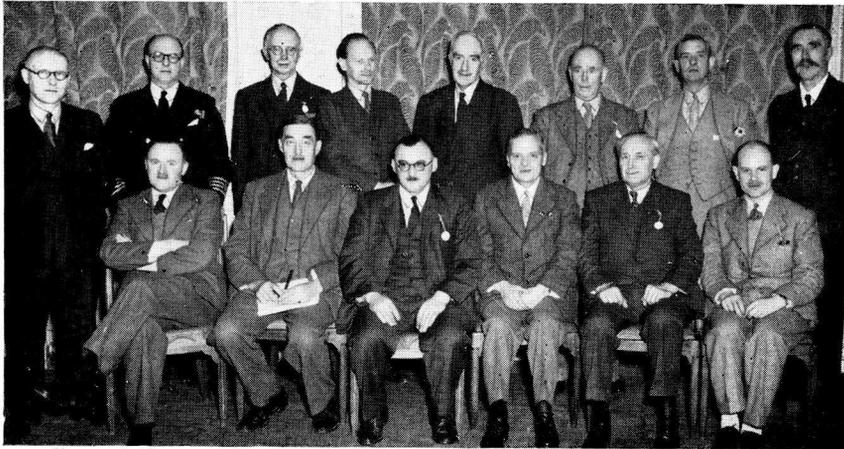
The Bus Tour and the Theatre Outing were not so well supported this year, but those who took part enjoyed themselves.

Now as to the Dinner, there is not much space left, so I shall have to be brief, and cannot comment much on the speeches. These were by members Fairweather, Stephenson, Hopkins, Gardner, Ethel Harper, Cartwright, Clougher and Binks (How pleased we were to have Capt. Binks over from Vancouver to take part in our meetings !) Shall make no comment on the speeches other than that they were all witty and were well received, but must mention one of the highlights of the evening when, by good staff work on the part of Ethel Harper, Montreal and Edinburgh were linked up during the dinner by trans-Atlantic phone. Greetings were exchanged between the assembled company and Major Watson, Chairman of the C.P.S. Convention running at the same time at Westmount, Montreal.

The signing of the roll by our new Fellow, Brig. M. A. Studd, D.S.O., (Thank you, Member, Gabbitas, for the gift of the handsome Roll Book) and the presentation of the awards by Mrs Stephenson, wife of our President, were other high spots. What a nice gesture on the part of our Sassenach members to give a bouquet to Mrs Stephenson.

Over eighty members and delegates attended during at least part of the four days of the Convention, coming from Aberdeen to Bournemouth in Britain, and from Northern Ireland and Vancouver. They all seemed to enjoy the meetings, much to the satisfaction of those who had made the arrangements.

We are indebted to member Ian Pollock for the loan of the blocks of photographs taken at the Convention.



THE COMMITTEE AND CONTACT MEMBERS

Standing, l. to r.—H. B. Davie, Lenzie; Capt. P. B. Hewison, Motherwell; J. B. Wardhaugh, Glasgow; A. Bruce Auckland, Edinburgh; N. M. Clougher, London; J. F. Bird, Newcastle-on-Tyne; R. W. T. Lees-Jones, Hale, Cheshire; F. S. Walker, Bournemouth. Sitting, l. to r.—D. Gardner, Airdrie; Brig. M. A. Studd, Sunninghill, Berks.; A. E. Stephenson, Kinross; Capt. B. C. Binks, Vancouver; J. C. Cartwright, Kent; Major G. B. Harper, Edinburgh.



A study group in session with prominent: Major A. E. Hopkins, Bath; Miss Ethel Harper, London; F. S. Walker, Bournemouth; W. C. Hinde, Stockport; George Irwin, Bangor, N.I.; A. E. Stephenson, Kinross; and Dr. R. Willan, Cheshire.

AWARDS AT THE CONVENTION

Award of Fellowship of the Society was made to :

Brig. M. A. STUDD, D.S.O., F.R.P.S., London. Study and Research.

The Aikins Trophy was awarded by an ad hoc Examining Committee to our President, A. E. Stephenson, F.C.P.S., for his articles in "Maple Leaves."

Diplomas were awarded as follows :

Invitation Class :

R. W. T. Lees-Jones.
Dr. R. Willan.
Brig. M. A. Studd.
W. H. S. Cheavin.

Specially Contributed Class :

1. J. Younie Mann, Edinburgh.
2. C. G. R. Jacques, Edinburgh.
3. J. F. Bird, Newcastle.

Contributed Class :

1. W. Wardhaugh, Glasgow.
2. Miss E. Harper, London.
3. Miss B. L. Ogden, Penzance.

Research and Study Class :

1. A. E. Stephenson, Kinross.
2. G. R. C. Searles, Belper.
3. E. McGuigan, Stirling.

Group Displays :

1. Kent and Sussex.
2. Newcastle-on-Tyne.
3. London.

MAPLE LEAVES'

Check List of O.H.M.S. Perfs.

Positions			
A	B	C	D
O H	H O	S W	W t S
M S	S M	H O	O H
<i>Normal</i>	<i>Reversed</i>	<i>Inverted</i>	<i>Inverted Reversed</i>
E	F	G	H
H S	S O	O S	S H
O S	S H	H S	S O
<i>Read up</i>	<i>Read down</i>	<i>'E' Reversed</i>	<i>'F' Reversed</i>

TYPE I — 5 HOLES

TYPE II — 4 HOLES

t — Double Perforation.



246-256

No.	Scott No.	Gibbons No.		Type	Positions
1912—1927					
1	105	246	1c. Yellow.	1	A.
2	107	247	2c. Green.	1	A.
3	108	205	3c. Brown.	1	A.
4	109	249	3c. Red.	1	A, B.
5	110	250	4c. Bistre.	1	A, C.
6	112	252	5c. Violet.	1	A, C.
7	113	208	7c. Bistre.	1	A.
8	115	254a	8c. Blue.	1	A.
9	117	255	10c. Blue.	1	A.
10	118	255a	10c. Brown.	1	A.
11	119	212	20c. Olive.	1	A.
12	120	214	50c. Grey.	1	A.
13	122	256	\$1 Orange.	1	A, B, C.

Scott Gibbons			Type	Positions
No.	No.	No.		
1928—1929				
14	149	275	1c. Yellow.	1 A.
15	150	276	2c. Green.	1 A.
16	153	279	5c. Violet.	1 A, C.
17	155	281	10c. Mountain.	1 A.
18	157	283	20c. Harvest Scene.	1 A.
19	158	284	50c. Boat.	1 A.
20	159	285	\$1 Parliament.	1 A.
1930—1931				
21	163	300	1c. Green (i).	1 A, C.
22	163b	300a	1c. Green (ii).	1 A, C.
23	164	289	2c. Green.	1 A.
24	165	301	2c. Red (i).	1 A, C.
25	165a	301a	2c. Red (ii).	1 A, C.
26	167	303	3c. Red.	1 A, C.
27	170	304	5c. Blue.	1 A, B, C.
28	173	293	10c. Library.	1 A.
29	175	295	20c. Tractor.	1 A, B, C.
30	176	296	50c. Church.	i A, B, C, D.
31	177	297	\$1 Mountain.	1 A, B, D.
32	191	314a	3c. on 2c	1 A.
				
319-323				
1932				
33	195	319	1c. Green.	1 A.
34	196	320	2c. Brown.	1 A, B, C, D.
35	197	321a	3c. Red.	1 A, At, B, C, D.
36	199	323	5c. Blue.	1 A, B, C.
37	201	325	13c. Quebec Citadel.	1 A, B.
1935				
38	219	343	3c. Red.	1 A.
39	223	347	10c. Mountie.	1 A.
40	223	347	10c. Mountie.	2 A, C, D, E.
41	224	348	13c. Confederation.	1 A.
42	226	350	50c. Violet.	i A, E.
43	226	350	50c. Violet.	2 A, C.
1937				
44	231	357	1c. Green.	1 A, C.
45	231	357	1c. Green.	2 E, Et, F, Ft.
46	232	358	2c. Brown.	1 A, F.
47	232	358	2c. Brown.	2 E, Et, F, Ft, G.
48	233	359	3c. Red.	1 A, C, F.
49	233	359	3c. Red.	2 E, Et, F, Ft.

No.	Scott No.	Gibbons No.	Type	Positions
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1937—cont.



357-362

50	234	360	4c. Yellow.	1	A.
51	234	360	4c. Yellow.	2	E, F, Ft.
52	235	361	5c. Blue.	1	A.
53	235	361	5c. Blue.	2	E, Et, F, Ft.
54	236	362	8c. Orange.	1	A.
54a	236	362	8c. Orange.	2	E, F.
55	241	363	10c. Rose.	1	A, E, F.
56	241	363	10c. Rose.	2	C, E, F.
57	241a	363a	10c. Red.	1	A, E, F.
58	241a	363a	10c. Red.	2	C, E, Et, F, Ft.
59	242	364	13c. Blue.	1	A, C.
60	242	364	13c. Blue.	2	A, C.
61	243	365	20c. Brown.	1	A.
62	243	365	20c. Brown.	2	A, At, C.
63	244	366	50c. Green.	2	A, At, C.
64	245	367	\$1 Violet.	2	A.

1942—1945

65	249	375	1c. Green.	2	E, F, Ft.
66	250	376	2c. Brown.	2	E, F, Ft.
67	251	377	3c. Red.	2	E, Et, F, Ft.
68	252	378	3c. Mauve.	2	E, F, Ft.
69	253	379	4c. Grey.	2	A, C, E, F.
70	254	380	4c. Red.	2	E, Et, F, Ft.
71	255	381	5c. Blue.	2	A, E, Et, F, Ft.
72	256	382	8c. Brown.	2	A, C, E, F.
73	257	383	10c. Brown.	2	E, Et, F, Ft.
74	258	384	13c. Green.	2	A, At, C, Ct, E.
75	259	385	14c. Green.	2	A, C.
76	260	386	20c. Brown.	2	A, At, C.
77	261	387	50c. Guns.	2	A, C, E.
78	262	388	\$1 Destroyer.	2	A, C, E.

1946

79	268	401	8c. Brown.	2	A, C.
80	269	402	10c. Green.	2	A, At, C, Ct.
81	270	403	14c. Brown.	2	A, At, C.
82	271	404	20c. Grey.	2	A, C.
83	272	405	50c. Green.	2	A, C.
84	273	406	\$1 Train ferry.	2	A, C.

No.	Scott No.	Gibbons No.	Type	Positions
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COMMEMORATIVES



316

1927—1939

101	141	266	1c. Confederation.	1	A.
102	142	267	2c. Green.	1	A.
103	143	268	3c. Parliament.	1	A.
104	144	269	5c. Laurier.	1	A.
105	148	273	20c. Baldwin, etc.	1	A.
106	190	312	10c. Cartier.	1	A, B, C, D.
107	192	315	3c. Conference.	1	A.
108	193	316	5c. Prince.	1	B.
109	202	329	5c. Parliament.	1	A, B.
110	203	330	20c. Regina.	1	A, B, C, D.
111	209	333	10c. Loyalists.	1	A.
112	237	356	3c. Coronation.	1	F.
113	246	372	1c. Royal Visit.	1	A.
114	246	372	1c. Royal Visit.	2	A, E, F.
115	247	373	2c. Royal Visit.	1	E.
116	247	373	2c. Royal Visit.	2	A, C, E, F.
117	248	374	3c. Royal Visit.	1	A.
118	248	374	3c. Royal Visit.	2	A, E, F.

AIR

A1	C1	274	5c. 1928.	2	A, C.
A2	C5	355	6c. 1935	2	A.
A3	C6	371	6c. 1937-38.	1	A.
A4	C6	371	6c. 1937-38.	2	A, At, C.
A5	C7	397	6c. 1942-43.	2	A, C.
A6	C8	398	7c. 1943.	2	A, At, C.
A7	C9	407	7c. 1946.	2	A, C, Ct.
A8	CE1	S13	16c. 1942-43.	2	A, C.
A9	CE2	S14	17c. 1942-43.	2	A, C.
A10	CE3	S16	17c. 1947. "Circumflex."	2	A.
A11	CE4	S17	17c. 1947. "Grave."	2	A.

SPECIAL DELIVERY

SD1	E7	S9	10c. 1938.	2	A, C.
SD2	E9	S11	10c. on 20c. 1939.	2	A, C.
SD3	E10	S12	10c. 1943.	2	A, C.
SD4	E11	S15	10c. 1947.	2	A, C.
SD5	E12		10c.	2	A, C.

We are indebted principally to Member C. B. D. Garrett of Vancouver for the most of the facts on which the foregoing list has been compiled, but we are much indebted also to the many other members who wrote to us about the list or showed us specimens.

The original listing of these perforated stamps (in 1939) was done by the late Mr Nicholson of Vancouver and Member Garrett. After the list was published in "Maple Leaves" last year, Members Garrett and Gordon of Vancouver and Member Pollock of U.S.A. got together a combined listing of all the varieties they knew of up to January, 1949. The list will be published by Member Gordon in "Popular Stamps," and by Member Pollock in a U.S.A. magazine. This list, with the additions supplied by other members is probably almost complete to January, 1949, so far as the main varieties are concerned, but double perfs. may yet turn up for any of the other types and positions.

It may be useful to have the following notes reprinted from Member Garrett's article in the April, 1948, issue.

In Canada, the O.H.M.S. perfs. were first used in 1924 or 1925, at which time they were used by the Department of Finance, to whom the Dominion Government gave their sanction to perforate the stamps with the letters "O.H.M.S." Thus it may be considered that from their earliest use, all O.H.M.S. stamps were perforated by the Government.

It wasn't until 1939 that O.H.M.S. stamps were used by all Federal offices throughout the Dominion in all branches such as: Police, Forestry, Entomology, Customs, etc. In that year an Order in Council was put through authorising their use.

Neither the Government nor the Post Office Department had a machine that could do the perforating, so they borrowed the one used by the Finance Department. This machine perforated the letters with five holes in each vertical stroke, and this type has become identified as Type I. A machine was later made for the Government which used four holes to each vertical stroke, and this style has become identified as the "small hole" Type II.

It is quite possible that there were two machines, each effecting a different setting—one, a normal setting with the letters O.H.M.S. in the vertical position; the second may have been with the letters set horizontally or sideways.

The pins were arranged to fit the small size, ordinary stamp. Rare specimens are found with double perforations. This "double" variety should not be confused with the usual appearance of two sets of perforations on the larger size stamp. As explained, the arrangement was made for the smaller stamp and thus the larger size would naturally result in two sets of perforations. The true double variety shows two **overlapping** strikes: these are quite rare.

The varieties are caused by the manner in which the unpunched sheets are fed into the machine. The figures show these variations as seen from the front of the stamp.

X-Rays in B.N.A. Philately

By W. H. S. CHEAVIN, F.R.M.S., F.R.E.S.,
F.C.S., F.R.P.S.L.

Many members of the C.P.S. of Gt. B. have already seen some of the remarkable results produced by means of X-rays, in the case of the various issues of Canada and Newfoundland. They may have wondered why X-rays should have been used for reproducing postage stamps. Everyone knows what an important part the X-rays play in medicine today and that they have completely revolutionised medical diagnosis.

X-rays have the power of penetrating opaque materials. The operator has, however, to regulate the voltage used to suit the thickness of the material being examined. If the material is very thin, like the paper of a postage stamp, the voltage has to be low compared with that used to penetrate metal castings to detect flaws.

Another fact we must note about X-rays is that they are absorbed by various chemical compounds of a metallic nature, such as the colours Vermilion, which contains mercury, and Prussian Blue, which contains iron.

This absorption effect produces a shadow picture which can be photographed on sensitive emulsions.

Such X-ray photographs are known as radiographs; they are negative images of the objects affected by the rays. In medical radiographs the bones of the hand or other parts of the body appear as heavy dark outlines against the lighter parts because they absorb the X-rays more than the skin. These negative pictures give all the information necessary and positive pictures do not have to be made from them.

It will be seen later that the negative images of postage stamps are used to produce positive images as in ordinary photographs taken with ordinary light.

Let me now very briefly show how after a long period of research in philately I was led to the use of X-rays.

The Microscope

As far back as 1913 I advocated the use of low magnifications of a microscope for examining the details of the design of postage stamps for the detection of flaws, retouches and re-entries. I explained then how the texture or fibre of the paper could be examined and classified and how it was possible by using a micrometer eyepiece to measure the dimensions of overprints, etc.

By combining the microscope with some form of camera "bellows" for extension purposes it was possible to produce photographs of any magnification, and it was discovered also that such photographs of the design made the same size as the original were much finer than those produced by a camera lens in the ordinary way.

The reason for this is that a camera lens, however well made, is liable to produce some distortion and always so when it is used for magnification. Thus magnified images of any kind can be shown clearly by only using a microscope in which all the lenses are carefully corrected to prevent such distortion.

Ultra-Violet Rays

It was in 1928 that Ultra-Violet rays were first applied to the examination of postage stamps and I am proud to say that I helped the late A. J. Sefi in this new form of research. Since then this method has been greatly developed.

Ultra-Violet rays are absorbed by any material exposed to them, hence the Ultra-Violet lamp is very useful in the examination of postage stamps, particularly their inks and papers.

This absorption of Ultra-Violet rays produces what is known as a fluorescent effect and it is the differences in fluorescence that show up fakes, repairs, etc.

Arising out of the research with Ultra-Violet rays, I was able to show the folly of mounting used stamps along with unused stamps. The weight of the covers and the leaves are sufficient to produce "ghost postmarks" which wander through several thicknesses of album leaves.

X-Rays

In 1928 I realised that the internal structure of the various papers would be shown much better if X-rays were used. This would be particularly useful in the case of repaired stamps, as the penetration and absorption effects of X-rays might show other features such as filling materials in addition to those of the fibre and possibly show the watermark.

Early experiments gave poor results for the reason that the ordinary type of X-ray machine, which worked at 40-60,000 volts, was unsuitable, as the rays produced were too penetrating for such a thin piece of paper and consequently there was little or no absorption. It was soon realised that a much lower voltage—about 9-10,000 volts—was necessary, but at that time a machine producing such voltages was not available.

It was not until 1945 that it was possible to procure a suitable machine which would produce X-rays of a "soft" nature at the lower voltages mentioned. These rays are known as GRENZ or SOFT X-RAYS. They can only penetrate and be absorbed by thin materials. They have to be produced in a special form of X-ray tube fitted with a special window made of Lithium Borate or Beryllium. They cannot penetrate ordinary glass and, indeed, a proportion of them are absorbed by materials in the air between the tube and the postage stamp.

This Grenz machine produced excellent results showing the textures of papers, watermarks and even the filling materials used in preparing the paper, and thus far surpassed the results obtained by Ultra-Violet rays.

The next discovery with Grenz-rays was made accidentally when a Nova Scotia 6d stamp of 1860 was being examined for added paper: instead of the repair, the whole design in all its detail appeared in the radiograph! This unexpected result was at once realised to be an important one—for the first time the design of a postage stamp had been produced by X-rays and, moreover, the postmark had been eliminated and the stamp appeared as if it were in unused condition. Another milestone in scientific philately had been passed.

From this chance result all subsequent work has been developed.

It was known that most of the early B.N.A. and U.S.A. stamps had been printed with inks containing pigments of various metallic compounds, and attention was therefore directed to them for further examination by Grenz-rays.

An enormous field of research was opened and many of these results will be shown at the lecture before the members attending the 1949 Convention held in Edinburgh.

Hard Rays and Electrons

The higher voltages at 40-60,000 volts are not suitable for philatelic research, but I was led to consider whether X-rays at 190-200,00 volts might be suitable. It was known that when Hard X-rays strike a metallic surface or compound, they are absorbed by the metal, which then in turn produces electrons. These electrons also affect photographic emulsions.

In theory, stamps, such as those of B.N.A., printed with metallic pigments, when bombarded with these Hard X-rays, might produce electrons. This theory was found to be correct. A stamp placed face downwards in close contact with a photographic emulsion on a film, plate or paper and exposed to the Hard X-Rays, reproduced its own design in reverse in wonderful detail. This method, like the Grenz method, eliminated the postmark, if it had been prepared from a carbon ink or non-metallic ink.

An important point to note is that the design appeared in reverse as a direct positive image of the original.

This was another step forward in scientific philately. Those who understand photographic technique will realise its importance. No focus problems are involved, no light filters or panchromatic plates required, and no camera is necessary! All that is required for preparing these Electron Photographs is several pieces of cardboard placed over each other and, in the middle, the stamp face downwards in contact with the photographic emulsion: then an exposure of 2-5 minutes.

The reversal of any typescript or figures of value is remedied by making a negative image from the original positive and then producing from it a second positive image. Loss of detail by this process is very small.

These electron photographs show the design in remarkable detail and are far superior to those produced by Grenz rays, and immeasurably better than those produced by the microscope and camera alone.

The future of this discovery is not known, but I venture to suggest that it may have a revolutionary effect on stamp reproduction.

A point of particular importance to philatelists is that all photographs taken by means of X-rays are reproduced in exactly the same size as the original stamp and in every detail.

I should add that early postmarks, such as the Maltese Cross, are made of inks containing metallic compounds. These are therefore reproduced by X-rays in the same way as metallic printing inks.



A Grenz photograph of a forgery showing the overshadowing effect of the mineral filling in the paper and the presence of a hinge at the back of the stamp.

SUMMARY OF WHAT THE DIFFERENT METHODS DISCLOSE

I. The Microscope.

Details of design, re-entries and retouches.
Internal structure of papers, position of fibres, etc.
Measurement of overprints.



Above: Electron photograph of the genuine 3 dollar stamp in mint condition.

Below: Electron photograph taken under identical conditions of a forgery. Note presence in lower left corner of the perforations. The forgery is heavily postmarked but the electron method eliminates this from the photograph.

(Illustrations by courtesy of "Philately," the journal of the British Philatelic Association).

II. Ultra-Violet Rays.

Fluorescent effects of printing papers, overprints and postmarks.

III. X-Rays.

A. GRENZ or SOFT RAYS.

Design, Paper and filling materials if present, Watermarks, Elimination of postmarks or Reproduction of metallic ink postmarks, Faked and Repaired stamps.

N.B.—A Grenz radiograph or radiograph print always shows the paper and perforations if present, as well as the design.

Filling materials if present appear irregularly dispersed in the paper, white particles in radiograph and black particles in radiograph print.

B. HARD RAYS AND ELECTRONS.

A positive though reversed image without detail of paper and postmark (non-metallic), Faked Designs, etc., Metallic ink postmarks.

AN INTRODUCTION TO CANADIAN "AIR MAILS"

Reprinted with thanks from the "Jack Knight Air Log," Journal of the Jack Knight Air Mail Society, Brookfield, Illinois, U.S.A.

Wings Over Canada

By FRED L. WELLMAN

Canada is a country of vast areas that are linked together by the airplane to unite a nation from coast to coast and from the Arctic Circle to the States. Many small airlines and a few large airlines have operated in Canada during the last 25 years. "Wings over Canada" has been written to answer requests to the Jack Knight Aeronautical Reference Library for information on these airlines which have issued air labels and semi-official air mail stamps that are of interest to the aero philatelist.

The short thumb-nail histories which this article contains have probably some of the most complete information available, and have been gathered from data in our own Jack Knight Aeronautical Reference Library and from the American Air Mail Catalogue, Sanabrias Air Post Catalogue, The Specialised Catalogue of Canadian Airmails by Jack Knight member Ian C. Morgan, and from information in the "Canada Corner," by F. Walter Pollock in the Western Stamp Collector.

Canada issued its first air mail stamp in 1928, but the mails were carried by air many years before. The American Air Mail Catalogue refers to two possible mail-carrying flights in 1912, and Morgan lists two attempted flights—one in 1913, and the second in 1915. The first completely successful flight, on which about 125 covers were transported, was from Montreal to Toronto on June 24, 1918. In the following month, on July 9, Katherine Stinson flew 380 covers from Calgary to Edmonton, and in August and September of the same year, several flights were completed between Toronto and Ottawa.

For the next several years there were several experimental flights, but no permanent routes were established, and some of the flights were made as a part of air shows at exhibitions, or for publicity purposes.

The real beginning of Canada's air mail history starts in 1924. In that year gold was discovered in the Rouyn-Noranda region of northern Quebec, and a further discovery of this precious metal occurred in the Red Lake district of northern Ontario in 1926. To reach these and other mining and trading operations in the northern areas of the provinces and in the North-west and Yukon Territories — all far removed from railroads and heretofore accessible only by river-boat or canoe in the summer and by dog-sled in the winter—the airplane was the obvious answer. The planes were first used to bring in men and supplies, and to bring out ore samples, etc., but the need for more rapid communication was also immediately essential. As the Post Office Department had no way of transporting the mails satisfactorily, it made agreements with the air carriers, whereby they would transport the mail as a private operation. On the face of each letter or parcel regular postage was affixed—the charges made by the air carriers were evidenced by labels with no value shown, which had to be affixed to the reverse side of the letter or package. How completely this arrangement was sanctioned may be judged from the fact that some of these labels were actually available at the larger post offices, or how else could one write to relatives and friends working at the mines?

This continued for several years, the various semi-official flights are duly recorded by Morgan and in the American Air Mail Catalogue. The semi-official stamps are catalogued by Sanabria and also by Morgan. The A.A.M.C. lists over 150 "semi-official first and special flights."

By 1927 the Government was undertaking surveys looking toward regular air mail service, which started in 1928, and which soon replaced the semi-official service by private carriers. The regular service expanded rapidly and the A.A.M.C. to 1943 lists over 650 first flights, which means thousands of covers to be collected, as Canada provides a separate cachet for point-to-point coverage in each direction. Of course, official first flight covers, being largely philatelic in character, and well publicised in advance, are fairly common, but, nevertheless, covers flown to and from such far distant outposts as Arctic Red River, Fort McPherson, Aklavik, Port Radium and Coppermine, all far north of the Arctic Circle, cannot but stir the imagination, and have a value to the owner beyond that which the catalogue may give it.

A list in alphabetical order will follow of some of the Canadian airlines of most interest to collectors. Any member of the society (the Jack Knight Air Mail Society) who has any old Canadian air-line schedules, advertisements, photos, etc., lying around, is invited to donate them to the Jack Knight Aeronautical Reference Library. We believe we have one of the best in the world on air line data and hope to make it better by further donations from Aero Philatelists.

Thousands of Beavers

These were the days! In replying to the toast of "Our New Fellow," Brig. Studd referred to the days when he could buy unpicked "Beavers" by the thousand and find among them numerous "logs in the waterfall," "spots in the sun," and "bats in the belfry." WE should have liked to have reproduced illustrations of these varieties, but we find the blocks are missing!

Varieties for the Finding

(25) **1 Dollar Current.** Member F. W. Keane, British Columbia, reports two distinct shades of the current 1 Dollar purple, one being of a much lighter shade than the other.

(26) **1 Cent, small cents issue.** Member J. J. Bonar, Edinburgh, reports a variety, a short line about two millimetres long under the scroll in the S.W. corner. It appears to be No. 40 on the sheet as a small piece of margin adjoining a copy on cover dated 23rd July, 1884, shows, much hidden by postmark, the upper end of an imprint, apparently Boggs' No. V with beaded edge.

(27) **$\frac{1}{2}$ cent Maple Leaves 1897.** Member Bonar comments: The plates of this value were extensively re-entered and many of the stamps show re-entries, usually very slight. The best one occurs, at least in the third and last state, on No. 69 of the left pane. A bold line leaves the left outer frame just below the middle and reaches the inner frame just above the lower maple leaf. There are traces of a similar oblique line outside the right outer frame. Much of the lettering shows traces of re-entry, especially "STAGE" of "POSTAGE" and "H" and "NT" of the value. The adjoining stamps, Nos. 67 and 68, also are worthy of examination. A line, apparently caused by a slip of the graver, leaves the S.E. corner of No. 67 opposite the centre of the bottom frame line and curving slightly down reaches the bottom S.W. corner of No. 68.

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The 3 Cent 1870, Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$

Boggs informs us that there are about 60 copies known of the 3 cent 1870, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. Since his book appeared, the B.N.A. journals have been able to record that over two thousand copies have been located. I wonder how many copies can be traced in the British Isles. The Society, I am sure, would like to locate them and trace the dates of use and towns at which they were used.

As a start I shall record my own copies and hope that other owners will co-operate:

- (1) Cover postmarked Truro, 20th April, 1870, and Halifax, 2nd February, 1870 (Earliest date recorded).
- (2) Pair off cover, cancelled "7" in two rings—St. John N.B.

R. W. T. L.-J.

Rambling Notes

Report. A good time was had by all at the Convention—and the party left the hotel each having paid his own bill! Any dissatisfaction there was was because there were about four hundred non-attenders who were missing so much! These may read accounts of the proceedings, description of the displays and the exhibits, but they miss the joy of meeting others and shaking hands in that camaraderie of those who share in a common interest. Personal contact and first-hand information is always best, but second-hand news is not to be despised and the absentees will no doubt read with interest the reports of the proceedings.

A point unofficially discussed was the subscription and what members were getting for it. Let me mention a few of the items:—Introduction to other members, even if for postal correspondence alone, the list of members being a valuable help in contacting other members with similar interests to compare notes and opinions on stamps; and articles of philatelic merit, helpful and instructive. What do YOU contribute to the Society in return? Your sub. was welcome, but can you give help as well? The Society was started and welded together by the President and a few others for disciples of B.N.A. philately. Just think of the amount of time put in by the Office-Bearers and Committee on behalf of all the members. Remember that the Office-Bearers also collect stamps and study them. They give many of their leisure hours to the Society when they could be “stamping” themselves. In other spheres the attitude of too many nowadays is: “What am I getting from this, that or the other thing?”—not the old spirit of: “What can I contribute?” Don’t let the take-and-not-give spirit have sway in Our Society. We want it to prosper. It is now more than established, and from year to year will grow in strength—if it gets YOUR co-operation!

(Contributed).

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A COMMENT ON THE “L. T. VOWLES” COLLECTION OF NEWFOUNDLAND

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By C. H. DOMBEY

Rarities, proofs and essays of Newfoundland, together with a few lots of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia from Mr L. T. Vowles’ collection proved once more that good stamps are always realising good prices whatever the general situation of the market is. Not one single lot remained unsold and the total realisation of the 306 lots in the sale was £6508 1s. 6d.

The highest price of any lot was bid for one of the 66 known mint copies of the “PINEDO” which was knocked down at £800, followed by a block of 4 of the “HALIFAX” showing 2 S.G. 148 c and one each 148 d and 148 i for £525. The next highest price was paid for the rare 1 d red-brown of 1861-1862 with £270 (catalogued at £175). The next 5 ranking items are:

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JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF G.T. BRITAIN

Vol. 2, No. 8

JULY, 1949

Whole No. 12

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Edited by A. BRUCE AUCKLAND, M.A.

Ythancraig, Currie, Midlothian.

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Vol. 2, No. 8

JULY, 1949

Whole No. 12

Notes and Comments

This Issue of "Maple Leaves"

This issue ends a volume of eight printed numbers and we therefore include an index to the articles and features. The four numbers of the first volume were duplicated ones and it has been suggested that when space permits some of the articles from these numbers should be repeated. Views of readers will be welcomed.

Group Activities

Groups are not very active at this time of the year and no reports have reached the Editor except that of the Glasgow Group whose programme has already been arranged.

B.N.A.P.S.

Our new publicity and advertising manager, Member Baresh, is representative on this side of the Atlantic of B.N.A.P.S. (British North-American Philatelic Society) and will gladly inform members of the arrangements for joining that Society.

Next Congress of British Philatelic Societies

The next Congress will be held at Tunbridge Wells, and our genial Vice-President J. C. Cartwright is to be its chairman.

Rumour

It is rumoured that a **very** important collection of Canada formed in Canada is soon to be sold in London.

X.Rays in Philately

Member Cheavin points out that the foundation of his discoveries with X-Rays was his discovery that the 6d. New Zealand stamp of 1830 was reproduced in all its detail. By mistake—a natural one when dealing with B.N.A.—his "N.Z." was read as "N.S." and so appears as "Nova Scotia" on page 90.

BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW

At our last Committee meeting and at the Annual General Meeting "Maple Leaves" came under fire from many quarters. One of the objections was that there was not enough Society or Group News. Our editor took this criticism in good part as he has been sending out S.O.S. messages for material for the last three years.

It is now the end of July and I am told that the deluge of news notes expected as a result of the April discussion has not materialised and that NOT ONE report of Society news has come forward. It was suggested also that "Maple Leaves" should publish Group Programmes. Up to date one only has come to hand. Our Editor cannot make bricks without straw.

We are now approaching another season of Study and I hope I will be forgiven for throwing a few friendly brickbats; I get plenty myself. To Contact Members I would say: "Have you got your Group Election and Programme arranged for next season?" Some Groups are well established, but others, to put it bluntly, are not. We are not concerned about the size of the Groups, but want to have them working and giving members service and opportunities for study.

May I appeal to our general members to support their office-bearers—they are all stamp-lovers, but seldom get time to see stamps because of their Committee duties, which are all **Voluntary and Honorary**.

The 1949-50 season is approaching: let us all pull together and make it a real bumper season.

A. E. STEPHENSON,
President.

POSTAL BALLOT

The results of the Postal Ballot are as follows:—

Executive Office-Bearers.—Nominees listed on the Ballot Form were in all instances elected with a large majority.

Amendments to the Constitution.—Recommendations made by the General Committee. Item 1 on Ballot Form. This item was split into three parts, each part to receive a separate vote. In each case the amendments received the required majority for its inclusion in the Constitution. The percentages of votes in favour being 76, 86 and 81 respectively. Full details of motions are given in Amendments to Handbook.

Amendments to the Constitution.—Proposed at Annual General Meeting. Item 2 on Ballot Form. This amendment proposing an increase of the annual subscription to twelve shillings and sixpence was defeated by a very small majority of those who voted.

It was disappointing that so few members took part in the ballot. Indeed, the office-bearers feel strongly that more members should have taken an interest in the election of their office-bearers and in the proposed amendments to the Constitution.

Wings Over Canada

By FRED L. WELLMAN.

Continuation of Reprint from the "Jack Knight Air Log,"
Journal of the Jack Knight Air Mail Society, U.S.A.

THUMB-NAIL HISTORIES OF CANADIAN AIRLINES

Algoma Air Transport, Ltd.—This company operated in Northern Ontario and the Province of Quebec from 1928 on. Their main base was located at South Porcupine, Ont. They did a freight and charter business and few philatelic items of the Company are available from which a collector can get information or build a collection. We have no schedules or other information to be able to tell you where they went and when they stopped operations.

Arrow Airways, Ltd.—This company operated throughout the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. They carried mail, passengers and freight and did a lot of advertising. The main operating base was at the Pas. We have no record in our files to say when Arrow Airways began operations, but in 1942 they were incorporated in the Canadian Pacific Air Lines merger of smaller airlines.

Austin Airways, Ltd.—This is a rather new line operating out of Toronto. They serve Toronto, Nakina, Sudbury, South Porcupine and Moosonee. They haul charter passengers and freight.

British Columbia Airways, Ltd.—The first flight of this Company took place on July 23, 1928. They operated between Victoria and Vancouver in British Columbia. They operated for only one week, after this losing their plane and crew.

Canadian Airways, Ltd.—This Company was founded in 1930 by J. Richardson. Later Western Canada Airlines merged operations with Canadian Airways and they became one of the biggest air transport companies in Canada, before they in turn merged in Canadian Pacific Airlines in 1942. A story on this line is in the C.P.A.L. issue. They used huge Junkers JW52 planes to haul air freight, and did a tremendous business.



Canadian Colonial Airways, Ltd. — This is one of the Canadian-Colonial Airways companies which have operated between New York City and Montreal for many years. They began operations over F.A.M. Route 1 on October 1, 1928, and still hold the air mail contract for this route.

Canadian Pacific Air Lines.—Canada Pacific Air Lines, a subsidiary of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, is one of the bigger airlines of Canada. In 1942, Canadian Airways, Dominion Skyways, Quebec Airways, Wings Limited, Arrow Airways, Prairie Airways, Yukon Southern Air Transport, MacKenzie Air Services, Ginger Coote Airways and White Pass and Yukon Airways were incorporated into the C.P.A.L. system. While these lines don't form a transcontinental route, they do serve as a feeder system to almost every corner of Canada. C.P.A.L. is now planning for transoceanic routes over the Pacific to Australia and the Orient. More complete information on this great line can be found in the C.P.A.L. issue, July-Aug.-Sept., 1946, of the Air Log which can be had from the Society.

Cherry Red Airline, Ltd.—This company operated throughout the Northern Saskatchewan Area from their base at Prince Albert. They operated from May of 1929 to April 30, 1931, and used no cachets at any time. They received authority from the Post Office at Ottawa to use semi-official air mail stamps under the date of May 30, 1929.

Chinook Flying Service, Ltd.—Chinook is one of the newer Canadian air services and they serve the Calgary-Banff area. The main office is located at the Calgary Municipal Airport, and their main business is charter flying. Other means of income include: timber cruising, aerial photography, air training, sales and service, and also commercial flying. Two labels only are known of this company, similar to the one above, but one is a window sticker.

Commercial Airways, Ltd.—This company operated in Alberta from 1929 until April of 1931. In 1931 Canadian Airways took over the line. They operated between Edmonton, Athabaska, Fort Murray, Peace River and Grand Prairie.

Dominion Skyways, Ltd.—This airline is now a part of Canadian Pacific Air Lines. They operated in the Haileybury, Mud Lake, Montreal, Rouyn, Sullivan and Val d'Or areas. Regular schedules were kept and charter business was also handled by Dominion Skyways.

Jack V. Elliot Air Services.—This air transport company was formed in 1926 to serve miners in the Red Lake gold rush. Their first flight took place on March 6, 1926. First flight covers are also known to be marked Red Lake—Hudson and are very scarce. Most of this company's work was done in the charter field.



Elliot-Fairchild Air Service.—The Jack V. Elliot Company operating in the Red Lake gold mining area as a charter service and air mail service lasted for just a little over a month, when it became the Elliot-Fairchild Air Service. This new company then issued its own stamps, one of which was like the one shown.

Elliot-Fairchild Air Transport.—This company was a successor to the Elliot-Fairchild Air Service. We lack more information from this line.

Fairchild Air Transport, Ltd.—This was the last of the Elliot-Fairchild companies to operate. They operated in the Haileybury-Rouyn area and their stamps picture a flying seaplane over the Rouyn Gold-fields.

Small Cents Varieties

By R. W. T. LEES-JONES.

At the Edinburgh Convention (1949) the variety of the 6c. 1895 "re-entered with the 5c. roller" was referred to and there was some criticism of the theory. Since then the writer has had a request to vet a specimen of the stamp. Readers may be interested in the result of the examination of the stamp.

W. S. Boggs, in his book on Canada advanced the theory that the variety came about thus: the roller die possibly had more than the 6c. transfer on it, perhaps next to the 6c. was that of the 5c. impression. When the operator was at work, it is assumed that when re-entering he inadvertently placed the 5c. transfer die down on the 6c. plate, then noticed his error and partially corrected it.

Examination of the actual stamp shows that the rocker die was placed $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. below the normal position and just under $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to the left (as one looks at the stamp). Outside the stamp on the left appears a circle with an inner circle evenly spaced. On the design of the stamp is a horizontal frame line and just under $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. below there is a second line running parallel, and from a number of positions on this line start vertical lines running towards the three horizontal lines.

If the small cents are examined—values 1c., 2c., 3c., 5c., 6c. and 10c. and for completeness the other stamps of the same size, viz., the $\frac{1}{2}$ c. 1868, 8c. 1893, $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. and 15c. Essays and plate proofs of the reduced size—if will be seen that with the exception of the 5c. all have leaf scroll work at the top of the design and no trace of parallel lines. The 5s., however, has parallel lines with vertical lines adjoining the N.E. and N.W. corners and actually at the corners there are two concentric circles.

Boggs' explanation that the first impression was that of the 5c. seems correct, but how it occurred is not conclusively proved. (See Brig. Studd's theory in his notes in this number.—Ed.)

While on the subject of the small cents, I would like to report other stamps showing varieties. Again it is the 6c. light chestnut shade. They appear on a strip of three, and two singles confirm the varieties. The piece comes from the top of the sheet, big margins being attached. I shall number them "A, B, C" from the left. "C" is a normal stamp.

"A" shows a group of dots in "N" of "CAN" and also in "T" of "POST"; a dot of colour appears in the head under the right side of "A" of "DA"; another dot appears under the right of "P" of "POST." In the white circle between "POST" and the head there is a string of dots.

"B"—A large dot appears in "N" of "CAN" and large dots in the letters "OSTAG"; a larger dot appears by the hair at the top of the head immediately under the centre of "P" of "POST"; between the stamps, in the gutter and near the top, about 1mm. under the top level of the stamps is a further series of colour spots. These colour spots give food for thought. They savour of re-entering and/or a partly cleaned plate. I have at present no definite theories and shall be glad to have from members notes about these varieties and any suggested explanations.

Canadian Pre-Cancels

By R. B. HETHERINGTON

The first issues of pre-cancelled stamps were made at Ottawa Post Office in 1888, sheets of the 1, 2, 3 and 5 cents being postmarked, i.e., with the "Killer" then in use. This consisted of the numeral 1 in a circle made of nineteen horizontal lines. Later in the same year St. John used a somewhat similar "Killer" consisting of the figure 1 in a circle surrounded by a vertical oval made up of fourteen horizontal lines; as far as it is known, this was applied to the 1 cent only. In the early part of 1889, Montreal pre-cancelled sheets of the 1, 2, 3, 6 and 10 cent values with the old 21 roller postmark consisting of the figures 21 with a background of 7 thin broken lines.

Toronto pre-cancelled the 1, 2 and 3 cents with parallel lines ruled with a pen and ink. All the above are uncommon to rare and are worth from 100 to 150 times the catalogue values of the ordinary stamp. These unofficial forerunners of the regular issues of pre-cancels are of great interest and should be in every collection of pre-cancels if they can be obtained.

THE EARLY LINE TYPES. 1890—1894.

The first official issues were made from Ottawa in 1889: sheets of the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 3 cents were cancelled by a revolving, self-inking roller which imprinted a number of bars about 2mm. in width across each stamp. This roller cancelled only one row at a time, so it is not unusual to find these bars out of alignment, double, vertical or diagonal. The early line types can be divided into three groups, of which Group 1 is referred to above.

- Group 1.—Three to six thick lines about 2mm. wide on the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2 cents.
- „ 2.—Six to eight thinner lines, used on the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3 and 5 cents and later in 1892 on the 6, 8 and 10 cents.
- „ 3.—Two to eight diagonal dashes used on the 1 and 3 cents only.

Each Group is known in black, but Group 1 occurs also in violet (rare)

The next type to be issued was again another form of the Line or Bar Type, consisting of two straight bars with a wavy bar between. This type can be divided into four sub-types or styles of the centre bar:

1. A short sharp "wave."
2. A long shallow "wave."
3. A large deep "wave."
4. A bold heavy square-shouldered "wave."

Roller Types



Sub-types 3 and 4 of this Group were in continuous use from 1894 to 1903 and can be found on the Small Heads and the Queens issues of 1897-1902. The 15 cent Large Head also is known with this form of Pre-cancel.

Sub-types 1 and 2 were cancelled by a self-inking hand roller, ten stamps wide. They are found both horizontal and vertical and there are many minor variations of these sub-types.

Sub-types 3 and 4 were cancelled by Electro-Type, a sheet at a time.

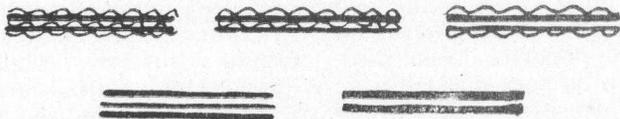
City Type.**CITY TYPES (1903-1935)**

From 1903 all pre-cancellation was done with electrotypes, which cancelled one hundred stamps at a time. Over 50 cities used this type of pre-cancellation in which the city name appears with bars in various combinations. There are so many types and variations of the bars that it is impossible to give a complete list in this short article. These types were not printed very carefully and they are as common inverted as normal. Vertical and double cancellations are, however, rare to very rare.

The type for these electros was cast on a Ludlow machine in rows of ten and this was repeated to make up a plate of 100 subjects. This was how the well-known BRIBGEBURG (for BRIDGEBURG) error appeared. This error occurs on the last vertical row of the sheet on all stamps overprinted by the Bridgeburg electro, the original error having occurred on the right-hand electro, i.e., No. 10.

1922 BAR TYPES

During 1922 some of the smaller users reverted to using stamps cancelled with three pairs of plain bars; this, together with variations of it, has been used on low denominations and 1 cent coils since then.

Bars of Electro Types

The 1922 Bar Types are divided into three groups as follows :

1. Three pairs of thick lines, electrotyped by the Canadian Bank Note Co.
2. Electrotyped by the British American Bank Note Co., who used a similar arrangement of lines, but the electro has thinner lines and the space between each pair is wider.
3. Printed from machine-set plates instead of electros, by the Canadian Bank Note Co., and as the metal was melted down after each printing, every setting produced different varieties of spacing.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE NUMBER SYSTEM

In 1931 a new form of Precancel was introduced, and by 1935 had superseded the City Type. It consisted of a number between parallel double lines, the number used corresponding to the particular post office's number in the Money Order System during the period 1931-1935. This type gradually replaced the city name types in all but the smaller offices which from early in 1922 were supplied with parallel double line type.



There are three forms of the double parallel line type : the chief differences are as follows :

	Numerals	Serifs	Spacing of lines
1.	3mm. tall	slight	9½mm.
2.	2½mm. tall	none	10mm.
3.	2½mm. tall	yes	10mm.

The printing of Type 1. is rough and the parallel lines are thicker and on occasion, owing to heavy inking, appear as one line instead of two.

Fifty-eight cities and towns in Canada are using or have used pre-cancels. Of these, ten are not now using them : Amherst, Bridgeburg, Brown's Nurseries, Carberry, Chatham, Estevan, Perth, Sydney, Truro and Walkerville. Three others — Fredericton, Sherbrooke and Owen Sound—had a period of non-use for several years after commencing, then again began to use them.

The history of some of these cities is rather interesting. Nothing was known of Amherst pre-cancels until 1936, though the stamps had actually been used more than ten years previously. I am informed by officials that several of the lower denominations were pre-cancelled for Amherst, but only single copies of the 2c and 4c have yet been found. Bridgeburg was a very heavy user of pre-cancels for years, but since its change of name to Fort Erie, none has been used. Brown's Nurseries, as the name implies was a nursery, located near Welland, Ont., with a separate post office. Pre-cancels from there are scarce; two types were used all on the 1c Edward VII. With the closing up of the business, the pre-cancels and post office vanished. Carberry used the 1c green George V in 1922, but the permit holders have been using pre-cancelled envelopes since then. Sydney and Truro are believed to have used the 1c yellow, 2c green, 5c violet, 7c red-brown and 10c light brown in 1926; all these are known from Truro, but from Sydney I have seen only the 10c light brown. The use of pre-cancels by these two cities was declared improper and the remainder were destroyed. Estevan used the 1c green and 1c yellow from 1922 to 1926, but the firm using them discontinued business at that time and since then none has been issued. Walkerville was a prolific user of pre-cancels from 1918 to 1926; the merging of that office with Windsor, Ont., marked the end of Walkerville pre-cancels. The values above 2c are very rare. Fredericton used the 1c yellow and 2c green in 1924, but none was known to collectors until 1932 when a few were found accidentally. Pre-cancels were again used there from 1933. Owen Sound used the 1c green in 1922, but did not issue any other pre-cancels until 10 years later. Sherbrooke has a similar story, used the 1c yellow in 1924 and then no more until 1933. All the first issues of these three cities are decidedly scarce.

(To be continued)

The First Four Issues of Canada

1851—1897

A Precis of an Address given by Brigadier M. A. STUDD, F.C.P.S., at the Convention of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, held in Edinburgh in April, 1949

I feel honoured at being asked to address you at this Convention, especially as I sold my Canadian collection over 20 years ago.

Mr Lees-Jones, however, has come to my rescue and has provided splendid material to illustrate some of the points which I will be discussing.

Obviously it is not possible to cover such a vast subject in a short talk, and all that I am going to attempt to do is to raise various points at random in connection with each of the first four issues.

A great deal has been written about these early Canadian issues and I find it difficult to think of anything new to tell you. Some of the points which I will raise, however, have not often been written about or discussed, and they may be new to you.

PENCE ISSUE

(a) Boggs, in his recent book on Canada, states that the 6d. imperf on Thin Wove paper did not exist, whereas the 12d. on Thin Wove was put into circulation. He bases his contention on the fact that only one printing of the 6d. imperf was made prior to 1855 and that all this first printing was on Laid paper. All subsequent printings were made on Medium or Thick Wove papers. The 12d., however, had two printings, one being on Laid and the other on Wove paper, of which the major proportion was on Thin Wove.

Now many of us have seen the 6d. imperf on Thin paper which shows (i) Laid Lines very evident; (ii) Laid Lines hard to locate; and (iii) Laid Lines entirely absent even when examined under the Quartz lamp.

One must realise that the paper was hand made, and was liable to a great deal more variation than subsequent papers which were machine made. The Thin paper on which the Laid Lines cannot be identified is described in most catalogues as Thin Wove. My own opinion on this subject is that each consignment of paper varied a great deal, with Laid Lines very evident, hardly evident, or quite indiscernible.

I think, therefore, that both the 6d. and 12d. are in the same category and if one agrees to the 12d. as coming on Thin Wove then one must agree, equally, to the existence of the 6d. on Thin Wove. Perhaps a better description for both would be: "Thin paper on which no evidence of Laid Lines can be discerned."



(b) The 12d. Black has always been regarded as the major rarity of all Canadian stamps. There is, however, one stamp in particular which, in my opinion, is far rarer than the 12d. I refer to the 6d. imperf in mint state, or approaching a mint state, i.e., fresh with full gum. In the

R.P.S.L. Jubilee Exhibition of 1925, which displayed the cream of the Liechtenstein Collection, there was only a strip of three 6d. Imperf on Thick Wove Soft paper which had full gum and could be described as mint. In the Tapling Collection in the British Museum there are 36 copies of the 6d imperf unused, but only two of them (one on Laid and one on Thick Soft Wove paper) can be described as in mint state, i.e., fresh with full gum. Mr Lees-Jones informed me that he has no 6d. imperf with full gum, and I do not know if any exist in the Reford Collection.

The Expert Committee of the R.P.S.L. in past years have passed only eight copies as being genuine unused and of fresh appearance (1 Laid, 4 Thin Wove, 1 Medium Wove, 1 Thick Hard Wove and 1 Thick Soft Wove) and I do not believe that any of these carried full gum.

It is surprising how rare the 6d. imperf in mint condition appears to be, especially as the other values in mint condition are comparatively more plentiful.

(c) In the Rarity class I would like to mention two more of the Pence Issue, viz., blocks or strips of the 3d. and 6d. perforated. I have never seen a block used or unused of the 3d. perforated. Boggs illustrates a strip of 5 and I had a strip of 3 in the R.P.S.L. Jubilee Collection mentioned above. This stamp is rare also on entire cover.

Equally, I have never seen anything larger than a pair of the 6d. perforated, although a strip of three may exist. It is extremely hard to get this stamp well-centred, and a well-centred pair on entire cover in the Lees-Jones collection is, in my opinion, a very great rarity.

(d) The issued stamps of the 12d. Black did not carry an excessive amount of Re-entry on the plate. On the other hand, all the plate proofs overprinted "Specimen" that I have examined, carry a tremendous amount of Re-entry on practically every stamp, and in several places on each stamp.

This was so excessive that I do not think that it was feasible to have erased even a proportion of it before the plate was used for printing the stamps of issue.

There were, I believe, two plates for the 12d. Black, which seems one too many for an issue of 1500 odd to postmasters. I believe that these plate proofs mentioned by me must have come from a plate which was not used for printing the stamps of issue and that another (the Second) was used.

The late Mr Liechtenstein had, I believe, complete plate proof sheets of both plates and an examination of them to prove or disprove the above theory would be interesting.

(e) A Short Description of the Method of Producing Line Engraved Stamps.

Before I go further I must give a short description of the process of producing postage stamps by line engraving, as it is relevant to much I will say later on.

First of all the engraver produces his design on a small soft steel, alloy or copper die plate, using his engraving tools for that purpose. All the lines of the design are in **recess** on this die plate. After several "pulls" to check the building up of the design, the engraver finishes his work, and the result is generally called the Master or Matrix Die. This Matrix Die is then transferred under pressure to the periphery (about 1 inch or more wide) of a cylindrical steel roller. Several such transfers may be made to the same steel roller to act as reserves in case any damage is done to one of the transfers. The lines of the engraving, of course, stand out in **relief** on this steel roller and they are generally known as the "Roller die" or "dies." This steel roller is then hardened and used to build up the printing plate (of soft steel or alloy) by successive impressions.

(either horizontally or vertically) under pressure on to the printing plate. After examination, the printing plate, so made, is sometimes hardened and is then ready for the printing of stamps. The lines of design on the printing plate are in **recess** and the printing ink goes into these recesses, all surplus surface ink being wiped off before printing commences.

If, in making the plate, the roller is brought down out of alignment for any one unit, the impression thus made on the plate is burnished off and a new impression is then made by the roller. If any details of the first impression fail to be burnished off, they will register on that unit of the plate when stamps are printed. This result is what philatelists call a **Re-entry**. In strict parlance the re-entry is the second application from the roller, and the remains of the first impression on the plate merely indicate that re-entering has been resorted to.

After the plate has been in use for some time and has become worn it is possible to re-enter the whole plate by using the roller in the exact positions of the original units. If done carefully, no signs of this re-entry are visible except that the lines of the design have been deepened on the plate, resulting in a clearer stamp unit, especially in the frame lines. This re-entering of the plate is usually called "Fresh Entry."

If, during this process of fresh entering an old plate, a different pressure is used to that originally applied, it is possible to set up a visible re-entry. Under pressure, as the roller is rocked in, say from South to North, on any one unit the steel of the plate becomes almost fluid, and flows in front of the roller. With too much pressure this "fluid" mass may result in (say) the top frame line registering in a different place to the original impression on the plate, thus causing a visible re-entry.

A good example of this Fresh Entering of a plate is the single plate of the 12½ cents Canada 1859 issue. The later blue-greens all show deeper and more distinct detail than the middle printings in green and yellow-green and a "Re-entry" appears in the frame lines of two of the left marginal stamps. Other varieties were also set up, but without any doubt whatsoever, only one plate was used for this value.

Finally, I must describe one other type of plate variety which can occur on a line engraved printing plate. I told you that the roller generally carried more than one impression of the matrix die in relief on its periphery. Sometimes there are very slight differences in these various roller dies and these differences are illustrated on the printing plate when more than one roller die is used to build up the plate. Again, one roller die may have suffered slight damage, e.g., a portion of the design in relief may have got broken off. This results in a colourless flaw on stamps printed from the plate which may continue on each of several consecutive units of the plate before it is spotted and another roller die brought into use. This happened in the build-up of the 1849 (epaulette) 10 cent plate of Belgium.

1859 CENTS ISSUE

Mr Lees-Jones has told you so much about this issue that it leaves me with little to say in addition.

(f) The question has already been raised at the Convention as to how the master dies of the Pence Issue were used to produce partly the master dies of the 1859 Cents Issue.

Without a detailed study of the corresponding designs, I cannot give you an exact answer, but I can certainly indicate how the change-over **could** have been effected. To take the 6d and 10 cents 1859 values as an example: the master die of the 6d could have been transferred to a roller and the latter used to make a replica of the master die also on a small steel plate, i.e., a working die. This working die could then either



have had the design outside the oval completely burnished off and replaced by a new design made by the engraver, or the currency in words and numbers could have been erased and replaced by currency in cents by the engraver. At the same time the engraver could have strengthened or altered lines in parts of the existing engraving which had not been burnished off.

(g) The first printing of the 10 cents value came in black-brown, but I want to draw your attention to the second and fourth printings, which are equally rare. The second printing to be found dated 1860 came in a rich deep red-purple shade on paper thicker than normal and with ragged perforations. It is a very pleasing shade.

The fourth printing also had thicker paper and ragged perforations and came in an equally pleasing deep rich violet-purple or plum shade.

(h) The flaw over Cartier's shoulder on the 17c value came on the last two printings of 50,000 each, so not more than 1000 can have been printed, probably less, as I think that the flaw did not commence till after the last printing but one was well under way.

Twenty years ago I knew of only 10 copies and I do not suppose that more than 30 copies are to be found in the world today.

The flaw wore rapidly and several "states" of it can be found on the stamps of issue. It can also be found, in its last state, on post-contemporary plate proofs in various lurid colours such as chocolate, pale green, ultramarine, etc.

(i) To revert again to the 10 cent value. This had a single plate and about 36 printings. Nos. 2 and 12 on the plate show a small colourless circular-shaped flaw adjoining the Prince Consort's hair on the left side, as you look at the stamps.

At first sight this would appear to be due to a flaw in the roller die, but after about 10 printings both these flaws disappeared completely. On later printings there is absolutely no signs of touching up where the flaws had been, and it remains a mystery as to how they were caused. If it had come on only one stamp I would have said that something akin to sealing wax had adhered to the plate for the early printings and was then rubbed off or removed. Although it is difficult to distinguish No. 12 without the flaw, No. 2 can always be distinguished with or without the flaw, as it also has a true plate variety, viz., a cluster of dots in and above the top frame lines immediately N.E. of the N.W. figure "X".

1868 LARGE CENTS ISSUE

(j) The early printings of the 15c value on thin crisp "Bank note" paper with practically colourless gum are not easy to acquire. Among these can be found two really brilliant shades, viz., a brilliant purple and a brilliant plum. They are very hard to come by, and I have seen very few copies, but I can show them to you tonight, as Mr Lees-Jones bought my Large Cents collection which contained them.

(k) If you want to find the 15 cent script watermark and perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 varieties you should first of all go through your "muddy" shades of Montreal printings. The script watermark also came with perf. 12 and some of the grey-blue shades can be found perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 12.

(l) The 15c of 1880 in cold violet on very thick carton paper is hard to come by and in mint state it is, in my opinion, one of the rarest stamps of Canada. I found only one mint copy, and Mr Lees-Jones in 30 years (?) has found only three more. These four copies will be shown tonight, and I know of no others unless the Pack and Reford collections contain copies.

Stanley Gibbons catalogues this stamp mint at £20, and the 15c script watermark used at £40, and the 6c ordinary watermark used at £25.

Values, of course, may have changed, but 25 years ago the above did not reflect the then comparative rarity of these three stamps. I had no undue difficulty in acquiring the 15c script watermark used, or 6c ordinary watermark used, but, as stated above, I could find only one 15c on thick carton paper mint. The same shade, "cold violet," comes also on the normal thin paper, but you must have a copy on the thick carton paper for comparison, as many shades of the Grey Blue were similar.

(m) Over 20 years ago the 15c Ottawa printings were quite common even in mint blocks. These Ottawa printings were often sold by auctioneers and dealers as Montreal printings, which are rare. This was due to a genuine mistake on the part of those concerned and not to any other motive.

With practice it is always possible to separate the 15c Ottawa printings from the Montreal printings of similar shade. On Ottawa printings the horizontal lines of background in the central circle are always much more blurred and the outline of the Queen's profile does not show up so clearly as on the Montreal prints. This was not due to wear, but to the poor quality of the paper used for the Ottawa printings.

(n) Mint blocks of the Montreal printings of the 15c are rare, except in the Grey Blue shades. I have never seen a mint block of the 15c early printing, or even of the perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ variety. Tonight Mr Lees-Jones will show you two used blocks of four of an early printing of the 15c and I regard these as being extremely rare.

(o) In spite of Mr Boggs' question mark, the 2c on Laid paper does exist and two copies have been passed by the Expert Committee of the R.P.S.L.

1870-1879 SMALL CENTS ISSUE

(p) Certain stamps of this issue are extremely rare in mint blocks or strips. They are as follows:—

The first printing of the 1c in deep Orange.

The 3c Indian Red of 1870.

The 3c Rose of 1870-1873.

The 3c Rose Carmine of 1888-1889.

The 10c Magenta shades in either perforation.

Care must be taken with the 1c Orange, as some of the subsequent shades of orange-yellow were similar. The real 1c Orange is without any tinge of yellow and comes on a thin medium paper of fine texture, which is particularly "white" to look at, i.e., with no discolouration.

(q) I first wrote about the 3c perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ variety nearly 25 years ago. In an article written for the Collectors' Club Philatelist, I notice that I gave the dates of two copies which I had on entire as being February and April, 1871, respectively. I have now seen these two entires once more in Mr Lees-Jones' collection and I observe that they are dated February and April, 1870 — the earliest known dates for this perforation variety.

I believe that only two mint copies are known and about 60 to 80 used, so the use of this perforation gauge could only have been due to some emergency.

(r) Boggs (page 297) draws especial attention to the major re-entry on the 6c Ottawa printing. I knew and wrote about this stamp many years ago, but Mr Boggs' discovery that the first impression was from the 5c value is new information.

He states that the variety probably occurred by the first impression on the plate being made by a roller containing the 5c roller die in mistake. Another possibility discussed by him is that the roller used was a mixed Relief roller containing roller dies of both the 5c and 6c on its periphery. On page 296, Mr Boggs illustrates a 2c Ottawa print with a re-entry of the **central** portion of the circle containing the Queen's head misplaced as far south as the bottom margin. I also had copies of this 2c re-entry in my collection. The cause of these exceptional varieties must of course be conjecture but, personally, I prefer the following possible solution to the solutions put forward by Mr Boggs.

On the 6c, the first erroneous impression was misplaced by about one-third of the total length of the stamp, and on the 2c it was misplaced by over half of the total length of the stamp.

As late as 1890 I cannot believe that any workman with comparatively modern equipment could have made such a bad shot so far out of position when applying the roller to the printing plate.

Again, the printing plates at this time were not hardened (Boggs, page 294), and it was a period of economy, as illustrated by the poor class of paper and gum used for the Ottawa printings.

I suggest that old printing plates had their original designs entirely burnished off and that the plate material was then used again to make a new plate by fresh applications of the roller.

In the case of the 6c the old plate used was one for the 5c value, and part of the design on one unit missed the burnishing process.

This practice was resorted to in Mexico and Brazil, and I hope that Mr Aitcheson will endorse this. (Mr Aitcheson endorsed this in the subsequent discussion).

Finally, I must thank Mr Lees-Jones for supplying such excellent material to illustrate my talk tonight. Taking the first four issues of Canada as one unit, I should say that probably Mr Lees-Jones has the finest collection of Canada in the world today, bracketed with the collection of Dr Reford of Canada, which latter I have not seen. The late Mr Liechtenstein had of course the finest collection of Canadian Pence Issues in the world and I believe that it is still intact, with its marvellous assembly of 12d. blacks, in the possession of his daughter, Mrs Dale.

AMENDMENTS TO THE HANDBOOK

Constitution and Rules. Pages 10 and 11:

- RULE 6. Delete the words "on a card vote postal before the new session starting 1st October."
and insert "elected annually at the Annual General Meeting."
- RULE 15. Delete completely and insert "Nomination of officials together with proxies, if any, should be in the hands of the Secretary one month prior to the date of the Annual General Meeting."
- RULE 13. Add after "on the 1st October": "a certain sum to be allocated from each annual subscription to be placed to the Convention Fund, the said sum to be agreed upon at the Annual General Meeting."

Committee and Office-Bearers of the C.P.S.G.B. Page 7.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

VICE-PRESIDENTS. Add R. W. T. Lees-Jones, F.R.P.S.(L.), F.C.P.S., Merridale, Bank Hall Lane, Hale, Cheshire:

PUBLICITY MEMBER. Change title to read: "Publicity and Advertising Manager." Delete: "O. A. Fraser, M.P.S., 123 Crown Street, Aberdeen"; insert: "L. Baresh, 82 Baker Street, Weybridge, Surrey."

Local Groups and Contact Members

YORKSHIRE. Alter to read "South Yorkshire."

Add the following new Groups:

YORKSHIRE—WEST RIDING: J. P. Macaskie, 7 Wellington Street, Oakes, Huddersfield.

HAMPSHIRE and SOUTHERN COUNTIES: F. S. Walker, 13 Richmond Park Avenue, Bournemouth.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP LIST IN THE HANDBOOK

Memb. No.	NAME	ADDRESS
New Members.		
434	Davidson, J. F.	854 Oakenwald Ave., Fort Garry, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.
435	Chambers, Jos.	116 Vernon Street, Nelson, B.C.
436	Allison, Russell	712 17th St., Niagara Falls, New York, U.S.A.
437	Willan, Dr R.	Oak House, Shaw, Lanx.
438	Whyte, A. R.	Beulah Lodge, Horley, Surrey.
439	Heissner, Alfons	4 Moren Drive, Clarkston, Renfrewshire.
440	Shepherd, Richard	8 Church Road, Tweedmouth, Berwick-on-Tweed.
441	Theeuwissen, R. F.	10 Rue de Moulin, Nossegham(Bt). Belgium.

Resignations.

164	McGrath, J.
311	Carson, Jas. H. B.
359	Lee, J. H.

Death.

65	E. M. Smith (Miss)
----	--------------------

Change of Address.

323	Boarse, Gwilyn	St. Peter's, The Avenue, Healing, Grimsby.
216	Daggett, Harry M.	Dept. of Chemistry, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.
273	Firebrace, John A.	1 Woodthorpe Court, 55 Silverdale Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.
84	Hetherington, R. B.	St. Margaret's, Kitwood, Ropley, Hants.
242	Macdonald, A. R.	31 The Cliffe, High Street, Lewes, Sussex.
347	Paine, H. L.	For Saskatoon read Saskatchewan.
395	Sandford-Johnson, P. B.	Pear-tree Barn, Felpham, Near Bognor Regis, Sussex.

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