

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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

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Notes and Comments

Greetings

May we take this opportunity of sending our heartiest greetings and good wishes to all our members, at home and overseas. This Year Book and Christmas Number will contain quite a few personal messages, we express our gratitude to those who took space for this purpose.

Belinda

Talking of greetings, may we also send a special one to our Lady Fellow, the one and only Belinda, who, by the way, was the first lady member and the first 'Sassenach' of the Society. This last honour was mistakenly accorded to Stanley Godden by one of the speakers at the Convention Banquet.

Kind Thoughts

We have a letter from Belinda in which she writes of the joy which was given her by a Greetings Telegram despatched from Convention, she got it at 8 p.m. on the day of the Banquet:—"It is a wonderful feeling not to be forgotten!" She asks to say how very much it was appreciated.

THE NEW SECRETARY.

Just as we go to press we are advised that Hedley J. Hollands has accepted the appointment of Secretary, and that President Bonar has confirmed him in that office. We are trying to get the alteration made throughout this issue, if we haven't managed it please note that the Secretary is now:—

Hedley J. Hollands, 32, Manor Park Gardens, Edgware, Middlesex.

We know our members will wish to extend a warm welcome to Mr. Hollands in his new office, and we trust all will do their utmost—as will the officers—to make his job as light as possible. He has been a popular and enthusiastic member of the London Group since his joining the Society and we are sure he will make an excellent Secretary.

We also wish Philip Marsden a rapid recovery to full health, every success in his new endeavours (the two factors which caused him to ask to be relieved from his office), and say that his invaluable services to the Society will not be forgotten. It is now possible that he will find time to collect a few stamps!

Misprints

We seemed to get more than the usual number last time—Mr. Printer please note—one of which originated with us and the others at Berwick-on-Tweed. Our error was in putting 1953 and not 1951 as the date on which she read her paper on Slogan Cancellations (page 284). The printer could not correct 'Prize' to read 'Price' in Roy Wrigley's advert on page x, although the proof was corrected for him. Neither can he apparently spell the name of our Newfoundland Corner compiler, Dr. R. Willan. This has now appeared in two issues as Willam, and the error has survived a special mention to the printer. We hope it is right this time, otherwise we shall have to pay compensation or the expenses of a deed-poll alteration!

Librarian

Since writing the last paragraph we have noted another mistake, we have mistakenly given the Librarian a wrong initial. He is, of course, no other than G. F. George; the 'R' which crept in instead of the 'F' could have stood for Rupert, Reginald or Rudolph—but it doesn't! Sorry, G. F. G.

News from "Down under"

Two first day covers, by the same delivery, brought the new Australian Nursing Commemorative from Don Cox and R. J. Tonkin. Mr. Tonkin tells us he is starting his caravan holiday in November, apparently he tows a van as we do, and that he is going North and hopes to visit Mr. Cox. We sent a reply which was far more about vans than stamps, and told him we were ready for a holiday ourselves. Another Summer, in Australia, wouldn't come amiss! Our best thanks to both of you for the kind thoughts.

Charges for booklets

Post Office Information tells us of a 6 x 4c booklet, sold since the 7th July at 25c. We would like to know how long it is since Canada abandoned charges for booklets. The early ones, Victoria and Edward types, contained 12 x 2c for 25c. Great Britain made a charge for her early booklets, you only got 5 x ½d and there was a blank space cancelled with an "X" (the 'cross attached of S.G.218a and 270a) so that you got 1/11½d value for your 2/-.

We had thought this idea was completely dead—of charging a premium—and that Post Offices generally were considering reducing the price of booklets to encourage people to buy stamps in greater quantity than one at a time. Standing in a Post Office, it is observed that a large number of people do actually come in for one stamp for a postcard or a letter. Thirteen for the price of twelve might cut down counter congestion and costs.

Misfortunes

Never come singly. Treasurer Macaskie booked his rooms and made all his arrangements to come to Convention, and his wife was taken ill at almost the last minute and he was billed as an absentee.

Mr. D. Pearson of West Bridgford, who had also booked his accommodation, was rushed to hospital the previous week and died there on the Thursday of Convention Week. He was a prominent member of the Notts and Derby Group and will be greatly missed by his many friends.

Kind thoughts

A most attractive cover, with the special postal cancellation for 'BNAPEX 1955' from Hartford, Connecticut reminds us once again of the kind thoughtfulness of A. H. Christensen. He also sent us the report of this, the seventh annual convention and exhibition of the British North American Philatelic Society (BNAPS to you!) which appears later in this issue. The continual liason work which he does in this way is only excelled by the kindness which accompanies it. Thank you A. H. C.

The Caspary Sales

Cyril Harmer keeps us abreast with the latest information. The section we are interested in is classified as Sale Five—British North America, and will be held in New York on the 9th and 10th October, 1956. We will let our readers have details when we get them from Cyril. The cost of what we are assured will be a lavishly illustrated catalogue—not yet available of course—will be 7/6d and the list of prices realised will be 6/-. You can have them for the whole of the Caspary sales for £5 10/- and £3 15/- respectively. Alfred H. Caspary is reputed to be the last of the truly great collectors—the men of Ferrari status—and it is improbable whether one man will ever be able to amass such fabulous collections in the future.

Finlandia 56

We have the preliminary advice that Helsinki will stage this International Stamp Exhibition to commemorate the centenary of the first Finnish postage stamps. Regulations and the first prospectus can be obtained from Frank Godden at 110-111 Strand, W.C.2.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

My first thought in writing this message must be to acknowledge the honour which you have done me in electing me as your President. It brings pleasure but also responsibility and I can do no more than promise my best efforts to maintain the high traditions of those who have preceded me in the Chair.

I follow this by conveying the hearty thanks of all those who attended our Ninth Convention to Leo Baresch and his Committee who provided such a grand setting and such a philatelic feast as were spread before us at Selsdon Park. I need hardly say that the Scottish members will go all out to put on a better show next year.

It is too early to give news of place or date of next year's gathering but enquiries have started and I hope that next Maple Leaves will carry an outline of our plans. I would urge every member to earmark a few days of his holiday for a visit to Bonnie Scotland at the end of the summer. The more that come the merrier we shall be. Those who have attended a Convention know the friendly atmosphere. Those who have never taken the plunge do not realise the joys they are missing.

Our thanks are also due to those whom we may call the permanent staff of the Society. I often feel that their work is too readily taken for granted. I can, however, assure you that nothing would please them more than an increase in their labours. I cannot name them all but I would particularly mention our Packet Secretary. John Hannah has besought me for some time to get him more sheets for his Packets, a typical request. More sheets mean more work for him, but they mean also that more members receive packets, and of late there have been far too few packets to meet the demand. I am told that only 5% of our members ever take the trouble to make up sheets. Where do other members dispose of their duplicates? Do they just hide them in envelopes? Why not give them an airing and get some cash to extend your collection. I should like to see the number of packets doubled this year. Will every member undertake a spring cleaning and send the result to Aberdeen.

The other appeal I should like to make is for new members. I know that we have a large Society and that it is still growing, but there are many collectors who would be glad to join if they knew what we have to offer. Edinburgh Group has made a start for the season. How many other groups have done the same? I shall look for the results in Maple Leaves.

Before concluding I must remember that this is my last opportunity to

write you in 1955 and must wish all Fellows and Members the very happiest of times at the Christmas Season and the best of luck during 1956.

I am sorry to announce that owing to pressure of examinations, Philip Marsden has had to resign the Secretaryship. I am glad to say that Hedley J. Hollands, 32, Manor Park Gardens, Edgware, Middlesex, has agreed to take over as Acting Secretary. We are sorry to lose Philip's services for he has done good work for us. We wish him well in his examinations.

J. J. BONAR.

NEWFOUNDLAND CORNER

By Dr. R. WILLAN

I always enjoy the C.P.S. Convention, but the meeting at Sanderstead this year was better than ever. Of course, the highlight for Newfoundland collectors was the display and talk by Mr. Cyril Harmer on the Newfoundland Air Mails, which was a magnificent show, but it was a great pleasure to meet some of the members of our Study Group, and we had many little private sessions, some of which ran on into the small hours of the morning. I saw several items which were new to me. Mrs. Barratt showed me Balbo covers in both perforations. I had assumed that both existed, but had not previously seen the 13.7 variety, which seems to be the rarer. She also showed me a pair of the 7c red-brown of 1932, S.G.226, imperf. between vertically, the perforations being 14.1 line. Does anyone possess copies of the normal stamp with this perforation? It is obvious that it must exist, so look up the specimens in your albums.

The Newfoundland Study Group gained the first award in the Group Display class at the Convention Exhibition, though the entry was almost accidental.

Looking through the Perkins Bacon Proof Book at the Royal Philatelic Society, I found records of some facts of which I was previously unaware. The booklet plates of the 1932 1c, 2c and 3c stamps were composed of 60 subjects. Unfortunately, there is no statement of how these were arranged. As the booklet panes were blocks of 4 with margin at the top, the most practicable arrangement would seem to be 6 horizontal rows of 10 with horizontal gutters between rows 2 and 3, and rows 4 and 5. The only alternative I can see is to eliminate the second gutter and invert the last two rows of stamps. This would mean that one booklet pane in three would have inverted watermark. I doubt this, but I know very little about booklets. Can someone with more knowledge help us?

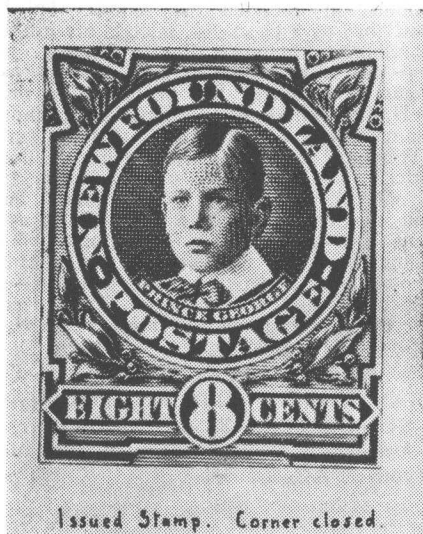
Another fact I learned is that plates were made, but not printed, for 14c and 28c values in the re-engraved "Publicity" issue of 1929. I know the die proofs of these denominations, but did not know that plates were actually prepared. Has anyone ever seen plate proofs?

Why is it that so many perforation varieties of the later Newfoundland stamps only

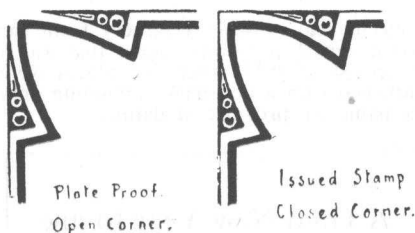
appear many years after the stamps were current? I refer not only to variations in gauge, which might be missed, but also to imperforates and part-perforates, which could not possibly be missed. All the values of the 1937 long Coronation set seem to have appeared lately imperforate, and it is only recently that I have seen the 3c fine head in pairs imperf. between both horizontally and vertically, and the 8c imperf. between vertically. Where have these been until now? Why have they never been described? Where are all the others, for there must be at least 100 of the imperf. and 10 pairs of each imperf. between? Were they ever issued, or are they printer's waste, coming on the market by devious routes?

I must confess that, like many other people, I require some incentive to make me examine my stamps really thoroughly. When I do so and find something previously unrecorded, the thrill of discovery is tempered by the realisation that I could have found it years ago had I but looked for it. A few weeks ago I acquired a complete sheet of 100 of the 8 cent 1911 Coronation





Issued Stamp. Corner closed.



issue in black. This plate proof immediately interested me because, whereas all the plate proofs of this value which I had previously seen were on white card, this was on yellowish medium wove paper, quite different from the paper on which the lower values of this issue appear as proofs. But a more startling fact became evident when I looked at the impressions. In every stamp the top left corner was open. Evidently the die from which the plate was laid down had an open corner. In the issued stamps and in the ordinary plate proofs, the corner is closed. The question presenting itself now was:—Was this plate discarded, the die touched up, and a new plate laid down, or was this the plate used for printing the stamps after each impression had had the corner corrected? Examination of the ordinary plate proofs and stamps soon showed that the latter was the case. I had only 9 stamps and 5 proofs available for immediate examination but though the touching up was carefully done, there were differences which could only be accounted for by work on the plate. For instance, of those 14 specimens, in 7 the two frame lines meet exactly, in 4 the left frame line is slightly prolonged, in 2 the top line is slightly prolonged, and in one the top line falls just short of completing the corner. Moreover, the full plate shows a number of interesting re-entries, particularly on the bottom line, and I was fortunate to be able to identify two of these, one on a plate proof and one on a stamp. I have never seen a die proof of this stamp. Probably such proofs exist, but they would be regarded as incomplete "progress" proofs. Actually, it would appear that the die was never completed.

REVIEWS

At our Convention Auction I marked my catalogue for several lots I wanted to own, none of them came my way, in several instances bidding started higher than my maximum! I was thinking I was going to come away empty-handed when a small booklet of perfins seemed to be going begging. A nod is as good as a wink to Trevor, and they were mine. It was therefore with considerable interest that I looked through the second handbook which the British North American Philatelic Society have now produced. The first one, brought out last December, has been, I imagine, a best-seller. Alfred Whitehead's "Squared Circles" will be ever famous. Could the standard be maintained?

It has. In presenting "CANADIAN STAMPS WITH PERFORATED INITIALS"* we have the cumulative results of the work of the Perfin Study Group of BNAPS, and no attempt at personal editorship or authorship. Four names are given, Dr. Jephcott the Chairman, R. J. Woolley the Secretary, and Members P. D. van

Oudenol and E. B. Forney. I would like to extend my sincere and hearty congratulations to all four. The book contains an excellent exposition of the circumstances leading up to the perforation of stamps in this way, and the relatively unenthusiastic collector will read more than he intends as the interest is gripped by the way the tale unfolds. I myself was quite sorry to find I had arrived at the listing, and that the general part of the production had come to an end.

The listing is exhaustive, and everything listed appears to be illustrated. The code of the Perfins Club is used for describing the type and nature of each perfin, the issues over which it has been, or can be, found are listed, and even as to its use on revenues. The publication appears to cover the subject completely, both excellently and exhaustively.

There has never been to my knowledge, a great interest in this type of material in this country, and it seems likely that, over here, the handbook will not command the

attention of the first publication of BNAPS. It only needs one or two displays of this type of material however to start off many others on this by-path of Philately, and who knows when this may come? In sorting through future material, perfin's are going to be another class to pick out—and there are going to be some very interesting finds in a territory virtually unknown over here.

The high standard of the whole production, it is really beautifully produced, is a further testimony to the quality and work of Gordon P. Lewis. I am sure that the Perfin Study Group will agree that much of the success of their work depends on how it is displayed, and that Gordon must take a goodly share of the credit for another BNA production which enhances the already high standing of BNAPS.

* Price \$1 from Gordon P. Lewis, 37, Eldomar Ave., Brampton, Ont., Canada.
(A handbook of the British North American Philatelic Society)

There is no light reading in the other publication received this month. This * described as a check-list, is certainly not a handbook although it runs to 16 pages. It sets out to be, and we think succeeds in being, a complete list or index to the O.H.M.S. Official perforations. The author claims that it lists 230 major varieties and 611 minor ones. The listed items are not priced and there are no scarcity factors. It is only likely to have a limited interest on this side of the Atlantic, but will be essential to those who seek complete presentation of this field of philately. The production is adequate but one would have expected either a lower price or a cover for the existing price. It compares poorly with BNAPS handbooks.

* WRIGLEY'S CHECK LIST, CANADIAN O.H.M.S. OFFICIAL POSTAGE STAMPS. Price \$1.50 from Roy Wrigley, 2288, Bellevue Avenue, West Vancouver, B.C., Canada.

A NEW HANDSTAMP STYLE

By FRANK W. CAMPBELL



About three years ago the United States introduced a handstamp that had only one line of dating, the units being on wheels that were instantly changeable, except the year date was more permanently set into the bottom of the design, not on a "wheel".

It has been seen for Canada recently from Fort William, Ont., and Moncton, N.B., the latter illustrated here, full size.

It seems a little large, but the 31 figures arranged around the wheel that is largest decides the size, it can't be smaller. Examination of an instrument in a nearby United States office shows it is designed to a very close tolerance to fit this necessarily large wheel.

The large area for "length" will give room for some of the longer names, four of which I have picked out of the 1947 directory.

St.-Francois-Xavier-de Brampton, P.Q.
St.-Jean-Baptiste de Restigouche, N.B.
Sanitorium du Lac Edouard, P.Q.
South Branch of St. Nicholas River, N.B.
This up to-date postmark instrument in

a mechanical sense is a far cry from the first postmark instrument order that was a group list in 1828, when 105 places were furnished with a postmark containing only the name, no province or dating.

A Guid New Year to ane
and a,
And mony may ye see.

...

J. J. BONAR

sends heartiest greetings for the
Christmas Season and best wishes
for successful hunting during
1956 to all Fellows and Members
of the Society. May our friendship
never grow dim.

30 Greenhill Gardens,
Christmas, 1955. Edinburgh 10

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

NEWS AND INFORMATION



Two new additions to the Prime Ministers series were issued on the 8th November. The Rt. Hon. Richard Bedford Bennett, Prime Minister from 7th August, 1930, to 23rd October, 1935, appears on the 4c purple; and the Hon. Sir

Charles Tupper appears on the 5c blue. He was Prime Minister of Canada from 1st May, 1896 to the 8th July, 1896.

Panes will be of 100 stamps, and the stamps will not be overprinted "G" for Federal Department use. There will be two plates for each value, Nos. 1 and 2.

We are told in the same release that there has been a booklet on sale since the 7th July containing 6 x 4c 1954 design Q.E. stamps and selling at 25c.

Plates of the current Q.E. issue have now come into use as follows:—

- 1c Plates 1 to 3
- 2c Plates 1 to 3
- 3c Plates 1 & 2
- 4c Plates 1 to 6
- 5c Plates 1 to 7
- 6c Plates 1 & 2

BISMUTH AND SODA FOR JACK CANUCK

A strange title for a Canuck Column, but after a few days at Selsdon Park with all the delights of the Dining Room one found oneself grossly overeating before one realised one had to put the brakes on our appetites. The setting for the Convention was perfect and congratulations must be first on our programme, for the Convention Committee. Yes, Leo you excelled yourself, and must be a happy man now all is over and everything a success.

The official opening day was 27th September, but on the 24th we find W. C. Hinde dug in and established making sure he got a good front seat, and being followed shortly after by Dr. Willan and B. Howe. Meantime, the Convention Committee, Leo, Geof. Harper and Stanley Godden had been working hard behind the scenes.

Stevie arrived with the Saltaire, or Scots Ensign, flying on his car and was shocked when someone whispered that it was the 'Admiral's' Pennant.

Monday and Tuesday were spent greeting old friends and meeting new ones. A special posse was sent off to the Railway Station to meet Jack Cartwright, upon his collecting his luggage from the guard's van he found the bottle was broken, so we just left him to walk.

Arrivals came from all directions as usual. Scotland, Ireland, England both North and South. It was very pleasing for us to have with us two of our real Canucks in Stanley Lum of Vancouver at present with the R.C.A.F. in Europe, and Mr. Duckworth of Hamilton, Ont.

We even caught up with Fred Tomlinson's caravan, and what a pleasant meeting.

Tuesday evening we had a great treat in our first Invitation Display by Stanley Godden, ranging from Early Classics to Moderns.

Wednesday morning was taken up with a well-attended and attentive study circle led by our new President J. J. Bonar this covered many aspects of Postal History. The afternoon developed into small study circles where Indian Reds and Blacks were studied from all angles. The same could be said literally in the Snooker Room, where for relaxation we had a blood feud. A match of Leo and Bill Lea versus Stevie and Cyril Harmer, a real endurance test,—for the spectators.

The ladies at this time finding Jack Cartwright looking very pensive, asked

why ? " Oh ! I am waiting for a bus to my bedroom " giving a very apt description of the size and length of Selsdon Park Hotel.

The evening brought our second Invitation Display when Cyril Harmer's Newfoundland Air Mails left us stunned but pleased. As one of our lady members said : " We thought some of these covers were only to be seen as pictures in Cyril's book on the subject, but now we have actually seen them for ourselves ".

The rest of the night and early morning was spent in some very interesting and serious study circles ranging over many subjects.

Thursday, the pace began to quicken. Stevie led a Study Circle which produced quite a pot pourri of problems. It is hoped we will see many of these problems of Wednesday and Thursday appearing in " Maple Leaves ".

The programme said : " This will be followed by an informal lunch under the Chairmanship of Jack Cartwright. This is intended as a jolly affair of impromptu speeches, maximum 5 minutes or you'll be gonged ". Well, with J. C. as chairman, could it be anything else ? Jack was at his best, but when Lees-Jones mistook an intimation on the hotel loudspeaker for the gong we drew the line, he did not get away with it. Again when Mr. Gatehouse, a non-philatelist, pleaded he thought all collectors were over 90 and teetotalers, he shook us and we all dived for a bottle.

After this we were all packed into cars and rushed off to a cocktail party laid on by our member Mr. Michael and his charming wife in their home and gardens, a delightful setting for a very happy party. Thank you, Mr. and Mrs. Michael, we all enjoyed ourselves.

Here we had the alarming sight of our President becoming airborne. Having found a garden swing Leo had to try it, but in mid-air he became separated from his under-carriage to make an undignified three-point landing in the middle of the lawn.

Another philatelic treat was in store in the evening when we saw Mr. Nicholas Argenti's collection of the Maritime Provinces. Some wonderful material and a wonderful knowledge of the subject. We hope to keep Mr. Argenti to a promise made in a weak moment, to have his Cents Issues ready for next year's Convention in Scotland.

Again the evening carried on into the " wee sma' oors ", with Bill Lea again as adviser-in-chief; what an amazing knowledge Bill has of all B.N.A. subjects. Carry on Bill, we are all very willing listeners.

Friday and the Committee were at work early on many subjects, followed by the A.G.M. where we had the able advice on legal matters from our new President and Fred Tomlinson as lawyers from Scotland and England, it is a pity Miller Allan was missing for Ireland to complete the entangling Trinity.

In the afternoon, David Gardner carried out his usual Auction with its usual success, ably supported by Trevor Edwards. Great credit is due to David who thought he had given up this job, but owing to our great loss of E. T. Lloyd, David again stepped into the breach.

The Banquet in the evening was a real shining and dazzling affair with all in a happy mood which infected all the speakers.

To open proceedings, Stanley Godden kindly presented us with a very fine cup to be given for the best display, annually, of classical issues. His witty reminiscences gave us a new angle on Stanley.

Major Beaumont, President of the Royal Society proposed the Toast of the C.P.S. and made very happy play on the meaning of substitutes.

The reply by Leo. Baresch applying the simili of grandchildren was very apt.

Jack Cartwright's wit as usual ran amok with his two old ladies of Tun-

bridge Wells. Jack at his best in proposing the toast of the Ladies. Mrs. Stephenson, in reply, caused much amusement by carrying Jack off as her gallant, into the medieval days and then dropping him with a thud back into the realities of today.

J. J. Bonar, our new president, proposed the toast of Our Guests, and the reply by Kenneth Chapman was a masterpiece of wit for a man called at very short notice to answer the toast.

Stevie led the Appreciation to Stanley Godden on the Ceremony of signing the Roll of Fellows. He reminded the audience of Stanley's faux-pas on a previous visit to Scotland when he asked who Wallace and Bruce were.

The presentation of awards so gracefully carried out by Mrs. Riesco, a very happy one was of Mr. N. Argenti receiving the Founders Trophy for Research, but perhaps one of the most pleasant recollections of the evening was the complete look of surprise on the face of John Bird when called upon to receive the new Stanley Godden Cup.

The evening finished again in the lounges, and at three-thirty the only two still on their feet fought it out with a duel at Snooker. Was it the relief from office for Leo ? but did Stevie get a hiding ?

Now to get out your sporran and kilt for next year's Convention.

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

AWARDS—1955

FELLOWSHIP

OSWALD A. FRASER, ESQ.—for outstanding service to the Society.

BEST DISPLAY OF CLASSICS—John F. Bird, Esq.

FOUNDERS TROPHY FOR ORIGINAL RESEARCH—

N. Argenti, Esq.

AIKINS TROPHY—for the best article published in "Maple Leaves"
during the year—F. Tomlinson, Esq.

RESEARCH and STUDY DISPLAYS—

First—Col. D. McLellan.

Second—Hans Reiche, Esq.

Third—L. F. Gillam, Esq.

CONTRIBUTED DISPLAYS—

First—R. G. Woodall, Esq.

Second—F. J. Burroughs, Esq.

Third—D. G. Robertson, Esq.

GROUP DISPLAYS—

First—Newfoundland Study Circle.

Second—Newcastle Group.

Third—Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Group.

OUR YOUNGEST FELLOW

(Put this fellow in the prison (1 Kings 22:27))

This year our Fellowship Committee put forward only one recommendation for Fellowship, but their choice could not have been a happier one than



He was one of the few of the old Study Circle days, and a Founder-Member of the Society. For a few years he held office as Publicity Member and for a few more years he was the Society's Exchange Packet Secretary.

His tenure of both offices was one of much acceptance, due largely to his painstaking industry and to his whole-hearted and uninhibited devotion to the true interests of the Society.

He is acknowledged as an enthusiastic, energetic, astute and knowledgeable collector and student of BNA philately, and he has an intense interest in its Postal History.

By virtue of his breezy and readily amiable personality, in his attendances at the Annual Convention he has become an ambassador who has been able to ameliorate—to a great extent—the geographical difficulties which separate the North of Scotland from its sister groups.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1955.

Some 61 new members were enrolled during the year, of whom 14 are either Canadian or U.S. residents. One of our new Members lives in Sweden. Whilst this figure shows an improvement over last year, there seems no trend in the direction of an increased rate of growth.

This figure for new Members must be set against a very considerable loss of Members during the year, amounting to some forty Members. The net increase has thus been very low, amounting to only 20. This loss is arrived at as follows :—

By resignation	17	last year	14
By death	12	... ..	5
By Rule 13	12	... ..	1
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	41	... ..	20
	<hr/>		<hr/>

Thus the new total membership of the Society is 550.

The Society has sustained a heavy loss both in Members and in talent through death during the year. It is with great regret that we recall the loss of the following Members :—

R. D. Gilmour, J. Roberts, George Bell, G. Galloway, F. A. Crawley,
Col. A. O'Hanlan, Capt. G. Leonard Hearn, James T. Bain, E. T. E.
Lloyd, L. M. Bennett, J. H. Sinton, H. C. V. Adams.

A number of these have been prominent in philately generally, some were eminent collectors of Canada, some gave very generously of their time and service to the advancement of this Society.

P. MARSDEN.
Hon. Secretary.

EDITOR'S REPORT

From October 1954 to August 1955, five numbers of the Journal have been published, the second and third at quarterly intervals and then subsequently at bi-monthly intervals. It is thought that the change to the bi-monthly printings has been appreciated and has been accomplished without any falling off in the quality of the production.

Increases in membership caused us to run short of the October 1954 copies, we have no back numbers of this in stock, and the quantity ordered was increased from 650 to 700 as from June 1955 issue.

Contributors and advertisers have continued to play their part, we are receiving more advertising revenue than ever before—though not yet enough—and there has been no shortage of acceptable contributions.

The sale of back numbers, of the reprinted Volume One and of the Index, though slackening somewhat as may be expected, have maintained a steady income to the Society. This must be expected to drop still more, there are now three numbers which are out of stock.

The October number, now with the printers, is the last of the old Volume 9. The next number, December, will be the Year Book issue, which will be the first of the new Volume 10, and will contain a loose page, index to the previous volume.

We would like to take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation of the kindness we have always been shown by the contributors, advertisers and printers, by the other officials of the Society, and by our many correspondents and friends. We would particularly like to mention Ernest Whitley, who has taken many photographs, and Jim Woods, who undertakes the preparation of all the wrappers and envelopes for each issue, a tiresome job which he does faultlessly.

There is one thing more. In twelve month's time, when Convention comes again, and the October 1956 issue is with the printers, your present Editor will have held office for $4\frac{1}{2}$ years and will have produced 23 numbers on behalf of the Society. The virility of our Journal depends on new blood and fresh enthusiasm, and the Convention of 1956 should be required to appoint some other member to the Editorial position.

F. TOMLINSON (Hon. Editor).

1955 CONVENTION AUCTION

At the date of writing (21st October) Auction accounts have not been cleared. This is due mainly to a number of delays in receipt of payments from purchasers, and vendors will, I hope, appreciate the fact that where lots are purchased by members abroad, a considerable delay is inevitable. On the whole the Auction was successful, and I shall, in due course, be sending the General Secretary a fairly substantial cheque. Unsold items were, in the main, Newfoundland, which was rather surprising, as the reserves on those were low. It is a good country to collect, and the time to buy is surely when good material can be purchased cheaply. I would like to express my thanks to the vendors, who contributed over 300 lots, to the postal bidders, and bidders in the hall, who responded suitably where desirable items were on offer. A special word of thanks must go to Mr. Trevor Edwards whose professional skill, plus his rather attractive informality in the circumstances were so successful, and to the others, Mr. Hollands, Mr. Fortnum, Dr. Hollingsworth and Mr. Howe, who all played a most useful part at the sale. There would appear to have been a slight mix-up at the end of the sale, and I would be grateful if any member or members who accidentally picked up the wrong lots would get into touch with me. The lots referred to are G.14, G.16, Lot 91 and Lot 226. (D. G.).

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

While I realise I have undertaken a hard task in following my predecessor, I hope I shall be able to be of service to you all and continue the development of the Library so splendidly set on its course by Mr. Lloyd.

It would be of great assistance if those members who have outstanding wants lists would be good enough to let me have them afresh and I will deal with them in rotation.

I am happy to report that Mr. W. E. Lea has most generously offered to give a further copy of Bogg's Handbook on Canada as an addition to the Library and the Society is very grateful indeed for this most welcome gift.

G. F. GEORGE.

CONVENTION PHOTOGRAPH

Whilst we are sure you would like to see the distinguished gathering at Selsdon Park, we have had some difficulty in getting all the names of those shown on it. Many were only introduced that day, and memory is always fickle. As far as we can be sure, it portrays the following:—

Back Row: D. Gardner, F.C.P.S. (Glasgow), A. Gabbittas (South Yorks), E. Gill (Liverpool), H. H. Brown (Hants), R. B. Hetherington (Sussex), D. Fortnum (Dorset), —, Duckworth (Canada), J. D. Harvie (London), W. Lea (Lancs.).

Third Row: F. Tomlinson (Kent), H. H. Gowers (Kent), G. F. George (London), Dr. Hollingsworth (Staffs), N. Argenti (London), H. J. Hollands (London), F. E. M. Betts (Bedford), S. Brayshay (Yorks), Major Barratt (Eire).

Second Row: J. Bird (Newcastle), W. Cheavin (London), J. C. Cartwright, F.C.P.S. (Kent), W. C. Hinde (Lancs), C. H. Greenwood (Devon), B. Hone (Edinburgh), Dr. Willan, F.C.P.S. (Lancs), G. B. Harper (London), G. Searles (Kent), Col. McLellan (Glasgow), H. L. Darnell (London).

Front Row: Mrs Fortnum (Dorset), P. Marsden (London), Mrs Gardner (Glasgow), J. J. Bonar (Edinburgh), Mrs Barratt (Eire), L. Baresch (London), Mrs Stephenson (Fife), E. A. Stephenson, F.C.P.S. (Fife), Mrs Willan (Lancs).

A DAY AT CONVENTION

By "MAPSTAMPER"

Getting up at the crack of dawn, our chariot shook off the dust of the ancient town of Oysterville about seven o'clock, and clattered to a standstill in front of the Selsdon Park Hotel about nine. There was nothing here to show the special nature of the assembly, no flags waving or bands playing, only the usual row of Rolls-Royce and Bentley cars indicating that the Scots contingent had arrived.

Asking at the reception desk, we were directed down miles of corridors to a lounge said to be reserved for the purposes of the Society. This we found locked, bolted and barred, with an extra chain and padlock looped between the handles of the swing doors, obviously our arrival had been anticipated!

Eventually we ran the earlier risers of the hotel contingent to earth in the dining room where they were just ordering breakfast. A cup of coffee, whilst Jack Cartwright stowed away a huge breakfast and Leo hopped around as if his trousers were alight, refreshed the weary traveller and we were then introduced to those of the hotel party who had managed to stagger downstairs. And so we met, for the first time, our Founder President and his lady; our President elect—now installed—and many others who had previously only been names or correspondents. We received several shocks, and are still pondering whether it is better to travel hopefully than!

A committee meeting due to start at 9.30 was under way before 10 a.m., and it was clear it couldn't complete its destined course of running over the agenda of the A.G.M. The time, for which this had been called, arrived, and the committee was abandoned.



There were about 35 present when the A.G.M. opened ten minutes late. A welcome by the President, Leo. Baresch, also referred to the losses to the Society, particularly of Edward Lloyd and H. C. V. Adams, and we went on to receive apologies from many absentees which included officers Macaskie and Hannah. The minutes of the previous A.G.M. were agreed and signed, arising from them the Constitution revisions came later in the agenda, and the Advertising re-arrangements were stated to be still the subject of discussion and exploration.

Then came the reports of the various officers. The Secretary told us of membership changes in the year under review, a net increase of 20 to a total of 550, with the annual rate of increase now slowing down. The Packet Secretary, not able to be present, submitted a written report telling of 11 packets circulated with a total value of £1122. Four had completed their circuits with total sales of £120, the remainder looked as if they would also sell an average of £30 each. John Hannah stressed the need for attractive material, stating he could sell as much as members cared to provide.

The Editor's report was not of much consequence, except that he said the members had better start looking for a new editor next year! Some very kind, but unwarranted compliments were paid by Bill Lea and Mrs. Barrett. A very brief report was given by our new Librarian, Mr. George, dealing with his period 'on probation'. Talking of book shortages brought Bill Lea to his feet again, this time to offer to give another copy of Boggs to the Library.

This was accepted with commendable alacrity by the President, Leo., amidst grateful applause from all present.

Next came the accounts and the Treasurer's report. Jimmy Macaskie also was unable to be present, owing to illness at home—a last minute cancellation, but he had assembled a formidable statement of figures which was far too professional for the rank and file to comprehend. When the Editor, who fancies himself as an Accountant, had finished his elucidation, nobody was any wiser at all! In brief, however, a most satisfactory position was shown, the probable balance at the 30th September being estimated at nearly one year's expenditure. The completed audited accounts will appear in the Journal in due course. Mac expects that the finances of the Society will stand the strain of 6 copies of Maple Leaves annually, and forecasts a small increase in the balance in the year now starting. The making available of a further £20 to the Librarian for the purchase of books as opportune was agreed. It was also agreed that £10 be made available to Convention Funds if needed, although it was confidently expected that this would not be wanted.

Then came the appointment of Officers. J. J. Bonar was elected our new President, with some considerable enthusiasm shown by the meeting, and Col. McLellan the new Vice-President. The remainder, the general officers, were all returned to their chores. Mr. George was confirmed in his office as Librarian, Phil Marsden agreed to carry on as Secretary until a successor could be found. We were told he must give up the office on the grounds of his health. J. J. Bonar, the new President, was left to look for Phil's substitute. The Editor again told the whole assembly they'd want another Editor next year!

A committee meeting on the previous day had discussed the draft of a new Constitution, prepared over a laborious period by a small committee, and it appeared that much more discussion and revision was still necessary if the product was to be generally acceptable. The A.G.M. left the drafting committee another year to do this job.

Then came the awards. One new Fellowship was awarded, to Ossie Fraser, a more popular choice could not have been found. Congratulations on the choice were forthcoming from all over the room. The Aikins Trophy, for the best article in the Journal, was awarded to a bloke named Tomlinson. This caused a bit of 'a do' as the said bloke didn't like it much and said so, thinking that the Editor oughtn't to qualify—no one having any knowledge of

what he might have rejected or deferred. When he badgers people for articles in future they can say:—"Write them yourself, you've won cups for writing!" As usual, no one took any notice of him. Mr. Argenti was awarded the Founder's Trophy for Research, for his work on Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The question of delegates to Congress and to the Scottish Association was left to the Executive, the venue of the next Convention (1956) was agreed as Scotland—probably in the Stirling area, it was said—and the Annual General Meeting came to its end.

Leo, said the photographer had been waiting for us all on the terrace for some time to provide a permanent record of this hysteric occasion, and would we all go out and group as requested. About half-an-hour later, the ever patient camera man was beginning to get the group into shape in spite of the obvious intention of several members to make it as difficult as possible!

There was time for a quick look at a few auction lots before lunch, and as soon as this was over it was time for the sale to begin. Cyril Harmer had some excuse for not attending, a Russian Ambassador turning up out of the blue we were told. I bet my wife would never believe a tale like that! Anyway, Trevor Edwards came in his place and was both entertaining and highly efficient. He told me one or two tales which were not in the catalogue! Total realisations were said to be £630, £780 and £720. You can take any of these figures with confidence. Trevor said:—"Who the h... produced this list?" after twisting and turning it every way (just like we all did). Anyway, it was a good sale, a pair of 3d Beaver proofs, lot 52, fetched £24, a mint block of 4 1928 \$1 Parliament £8. 15/-; there were three 1860 embossed envelopes, the 5c went for 50/-, the 10c for £5, the 8c, used, for £5 10/-. Lots 129-143, a fine selection of proofs, was put up as one lot and fetched £135 having started at 100 guineas. Five used copies of the Map stamp, including a precancel and a Nanaimo broken ring (cut-down Squared Circle) postmark fetched 52/6d with plenty of life still in the bidder—not me (I dropped out at 35/-), a mint block of 20 went up and up to £5. I did manage to buy one lot—a small booklet of perkins for 3/6d.

It was dark before the sale finished, but eventually your mapstamper set a course bar-wards to work up an appetite for the Convention Dinner, where he found he was not the only one with the same idea and where he was introduced by Trevor Edwards to other members of the H. R. Harmer Organisation who were turning up in force at the chance of a square meal. I found afterwards, to my great pleasure, that I was seated with them at the dinner, and I hope to follow up the friendships now begun.

After a small informal reception about 60 members and guests sat down to the Convention Banquet, where another pleasant surprise consisted of a most attractive table companion, editor of Philately and a fully-fledged Public Relations Officer into the bargain! Another friendship started!

Sir John and Lady Wilson were to have been our Guests of Honour, but the unfortunate illness of Sir John made last-minute changes necessary. The President of 'The Royal', Major K. M. Beaumont, took over the Toast of the C.P.S. of G.B. with Leo, responding. Stanley Godden said a few words as he presented a Cup to the Society for competition at the Convention Exhibition, a gesture very much appreciated by all present for which thanks were offered by Leo. The presentation of awards raised an odd burst of applause here and there, and a delightful little speech from Nicholas Argenti. The new Godden Trophy was given to John F. Bird for the Classics he displayed. A list of awards is elsewhere.

Jack Cartwright, in characteristic form, proposed the toast of 'The Ladies' to which Mrs. Stephenson made reply.

The award of a Fellowship to Ossie Fraser was loudly applauded, and it is hoped he will sign the roll next year. Stanley Godden took the opportunity to

sign the space awarded to him two years ago. Our Vice-President-cum-President Elect, J. J. Bonar, then offered the toast of the Guests, and we wound up with Kenneth Chapman, Editor of 'Stamp Collecting', replying on their behalf. Kenneth substituted for Major Beaumont, who had been promoted in the batting order, but left us in no doubt as to his appropriateness as he is Croydon's President this year, and we were on their territory !

The time was now after 11.30 p.m., and small and large groups mixed, milled and intermingled in the lounge outside the dining-room. It was perhaps a quarter after midnight when, reluctantly tearing away from friends new and old, and having undoubtedly not said all the 'goodbyes' which should have been said, I unlocked my car, checked the lights, cleaned the screen, and prepared to depart.

Quiet, steady motoring on relatively deserted roads, the rain had ceased, and it was a fine clear night, caused little effort. Checking my reaction against sleep, the miles were relentlessly put behind, and with a total on 'the clock' of nearly 140 miles (about 70 each way), I came to a quiet stop outside the garage at home. To avoid disturbing the family at what I knew would be a rather 'unholy' hour, I had put my sleeping bag and pyjamas in the caravan. Here I found a thoughtful wife had put a thermos of drinking chocolate, and before two o'clock I was catching up on my sleep.

It was quite a day, seven till two the next morning, 140 miles, continual incident, old friends and new, lots of welcome and happiness, much gossip and sly humour. I think the only thing we didn't talk about was stamps !

"BNAPEX 55" AT HARTFORD, CONN.

The British North American Philatelic Society's Seventh annual convention and exhibition "BNAPEX 55" held at the Hotel Statler, Hartford, Connecticut, was a most successful and enjoyable affair. The Connecticut "Nutmeggers" group acted as hosts under the chairmanship of Leon W. Banks and the arrangements made for the entertainment of the delegates were really excellent. Special mention should be made of the wonderful arrangements made by the ladies for the entertainment of the wives of out of town members who were taken on several most enjoyable tours in and around the city.

The convention was well attended with states as far away as California and Florida being represented. There was a strong delegation from Toronto.

A special cancellation reading "BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOC. CN. STA. HARTFORD, CONN." and date, was used at the special post office at the exhibition. Philately in the United States is indeed fortunate in having the full co-operation of the post office in matters such as these.

As to the exhibition at Hartford it was not large but contained some fine B.N.A. material. The grand award was won by Harry W. Lussey (New Milford, N.J.) with his very fine display of the admiral issue of Canada. Gold medals were awarded to Daniel C. Myerson (Harrison N.Y.) for a lovely display of the pence issues of Newfoundland and to Marcus W. White (Worcester, Mass.) for his very fine essays and proofs of Canada and Newfoundland postal stationery.

Silver medals were won by Charles P. de Volpi (Montreal) for stampless covers and by Roy Wrigley (Vancouver B.C.) for Canadian officials. Bronze medals were awarded to Walter P. Carter (Willowdale, Ont.) for 3 cents small Queens; George B. Llewellyn (Philadelphia, Pa.) for stampless covers; James T. Culhane (Norristown, Pa.) for Newfoundland; Wilmer C. Rockett (Glanside, Pa.) for Canadian revenues and Harry O. Rex (Plainville, Conn.) for war tax stamps.

Next year's convention of the society will be held in Toronto.

A. H. CHRISTENSEN.

GROUP NEWS

ABERDEEN

The Aberdeen Group made a very successful start for the new season with a display of Large and Small Heads of the Queen Victoria issues from the collection of Mr. John Hannah, the Packet Secretary. In addition to showing many fine copies of those stamps, Mr. Hannah displayed numerous rare postmarks, including the elusive "Collingwood" Marks, "Grills" and "Crowns" along with a profusion of the various "ring" and "cork" cancellations. Mr. Oswald A. Fraser, who presided, warmly thanked Mr. Hannah for a most enjoyable evening.

Mr. A. E. Stephenson, the Founder President, was a welcome visitor to this meeting, and after expressing his congratulations to Mr. Fraser on being made a "Fellow of the Society" paid tribute to Mr. Hannah's excellent display.

KENT & SUSSEX.

Kent and Sussex have two meetings arranged for the near future. One of these, on the 19th November at Eastbourne, will have been held by the time this issue makes its appearance. The second, however, at J. C. C.'s house—53, Madeira Park, Tunbridge Wells starts from 2 p.m. on Wednesday the 7th December—and there will be a DISPLAY of TEA, by the kindness of Mrs. Cartwright, from 4 to 4.30 p.m. J. C. C. or L. D. Carn will arrange a small luncheon party in one of the Pantiles estaminets for those who like to assemble early. The editorial staff—all of it—expects to be there, and when J. C. C. and F. T. get together . . . ?

LONDON

The Officers of the London Section for 1955-56 are:—Chairman: G. F. George; Contact Member: N. M. Clougher; Treasurer: H. D. J. Cole; Committee: R. H. Yorke, D. Back, General Spry and R. S. B. Greenhill; Secretary: T. R. Hutton.

At the September meeting, members entertained each other with short displays on the lines of "Six Sheets from each Member". A pretty mixed bag resulted, ranging from Leo Baresch's "3d. Beaver Varieties" to Mr. Klein's modern issues, taking in on the way some unusual "Bancroft City Post" items from the Librarian, Mr. G. F. George.

Mr. Francis Field did us proud in October, and brought all the way from Sutton Coldfield a selection of Air Mails, including quite a lot of non-B.N.A. items, which held the attention of those present. Mr. Field told us in concluding a lengthy display that he had not shown half of the material he had available, and he was promptly signed up to pay a return visit next season.

The Editorial "Maps" had a personal presentation on the 3rd November, when a good attendance enjoyed a racy explanation of scientific philately.

The meeting on the 8th December will hear a talk from Mr. Trevor Edwards, of Harmers, on "The Wiles of the Faker". We have heard Mr. Edwards lecturing—and auctioneering (Shades of Selsdon Park)—before, and expect a large attendance. Any non-members of the London Section who happen to be in Town on that day are cordially invited to drop in and pay us a visit.

OUR EDITOR'S BIGGEST KLANGER

In our October number of "Maple Leaves" I was shocked to note, in "Our Belinda's" article, that our Premier Local Group in Glasgow is **now defunct**. Perhaps it is, for nobody never tells me nowt about owt. However, for a Group which so recently, as two years ago, turned on a show like the Glasgow Convention, and this year has produced our newest Vice-President, in Col. D. McLellan, seems to me rather a contradiction.

Well Glasgow, what about it? Does Fred Tomlinson get away with that one? Get out your battleaxes and claymores, or, better still, let him have some healthy reports of your meetings.

At Convention it was very gratifying to see and hear of the progress made by some of our Postal Study Circles: what was more, members were showing a deep knowledge of their subjects.

What is alarming however, is the "couldn't care less" attitude of certain

members receiving the circulating files. The Admiral file, after twelve months in the wilderness, returned anonymously. It was sent off again in May and turned up at Convention where it was found it had been sat on by two members for three months. Has Frank Staff's Postal History file surfaced yet? Again in "Maple Leaves" we get a "cri de coeur" from L. F. Gillam in his effort to keep the R.P.O. file moving. Let us hope his second volume, lets call it "Pheonix", will meet with a better fate than the first. It is however, pleasing to see L. F. G. imbued with the C.P.S. spirit that "the show must go on".

We had the pleasure of examining the Pre-Cancels File and great credit is due to our "Small boy" Hetherington; this file is a model other circles could well worth see and copy.

A. E. STEPHENSON,
Convener of Study Circles.

CLIPPINGS FROM B.N.A. MAGAZINES

Contributed by R. J. DUNCAN

23. TWO-RING NUMERAL CANCELLATIONS

By A. K. GRIMMER



Collectors of cancellations usually find it more or less difficult to secure the numerals from 1 to 60 or what are commonly called the "Two-Ring Numeral Cancellations" and to allocate the numeral to the Post Office which used it. Jarrett's excellent catalogue was able to define most of the post offices to which the numerals belonged, but there were a few numerals he had to specify as being "unknown."

While collecting cancellations on 3c Small Queens a lot of covers were secured which proved that "Two-Ring Numeral 34" belonged to Chatham, N.B. These covers were as follows:

- 1c Small Queen dated at Chatham, N.B., June 27th, 1873.
- 3c Small Queen dated at Chatham, N.B., March 18th, 1873.
- 3c Small Queen dated at Chatham, N.B., May 23rd, 1873.

3c Small Queen dated at Chatham, N.B., July, 1873.

3c Small Queen dated at Chatham, N.B., Nov., 1874.

3c Small Queen dated at Chatham, N.B., Dec. 18th, 1874.

Beside above a registered cover has been seen with the 2c and 3c Small Queen with Chatham cancellation and numeral "34". So it seems that these are adequate to establish that this cancellation belonged to Chatham, N.B. It is though one of the rarer of the two-ring numeral cancellations and rates a premium in value compared to the average value of two-ring numerals on the Small Queens.

It can also be stated that the cancellor or cachet was not always used only in one post office. From personal observation the two-ring numeral "11" which belonged to Fredericton has been seen on covers dated at St. Andrews, N.B., but these were dated later than when the cachet was in normal use and it is difficult to explain as St. Andrews had its own numeral "50".

Other instances of similar exchange has been reported also and this without satisfactory explanation or reason.

Popular Stamps, 1955.

24. MARGINAL LATHE WORK.—1911-1912 ISSUE

By MAJOR K. H. WHITE

The collector specializing in one country, especially if this happens to be Canada, can enter fields of absorbing interest that may entail many years of interesting study and research. The range is wide. It may be plating the early issues; hunting for elusive re-entries and retouches; possible shades,

paper or dies. One interesting study that has apparently been very much overlooked is the lathe work of the 1911-25 issue.

Boggs, in his Vol. 1 of "Postage Stamps", gives considerable space to the data covering lathe work, but it was not until Marler's Notes were first published that engine turnings first came into prominence, tied in as they were so meticulously with the plate numbers of all denominations. Several issues are unfortunately not included in Mr. Marler's Notes of the period, and this article purports to bring to the collector's notice a rough résumé of the whole subject.

Lathe work may have been one of the "war babies" of the first war. Wear on the plates always occurred first on the lower edges as they were curved slightly in the vertical direction. Entering a band of lathe work at the lower edge of the plate gave perfect indication of the rate of wear the plate was undergoing.

It seems established, with some certainty now, that four different designs of engine turnings were employed which for refer-

The Aberdeen Group

extends hearty greetings to all for

**CHRISTMAS AND THE
NEW YEAR**

"Happy to meet, Sorry to part,
Happy to meet again."

Bon Accord.

ence can be termed Patterns "A", "B", "C" and "D"—of which only patterns "B" and "D" occur with the design inverted, it is thought.

Mr. Marler's Notes give the following information covering the approximate period each pattern was in use:

January 16, 1917, to March 24, 1917
Pattern "B"—

March 29, 1917, to October 26, 1920
Pattern "C"—

March 18, 1920, to January 21, 1921
Pattern "D"—

November 22, 1920, to Dec. 16, 1924.

THE FOUR LATHEWORK TYPES



"A"

"B"

"C"

"D"

Photo by Ernest Whitley

The machine used by the printers to manufacture these strips of lathe work looks sufficiently massive to turn out siege guns, and it is said that once set in motion, mechanical perfection follows to an uncanny degree. It is not known what lengths these strips of lathe work came in for entering on the plates, but it is very curious the number of instances that can be found of distinct joins or overlapping in the engine turning, perfectly visible to the naked eye, and some very badly matched together.

The method utilised to enter the lathe work on the plate is the most intriguing problem. "Rocking" a strip the length of ten stamps seems utterly impossible; extreme pressure does not seem altogether feasible, and the plates could not have been inserted in the engine turning machine, as the joins seem to preclude this possibility. An expert engraver can presumably solve this problem with the greatest of ease.

The essential purpose of lathe work is early detection of plate wear, and given plenty of suitable material, a pleasing and logical evolution is to assemble strips of engine turnings graduating from full colored width down through the steps of pronounced wear until vanishing point is almost reached.

Some of the peculiarities in lathe work for the various denominations now follow:

104 1c Green—Types "B" and "C"

Type "B", with lines above and below the design.

Type "B", join between 9th and 10th stamp (lower right); large figure "1" 5th stamp shows through engine turning.

Type "B", strong guide line extending just below top line (trip of three stamps).

106 2c Carmine—Types "B" and "C"

Type "B", join at 3rd stamp and again at 7th stamp, strip of 10 lower right.

Type "B", lathe work does not run full length of 10 stamps in several instances.

108 3c Brown—Types "B", "B-Inverted",

"C", "D", and "D-Inverted"

Type "B", join at 7th stamp, strip of 10 lower right.

Type "B-Inverted", only found one strip to date but see M.R. 4 2c plus 1c Brown.

116 10c Plum—Types "A", "B" and "C"

Type "A", Imprints A-7 & A-8 appear in left or right corners level with lathe work.

Join in lathe work appears level with 3rd stamp both left and right positions Plate A-8 on, strips of 10 stamps.

P. O. No. 934, F. can be traced through the engine turning at 9th stamp Plate A-7 left and right, and at the 10th stamp Plate A-8 right.

"A-8" can be detected under the engine turning at the 2nd stamp of Plate A-8 left, and "7" at the 3rd stamp of Plate "A-7" right.

It can only be surmised that existing lettering was not burnished out before entering the lathe work on these two plates.

Type "C", join in lathe work (position not known).

119 20c Olive Green—Types "A" and "D"

Type "A", join in lathe work at 3rd stamp both on Plates A-4 and A-5, right positions. The figure "5" appears beneath the engine turning at 2nd stamp on Plate A-5 right position.

Imprints "A-4" and "A-5" appear in left or right corners level with lathe work.

109 3c Carmine—Type "D"

Type "D", a series of guide dots appear just above the top line of the engine turning.

Lower Left Positions at stamps 4 and 10, other strips at stamps 4, 7 and 9.

Lower Right Positions at stamps 4, 7 and 10; other strips at stamps 1, 3 and 7; and still other strips at stamps 4 and 9.

These guide dots appear to be constant, in the respective strips, and must have been useful to the engraver for some reason.

The writer possesses one pane of 100 stamps, upper right, with no imprint but with a definite band of engine turning at the extreme TOP of pane. A pencil note on the selvage states: "First lot on sale—Calgary P. O., 4 Feb., 1924."

Coils in Sheet Form

The first group printed on thick wove paper, lower strips of 20, confirm Mr. Marler's Notes.

126b 1c Orange—Lathe work Type "B" well defined.

128b 2c Deep Green—Lathe work Type "D" but very badly worn to a fine strip of color, disappears at stamps 8, 9 and 10.

130b 3c Carmine—Lathe work Type "D" but badly worn to a fine strip of color.

(Note. The second group printed on medium wove paper, 126a 1c yellow and 128a 2c Green, has no lathe work.)

112 5c Violet—Lathe Work Type "D"

Type "D-Inverted" is also believed to exist.

114 7c Red Brown—Lathe Work Type "D"

Lower Right Positions—Guide dots appear at stamps 1, 5 and 6; again on other strips at stamps 4 and 7.

1915 War Tax M.R.2 2c Carmine—Type "B"

Upper and lower lines show above and below body of engine turning.

Lower Right Position—Lathe work terminates at mid-centre of 10th stamp (two strips of 10 are identical).

1916 War Tax M.R.4 2c plus 1c Brown, Die II—Types "A", "B" and "B-Inverted"

Lower Left Position—Type "B", a strip of 10 with a beautiful join at 6th stamp.

Lathe work Type "A" commences with Plate No. A-31 (Serial No. 937 M) which follows Plate No. A-30 lower left showing imprint "Ottawa No. A-30" between 2nd and 3rd stamp, Serial No. 937M, below 9th stamp. Type "A" is used continuously on all Plate Nos. between A-31 to A-42 (inclusive). Possess all these plate numbers mostly in strips of 10 both left and right positions. The imprints appear below the first stamp right position, and the 10th stamp left. The serial number was evidently always shown below the imprint, but was sometimes either cut in half or guil-

lotined off completely. Some imprints exclude the prefix "A", such as Plate 36.

Plate No. A-43 (Serial No. 937P) is the change-over to lathe work Type "B" with the location of the imprint changed to a vertical position; lower left covers stamps 81 and 91; right stamps 90 and 100. Plate No. A-44 (Serial No. 937P) has the imprints horizontally; lower left below the 10th stamp, and lower right below the first stamp, with no sign of lathe work being entered. It is thought that from Plate No. A-45 onwards imprints only appeared in top positions, left and right, with lathe work Type "B" covering all 10 stamps in the lower panes. Possession of strips of 10 confirms this idea, but further investigation is necessary to substantiate this view on all Plate Nos. A-45 to A-56 (inclusive). Much of the lathe work in this denomination is of an unusual nature, sometimes truncated once or twice, cut off at an angle, and other funny stunts.

It is hoped that the foregoing remarks on lathe work may have proved of general interest. Below is given a summary covering the whole field.

SUMMARY LATHE WORK

Demonination	Marler's Code	Bogg's Code
104 1c Green	B.C.	II.III.
105 1c Yellow	C.D.	III.V.
106 2c Carmine	B.C.	II.III
107 2c Green	C.D.	III.V.
108 3c Brown	B.C.D.	II.III.V.
109 3c Carmine	D.	V.
110 4c Bistre	D.	V.
112 5c Violet	D.	V.
113a 7c Bistre	B.	II.
114 7c Red Brown	D.	V.
116 10c Plum	A.B.	I. IIa. III
117 10c Blue	D.	V.
119 20c Olive Gr.	A.D.	I.V.
120d 50c Brnsh Blk	D. (b)	V. (b)
122 \$1 Orange	D.	V.
M.R.1 1c Green		
War Tax	B.	II.
M.R.2 2c Carmine		
War Tax	B.	II.
M.R.4 2c+1c Brown		
War Tax	A.B.	I.II.
126b 1c Orange, first printing	B.	II.
128b 2c Deep Green, first printing	D.	V.
130a 3c Carmine, first printing	D.	V.

Note: Denominations not shown in the above list have no marginal lathe work.

N.B.: All the above mentioned types are now in the writer's collection excepting two items—

(a) 116 10c Plum, Type "B".

(b) 120d 50c Brownish Black, Ty. "D".

BNA Topics, Feb. 1952.

CANADIAN 2-CENTS MAP STAMP

by F. TOMLINSON (74)

PART IX

Red Printing—Plates 1, 2 and 3.

It is convenient, having dealt with the characteristics of the black printings of Plates 1, 2 & 3, to consider the red printings which appear jointly with them. There appears to be no reasonable doubt that there were two, and two only, red plates and that the first of these was used exclusively in conjunction with black plates 1, 2 & 3 and that the second red plate was used exclusively in conjunction with black plate 5. My researches so far must be well into the hundreds of thousands of copies of this stamp, and I have found nothing to cause me to doubt this statement. The red plate used in conjunction with black plate 5 is generally capable of such clear identification that it would seem improbable that the use of the other plate could be overlooked.

The printings in red were made by the typographical process, not the lithography mentioned for so long by the earlier students, and are full of variety and change. Typography, or surface printing as it is popularly known by most philatelists, is a less expensive method and usually produces a less attractive and less accurate result than does the line engraved method. A study of this stamp, with the black portions line engraved and the other two colours surface printed, quickly brings out some measure of the qualities of each process.

As far as I have been able to ascertain, what we might care to call the principal varieties caused in the red printing can be relied on for constancy, and the remainder occur most of the time but are varying all the time and cannot be relied on implicitly. Similarly, in the minor varieties there are so many which are either almost identical or only differ very slightly, that they can only be used as a clue. For example, I have noted the position of 'extra islands', one position is common to 5 stamps, another to another 5 stamps, and a third to not less than 7 stamps! So if a block of four requires identification and an extra island in one of these positions is the only immediate clue, it is often necessary to compare it with many located pieces before it can be assigned correctly to its position.

Now many readers will no doubt be attempting to allocate items from these articles. I have said earlier, and I say again, you cannot allocate with accuracy from the red printing; you can only use the red printing either to provide an original clue or to confirm other features which may not be strong enough in themselves. As an example, the re-entries in column 9 of Plate II have a similarity of feature, and a heavy postmark on certain parts of the stamp may make it difficult to be sure which one you have found. There are, however, particular features in the red printing of stamps 19 and 39, and if the red islands in the Pacific Ocean are not obliterated you should be able at least to tell if it is one of these two—leaving only two others it might be, and these two are not likely to be confused. But to find either of these two stamps, by itself, from one of the other plates where the re-entries don't run, and to say "This is stamp 19" (or 39 as the case may be) is, to put it mildly, chancing one's arm.

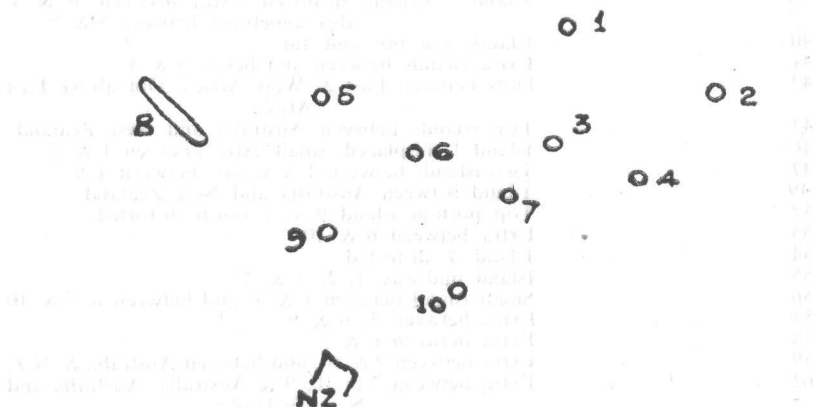
Again, don't rely on the minor varieties of the red printing as a sure identification feature!

Now for what there is to be seen. I expect others making the same or a future examination will find other items. There is almost no limit. But what

is related here has been seen AT LEAST FIVE TIMES on full located sheets, two from Plate I, two from Plate II and one from Plate III. Many other things have been seen on one or another of these inspections but only those which I have seen every time are listed. I will mention what I consider to be the principal varieties, they appear in the total list but the others are considered only minor.

The identification is principally based on the islands in the Pacific Ocean, which are shown here, diagrammatically enlarged and given numbers.

ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN.



Incidentally, the chain of islands shown on the stamp in the Indian Ocean also displays varying characteristics as between one stamp and another, though not perhaps such clearly different ones as some of those in the Pacific. A future student seeking to amplify—or dispute—these findings might well have regard to the Indian Ocean Islands.

Red Printing—First Plate, used with Black Plates, I, II and III.

Varities found to be constant.

Major Varieties	Position No	Description
	33, 79, 89	Island Missing
	2	Two islands instead of One.
	46	Distorted, Islands 1 & 2 are parallel
General List		
	2	Extra island between 3 & 7, or two small islands instead of island 3
	5	Extra island between 8 & 9
	6	Dot between Australia and New Zealand
	8	Island 6 distorted sideways, extra between 7 & 10
	10	8 & 9 almost join, 4 & 7 almost join, extra between 5 & 9
	11	8 & 9 almost join, dot between Australia and N.Z.
	12	Islands 3 & 4 join—one wedge of red.
	14	3 & 4 almost or do join, 5, 6, & 7 almost or do join,
		Dot midway between & above East & West Africa
	16	Small dot between 7 & 10
	17	Small island between 6 & 7

- 19 Island 7 distorted, extra between 9 & 10, & 3 & 7
 20 May be extra between 1 & 3
 23 Extra between 1 & 3, between 3 & 7, 'Colony'
 between East and West Africa.
 27 Small island between 5 & 6
 28 Small dot between 6 & 10
 29 Island between 5, 6 & 9—but not always on Plate 3
 30 Dot between Australia and New Zealand
 31 Islands 6 & 7 distorted
 32 Extra island between 1 & 3 and above Tasmania
 33 Island 2 missing, all are small, island 3 is just a
 diagonal dash
 34 Two very small islands between 9 & 10
 36 Small island between 3 & 6
 38 Small island usually between 6 & 7, on some printings
 stamps 3 & 7 join
 39 Island 7 usually distorted, extra between 6 & 7,
 also sometimes between 5 & 9
 40 Islands are big and fat
 41 Extra islands between and below 3 & 4
 42 Dots between East & West Africa, Dot above East
 Africa
 43 Two islands between Australia and New Zealand
 46 Island 1 misplaced, small extra between 1 & 3
 47 Two islands between 1 & 6, one between 4 & 7
 49 Island between Australia and New Zealand
 52 Top portion island 9 very much distorted
 53 Extra between 6 & 10
 54 Island 7 distorted
 55 Island mid-way 1, 2, 3 & 4
 56 Small island between 1 & 3, and between 6, 7 & 10
 57 Extra between 5, 6 & 9
 58 Extra between 6 & 7
 59 Extra between 7 & 10, and between Australia & N.Z.
 62 Extra between 7 & 10, 9 & Australia, Australia and
 New Zealand
 64 Extra between 6 & 10, Island 5 distorted
 65 Extra between 1 & 3
 66 One large or three small extra islands between 9 & 10
 68 Island between Australia and New Zealand
 70 Islands extremely heavy, 3 & 4 join, 6 & 7 nearly
 join
 72 Islands extremely heavy, 3 & 4 appear to join, extra
 between 5 & 10, large 'colony' between East and
 West Africa almost joins or may join them. (I have
 seen this once with the islands not heavy)
 73 Islands average but East & West Africa appear to
 join
 74 Island between 6, 9 & 10
 75 Dot between 9 & 10
 78 Extra island between 5 & 6
 79 Island 5 missing
 80 Islands extremely heavy, 3 & 4 join, 5 & 6, and also
 9 & 10, sometimes also appear to join
 82 Islands extremely heavy sometimes, extra between
 3 & 7 may cause them to appear to join
 83 Small island mid-way 5, 6 & 9
 84 Small island between 9 & New Zealand
 86 Island between 7 & 10 (other minor islands too)
 88 Island between 9 & New Zealand, and sometimes
 between 6 & 7
 89 Island 3 missing—little islands all over the place
 90 3 & 7 almost, or do join
 92 Small island mid-way 5, 6 & 9
 95 Extra between 9 & 10
 96 Small extra between 9, 10, & New Zealand
 100 Uncertain definition of islands, small extra may
 appear between the following pairs—2 & 4, 3 & 7,
 9 & 10

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CONVENTION

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

I should like to take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to everyone for the hospitality shown to me, especially the Secretary and Mrs. Philip Marsden who went through so much trouble to ensure that my visit to England was an enjoyable one.

After witnessing some of the C.P.S. Convention activities, I am inclined to believe that the collectors in England know more about Canadian stamps than the people in Canada.

Not only was the interesting programme well planned but it was most informative, and I learned a good deal about the earlier Canadian issues. I shall certainly look forward to visiting Scotland next year, when the 1956 Convention is held.

Yours sincerely,
STAN LUM (780).

ANOTHER "WEEPING PRINCESS"

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,



I enclose a photo: of a copy of the 4c. Violet Royal Visit, 1951 stamp which shows clearly a very large tear under the Princess's left eye. On the stamp this shows prominently in violet the same as the stamp. Would you care to illustrate this variety in a coming Edition of "Maple Leaves" in the hope that someone may have also seen it and thus establish it as a constant variety. It appears to be a much better tear than the little black spot on the Silver Jubilee 1c.

Yours sincerely,
H. P. BRYANT. (107).

3c. JUBILEE

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

A short time ago, I came across a rather remarkable specimen of the 3c. Jubilee of 1897 which, on first inspection, appeared to be a re-entry since doubling of the whole design was apparent to some degree and was most pronounced in the words "Three Cents" and the bottom frame lines. I submitted the stamp to our

microscope expert Ernest Whitley for his examination and opinion and, eventually, we came to the conclusion that it was probably what is known as a "kiss" print. This type of print occurs during the printing process through some fault in the application of the machine and is not due to any defect in the plate itself. Other examples are known on Canadian stamps.

As I am not aware of the existence of a re-entry on this stamp and have never seen one reported, it would seem unlikely that a re-entry (if such it were) of such a prominent character would have remained undiscovered for so long on such a common stamp.

Perhaps some members will be able to give information on this or have already a similar variety in their collections.

Yours sincerely,
J. MILLAR ALLEN. (422).

PRECANCEL VARIETY

MY DEAR FRED,

I herewith enclose a Photograph of an interesting Precancel variety, which was recently sent me by our Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. P. Macaskie. As far as I know, this variety has never been recorded, it is most certainly not catalogued in the "Official Catalog of Canada Precancels" (Fifth Edition).

This variety on the 1912-18 Admiral Issue, 1c, Green, should be catalogued as 1-85 d, "QUE" missing.

I have had it photographed with a normal stamp for comparison.



Normal

"QUE" missing

I hope that you will be able to publish this photograph in the next issue of "Maple Leaves", and I should very much like to know if any other member has seen, or has, a copy of this stamp.

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

BRAMPTON ROLLER PRECANCEL

MY DEAR FRED,

Regarding the "WISE" Postmaster of Brampton, and the issue of the above, I have read Mr. C. Garrett's letter in

"Maple Leaves" for October 1955. I am afraid I cannot agree with what he says, he refers to the issue as an "emergency precancel" a better term would be "provisional precancel", these stamps are a modern replica of the early unofficial precancels such as were issued by Ottawa, St. John, Montreal and Toronto in the late 80's of the 19th century.

I have had several letters (which have been quoted in various issues of "Maple Leaves") from the Director of Financial Services, Post Office Department, Ottawa, regarding the issues of the above, there is NO doubt that these issues are PRE-CANCELS for all Mr. Garrett says. Any stamp which is postmarked or cancelled BEFORE issue is a PRECANCEL, and to say that anyone could manufacture these precancels by using used stamps on envelopes is quite wrong, the stamps would have to be regummed and it would not be difficult to expose this type of fraud.

Mr. Garrett also says that this type of unofficial precancel is a common practise, this appears to me to be rather extraordinary in view of the number of collectors of precancels, why were they not reported? The Brampton ones were, within a day or so of their use.

I am afraid I cannot agree with Mr. Garrett that we just forget them. I consider them a most interesting use, even if an improper one, of modern Canadian stamps, they are NO DOUBT precancels, as he admits himself in para two of his letter.

As to the Postmaster being "WISE" with this statement, I again cannot agree and, in view of a letter I have received from the Director of Financial Services, dated 20th July, 1955, I think he (the Postmaster) would be very UNWISE indeed if he issued any such precancels again. He has already received an official "rocket" for so doing in the past and a reminder has been issued to all postmasters that this type of precancel is against the Post Office

Department regulations.

In view of the great interest collectors of Canadian Precancels have taken in the Brampton issues, I hope that you will be able to publish this letter in your next issue of "Maple Leaves".

Yours very sincerely,

R. B. HETHERINGTON,
C.P.S. of G.B. (84).
Precancel Study Group.

PRICES ARE RISING

SIR,—In a letter from Brandon, Man. dated Sept. 21/55, John Lane of "S.C." days tells me of a collector friend's experiences.

He says: "Ever since, he's been purchasing good early Canada from all sources, including Sissons' auction sales, and is gradually putting together a fine lot of material.

He was out in Vancouver a couple of years back, and in one of the stamp shops there, he found a lovely copy of the 15c Green Queen, and bought it for about \$4.50. He tells me it was labelled "the Bileski shade"! It should have been the "F.B." shade, seems to me.

Too bad you've given up "S.C.", as there would be a great story in the huge raise in prices for Canadian stamps. 'A' has been working on the 1859's and the prices he has paid out for fine copies of each value of that issue are almost unbelievable.

Can you imagine \$17 (£6 2/-) for a fine used 17c Cartier?

Or a lot of six 12 1/2c Queens for \$85, (£4 8/- each)? That's what he paid.

He bid \$105 for a 'log in waterfall' variety at one of Sisson's sales, and he tells me that it went for over DOUBLE that figure.

He paid \$36.50 (£13 7/-) for a copy of Jarrett's Handbook."

Yours, etc.,

F. L. BROWN. (383).

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

YEAR BOOK SECTION

CONSTITUTION AND RULES

- 1.—The Society will be called "The Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain."
- 2.—The object of the Society will be to associate those interested in the Postal History and the Stamps of the British North American Colonies and the Dominion of Canada and by reading, discussion and publication of papers, to encourage these studies; to provide facilities for the exchange of duplicates and generally to promote interest in the study of the Postal History and Stamps of these territories.
- 3.—The Society will be composed of (a) Members, (b) Fellows, and (c) Honorary Members. The word "Member" used throughout these rules will be held to include "Fellow" when the context so admits. Members may be admitted to Life Membership on payment of the following:—Age up to 50 years, £5 5s.; Age over 50 years, £4 4s. The number of Life Memberships accepted at any time shall be controlled by the Committee.
- 4.—In areas where the Committee consider it advisable, Study Groups will be formed.

Where a Group is formed and approved by the Committee, it shall be self-supporting and the Society will not in any way be responsible for expenses or debts incurred by any Group. Each Group will elect a "Contact Member," who will become a member of the Committee of the Society. The Contact Member will organise the Group in matters of Study and act as the Contact between the Group and the Committee of the Society.

5.—Groups will endeavour to work in association with the local Philatelic Societies in any matter relating to British North American Postal History and Philately.

6.—The officials of the Society will be elected annually at the Annual General Meeting and will consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, Exchange Secretary, Bulletin Editor, Convener of Study, and Publicity and Advertising Manager, who with the Contact Member from each local Group will form a Committee for the Management of the Society. Three will form a quorum for any Committee meeting.

An official may hold more than one office if such is in the interests of the Society.

7.—Any member of Committee may put forward in writing to the President or Secretary items for discussion by the Committee. A member of Committee unable to attend a Committee meeting may appoint a Deputy Member or vote by proxy on any matter on the agenda. In order to vote by proxy he must state definitely in writing to the President the way he wishes to vote.

8.—The retiring President, if not re-elected to Committee, will (unless circumstances render it impossible) automatically become an extra member of the Committee during the year succeeding the date of his retirement, with a view to his rendering assistance to the new President, and in the interests of the Society.

9.—Membership and Fellowship will be limited to such members as the Committee may from time to time determine.

10.—Members may be elected Fellows by the Committee in recognition of any outstanding research in the Postal History and Philately of British North America, or for outstanding work in the advancement of the Society's interests. Election of Fellows will be effective only on the recommendation of the Fellowship Sub-Committee in accordance with the Rules Governing the Election of Fellows.

11.—Members or individuals of outstanding merit may be elected by the Executive Committee as Honorary Life Members of the Society for reasons of exceptional service in the field of B.N.A. Philately.

12.—Candidates for admission as Members must be eighteen years of age or over, and must be proposed and seconded by Members of the Society. Such Members under the age of 21 shall not receive the Exchange Packet.

13.—If admission be granted, the Secretary will intimate the fact to the member, and on receipt of his subscription he will send him a copy of the Rules, when he will then be held to be bound by them. Members taking advantage of the Exchange Section will be held to agree to be bound by the Special Rules applicable thereto. Any member who has failed to pay his subscription by the 30th of April following the date on which the subscription falls due, shall be liable to forfeiture of his rights to membership and such privileges that membership carries. The Secretary and Treasurer shall have power to decide whether the circumstances in any individual case warrant forfeiture of membership of the Society. Where their decision is adverse to the member they will have the right to remove his name from the roll of members without cause assigned.

14.—The Annual Subscription will be Ten Shillings (Dollar Rate \$1.50), and will be payable annually, in advance, on 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.

15.—Two members of the Society will be appointed annually to audit the Accounts of the Society.

16.—Nominations 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.

Rules Governing the Award of Fellowships

1.—Election to Fellowship of the Society shall be in the manner and form hereinafter set forth.

2.—Nominations of such members deemed worthy of election shall be sponsored by at least two members of the Society, who shall submit to the Secretary full details (on the prescribed form*) at least two months prior to the date of the Annual General Meeting.

3.—The qualifications for election to Fellowship shall be:—

(a) He must be a member of the Society.

(b) He should be distinguished by having:—

(i) carried out outstanding research in the Postal History and/or Philately of British North America.

(ii) rendered outstanding services in the advancement of the Society's interests.

N.B.—In the case of (b) (ii) the award is made in exceptional circumstances only and office-bearers whilst in office are not eligible for the award on this count.

4.—Nominations received by the Secretary shall be passed to the Fellowship Sub-Committee, who will be responsible for checking the suitability of the nominee. The Fellowship Sub-Committee shall be appointed by the President and shall comprise three senior Fellows. The Fellowship Sub-Committee shall have the power to accept or reject the nomination.

5.—Such nominations as are accepted by the Fellowship Sub-Committee shall be presented to the Committee, where election shall become effective by a two-thirds majority of members' votes recorded.

6.—Nominations rejected by the Fellowship Sub-Committee may be re-submitted for further consideration after a period of not less than three years from the date of the original submission.

7.—Where considered desirable in the interests of the Society, the Fellowship Sub-Committee may, whilst not rejecting a nomination, withhold it until such time as they consider it acceptable for presentation to the Committee for decision.

8.—The Fellowship Sub-Committee shall exercise the utmost discretion in the selection of suitable nominations in order to maintain the highest level of award and to ensure the impossibility of any abuse. All matters regarding the selection of nominations shall be treated in the strictest confidence.

*Forms are available from the Secretary.

Rules Governing the Award of the Founder's Trophy

1.—The Trophy shall be awarded only to members of the Society. It will be held by the winner for one year.

2.—The Trophy will be awarded for work considered by the Judging Committee to be the best subject of ORIGINAL or INTENSIVE research in any branch of British North American Philately.

3.—The Judging Committee will comprise the President, the Immediate Past President, and the Fellows of the Society.

4.—A quorum of this Committee shall be four, and the Committee's decision will be final.

5.—Throughout these Rules the word "Committee" shall mean the Judging Committee.

6.—The Committee may withhold the Trophy in any year when they feel the intended standard of original or intensive research has not been reached.

7.—The Committee may make the award in any year for outstanding research in previous years, providing the member concerned is still alive.

8.—Any winner of the award will understand his subject of research will be made available for its initial publication in the Society's Journal, for the benefit of all members.

9.—Nominations for the award, proposed and seconded, may be sent in through the Secretary, or brought up by the Committee themselves.

10.—All nominations, and discussion in Committee, will be treated as strictly confidential.

THE ROLL OF PRESIDENTS

Sept., 1946—A. E. STEPHENSON.

May, 1950—R. W. T. LEES JONES.

Sept., 1951—J. C. CARTWRIGHT.

Oct., 1955—J. J. BONAR.

Sept., 1952—DAVID GARDNER.

Oct., 1953—WM. C. HINDE.

Oct., 1954—LEO. BARESC.

THE ROLL OF FELLOWS

1946—A. E. STEPHENSON.

1948—R. W. T. LEES JONES.

GERALD E. WELBURN.

1949—BRIG. M. A. STUDD.

1950—DAVID GARDNER.

J. C. CARTWRIGHT.

1951—FRED JARRETT.

DR. R. WILLAN.

1955—OSWALD A. FRASER.

1952—MISS B. LYNTHURST OGDEN.

FRED AITCHISON (died 30th

January, 1953).

1953—A. BRUCE AUCLAND.

FRANK W. CAMPBELL.

STANLEY H. GODDEN.

1954—H. C. V. ADAMS (died 1st July, 1955).

ROBERT J. DUNCAN.

GEORGE C. MARLER.

HONORARY LIFE MEMBER

1954—FRED JARRATT.

Committee and Office-Bearers of the C.P.S. of G.B.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President—J. J. BONAR, 30, Greenhill Gardens, Edinburgh.

Founder President—A. E. STEPHENSON, F.C.P.S.

Past President—L. BARESC, R.P.S.L.

Vice-Presidents—Dr. R. WILLAN, F.C.P.S.; GEOFF. HARPER; Col. D. McLELLAN.

Secretary—H. J. HOLLANDS, 32, Manor Park Gardens, Edgware, Middlesex.

Treasurer—J. P. MACASKIE, 23, Thornhill Avenue, Lindley, Huddersfield, Yorks.

Editor of Society Journal—F. TOMLINSON, F.R.P.S.L., Coombe Leigh, Chestfield Road, Whitstable, Kent.

Hon. Exchange Secretary—J. HANNAH, 150, Ashgrove Road West, Aberdeen.

Convener of Study—A. E. STEPHENSON, F.C.P.S., Crag View, West End, Colinsburgh, Fife.

Publicity and Advertising Manager—The EDITOR.

The above-mentioned, with one Contact Member representing each Local Group, forms the Committee for the Management of the Society.

Convener Exhibits—S. H. GODDEN, F.C.P.S., Glenholme, Radlett, Herts

Convener Expertisation Committee—R. W. T. LEES-JONES, F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S., Merri-
dale, Bank Hall Lane, Hale, Cheshire.

Librarian—G. F. GEORGE, 40, Warwick Road, Coulsdon, Surrey.

LOCAL GROUPS AND CONTACT MEMBERS

Local Study Groups exist in the following districts. Information regarding meetings may be had from the Contact Members listed below:—

GROUP	CONTACT MEMBER
Aberdeen and North Scotland	George Beverley, 14, Holburn Road, Aberdeen.
Derbyshire and Notts.	D. A. Avery, 20, North Street, Beeston, Notts.
Dundee and Central Scotland	F. H. Fairweather, Struan Pl., Newport, Dundee.
East Anglia (Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambs.)	C. E. Shipton, The Old Forge, Highton Green, Rattlesden, Bury St. Edmunds.
Edinburgh and East Scotland	J. J. Bonar, 30, Greenhill Gardens, Edinburgh.
Glasgow and West Scotland	D. J. Pirrie, 201, Auchinairn Road, Bishopbriggs, Glasgow.
Gloucestershire	A. Walker, Orchard Gate, Church Lane, St. Marks, Cheltenham, Glos.
Greenock and Renfrewshire	H. McNeill, B.Sc., 23, Bank Street, Greenock.
Hants, Dorset and Wilts.	David Fortnum, 5, Sunbury Court, Bourne Avenue, Bournemouth.
Kent and Sussex	L. D. Carn, 138, Whitley Road, Eastbourne.
London and Home Counties	N. M. Clougher, 26, Craven Street, London, W.C.2.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	John F. Bird, 6, West Avenue, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 3.
North Fife	J. Carstairs, 18, Melbourne Place, St. Andrews.
Northern Ireland	J. M. Allen, L.L.B., 36, Antrim Rd., Lisburn, N. Ireland.
South Yorkshire	A. Gabbittas, 56, Blair Athol Road, Sheffield.
Yorkshire, West Riding	J. P. Macaskie, 23, Thornhill Avenue, Lindley, Huddersfield.

OVERSEAS CONTACT MEMBERS

Australia—

Canada, East and Central—Cliff Aikens, 45, Armstrong Avenue, Toronto, Canada.

Canada, West—R. J. DUNCAN, F.C.P.S., Box 118, Armstrong, B.C., Canada

The following members are also Liaison Members to kindred Societies:—

Cliff Aikens, Toronto—Liaison to Canadian Philatelic Society, Incorp., Canada.

R. J. Duncan, Armstrong, B.C.—Liaison to Brit. North America Phil. Society, U.S.A.

SPECIAL SUBJECT STUDY GROUPS

Subject.	Secretary.
New Brunswick and Nova Scotia	H. L. Darnell, 54, The Mainway, Chorley Wood, Herts.
Newfoundland	Dr. R. Willan, F.C.P.S., Oak House, Shaw, Lancs.
Postal History	Frank W. Staff, Stonehaven, West Bay, Bridport, Dorset.
Pre-Cancels	R. B. Hetherington, Beedings Cottage, Gay Street, Pulborough, Sussex.
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Slogan Postmarks	A. Leonard Harris, 50, Victoria Road North, Southsea.
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7	ANDERSON, John, M.B.E., F.A.P.S., 3, Polmuir Road, Aberdeen.	C.P.
716	ANDERSON, Robert B., Royal Bank Blds., Jedburgh, Roxburghshire.	CE.—CGC.
89	ANDERTON, Jack, 28, Hillcrest Road, Denholme, Bradford.	C.
718	ANDREWS, Harold V., 33, Haddon St., Toronto 12, Ontario.	C.
678	ANNING, Edmund James, "Mo Adam," Beacroft Lane, Wimborne, Dorset.	C.
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775	ASHCROFT, John, 3, Queensway Close, Penwortham, Preston, Lancs.	C.
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576	ASPREY, A. R., 100, Albert Road, Morecambe, Lancs.	C.
745	ATTENBORROW, C. C., 8, Farm Way, Worcester Park, Surrey.	C.
5	AUCKLAND, A. Bruce, M.A., F.C.P.S., F.S.P.H., Ythanraig, Currie, Midlothian.	C.
121	AVERY, D. A., 20, North Street, Beeston, Notts.	C., PA., PH.
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 412 IRWIN, George, 16, College Ave., Bangor, Co. Down, Northern Ireland. C.
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 724 KITCHEN, John M., Route 6, Woodstock, Ont., Canada. C.
 598 KNIGHT, E. H., 11, Cedar, Pointe Claire, Lakeshore, P.Q., Canada. C.B.N.
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- 773 MELLOR, Godfrey, "Lynton," Elmfield Road, Birkby, Huddersfield. B.C.N. PE.
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- 445 MIDDLEMAS, R. J., Roseworth, Kelso, Roxburghshire. C.
- 628 MILLER, A. W., 42, Bath Road, Keynshaw, Bristol. C.
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- 46 MITCHELL, Dr. T. J., 41, Kelly Street, Greenock. C., V., P.
- 109 MOIR, J. Isles, 234, Arbroath Road, Dundee. C.
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- 85 NORTON-TAYLOR, Arthur C. B., St. Margaret's, Beaumont, Jersey, C.I. C.
- 757 O'DONOHUE-FENNING, Seánus (James), 92, Ranelagh, Dublin, Eire. C.
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- 705 PARKER, Harry Douglas, 23b, Park Cres., Southport, Lancs. C.
- 664 PARKINSON, W., P.O. Box 818, Windhoek, S.W. Africa. C.
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- 333 PATTINSON, E. Harold, Quarry Howe, Windermere. N.
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 289 WALKER, Philip G., 100, Moorside Road, Eccleshill Road, Bradford. N., E.P.
 473 WALLACE, R., "Eildon," Old Edinburgh Road, Inverness. C., B., N.
 609 WALLIS, L. A., 56a, High Street, Whitstable, Kent. C.B.N.
 535 WALLWORK, E. C., Avalon, St. Bede's, East Boldon, Co. Durham. C.N.B.
 715 WALTERS, Edwin P. F., The Dormy House, Ripon, Yorks. C.
 763 WARD, Murray John, 11125, 60 Street, Edmonton Alberta, Canada. C.UO P.C. PER.
 110 WARDHAUGH, John B., C.A., Dalcapon, 3, The Grove, Giffnock, Glasgow. C., N., B.
 506 WATSON, J. C., 35, Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie. C.N.B.
 129 WATSON, Dr. V. M. M., 3, Albyn Terrace, Aberdeen. C., N.
 519 WAY, C. B., Miss, Garthmyl Hall, Montgomery. C.
 795 WEBB, David N. A., 87, Eastern Avenue, Micheldean, Glos. C.
 493 WETHERED, J. Graham, Byng Hotel, Folkestone, Kent. C.
 254 WELLBURN, Gerald E., R.D.P., F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S., Deerholme, Duncan, B.C., Canada. C., N., B., G.B., P.H.
 81 WHITE, W., 82, Mitchell Street, Glasgow. C.
 529 WHITE, W. T., 6312, Marguerite Street, Vancouver, 13, B.C., Canada. C.B.
 611 WHITEHEAD, A. (Dr.), 52, Havelock St., Amherst, N.S., Canada. C.P.V.B.N.
 543 WHITLEY, E., 25, Harker Terrace, Stanningley Leeds. C.P., C.Q.
 100 WHITWORTH, Geoffrey, Westfield, Greetland, Halifax, Yorks. C., CR.2.
 364 WIDDOWSON, H. J., Clinton Hse., Pelham Rd., Sherwood Rise, Nottingham. P.
 681 WILDE, P. A., 36, Alfreda Road, Whitechurch, Cardiff. C.P. CS
 # 784 WILDING, Harold W. S., 135, Traill Avenue, Winnipeg 12, Man., Canada. N.
 — 437 WILLAN, Dr. R., F.C.P.S., Oak House, Shaw, Lancs. C.
 599 WILLCOCK, W. M. C., 3500, Belmore Avenue, Montreal. C.DC.O.
 738 WILLIAMS, Ronald M., 12224 125th St., Edmonton, Alta., Canada. C.
 570 WILLIAMS, D. J., 105, Upper Tooting Road, London, S.W.17. C.P.
 620 WILLIAMS, Wm., 53, Central Road, Wembley, Middx. C.N.P.
 636 WILLIAMSON, Sir George A., Investment House, 6, Union Row, Aberdeen. C., CR—CO
 574 WILLINGTON, K., 15, Hilary Avenue, Norwich, Norfolk. C.
 410 WILLMOTT, Mrs. M. L., 28 Park Hill Rise, Croydon. C.
 781 WILSON, George H., 1, Cromwell Road, Penwortham, Preston, Lancs. C.
 551 WILSON, R., Oaklands, Cresswell Road, West Hartlepool. CR.—CE.
 785 WITTS, James R., 120, Franklin Road, Kings Norton, Birmingham, 30. Hants.
 792 WOOD, Dr. Arthur Brian, 19, Southbourne Road, Bournemouth East. C.P. (R.P.O.s)
 415 WOOD, Stanley A., 1, Dorset Street, Grey Lynn, Auckland, W.2, New Zealand. N.
 192 WOOD, Eustace, Westward Ho, 5, Cypress Road, Newport, I. of W. C.
 496 WOODALL, R. G., Forest Cottage, Holtwood, Wimborne. C., B., N., P.H., P.A., P.
 663 WOODS, James Edward, 2, Hengrave Road, Forest Hill, London, S.E.23. C.
 585 WORSEFELL, J. M., 87, Northdown Park Road, Margate, Kent. C.G.C.
 646 WORWOOD, W., 1404, 13th Avenue West, Charnv, P.Q., Canada. C.
 536 WRESSELL, M., Mrs., 1, Beech Street, Paddock, Huddersfield. C.
 758 WRIGHT, G. H., 23, Palmerston Road, Boscombe, Hants. C.
 801 WRIGLEY, Roy, 2228, Bellevue Avenue, West Vancouver, B.C., Canada. C.R.P.S.O.
 214 YARROLL, J. E., 111, Invergyle Drive, Glasgow, S.W.2. C., N.
 684 YARROW, Sir Harold E., Overton, Kilmacolm, Renfrewshire. C.
 774 YEATON, Vinton R., 8, Third Street, Dover, New Hampshire, U.S.A. C.N.B.U.O.
 619 YORKE, R. H., 45, Wychwood Avenue, Canons Park, Edgware, Middx. C.B.N.

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FEBRUARY, 1956

Whole No. 40

Notes and Comments

The New Year

January is making its presence felt in no uncertain manner as these notes are being typed. Snow all over the northern part of England and most of Scotland, wind and rain down here in the South—just the weather for a bit of work at the table in a nice warm room!

Stampex 1956

We looked in there on Friday, and saw a few familiar faces and met a number of new acquaintances. It was well worth while, and the four copies of the 12d. black, one mint, with the block of six of the 3d. beaver will not be forgotten. We had better not list those we met, as we shall otherwise be taken to task for not going on another day and meeting others! The new member we hoped to meet that morning we had already met the week before—Herman Herst Junior, from Shrub Oak, New York. We met in Wingfield's the week before the Exhibition opened, and were to meet again, but it didn't work out. It'll have to be next time.

Christmas Cards

This must be mentioned before we get too far away from the festive season. It just isn't possible for us to reciprocate in respect of all the philatelically inspired cards we get each Christmas. They arrive from all over the world—Australia, New Zealand, U.S.A., Canada, all parts of Europe, Africa and, we believe, one from Asia. It is a delight to have them all, and they remind us seasonally of many very good friends—Thank you all very much indeed.

The Market

Harmer's Annual Résumé arrived just before Christmas, accompanied by the usual press release. The sales for the year 1955 came to a total of £370,000. Once again we tell you, you ought to get a copy of this and read it—and keep it—it is one of the best “two bob's worth” we know. The review of the international auction field, and the sample of “prices realised” is something we would not wish to be without.

Allister Leslie Bruce

The Aberdeen Group is poorer for the passing of Member Bruce, who was a member of the Society from its earliest days, and who was a former Contact Member of the Aberdeen Group. We tender our sympathy to his wife and son.

From Over There?

We regularly peruse a page in “The Canadian Philatelist” entitled “Canadian News” by a mysterious gentleman named “U. Knohu,” which has lately passed into the successorship of “U. Knohu II.” This monthly page is

always easy reading, and usually contains something new in its up-to-date information. Would any member "over there" like to contribute such a page, six times a year, to "Maple Leaves"? Any inspired applicant caring to drop us a note, and preferably a specimen page, will get a prompt and courteous reply.

Membership Campaign

Another page in the same publication, the official organ of the Canadian Philatelic Society, reminds us of the intermittent practice of promoting membership drives or campaigns "over there." Are we too conservative for such tactics? The Society could give even better value if it had more members. Do our Dealer-Members ever do anything about it? The Society must have some value in their eyes. How many have membership details and blanks to give to enquirers? There were none available at Stampex! Can we have the appointment of an enrolments officer? It cannot be expected that the already overloaded regular officers can tackle things like this.

Perforation 12½

89. 83a This can only mean one stamp to the specialist! The 3c Small Queen of 1870, colour the so-called Indian Red. A very limited few somehow were perforated 12½ instead of 12 (there was a 12½ machine used on revenues only). Only about 120 copies are known, three or four being unused and the remainder used. All those with identifiable usage were used in the Maritime Provinces. Known for over 30 years—to a few—the stamp was listed for the first time by Gibbons in 1955, unpriced, in the 1956 Gibbons it was priced at £20 used, in the November Gibbons Stamp Monthly it has gone up to £50. Tell us if you see one.

BNA Topics

We read with great relief, in the full report of the A.G.M. held at Hartford, Connecticut, on October 2nd, that the suggestion that the name of this really excellent publication be changed received no support. We had seen correspondence suggesting that an alteration should be made; we ourselves hoped such proposals would be rejected. "Topics," as it is internationally known, occupies a place of its own, extremely high in our opinion, ranking with any other philatelic journal, and its title has become a by-word of affectionate respect. It would be a pity to change it.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Convention news must form the main part of my message in this issue. After considering several hotels the Committee has decided that the most suitable place for our 1956 gathering is the Golden Lion Hotel, Stirling. Stirling is a most accessible place. It is served by main line connections, road or rail, from almost every important centre and the hotel is convenient to the Station. It is also a perfect centre from which to see something of Scotland and the Committee hopes to provide at least one bus tour to some of the many beauty spots and places of interest in the surrounding country.

The dates selected are from Thursday, 27th September, when members will gather, to the morning of Monday, 1st October, when they will say another regretful farewell to friends old and new. In fixing the Convention for a week-end, the Committee has followed the example of the very successful Glasgow Convention which was more largely attended than any other in recent years. Perhaps more members will be able to get away from home and business at the week-end.

The high standards of the hotel are vouched by various members who have stayed in it but the charge to those attending Convention is the

moderate one of 42/- per day all inclusive. A block of rooms has been reserved for the Society until 31st July and for these early application should be made to Mr. Edward McGuigan, 26 Morley Crescent, Borestone, St. Ninians, Stirling. Members who apply after this date may have to be content with a room in the annexe.

The management is putting a large room at the disposal of the Society which will be used exclusively for our meetings, displays and the auction. Separate accommodation will be provided at a small charge for any of our dealer members who would like to have a bourse during the Convention. Early application should be made to me at 30 Greenhill Gardens, Edinburgh. 10.

The Society's room will provide ample space for exhibitors and I hope that many groups and individual collectors will start now to prepare sheets for display. As in recent years there will be awards for Research and Study and for entries from Groups. The Stanley Godden Trophy will also be awarded for the best display complying with the Rules for that Competition which appear elsewhere in this issue.

Another feature of our Convention is the Auction. Ever since its inception it has been the corner stone of the Annual Convention. The profit realised each year has provided funds for the many incidental expenses and some of the amenities of our meeting. There are too few members who take the trouble to send material for sale and the burden has fallen largely on the shoulders of one or two. Even single lots are welcome but I am sure that many members could do better. Final arrangements have not yet been made but there will be an auction and members can start to get lots ready now. I hope to announce in April where and when they should be sent.

Beyond Convention news there is little to report. The Society was again represented by two frames in the National Stamp Exhibition in January and has been asked to supply further exhibits for Congress at Brighton.

The New Year will be well advanced before these lines appear and Convention time draws nearer. Please take a note, Stirling, 27th September, 1956. Make it the best Convention yet.

As I was about to despatch this message I received a letter from the Secretary with the welcome news that the Society's membership has reached 580. Congratulations to all concerned. Keep on with the good work.

J. J. B.

A NUMERAL ISSUE BISECT

By J. J. BONAR (341)

In the August 1955 issue there appeared a well justified cautionary article on modern bisects. The bisecting of Canadian stamps has never been authorised and has rightly been frowned upon by the authorities. Nevertheless occasional covers turn up on which bisected stamps appear to have been accepted by the Post Office.

Such a cover is the one now illustrated. It bears no obvious marks of philatelic use. It is addressed to the Manager of a Bank, scarcely a likely recipient of a cover intended for collectors only, and surely no purveyor of unauthorised bisects would tear his cover open so rudely. The bisected 10c along with the 2c makes up the current rate for a registered letter and the

markings and m.s. numbers conform to current usage.

The cover comes from Nova Scotia, a province where the bisecting of stamps, once authorised when it was a separate entity, was for long looked upon without disfavour. It started its journey in Frizleton, a small office towards the centre of the Northern arm of Cape Breton Island, an island which it did not leave till its original purpose had been served. On the reverse it bears the date stamps of North East Margaree, an office adjacent to Frizleton, of Port Hawkesbury, at the end of the island nearest to Nova Scotia and finally of Mabou, its destination, retracing part of its journey to do so and ending up



four panes of fifty, i.e. 200 stamps.

The stamp will not be overprinted "G" for use by Federal Government Departments. The usual first day cover service was available.

In April 1956 two more "wild animals" stamps will be issued; these are stated to be in support of National Wildlife Conservation. A 25c stamp will be issued to

prepay postage plus fee for registered letters, to prepay postage on air mail to Africa, Asia and Oceania, and for use on parcel post. It will be designed to emphasise the importance of the Chemical Industry in the economy of Canada.

The current issue 20c postage stamp will also be replaced by a new design that will stress the importance of the Pulp and Paper Industry. In the fall of the year a stamp will be issued "to focus attention on the vital importance of reducing the needless waste caused by preventable fires." Further details of these stamps are promised later.

Current 1954 design Q.E. stamps have now been issued from the following plates, the positions in brackets are those plate number positions which are no longer available at the Philatelic Bureau:

- 1c Plates 1-3 (Plate 2 L.L.).
- 2c Plates 1-5 (All 1 and 2).
- 3c Plates 1 & 2.
- 4c Plates 1-6 (All 1 and 2).
- 5c Plates 1-10 (All 1-5).
- 6c Plates 1 & 2.

THE SEA, RIVER AND LAKE T.P.O.'s OF WESTERN CANADA

By P. R. GREY (607)

[Illustrations by kind permission of "Stamp Collecting"]



The postmarks for the western half of the Dominion are listed below showing their exact lettering, the Shaw Catalogue No. and type, and some additional notes.

On the Pacific coast there are three routes, the third of which is still in operation :—

VANCOUVER & NAAS HARB.
R.P.O. STR. TEES
VAN. & VIC. R.P.O. NO
BURRARD INLET B.C.

W.160A, Type. 3D.

W.160 17A. (Vancouver & Victoria)

(Circular postmark without frame) Ships' Names:
FORT LANGLEY; SCENIC;
HARBOUR PRINCESS.

A post office situated on board, serving Vancouver Harbour resorts and settlements as far as Indian River. (See Maple Leaves Apr. 1950, page 45 and July 1953 page 196)

In addition to these, several unofficial stamps have been used to cancel mail aboard the ships on the Vancouver - Skagway (Alaska) and two other routes. With one exception these are oval and include the ship's name, the route and the date. The routes, ships' names and approximate dates are as follows :—

PRINCE RUPERT & QUEEN
CHARLOTTE IS.

S.S. PRINCE ALBERT. 1912.

VANCOUVER & PRINCE
RUPERT.

S.S. PRINCE RUPERT. 1919.

VANCOUVER & SKAGWAY.

S.S. PRINCESS MAY. 1909.

—do—

S.S. PRINCESS ALICE. 1932-39.

—do—

S.S. PRINCESS LOUISE. 1935-39. (Two types)

—do—

S.S. PRINCESS NORAH. 1934-40. (Two types)

(Two types, one oval and one large circular)

T.P.O.'s have also been operated on two of the lakes in the Rockies :—

PEN. & O.L. R.P.O.

W.-04, Type 17.

PEN. & O.L. R.P.O. B.C.

W. 105.

—do— (with ornaments)

W.106.

PEN. & OK. L'DN. R.P.O.

17F.

STR. OKANAGAN.

17G.

3C.

Penticton to Okanagan Landing (By Okanagan Lake steamer). Rail connection from Okanagan Landing to Sicamous C.P.R. 46 miles. (See Maple Leaves Oct. 1954 page 148)

ROB. & A'HEAD R.P.O. B.C.

W.131, Type 17F.

Robson to Arrowhead (By Arrow Lakes steamer S.S. MINTO. 127 miles) Rail connection from Arrowhead to Revelstoke, C.P.R. 27 miles. (See Maple Leaves Oct. 1954 page 148)

Finally we have the famous T.P.O. from the railhead at Waterways calling at the lake and river settlements as far as Aklavik in the Arctic Circle :—

S.S. DISTRIBUTOR.
POST OFFICE

(Circular postmark) From Waterways, Alberta to Aklavik, N.W.T. (via Athabaska and Slave Rivers, Great Slave Lake and Mackenzie River)



The steamer DISTRIBUTOR is depicted on the 6c Canadian Air stamp of 1937 (S.G.371. illustrated.)

SQUARED CIRCLE POSTMARKS

By Dr. LORNA COOKE



Hammer I.



Hammer II

Since Dr. Whitehead's excellent publication on this subject went to press, I have a few more dates from my own material which may be of use to other collectors of this interesting postmark. They occur either earlier or later than those mentioned in the Handbook.

Province	Town	Earliest Date	Latest Date
Halifax	Hamer II.3/	DE 24/96	.....
	Lunenburg	JA 10/95	.....
	Northport	JU 16/94	.....
	Port Maitland	NO 21/94	.....
N.B.	Sackville	.....	?22/03. K.E. stamp.
P.E.I.	Charlottetown	.....	2/AU4/98
Quebec.	Levis	MY 3/94	.....
	Quebec	4/JY 4/96	.....
	St. Hyacinthe	.....	PM/MR11/99
	Sutton	NO 2/94	.....
Ont.	Beamsville	AU 2/95	.....
	Bowmanville	.....	AU 13/94
	Brampton	JA 4/94	.....
	Flesherton	OC 19/94	.....
	Harriston	AP 23/94	.....
	Mattawa	AP 16/94	.....
	Newmarket	AP 20/94	.....
	Peterborough	.....	MY 3/98
	Port Arthur	MR 15/94	(?misprint in the handbook)
	Tilsonburg	.....	AM/JU 29/98
Man.	Gretna	(early date for time mark)	.....
	Selkirk	.....	JA 17/98
	Winnipeg	.....	DE 3/98
	Winnipeg	8/JU 18 and 19/97	.....
	Hammer I (3rd. appearance)	.....	.....
	Hammer II (Last appearance)	JA 6/98	MR 1/98
	Edmonton	NO 13/94	.....
Alta.	Red Deer	.....	MY 18/02
B.C.	Ashcroft Station	AU 30/97	.....
	

Kentville N.S. Dr. Whitehead comments on the scarcity of this strike between November 1893 and 1898. (p. 9 of the Handbook).

I have a few copies well scattered between November 16, 1893 and November 9th, 1894. All of the strikes are either on 8c or pairs of 1c small heads. I wonder whether this strike was scarce because it was restricted to a special use. I should like to hear other collectors' views on this point.

Bleecker St. Toronto. (Handbook p. 22) After my request for dates of these two hammers in "Maple Leaves" Vol. 4, January 1953. I have so far acquired the following information.

Hammer I Bleecker St. 4 copies known to date, the earliest is JA 13/95/. two

on J. 30/95 belonging to Dr. Whitehead and Mr. Millar Allen respectively, and my own copy of FE27/95.

Hammer II Bleecker St. Earliest known date AP 23/95, latest known date MY26/00.

Most of the kind people who have written to me on this subject tell me that their covers were from the Miller correspondence. As Dr. Whitehead points out most of this correspondence is on postal stationery, with adhesive stamps added when necessary. In my experience, all the adhesives added were in pairs or blocks of the small $\frac{1}{2}$ c. black.

For the amusement of those who have part of this correspondence, especially Mr. Millar Allen (see his letter "The Editor's Mailbag" B.N.A. Topics, September 1955, p. 254), my addresses were :—

1. Mrs. Cross, Bradford, Pa., U.S.A.
2. Mr. Joel Miller, Harrisburg, Pa. U.S.A.
3. Mr. Jack Miller, Towanda, Pa. U.S.A.
4. Mr. L. Miller, New York City, U.S.A.

I have not seen any of this correspondence addressed to any towns in Canada or Great Britain. Needless to say, all the covers were addressed by the same hand.

Any further information, especially as to the dates of the various hammers, will be gratefully received.

IMPRINT DOTS ON THE SMALL QUEENS

By C. JONAS (470)

Recently looking over some of the Small Queens, I located a dot under Bogg's type III imprint on a pair of the 3c value. The position of this dot,—4mm. below the exact centre of the imprint, in the margin between the top corners of the two stamps—seemed to imply a guide for the location of the imprint. As far as I could recollect, none of the standard works on Canada mentions the existence of a guide dot for imprint location, but a search through some cuttings provided by the Librarian soon brought confirmation on this point.

The reference (BNAPS) was to 'early plates' of the 2c, 3c, and 6c denominations, and concerned the location of one dot between stamps 5 and 6 (as above) and two dots between stamps 41 and 51, in line with the horizontal centre of the left vertical imprint. A further search through some imprint copies brought to light a dot adjacent to a late 3c Ottawa imprint, the dot in the this instance appearing above the top left corner of the stamp. Unfortunately, its exact position in relation to the imprint cannot be ascertained, as only a



(Photo by Ernest Whitley)

portion of this shows at the extreme top of the perfs. Could members help to try and answer these specific queries—

What types of imprint and what values carry these dots?

What are the precise locations of these dots in respect to imprints and stamps—top, left, right, and bottom imprints?

Any data on this would be welcome.

The confirmation of these dots raises more general questions.

Presumably these dots were used as a guide to the siderographer in locating the position of the transfer roller prior to 'rocking-in' the impression on the plate. Why one dot, and two dots for the same purpose? Why any dots at all? It should be easy enough to transfer the impression by eye alone, as the precise position of the imprint was surely not necessary, as in the case of the stamps themselves. The answer may lie in high artistic value of the plate design as a whole,—or possibly the imprint was transferred before the stamps, the different number of dots then being necessary both to locate and to ensure that the siderographer got his imprint "right side up" top and bottom in respect to the stamps.

The use of a transfer roller presupposes

the use of a die,—are any die proofs in existence or known? Are there any records appertaining to the manufacture, use, or destruction of dies or rollers for this purpose?

In addition to 'imprint' dots, there are undoubtedly many 'plate layout' dots, which have escaped the burnishing process, as well as the normal and well-known 'stamp' position dots, and these may appear in the margins of the stamps,—top, left, right or bottom. It is possible, of course, that what I term 'imprint' dots are, in reality, plate layout dots, and their position in relation to the imprint of no practical significance.

I think, however, that if dots could be confirmed adjacent to different imprint types at the same approximate distance per type, it would be sufficient proof that they were, in fact, used for imprint location.

As types III and IV imprints were used on the Large Queen plates as well as the Small Queens, it would be interesting to determine the existence or absence of these dots in relation to the imprints on the Large Queen plates. Maybe Large Queen enthusiasts could take this up?

JACK CANUCK GETS READY FOR 1956

Having been privileged to sit and be an observer while our Scot's Convention Committee ran wild with facts and figures in preparing our next Convention, the speed of the preparation left me gasping as to whether I had been to a Maths or History Class.

The starting gun went off at 3 p.m., and from then till 6 o'clock all sorts of things were discussed and settled with remorseless precision.

Stirling, the locus settled, could not be improved upon. Known as the Gateway to the Highlands, it gives easy access to some of the most beautiful parts of Scotland: Ben Venue, Ben Vorlich (pronounced auch not ock), Lochs Lomond and Lubnaig, the Trossachs and (I am told) Bannockburn. The town itself is a delightful county town blessed with some very fine shops and other amenities. It is an ideal centre for travel and can be gained by road from the South by routes A.1 and A.6 or, by rail from the South, leave London 10.30 p.m. by sleeper, arrive 8 a.m. at Stirling (main line). There is a

perfect road from Aberdeen for those intending to walk. It is a mere 25 miles to either Glasgow or Edinburgh for those venturing away from stamps. Caravan sites also available for editors.

Hotel venue, next, was quickly settled. All the usual facilities, at a high standard, are available for the C.P.S. members. Additional arrangements for tours, ladies, photographs, banquet, displays, exhibits and all sorts of things, all taken in their stride.

The end of September being usually the time of good weather in Scotland (known as the Wee Summer), the idea of embracing the week-end with Convention was an excellent idea.

Six o'clock arrived with all arrangements buttoned up and all sailed off, leaving a very bewildered hotel manager wondering what he had let himself in for and what hit him.

Porridge and bagpipes will not be a compulsory addition to the menu. The committee have also promised to lay on a Haggis Shoot specially for Jack Canuck.

IN SHORT SUPPLY

In "Beaver's" Canadian Column, *Stamp Collecting*, December 9th, some further information appears about the Brampton Emergency Pre-cancels. We are told that there were 2,000 of the Q.E. 3c, and 1,175 of the Q.E. 1c, and again the price is quoted of \$50.00 for a cover. The 3c were

used on the issue of Dr. Alfred Whitehead's book "The Squared Circle Postmarks," and the 1c were used on the copies of *The Canadian Philatelist* for the month of December, 1954.

Some appreciation has appeared lately of the extreme scarcity of the first two

booklets and of even single panes from these two booklets. They were made up of 12 copies, two panes of six, of the Victorian 2c carmine Numeral issue and of the Edward 2c respectively. If anything, the Edward booklet is even more scarce than the Victorian one. In the list of seasonal offers which accompanied his December *Canadian News Letter*, Norman Todd offered an "exploded" booklet complete for £76. At around the same time an advertiser in *The London Philatelist* offered a complete Q.V. booklet for £60.

Certain of the early George V booklets, though not so scarce, are rapidly mounting in price. Norman Todd priced the combination booklet with a pane of four of each S.G. 246, 248 and 249 at £8 15s 0d. For the booklet of S.G. 248 (two panes of six) FRENCH inscription, the price was £38. One with an English inscription, but with only one pane of six remaining, was priced at 15 gns.

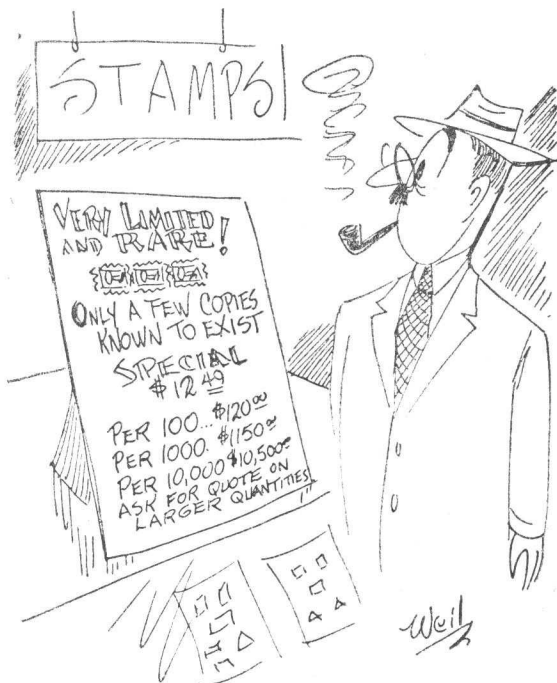
The rose-carmine 3c Small Cents, S.G. 105, has been climbing in the catalogue ever since we remember. Try and buy a decent copy in London today. This stamp is due one day to be as good as many others now out of reach of the

ordinary man.

Jim Sissons obtains prices at his auctions which reflect the state of the Canadian market today. For a pair of imperforate Maps, superb, the price realised was \$44.00, a mint block of four of 50c "Bluenose" \$18.00, a similar block \$1 Parliament fetched \$44.00. Incidentally, Jim catalogues these last two items at \$17.00 and \$40.00 respectively in his 1955 catalogue. And what about the O.H.M.S. officials? The 1939 Royal Visit, on first day cover complete, perf. Large O.H.M.S. fetched \$45.00!! The 1924 Admiral imperfs, the set of three in blocks of four fetched \$20.00 (cat. by Jim at \$16.00).

In the Philatelic Literature section of the same sale (Dec. 7-8th), a copy of Jarrett's book (1929) fetched \$36.00 and the 1926 one \$7.50. Here perhaps the biggest surprise was Calder's "Some Phases of the 1859 Issue," which went up to \$26.00 before it was knocked down.

For "Squared Circle Postmark" fans, Jim also offered DeVolpi's collection of these items, 338 different made up of 310 3c, 66 1c, and 12 covers. This sold for \$180.00. Somebody must be keen on these postmarks!



(From the American Philatelist)

GROUP NEWS

Aberdeen

Reports of the November and December meetings indicate that these were of the usual successful standard. November was devoted to J. P. Macaskie's collection of Canadian Postal Stationery. Mac sent his notes along so that the ignorant could be enlightened! Ossie acted as Commentator. Hope Mac got his stuff back!

Sir George Williamson showed the December meeting part of his early Canadian material, pre-stamp covers, ship letters, "paid" covers, essays and rare postmarks. The report also mentions misprints, forgeries, and very unusual cancellations. Sir George accompanied his display with a running commentary, which was much appreciated and which emphasised his keen interest and knowledge.

Kent and Sussex

Whilst the Editor was unable to attend the Eastbourne meeting, the brief conversation we had at Tunbridge Wells emphasised its success. The Tunbridge Wells meeting spent the afternoon in watching the Editor "expertise" Map stamps brought by others and having an explanation of how unfamiliar material is approached, examined and finally allocated as to plate and position. The time after tea was devoted to other issues.

Glasgow

Klanger or no klanger, we still hold that this Group is defunct!

THE STANLEY GODDEN TROPHY

To be awarded annually at the Convention for the most meritorious Exhibit of Classic Issues.

Canada 1851 to 1897 (end of the "Small Cents" series).

Newfoundland 1857 to 1897 up to S.G. 65a).

New Brunswick.

Nova Scotia.

British Columbia and Vancouver Island.

Prince Edward Island.

RULES

- (1) Amateur collectors only are eligible to compete.
- (2) The Trophy to be held by the winner for one year.
- (3) A previous winner is not eligible to win the trophy until three years have elapsed.
- (4) Entries must not exceed the maximum of 12 sheets.
- (5) In making the award, consideration will be given to philatelic knowledge, presentation, condition and interest.

N.B.—It is impracticable to send the trophy out of Great Britain. If won by an overseas member, a special Diploma will be awarded and the winner's name engraved on the Trophy.

MILITARY POSTMARKS

By CPL. STAN LUM (780)

I was most interested to read the article "Military Postmarks" by Mr. J. Millar Allen in October's Maple Leaves.

In my letter to you, which appeared in Maple Leaves, August issue, I made a very casual statement (not wishing to cause a security violation), appertaining to the meaning of a postmark query by Mr. John Anderson (Maple Leaves—June). The area to which I am assigned, I have full and direct use of the Canadian Military Post Office, in addition I have the privilege of using the United States Army postal facilities as well as the British Forces Post Office, and of course the civilian post should I so desire.

For the benefit of the original inquirer, I should like to make the following comments on Mr. J. Millar Allen's remarks re Military Postmarks.

(A) **MILITARY POSTMARKS**—As previously mentioned, the reason why there hasn't been too much readily available information on this subject is security. At present, the Canadian Postal Corps (Army) serves the majority of the military establishments in Canada, the Royal Canadian Air Force and similar units located throughout England, Germany and France.

Both CAPO (Canadian Army Post Office) and CFPO (Canadian FIELD Post Office) are in use. It is quite possible that the functions of a CAPO corresponds to the British Forces Post Office, and the functions of a CFPO runs parallel to that of the British Field Post Office. A CAPO may be defined as an administrative unit, ie: exercising administrative

control over one or more CFPO's. On the other hand CFPO's are accounting units. Under circumstances CFPO's could be operating right in a battlefield while an CAPO is normally located with some Headquarters.

Three known types of authorised postmarks (black) are in use:

- (1) Roller—Parcels
- (2) Bar—Newspaper wrappings, etc.
- (3) Circle showing PO number and dates—letters

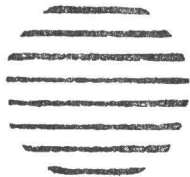
Example A

Example B

Example C

1-104 ——— CFPO-104 ——— CFF

a



b

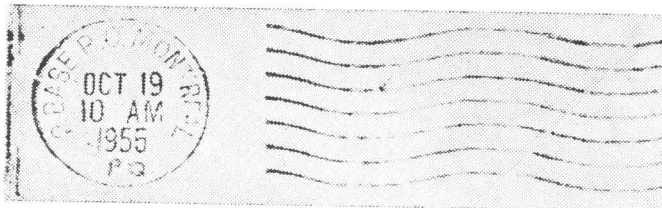


c

Another circle similar to "C" but larger. This type is not considered as an authorised postmark. It is a rubber stamp and this marking appears in various colours. Used as date stamp on declaration forms (Customs), registration certificates, etc.



In addition to the above, it is noted that mail from Canada are back-stamped with a Canadian Base Post Mark. I imagine that this Base Post Office in Montreal is a sort of "Center" which Canadian mail destined to units overseas, and mail from CAPO's to Canada pass through. I have not seen this backstamp on mail from one CAPO to another.



I am not certain if the Canadian Army post offices in the Far East still exist, but I do know (from my own experience) that those stampless covers bearing examples of CAPO or CFPO markings peculiar to Japan or

Korea are quite sought after. Under the Forces Mailing Privilege, which probably commenced at the beginning of the Korean Conflict and terminated after the War, when the majority of the troops have been repatriated; all letters not exceeding one ounce in weight and bearing an military return address, were carried free of charge by air, to Canada.

To date, I have not seen any examples of "FMO" or "CNPO" postmarks, although it is more than likely the Army Postal Corps serves the Navy as well.

MPO—Presumably in those camps in Canada which the Canadian Army Postal Corps serves, MPO type post marks are used. In camps where the post office is under civilian control, the post marks read, RCAF Station Edmonton, "Alta" or "Rivers Camp" etc.

(B) AMF—AIR MAIL FIELD. AMF Post Offices are not military, and to the best of my knowledge the RCAF or other Allied Air Forces are in no way associated with an AMF.

The AMF originated about 1947 when the "All Up Service" began, ie: All letters originating and addressed to points within Canada, being carried by air at ordinary surface rates; thus AMF post offices are found at most of the busier air fields (Gander, Moncton, Montreal, Winnipeg, Toronto, Calgary and Vancouver). It is understood that, normally, AMF post offices are non-accounting and the duties of these transient post offices are to sort and transfer mail received by air, without reference to the city office. The work that they do is very intricate and I shall try to illustrate by the following simple examples:

CASE I.

Supposing mail from the East (say Halifax, Goose Bay, Moncton) are addressed to Winnipeg. This mail will obviously be put on board an aircraft flying west, but because this plane goes as far as Montreal only, then this mail will be taken off in Montreal, and the AMF will transfer it to the first available plane going to Winnipeg.

CASE II.

Should the route of the above aircraft be to Vancouver, with a stop over in Winnipeg, the plane will still land in Montreal to pick up and deliver mail to the Montreal AMF, and again in Winnipeg for the same purpose. To identify which bags remain on the aircraft, and the ones to be taken off, different colour mail bags are used.

CASE III.

A letter from Montreal is addressed to Fort Williams, Ontario (East to West). It will be placed on a plane going to the nearest AMF, which is Winnipeg; and from Winnipeg, it will be transferred to a TRAIN going to Fort Williams. In this particular case, the train travels EAST. This route represents the fastest means of conveyance (which is the AMF's duty), and it is at these transfer points, the letters are back-stamped with an AMF postmark. (I think that only those letters that are re-sorted by the AMF receive this treatment).

About three months ago the term AMF was discontinued, and they are now being referred to by the full word Airport. Eg: Vancouver-Airport.

CANADIAN TWO CENTS MAP STAMP OF 1898

By F. TOMLINSON (74)

PART X

It was hoped that the next part of this series could deal with the Black printing of Plate V. Alas, part of this sheet still eludes me, and the final sections will have to wait until it turns up.

In the meantime, my attention has been directed to another essay which

has turned up. In December 1947 the "London Philatelist" included illustrations of four essays for this stamp; these were all of 2 cents. denomination. The new one bears the denomination "three cents." I can't do better than include the illustration and the statement which is printed below it on the copy I have received. If anyone can throw any light on this essay I shall be glad to print the information.



Mystery Essay
THREE CENT ESSAY
 of the
1898 2c MAP STAMP

This essay came to light in June, 1948. Heretofore the only essays of this stamp were all a 2c denomination.

As the Post Office Department has no record of this and it is a 3c value, presumably for the map stamp, it is truly a "mystery essay".

Why is the value 3c? Why was it not recorded? Information wanted!

This essay is written up in Weekly Philatelic Gossip, Oct. 2nd, 1948, and the Essay Proof Journal, October, 1948.

Four previously known proofs, all 2c value, are illustrated and written up in Essay Proof Journal, April, 1948.

But why the 3c proof — who knows?

(Photograph of above kindly loaned to us by Judge William R. Horney, Centreville, Maryland.)

SOUVENIR
"T. H. & B."
 (Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Clubs)
DINNER

Celebrating the Golden Jubilee
 of the 1898 2c Map Stamp
 October 23rd, 1948

Royal York Hotel

Toronto, Canada

CLIPPINGS FROM B.N.A. MAGAZINES

Contributed by R. J. DUNCAN

25—OVAL SHIP MARKINGS

By ROBERT S. GORDON

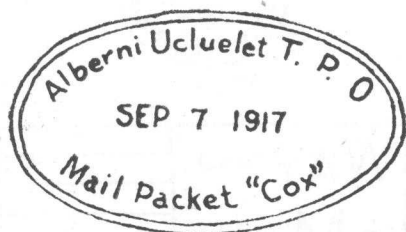
The status of the well-known oval ship markings formerly in use aboard some Canadian vessels on its Pacific coast has been uncertain for many years. On one hand, the marks invariably include "R. P. O." or "T. P. O." and ship name; and they have frequently been considered railway post office markings. Yet Canada's normal R. P. O. cancellers are not oval, nor are they normally struck in red and green, the usual colors of the oval marks.

In an attempt to determine whether these were really railway post office markings, a letter of inquiry was sent to Canadian postal officials. The answer, dated March 1952, reads in part:

"These stamps were authorized by the Director of Communications (Railway Mail Service Division) and are used by the Purser who act as Mail Officers . . . Prior to 1941, the date stamps in question indicated the name of the route as well as the name of the steamer; but since that time only the name of the steamer and date are shown, as the steamers are occasionally transferred from one route to another, in which case the date stamp of that steamer was of no use on the alternate route . . . It might be added that the letters 'R.P.O.' shown on your sketch . . . should not have appeared, as a Railway Post Office was never operated on the Vancouver-Skagway Water Route."

It would appear from this that, while no railway post offices actually functioned on the ships, their markings are nevertheless entitled to official status because of the "authorization" mentioned.

Since these oval cancellers are now presumably obsolete, it may be useful to summarize the available information on them.



Alberni-Ucluelet. An illustration of this mark appeared in the British publication "T. P. O." for Nov.-Dec. 1950. It is the only example yet recorded from this route.



Penticton & Okanagan Landing. Although this is a lake route, rather than one operating on the Pacific coast, its mark falls naturally into the same category. The illustration is from "Postal Markings" for March, 1937. A standard circular railway post office cancellation was in use on this route from the early 1920's to the late 1930's, when steamer mail service was superseded by bus service (closed pouch only, with no postmark).



Prince Rupert-Queen Charlotte Islands. The illustration is from "Postal Markings" for April, 1936. So far as present information goes, this is the only recorded example.



Vancouver-Prince Rupert. This is another early one, with only one recorded example noted so far.



Vancouver-Skagway. It is only from this important coastal route that recent markings can be found.

To begin at the beginning, the earliest mark now on record from this route is that of the "Princess May," known with 1908 and 1909 dates. Undoubtedly other earlier cancellations of this type exist.

From 1909 to 1929, the record is blank. Marks of the "Princess Alice" are recorded from 1929 to 1939. This vessel was sold in 1947 to a Greek concern and re-named "Aegeon."

The oval "Princess Norah" cancellation was in use from 1934 to 1937 (and probably later). It might be mentioned here that terminal names have not been removed from the postmark authorized for use aboard this vessel. As recently as March, 1952, its circular cancellation carried the legend "PRINCESS NORAH R.P.O./VANCOUVER TO SKAGWAY."

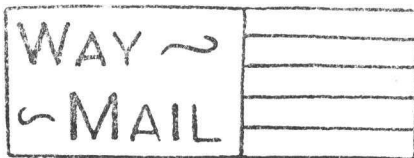
The "Princess Louise" used its oval postmark from 1936 to 1940, or later. There is also an earlier unframed straight-line cancel from this vessel reading

R.P.O. PRINCESS LOUISE
VANCOUVER-SKAGWAY

Although these markings were all normally used as cancellers, it is the custom to find the Vancouver postmark right over the ship's handstamp. In the early 1930's, Vancouver used more often than not its "Way Mail" machine canceller, which seems to have gone out of use since around 1935.

Early examples (before 1925) of these oval ship marks are excessively scarce. There can be little doubt that many others, besides the few mentioned here, are still awaiting "discovery."

Later examples are to be had, but all too often on philatelic covers only. Legitimate examples of commercial usage are few and far between.



26—POSTMARKS AND CANCELLATIONS ON THE "SMALL CENTS"

The Three Cent Stamp

(Mr. Arthur E. Rankin and Mr. P. L. D. Rankin traced these from their collections.
All are in black unless otherwise noted).

CROWNS



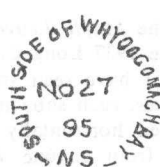
RAILROADS



OTHERS



Palmer Cox
Brownie



MAPLE LEAVES



Purple



NEWFOUNDLAND CORNER

By Dr. R. WILLAN

Considering that Newfoundland is a "dead" country as far as new issues of stamps are concerned, it is indeed surprising that new items are constantly appearing. I have had occasion to mention several of these recently, and other examples continue to present themselves. When I refer to new items, I mean that they are new to me. Someone has known about them previously, but either they have never been recorded or I have missed the record. Popular as Newfoundland has always been philatelically, it has never been very adequately written up, and I think many collectors like myself know relatively very little about the stamps and postal history of the country. There is a great opportunity for useful and interesting work for our Study Group if we record our findings.

In the last issue of the *Maple Leaves* I wrote of varieties in the 1937 Long Coronation set. Since then I have seen strips of the 20c and 48c values, each showing a pair imperforate between horizontally. I shall be glad to hear from anyone who knows of other varieties in this set, in the hope of making a complete record.

My question regarding the layout of the plates for the 1932 booklet stamps has soon been answered. W. E. Lea tells me that he has handled sheets of these stamps. As I surmised, they are made up of six horizontal rows of 10, with gutters between rows 2 and 3 and rows 4 and 5. These gutters are 15.3 m.m. wide from design to design.

Though I know little about booklets, I am very interested in them. Some time ago T. R. Hutton wrote to me about an item in his collection which appeared to be a booklet pane of 4 of the 2c rose, comb perforated. As the rose stamp never appeared in the second—the comb perforated—booklet, this was regarded as phoney. I could tell him little about it except that I had a similar pane. Published descriptions of the 1932 booklets give three types, each containing one pane of 1c, three panes of 2c, and one pane of 3c stamps. In the first the 1c is green, the 2c rose, and the 3c brown, all being perforated 13.1 line. The second booklet has the 1c grey, 2c green and 3c brown perforated, 13.3 comb like the normal stamps, while the third booklet has the same stamps perforated 14 line. From this it would seem that the 2c rose with comb perforation never appeared in booklets,

and our panes remained a mystery.

I have just acquired one of three identical complete booklets, in buff two-piece cover, bound with two wire staples. This agrees with the published descriptions of the first type booklet, as does also the advertising matter on the interleaving and the stamp content of one pane 1c green, three panes 2c rose and one pane 3c brown. The 1c and 3c stamps are perforated 13.1 line, but all panes of the 2c stamps are perforated 13.3 comb, the same as the normal sheet stamps. Definitely, then, the 2c rose stamp in the first booklet occurs in both line and comb perforation. It is possible that the same may apply to the other two values, and I should be very interested to hear if anyone has seen either of these comb perforated.

But another obvious point arises about which I am crying out for information. It is quite impossible that this stamp—and this applies equally to all the stamps of the second booklets—could have been produced from the booklet sheets by the ordinary comb perforating machine. The stamp design is 26.8 m.m. long, while the gutter is only 15.3 m.m. between designs. I can only think of two possible ways in which these panes could have been produced. The first is that a special comb perforator was obtained to perforate the booklet sheets. Considering the small number of booklets required and the fact that line perforation was quite satisfactory, this seems very unlikely. The alternative is that the top two rows of normal sheets were utilised, leaving 80 stamps from each sheet to be either destroyed or issued to the Post Office incomplete, which seems to me equally unlikely. This is not specifically a Newfoundland problem, and we may get a more practicable suggestion from a student of stamp production. It is even possible that the same question may have arisen and been answered concerning some other country.

Another interesting point about the 1932 series of booklets is apparent on examining the stamps. The panes were torn from the sheets, not cut. I have never seen a straight edge nor one that impinged on the neighbouring stamp. Moreover, inspection of the pane edges shows that the perforation stubs are slightly uneven and the tips are somewhat woolly, both inevitable results of tearing.

In this respect, these stamps differ from those of the only other Newfoundland booklet, issued in 1923. These earlier booklets contained one pane of eight 1c stamps and two similar panes of 2c stamps. The edges of these panes show quite obviously that they were guillotined. I have no information about the produc-

tion of these 1923 booklets. The stamps contained were the 1c and 2c values of the 1923 pictorial issue in panes of eight (2 x 4), and they were comb perforated 14 x 13.7. As this was the commonest perforation of the ordinary sheet stamps, there is again the possibility that they came from normal sheets, using the top four rows. Newfoundland booklets are almost as scarce in this country as reliable information about them. I should be most grateful if anyone in possession of either would let me have full particulars.

RECORD PRICE

A record price for a single stamp of Canadian or British North American origin was paid for a twelvepenny black of Queen Victoria designed by Sir Sandford Fleming in 1831. The stamp, considered a perfect specimen, was bought for \$4,200 from J. N. Sissons Stamp Auction Galleries by an unidentified collector. Until recently the rare stamp had been owned by the late J. D. Smart of Oshawa, Ontario, the *New York Times* reports.—*American Philatelist*, December, 1955.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

American Style Postmarks

DEAR F. T.,



I was pleased to see another contribution in December "Maple Leaves" from Frank Campbell, who has apparently an inexhaustible store of information on all types of Canadian postmarks.

This subject also interests me, and I have noted that Vancouver now also uses the large double ring circle which Mr Campbell states is being used in Moncton and Fort William.

I send you a tracing of another type which is distinctly American style and is in use in a machine in Cardinal, Ont. I have examples for both 1954 and 1955.

To digress slightly from the subject in hand, the Americans actually produced a postmark themselves for Halifax, N.S., in 1936, when a ship of their Navy visited that port. My impression on cover reads "U.S.S. Wyoming Sep. 18, 1936. Halifax. Nova Scotia."

Yours sincerely,

J. MILLAR ALLEN (422).

Canada Dealer

DEAR MR TOMLINSON,

Am glad to note that our Newsletter receives your favourable comment. These publications, as I am sure you so well must know, do require a considerable effort. We are always somewhat amazed at the variety of favourable comments received.

Our mailing list is revised, at least,

yearly, and when we have had no recognition for some period the name is "struck off" it is then we hear from that person invariably "Why do I not get your Newsletter?" It would be the easiest thing possible to have a mailing list of thousands; we try to keep ours to about 1,000, which is all we can service with present facilities.

My son, Lt.-Col. F. E. Eaton, is off on one of his trips. En route he spent some days in Toronto with our good friend Jim Sissons, attending one of Jim's auctions. He was an unsuccessful bidder of \$4100.00 on a 12d black Canada, knocked down at \$4200.00. He is spending this week in New York.

This one in New York is always a very busy one; he attends auction visits with our so many friends and business contacts. We, of course, belong to the A.S.D.A., etc., etc. From N.Y. he is going to Mexico City just for a look see. I asked him why. His answer: I have never been there. . . .

Stamp business with us continues very active. You perhaps noted that we had bought the last five volumes of the Major K. Hamilton White "Plate Block Collection" of Canadian plates. We bought the big lot about a year ago. This collection will have a retail value in excess of \$30,000.00, which is a lot of money in any currency in one collection. It is purchases such as this that keeps us busy.

We recently bought a vast accumulation of Tobacco, etc., revenue, mint, stamps. We send a few to some London, or English, dealer, and he had some time clearing from your Customs, being in many cases uncanceled seemed to bother the officials. To our surprise they have gone well out here, some U.S.A. collectors wanting sample of everything available.

With all kindest personal regards, I remain,

Very sincerely,

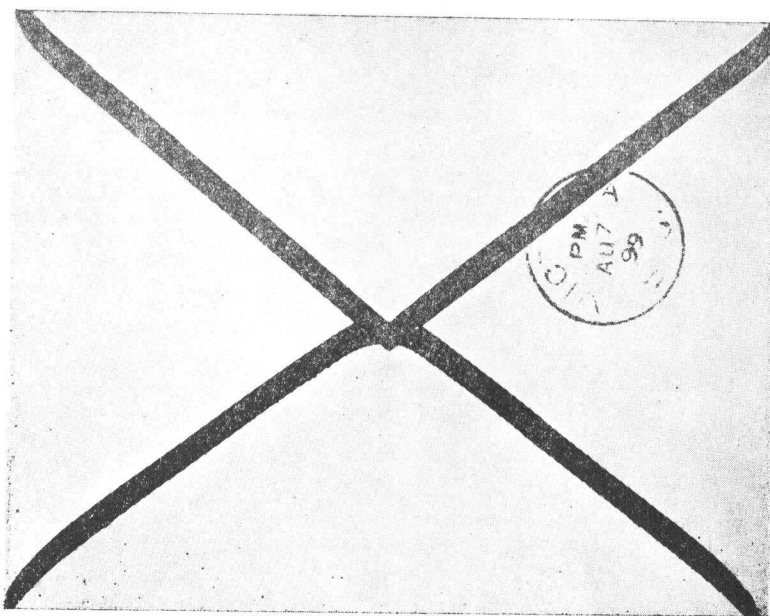
F. B. EATON,
Stanley Stamp Co. Ltd.
Vancouver.

The 2c Q.V. Provisionals of 1899

DEAR SIR,

Following the lead given by Gibbons (S.G. 171 and 172), it is generally believed, and as readily accepted, that the 2c on 3c "Leaves" issue preceded that of the 2c on 3c "Numerals." Gibbons gives July 28, 1899, as the date of issue of the former and August 8, 1899, for the latter. Some

writers, e.g. Boggs (p. 343) follow this lead, others, e.g. Jarrett (p. 78) go no further than to say that both were issued on the earlier date. Howes, in his invaluable "CANADA: Its Postage Stamps and Postal Stationery" (Boston: 1911) places the order of issue the other way round; the "Numerals" as having appeared on July 28th and the "Leaves" on August 8th. This is stated quite categorically on



p. 172 and "Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News" XIII: 308 is quoted in support.

If further support is needed, readers are invited to study the accompanying photograph of a cover in my collection showing the "Numerals" stamp. From this it will be seen that the postmark "ESQUIMALT B.C. AU 7 99" stands out very clearly. [Esquimalt, be it remembered, a Naval Station 4m. out of Victoria and on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Rly., is about as far West of Ottawa as it is possible to go. Which lends testimony to the fact that the stamps must have been despatched at least some four or five days earlier; at all events well before August 8th]. Fortunately the Victoria arrival mark on the back of the cover, showing the same date, dispels any doubt that the Esquimalt cancellation might have raised concerning the postal clerk's correct setting of his date "stamp" on the morning of August 7, 1899!

Yours faithfully,

EVAN R. GILL (125).

Pre-Cancel Variety

MY DEAR FRED,

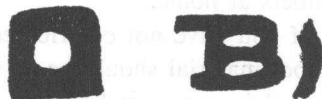
I was very pleased to see Mr R. B. Hetherington's letter and photograph of the missing "QUE" variety of the QUEBEC pre-cancel (Dec. M.L. p. 23).

I would like to point out, however, that this variety was listed by me in "Maple Leaves" No. 30 of January, 1954, where I stated I had so far found it on the 1c, 2c and 5c, and 1c inverted.

Yours sincerely,

G. L. MANLEY (327).

Cancellations



DEAR MR TOMLINSON,

I have recently acquired two cancellations both on the 2c Registration Stamp, which are not listed in Jarrett. If you feel that they are of interest, a note in Maple Leaves might produce the answer.

The first is almost a square with a circle cut out of the middle; and the second apparently a "B" which may have had a ring round it, as there is a portion remaining.

Yours sincerely,

CHAS. HOLLINGSWORTH (424).

PACKET CHATTER

In some golf clubs the only hope of membership is if someone falls over his club, passes to the golfers' Paradise, and you secure the vacant locker by topping the waiting list. But with our Society, if you are sufficiently vouched for, you're in—and long may it be so.

At the same time my list of members awaiting the Exchange Packets grows longer and longer, and to satisfy this demand I have the unenviable task to wheedle, coax or beg material from that small (far too small) band of members who keep me supplied with books. And it is not dirty or heavily post-marked or common stamps which rarely sell that I require, but fine, clean material attractive to the collector-specialist.

Of necessity, the recurring theme of these notes is the appeal for good material, and possibly, for many, this section of the magazine is skipped over, or not read at all. They do not or, for some reason or other, will not contribute.

However, occasionally, in response to an appeal, I receive an encouraging note with a book from a member, and I can add another name to my list of contributors. One day last November such a note with a book arrived from

Canada. I had been in correspondence with this good member and had to explain that it was quite in order for him to send me material, but the proceeds of sale of his stamps must remain here. Within the appropriate regulations, that was my decision, and you may think that with those conditions contributing to the Packet was out of the question for an overseas member. Yet he did send me books of fine stamps. I hasten to say that this is in no way an appeal for contributions from our many members abroad, but rather I would commend the thought behind this grand gesture from Ontario to our members at home.

If you have not contributed so far, send me a book or two NOW. Remember material should be in reasonable condition, keenly priced and neatly mounted in a packet booklet. Booklets are always available on request.

This is an opportunity given to every member, no matter what his particular interest may be, to play his part in the active life of our Society.

J. H.

OUR SECRETARY WRITES

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking all those members who have sent their good wishes to me on my appointment to the office of Secretary.

It is very gratifying to know that so many members are interested in the running of the Society and I assure you that I shall give of my best.

I should like to thank Philip Marsden for all the help he has given me in taking over from him and I hope I shall be able to keep up the high standard that he has set. Philip's service to the Society has been considerable and I know all members will join with me in wishing him a speedy recovery to full health, and success in his examinations.

Now that the old year has passed and the new one is with us, may I wish all members a very happy and prosperous one.

HEDLEY J. HOLLANDS.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP

NEW MEMBERS

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----------|
| 819 | MACKIE, Alexander S., 11, Pitstruan Place, Aberdeen. | C. |
| 820 | DONNE, James Harold, "Highfields," Stamford Road, Kirby Muxloe, Leicester. | C. |
| 821 | GEE-HEATON, Peter, Weald Dene, Weald Way, Caterham, Surrey. | CGC.—CGE. |
| 822 | PAYNE, Charles William, 84, Kenilworth Road, Coventry. | C. |
| 823 | McDONALD, Kenneth, 9, North Bridge Arcade, Edinburgh, 1. | C. |
| 824 | MARTIN, J. Stanley, 465, Nyberg Street, Kitchener, Ontario. | C. |
| 825 | DUDLEY, Stuart Dennis, "Bradenham," King St. Lane, Winnersh, Wokingham, Berks. | CGC.—CGE. |
| 826 | LIVINGSTONE, Thomas, 33, Churchill Crescent, St. Andrews, Fife. | C. |

- 827 HOLMES, Dr. Ralph Jerome, Dept. of Geology, Columbia University,
New York, U.S.A. C.
- 828 McELDOWNEY, Rev. William Joseph, 27, St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes, Sussex. C.
- 829 CROSS, Miss Dorothy, 8, Marine Parade, Eastbourne. N.
- 830 BORNEMANN CURT, Berlin-Charl, 5, Kaiserdamm, 111, Germany. C. A. A.G.
- 831 EATO, Henry Proctor, 179, Manthorpe Road, Grantham, Lincs. C. P.C.
- 832 WAINWRIGHT, Richard William, 51, Victoria Street, Aberdeen. C.
- 833 GILES, Wilfred Venning, 44, South Croft, Henleaze, Bristol. C.
- 834 LINTON, Humphrey Clement, 421 Squadron, 2 (F) Wing, R.C.A.F., C.D.N.,
Army Post Office, 5052, c/o Home Postal Depot. C. B.S. P.
- 835 BERKELEY-WHITTAM, W. W., Wroxton Abbey, Oxon. C. P.H.
- 836 MOMY, J. G., H.Q.—AAFCE (RCAF), B.F.P.O. 6. C. N.
- 837 NARATH, Prof. Dr. Albert, Darmstaedter Str. 7, Berlin W.15, Germany. C. P.H. P.
- 838 FLEMING, William A., 7, Devanha Gardens West, Aberdeen. C.
- 839 FRANK, J. R., 534, Discovery Road, Florida-North, Transvaal, S. Africa. C.

OMITTED IN ERROR FROM LIST OF MEMBERS

- 778 IZZERT, Rev. D. S. T., 11, Whinny Hill, Catterick Camp, Yorks. C. PC.

REINSTATEMENT

- 317 MUNRO, Rev. J. M., 335, Albert Drive, Glasgow, S.1.

RESIGNATIONS

- 404 GRANT, W. H.
- 97 VAUX, J. S.

DEATH

- 24 BRUCE, A. L.

AMENDMENTS

- 475 COOKE, J. R.
- 787 SMITH, C. C., 23, Charlton Village, Andover, Hants.
- 564 HITCHCOCK, H. N.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 733 BAIN, Rev. John S., 435 Fourth Street, Santa Rosa, Calif., U.S.A.
- 629 FRETTEINGHAM, C. H., 11, Thistlebarrow Road, Queens Park, Bournemouth.
- 178 GARDINER, A. F., Box 164, Enderby, B.C., Canada.
- 607 GREY, Sqn.-Ldr. P. R., R.A.F. Collaton Cross, Yealmpton, Plymouth, Devon.
- 479 HARRISON, A. N., O.B.E., 44, Selbourne Road, Sidcup, Kent.
- 316 HOWE, B., 16, Primrose Street, Leith, Edinburgh, 6.
- 198 NELSON, H., Apt. 33—1509, Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal, Que., Canada.
- 10 OGDEN, Miss B. Lyndhurst, F.C.P.S., c/o Miss Wakeham, 10, Carthew Terrace,
St. Ives, Cornwall.
- 574 WILLINGTON, K., 13, Elmhurst Close, Lowestoft Road, Gorleston, Norfolk.

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CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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Vol. 6, No. 3

APRIL, 1956

Whole No. 41

Notes and Comments

Gibbons' Centenary

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

Editorial Arrangements

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

Fred Aitchison

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

The Hockey Commemorative

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

Canadian Philatelic Society (Inc.)

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

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

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

Special Subject Study Groups

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

Our Predecessor?

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

Do any of our readers know of it?

The Exchange Packet

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

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

Holidays

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

R. B. Hetherington

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

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

J. C. Cartwright

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

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

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. J. B.

CONVENTION AUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

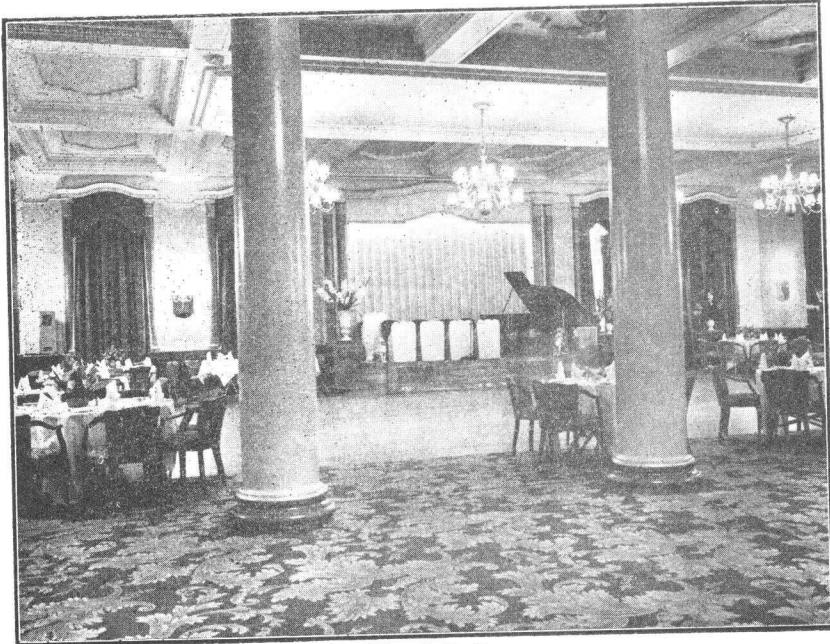
The conduct of the auction is sufficiently onerous if everything goes smoothly. Please try to co-operate and make this one the best ever.

D. G.

CONVENTION BOOKINGS

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

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



The Hotel Ballroom

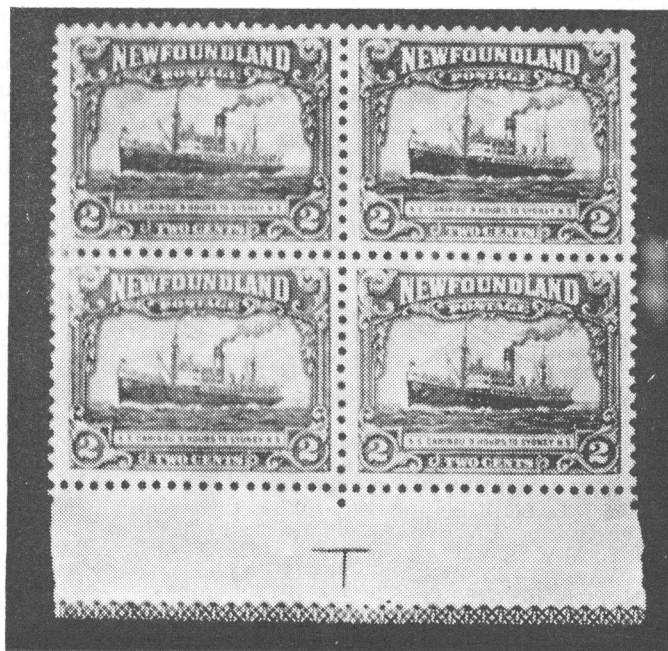
NEWFOUNDLAND CORNER

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

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

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

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



the first three vertical rows.

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

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

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

SQUARED CIRCLE POSTMARKS

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

PRIME MINISTERS OF CANADA

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

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

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

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

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

27th January, 1956.

BELINDA THE "DELVER!"

PATRIOTIC COVERS

By ROBERT WOODALL (496)



(The cover reported by Mr. P. Marsden)

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

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

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

The order of appearance seems to be thus:—

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

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

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

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

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

THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT—BOER WAR

By FRANK W. STAFF (693)



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

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

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

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

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

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT NEWS AND INFORMATION



4c and 5c Wildlife Commemorative Issues

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

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

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

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

General

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

FROM "THE GLOBE" FILES

Saturday, October 13, 1849.

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

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

Though both Jenkins and myself are

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

THE LARGE CENTS FIFTEEN CENTS VALUE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. T.

GROUP NEWS

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

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

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

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

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

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF CANADA

PLATE VARIETIES OF THE PENCE ISSUES, ETC.

By FRED AITCHISON

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

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

PENCE ISSUES

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

3D

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12D

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

The chief characteristics may be noted:—

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

10D

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

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

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

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

- (a) Canada—Postage Tenpence are affected also.
- (b) 8d Stg. at right and left.
- (c) 10 cy at right.
- (d) extra outer frame line at top.

No. (2) The transfer roller has evidently been set slightly to the left.

- (a) outer white oval ring wide at right—narrow at left,
inner white oval ring wide at left—narrow at right.

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

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

1859 ISSUE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1868 ISSUE

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

and not on the "die."

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

SCARCE POSTMARKS

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

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

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

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

KING EDWARD VII ISSUE, 1903-1912

Paper Variations

By G. B. HARPER (253)

AUTHOR'S NOTE:

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

INTRODUCTION

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

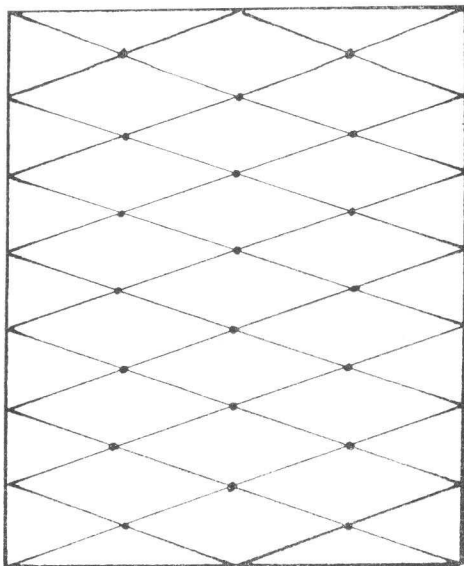


Fig. 1. HORIZONTAL WOVE

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

MAJOR VARIATIONS

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

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

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

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

MINOR VARIATIONS

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

GROUP (a)

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

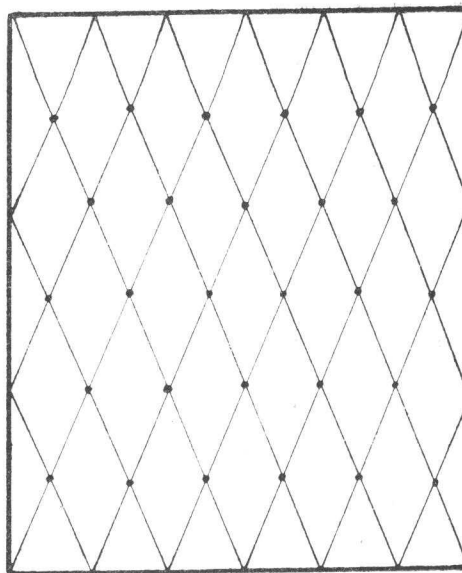


Fig. 2. VERTICAL WOVE

GROUP (b)

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

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

PAPER CLASSIFICATION BY VALUES

1 CENT

All vertical mesh from both groups. Paper sometimes toned.

2 CENT

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

5 CENT

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

7 CENT

All vertical mesh from both groups.

10 CENT

All vertical mesh from both groups.

20 CENT

All vertical mesh mainly from group (b).

50 CENT

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

THE QUEBEC ISSUE

By JOHN ANDERSON (7)

With reference to the contributions regarding this issue by Messrs Shipton, Whitley, and our Editor and President in *Maple Leaves*, Vol. IV, I would report a minor re-entry in the 1c which does not appear to have been previously reported. It consists of a line in the top arm of the E of CENT. Position unknown. I have also a 20c which shows a retouch at the top of the right frame line. Another shows retouching at the centre of the left frame line, and also the already reported vertical "hair line" from the Y of TWENTY to the yard of the main top mast sail.

REVIEW

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

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

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

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

ROBSON LOWE'S REVIEW

1954 - 1955

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

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

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

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

insight into the terrific activity of the House of Lowe.

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

AT THE AUCTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

NEWS LETTERS

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

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

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

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

THE CANADIAN MAP STAMP OF 1898

By F. TOMLINSON

PART XI

BLACK AND RED PRINTINGS—PLATE 5

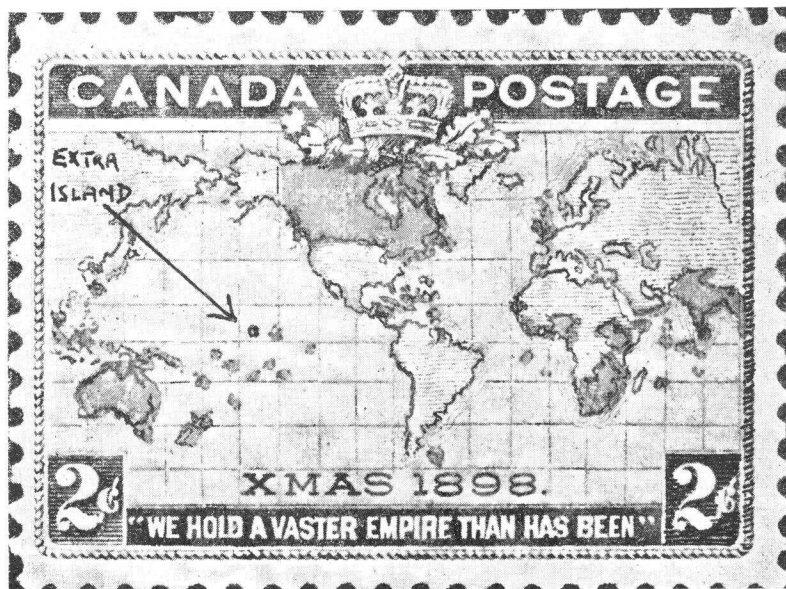
I still have not been able to find identifiable portions of certain parts of this plate, and the actual location of some particular items is still therefore impossible. Mint blocks and pieces are remarkably scarce, over the huge amount of material which I have been able to examine, much through the courtesy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

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

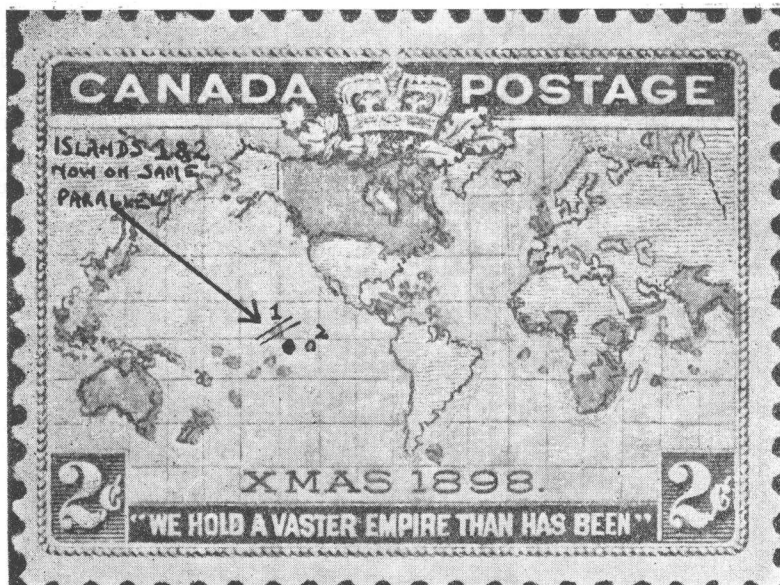
There is no doubt that the plate was laid down carelessly, or in a great hurry, for there is much more inferior workmanship than on the others. In fact there is a degree of either minor re-entering, or of strained impressions, so that blurring causes the separate lines of black all to merge together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

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

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



Stamp 28, Plate 5.



Stamp 46, Plates 1, 2 or 3.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

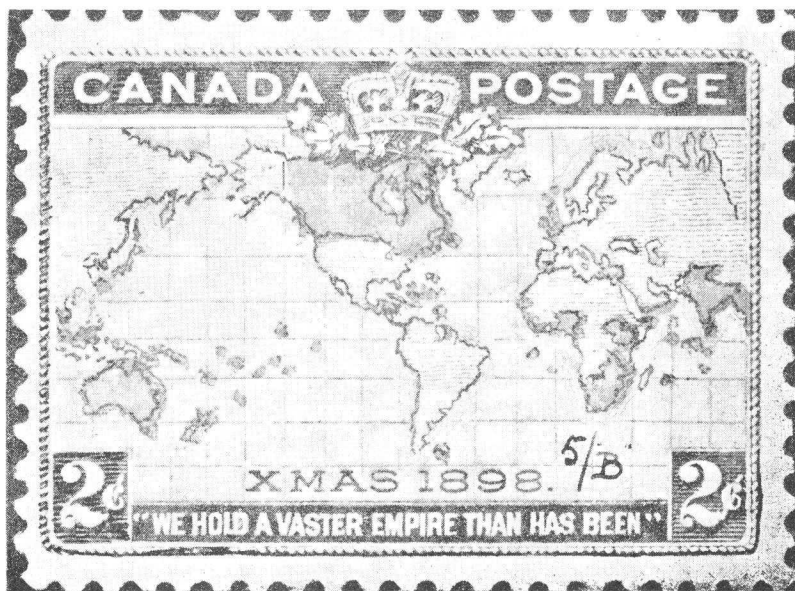
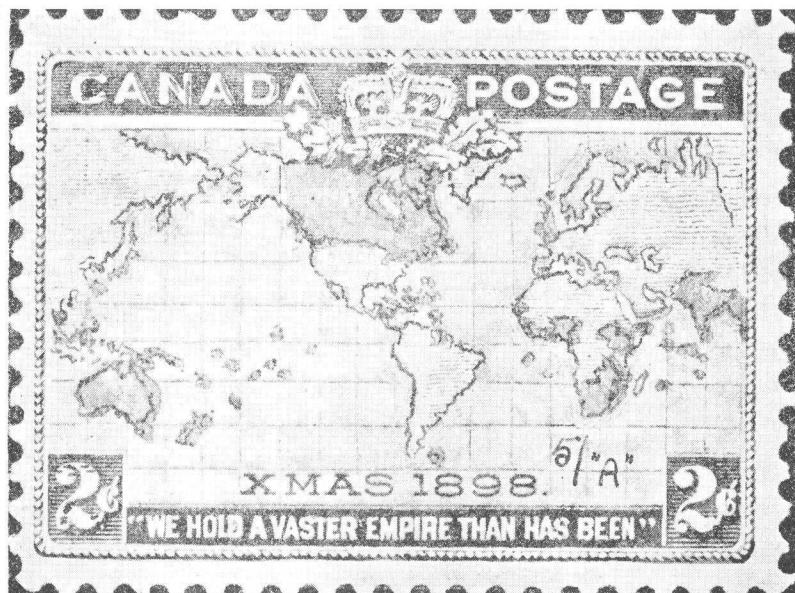




PLATE 5—The one line retouch to the base cable,

CLIPPINGS FROM B.N.A. MAGAZINES

Contributed by R. J. DUNCAN

27. EARLY POST OFFICE SEALS

By FRANK W. CAMPBELL



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

28. CANADA—1851-59

By WINTHROP S. BOGGS

Some Notes on the Proofs of the Provincial Issues

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

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

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

Early proofs from these plates show no

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE "DIE PROOFS"

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

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

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

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

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

THE "COMPOUND DIE"

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

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

Impressions from this die in various

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

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

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

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

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

CONCLUSION

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

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

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

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

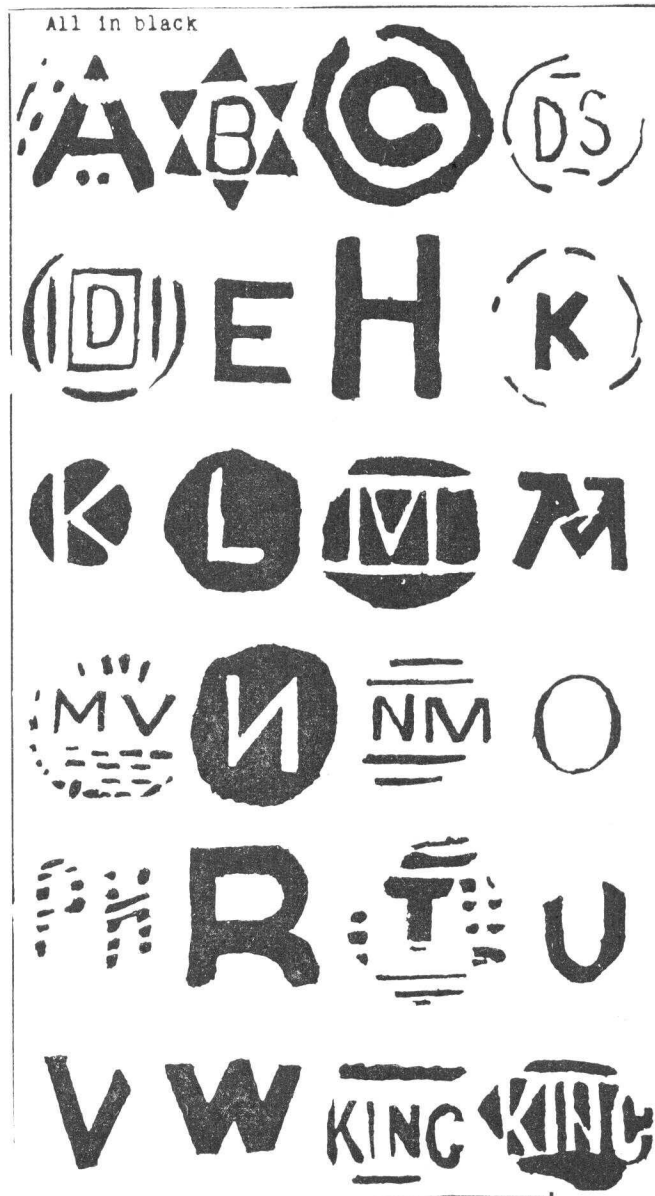
(1) The American Bank Note Co. was not, as has been sometimes asserted, the new name for R. W. H. & E.; but the name of a merger in 1858 of several leading bank note firms, of which R. W. H. & E. were one.

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

(Essay Proof Journal—January, 1945)

29. 3c SMALL CENTS CANCELLATIONS

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



(Postal Markings—December 20th, 1934)

FROM THE SECRETARY

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

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

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

H. J. H.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. P. MACASKIE

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Financial Statements, Year ended 30th September, 1955

(a) General Fund

Previous Year		RECEIPTS		Previous Year		PAYMENTS	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Subscriptions:				Printing and Stationery			
8	5 11	Arrears		19	0 0		
198	1 11	Current		213	2 0		
30	9 9	Advance		22	10 0	Affiliation Fees:	
						English Congress	
						Scottish Association	
236	17 7			254	12 0		
Magazine:							
Advertising:		Arrears		6	15 0	Magazine:	
17	0 0	Current		111	1 2	Printing	
88	12 2	Advance		13	10 6	Blocks	
2	15 0			32	10 6	Distribution	
29	3 1	Sale of Back Numbers		6	5 0	Re-printing Volume 1	
17	15 0	Sale of Volume 1 Re-print		13	6	Printing Index	
1	13 0	Sale of Index					
156	18 3			157	19 0		
Transfer from Exchange Packet Surplus A/c		156	2 10				
Other Receipts:							
Bank Interest		15	3				
Donations and Expert Fees		1	19 0				
Re-chargeable expenditure recovered		3	9 3				
1	0 1			6	3 6		
394	15 11	TOTAL RECEIPTS		574	17 4		
15	1	Excess of Payments over Receipts for the year					

(b) Life Membership Fund

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

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

**(c) Convention Fund
1955 Convention**

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. P. MACASKIE,
Hon. Treasurer.

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

DEAR EDITOR,

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

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

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

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

- 1 cent right marginal imprint
(Baresch Collection)
- 2 cent bottom imprint
(Baresch Collection)
- 3 cent right marginal imprint
(own collection)
- Type V. Imprint. A dot below 'a' of Bank was noted as follows:—
½ cent bottom imprint 3¼ mm. below
(Baresch Collection)
- 10 cent left marginal imprint, 4.5mm. below
(Baresch Collection)
- 5 cent Registration label
right marginal imprint 3¼ mm. below
(own collection)
- left marginal imprint 4.5 mm. below
(own collection)

In the pane of the 6 cents I noticed certain dots much larger than the guide dots detailed above. They are located in line with the imprint which is Type V. and approximately 6 mm from the outermost ends. The distance varied slightly as between different imprints. These dots do not appear on the imprints on the ½ cent and 10 cent mentioned above, nor on the right marginal imprint of the 5 cent Registration label, but I have noted one to the right of the bottom imprint of the 5 cent Small Queen.

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

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

Yours sincerely,
J. J. BONAR (341)

Postmarks

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

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

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

Yours sincerely,
JOHN ANDERSON (7).

Information Wanted

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

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

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

JUL. 30
STEAMER
" PRINCESS
BEATRICE "

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

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

Yours sincerely,
R. H. YORKE (619)

3c

Indian Red Perf. 12½

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

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

Yours sincerely,
JOHN ANDERSON (7)

EXCHANGE PACKET GENERAL RULES

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

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

MARCH, 1956.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP

NEW MEMBERS

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

DEATH

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

AMENDMENTS

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

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

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

Net Change: +12. New Total: 593.

FOR YOUR BOOKSHELF..

- Notes on the Postal History of Canada from 1760 to Confederation in 1867. *W. E. Durant Halliday* 2/6
- The Squared Circle Postmarks of Canada. *Dr. Alfred Whitehead* 10/8
- The Postal Stationery of Canada. A reference catalogue compiled and annotated by *Nelson Bond* 40/-
- Dinky Daymus Varieties. *Aubrey Nelson* 15/-
- Specialised Catalogue of Canada and British North America. compiled by *L. Seale Holmes and Associates* 55/-
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"CANADIAN STAMPS WITH PERFORATED INITIALS"

PREPARED BY THE BNAPS PERFIN STUDY GROUP

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

32 pages and cover. Fully illustrated.

7/2

"THE SQUARED CIRCLE POSTMARKS OF CANADA"

BY DR. ALFRED WHITEHEAD

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

48 pages and cover. Fully illustrated.

10/8

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CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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

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Vol. 6 No. 4

JUNE, 1956

Whole No. 42

Notes and Comments

Keeping On

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

Stirling, 1956

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

Conventional Ideas

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

New Double Circle Postmark

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

Correspondents

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

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

A Society Badge?

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

Flying the Flag

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

Lithography?

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

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. J. B.

CONVENTION AUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

CONVENTION COMPETITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

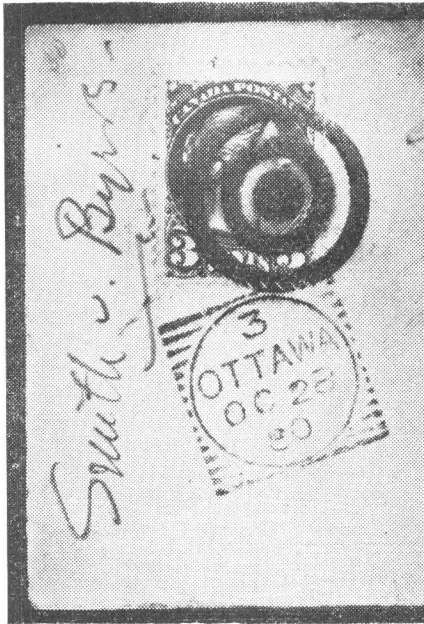
Another innovation will be the requirement that all members and groups proposing to enter the competitions should notify J. J. Bonar, 30 Greenhill Gardens, Edinburgh, 10 by 15th August of the subject of their exhibit and the number of sheets. Entries received later may be exhibited, but will not be considered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

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

THREE UNUSUAL CANCELLATIONS

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

(Photographs by Ernest Whitley)



No. 1

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

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



No. 2



No. 3

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

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

SQUARED CIRCLE POSTMARKS



No. 4

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

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

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

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

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

F. T.

GROUP NEWS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE SLOGAN CANCELLATION STUDY GROUP

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

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

name was obliterated for security reasons.

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

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

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

A. L. H.

THE 7½d RE-ENTERED IMPRINT

By J. MILLAR ALLEN (118)



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JACK CANUCK AT THE SCOTTISH CONGRESS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PATRIOTIC COVERS

MORE ON THIS SUBJECT

By ROBERT WOODALL (496)

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

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

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

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

REVIEWS

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

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

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

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

F. T.

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

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

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

wick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

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

F. T.

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

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

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

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

AUCTION REALISATIONS

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

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

THE CANADIAN 2 CENTS MAP STAMP OF 1898

By F. TOMLINSON (74)

PART XII CONCLUSION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

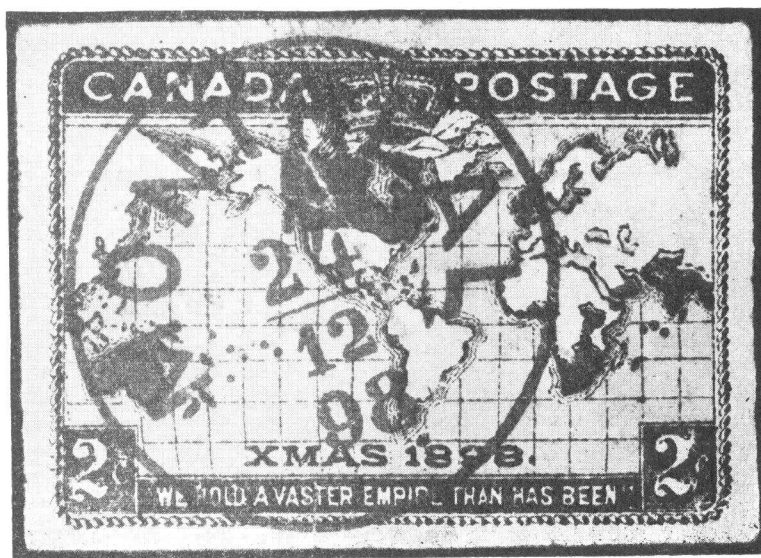
In this way it is possible to state categorically the plate from which any of the centre stamps came if it is possible to compare these with identified material. I think it is true that from a reasonable selection of located pieces which I have now acquired I have only found one piece bigger than a pair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

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

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

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

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



THE LITHOGRAPHED FORGERY

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

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

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

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



An autographed copy of the stamp.

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

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

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

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

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

CANADA O.H.M.S. OFFICIALS

By ROY WRIGLEY (801)



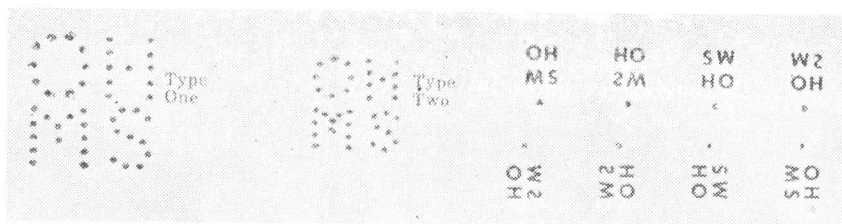
- No. 104 E 1912 King George V 5-Hole. First of the CANADA OFFICIALS.
 No. 212 A 1935 Silver Jubilee 5-Hole. In very limited use.
 No. E.7 A 1938 Special Delivery 5. Air and Sp. Del. good in the 5-Hole.
 No. 223 A 1935 10c Mountie 5-Hole. 1935 issue in short use.
 No. 232 AZ 1937 2c. Rare item. 4-Hole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

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

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

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

GUIDE TO THE PERFORATION POSITIONS IN THE 5-HOLE AND 4-HOLE



The device used to perforate postage stamps would mark ten small size stamps at once, with the sheets fed in flat, often several sheets at a time causing "missing perfs." Where one row has been perforated twice it constitutes an "X" Double, if perfed three times it is a "XX" Triple, then we have a Compound where perfed one way, then fed in another way, such as "A&C." We have rare instances where one row is missed in the perffing, giving "Z" Imperforate pair.

THE 5-HOLE PERFORATED O.H.M.S. (TYPE I)

The 5-Hole perforated extended from July 1923 to March 11, 1935, and included the 1912 King George V (Admiral) issue, Scott No. 104, to the 1933 Commemorative issue, Scott No. 210, C.1 to E.9 Air Mail and Special Delivery. The Nos. 112, 118 and 167 are the low-priced items in this field, at around \$4 each.

PERFORATING OF O.H.M.S. DISCONTINUED

From March 12, 1935 to July 1, 1939, perforating was discontinued, and the Post Office Department supplied all Government offices with regular postage stamps.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT PERFORATES STAMPS 5-HOLE

On July 1, 1939, the Post Office Department took over perforating of all stamps supplied to Government offices. They recalled all stamps on hand in these offices, to be perforated in their 5-Hole perforating machine. Among those returned we find the odd 1933 Commemorative, 1935 King George V Silver Jubilee, 1935 King George V, also the Air C.1 to 6, and Special Delivery E.1 to 9. The numbers returned were quite limited, and all are very scarce. Of those returned some were in broken sheets, and in feeding these into the machine (which ordinarily perfed a row of ten) an occasion we have a pair one perforated and the other unperforated, designated in Wrigley's new Checklist as "Z." These are among the rarities, of the Officials, and are found in both 5-Hole and 4-Hole. They have a value of around \$50.00 a pair.

In a letter from L. J. Mills, Director of

Financial Services, P.O. Department, he states: "I therefore believe that it is correct to state that the two machines (5-Hole) were transferred to the P.O. Department in 1939 and were destroyed."

THE 4-HOLE PERFORATED O.H.M.S. (TYPE II)

In July, 1939, the Post Office Department installed a new machine to perforate OHMS the "H" and "M" four holes high.

The 4-Hole perffing commenced with the 1937 King George VI (Scott No. 231, Gibbons No. 357) carrying through the 1939 Royal Visit, 1942 War, 1946 Peace, 1949 Revised, the Air, Air Special Delivery, and the Special Delivery, to Scott //E.4, and Gibbons No. S.15. These are relatively cheap, ranging from 1c where the perffing is in the Normal positions A C E or F, to several dollars when they had been fed into the machine in an awkward or incorrect manner, giving a B D G or H position.

The Scott No. 223, 224, 225 and 226 or Gibbons Nos. 347, 348 and 350 perforated 4-Hole were a few of the 1935 King George V issue returned from the Government offices to be perforated 5-Hole, but were received after the 4-Hole machine had been installed. Their limited number indicates their rarity.

THE OVERPRINTED O.H.M.S. (TYPE III)

In September 1949, recognizing the cost of manually perforating the number of stamps required, the Post Office Department overprinted O.H.M.S. stamps commencing with the 1942 War issue, 1949 Revised, 1946 Air Mail, and 1950 Special Delivery (Scott Nos. 011 to 15a, C.01, and E.01, Gibbons Nos. 375 to 418, 407 and S.15).

In the overprinted we find a Missing Period after "S" in the War 1c, 2c, 10c, 14c, 20c, 50c and \$1, 50c Oil, 1c, 4c and 5c Revised, and 7c Air. In addition in the 1c Revised the Missing Period exists after the "M," and in the 5c Revised after "O" and "H," after "H" and after "M."

We also have the Narrow Spacing in the War 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c and in the Revised 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c and 5c.

THE OVERPRINTED "G" (TYPE IV)

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

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

CANADA OFFICIALS A RECOGNIZED B.N.A. GROUP

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

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

THE PRE-CANCEL CATALOGUE

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

Dear Mr. Hetherington,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Illustrations (more). This would increase publishing costs.

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

With Best Philatelic Wishes.

Sincerely,

H. G. WALBURN.

THE SMALL CENTS—THE SIX CENTS DOUBLE ENTRY

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—News and Information

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



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

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

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

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

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

TEN YEARS OLD or WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE

By THE EDITOR

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONVENTION

STIRLING—27th SEPTEMBER to 1st OCTOBER

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NEWS AND VIEWS FROM OVERSEAS

FIPEX, 1956

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

-His Prince Edward Island exhibit won

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

A. H. C.

NEWFOUNDLAND CORNER

By D. R. WILLAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLIPPINGS FROM B.N.A. MAGAZINES

Contributed by R. J. DUNCAN

30. B.N.A. FORGERIES AND FAKES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the reverse of the genuine.

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

(from "The Inside Straight" by Harry Weiss, "Weekly Philatelic Gossip,"

1st October, 1949).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Red Feather

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

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

Sincerely,

MARSHALL KAY (679)

Red Feather

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

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

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

Yours sincerely,

R. S. B. GREENHILL (446).

Red Feather

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

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

CAPO, CNPO & CFPO

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

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

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

All above markings are now obsolete.

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

STRUCK THROUGH LINEN

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

Your sincerely,

HANS REICHE (647).

The 2c Q.V. Provisionals

DEAR FRED,

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

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

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

Yours etc.,

ROBERT WOODALL (496).

Precancel Variety



DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

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

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

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

Best wishes,
STAN LUM (780).

New Style Handstamp

DEAR FRED,

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

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

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

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

Best wishes,
JOHN M. KITCHEN (724).

Early American Perforating Machines

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

My studies of the early American Perforating Machines, as used on the pence and decimal issues of Canada, have convinced me that the New York printers used four different machines during this period. By careful use of the Gibbons Instanta Gauge, perforations gauging 11.6, 11.75, 11.85 and 11.95 can be observed.

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

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

Yours sincerely,
G. WHITWORTH (100).

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

DEAR FRED,

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

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

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

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

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

Half Cent Quebec Centenary Issue

DEAR FRED,

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

I am of the belief that the minor re-

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

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

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

Yours sincerely,

ERNEST WHITLEY (543).

"Early American Perforating Machines"

DEAR SIR,

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

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

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

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

Yours truly,

NICHOLAS ARGENTI (751).

Unusual Victoria, B.C., Postmark



DEAR FRED,

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

Yours sincerely,

OSWALD FRASER (6).

OUR SECRETARY REMARKS

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

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

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

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

H. J. H.

AMENDMENT TO MEMBERSHIP TO 30/4/56

NEW MEMBERS

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

DEATHS

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

RESIGNATIONS

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

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

191 BARRETT, W., The Little Manor, Ifield, Crawley, Sussex.
638 LAW, J., 352 Broadway Avenue, Toronto 12, Canada.
836 MOMY, J. G., R.C.A.F., Beaver Barracks, 424 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.
347 PAINE, H. L., R.R. No. 1, Brechin, Ontario, Canada.
414 PRICE H. J., "Westholme," 79 Weston Road, Runcorn, Cheshire.
799 SPIER, J., 1817a, St. Catherine St. W., Montreal, Canada.
289 WALKER P. G., Long Spinney, Cragg Lane, Huby, Nr. Leeds.

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Notes and Comments

Convention

Whilst this issue contains what, we hope, is the usual variety of interesting articles, it is mainly directed towards the coming of Convention at Stirling at the end of September. We are looking forward to seeing many members there, and to meeting a number of friends who have previously only been acquaintances through the post.

Frank W. Staff

The book on which Frank has been working for so long, "The Transatlantic Mail," is now at the printers. Publication is hoped for in November. We have been waiting to see this for some time, and congratulate Frank on having almost reached his difficult goal.

London Group

Whilst the programme for the coming session has not yet been finally agreed, it should be ready for inclusion in the next issue. May we quote from a recent letter:—"London hopes that all C.P.S. members will note the dates and endeavour to arrange their visits to Town to coincide with these meetings. It is always a pleasure to welcome others to Cockspur Street where, through the kindness of the Commercial Counsellor for Canada, we are privileged to hold our meetings."

First Day Covers

Thank you to Messrs. Christensen, Purvey and Duncan for F.D.C.s of the new 20c and 25c stamps. Also to Hedley Hollands, Charles Hollingsworth and Belinda for Congress Souvenir Envelopes, and to C. W. Meredith for a card from Congress.

Cyril Purvey

Our members will be sorry to learn of the loss sustained by Cyril in the recent passing of Mrs. Purvey, his partner for over forty years. We offer our sincere sympathy and condolences.

Messrs. J. E. Lea

From the 2nd July the Manchester office of the business was moved from Exchange Street to 6, Albert Square, Manchester, 2.

Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly

We are very much attracted by the revised form of production of this ever-attractive bi-weekly magazine, and would like to offer our congratulations on the improvements effected, the interest of the articles, and the unfailingly high standard of the publication. Get a copy if you don't see it regularly!

Letters to the Editor

We are informed by some of our contributors to this column that they receive quite a number of direct replies to questions they ask and on subjects which they raise. There is no harm in this, of course, but we like to complete the discussion in our columns for the benefit of other readers and to make the journal the full record it should attempt to become. So, if you write direct, do please let us have a copy also.

C. N. Richardson

The delay in answering letters in the months of June and July, an unusual occurrence in this efficient business, has been due to the arrival of a daughter, which has divided the attentions of Mrs. Richardson from her secretarial duties. We hope Mrs. Richardson is now quite well again and that everything progresses just as it should.

Bill Lea

A cutting from "The Gazette," Montreal, of the 26th May, tells us, amongst other things, of Bill's visit to a meeting of the Westmount Stamp Club, when over 100 guests and members were present. Bill was asked to address the meeting, when he took the opportunity of regretting that there hadn't been the comprehensive showing of the stamps of Canada at "Fipex" which the occasion should have merited. Bill spoke of the popularity of the stamps of Canada in the United States and particularly in Great Britain, and extolled the virtues of the C.P.S. of G.B.

Convention—Air Travel

R. B. Hetherington tells us that he has had no response to the query he put forward recently, arising from suggestions made at Selsdon Park, that a party booking for flying up to Convention at Stirling might be arranged. It appears, therefore, that there is no demand for this arrangement and the idea has been dropped.

H. R. Harmer, Ltd.

A press release tells us that sales for the past season totalled £327,522, the second time in the firm's history that £300,000 has been exceeded. No sign here of any recession in the world of stamps!

Unnecessary Service—The Cost

We were very interested in a paragraph in "The American Philatelist" for June, where the President of the American Philatelic Society explained the administrative costs caused by members who are late or reluctant in paying their dues or subscriptions. Applied to about one-sixth of the total membership, the cost of postage, printing, typists, etc., amounts to \$250 to \$300—all wasted money if members would pay promptly.

We cannot apply these figures to our own Society, because so much of our labour is voluntary, but it does seem senseless to pay part of your sub. towards the cost of recovering it from you!

Subscriptions are due on 1st October, 10/- or \$1.50, so let our Treasurer, J. P. Macaskie of 23, Thornhill Avenue, Lindley, Huddersfield, have yours by or before that date, and don't let's waste 1/- or 1/6d of your subscription in sending you reminders that it is due!

Our Next Issue

This is due to come out on 1st October, but as many members will be leaving for Convention two or three days before then, we propose to try and get it out and in readers' hands about the 25th September. Copy for the issue should therefore be sent to us by not later than 1st September.

Convention news and reports, year book details, etc., will all appear in the issue following the October one, i.e., the December number.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

This is my last opportunity to report on Convention arrangements. The programme for the four days appears elsewhere in this issue. If it attracts any member who has not sent in a booking he should write at once to Mr. E. M. McGuigan, 26 Morley Crescent, Borestone, St. Ninians, Stirling, who will be pleased to fix him up.

The Committee hopes that Sunday's Coach Tour will be a popular item. It is a grand chance to see some of the finest scenery in the Central Highlands. Coaches have to be booked, and I would ask all intending passengers to send a booking to Mr. James S. Merrylees, 5 Williamfield Avenue, Stirling. The all-in charge for the outing will be 24/-.

We are fortunate in having a large room at our disposal for the dinner and shall welcome any guests, members or non-members, imposing no limit of numbers. We assume that all residents will attend the dinner. Will local members and all who propose to bring guests, please inform Mr. Merrylees so that catering arrangements can be made in time.

Lots for the Auction are coming in slowly. I hope, however, for a good response before the list closes. I do not repeat the details of the Competition arrangements which appeared in last issue. If you are making an entry, let me know at once at 30 Greenhill Gardens, Edinburgh, 10, and send your sheets to Mr. A. Bruce, Auckland, Ythancraig, Currie, Midlothian, to reach him between 15th and 25th September.

The principal business for the Annual General Meeting will be the proposed new Constitution. The draft is printed on another page along with a revised set of rules for the Fellowship Sub-Committee. Please give it careful consideration before the meeting.

The first message I sent to Maple Leaves contained the news of an enforced change among our office-bearers. Unfortunately this message has to report another such event. This time it is our Librarian, Mr. George, who finds that the pressure of business prevents him from giving the time needed for the duties of that office. We are much indebted to Mr. George for undertaking the task last year, and I would convey to him the thanks of the Society for his efforts. The Society has been fortunate in finding a successor in Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill, who is well known for his interest in our affairs. Mr. Greenhill is removing from Wallington to Buckinghamshire in September and proposes to take over the Library after his removal. His new address will appear in the October issue. Until then, enquiries for books should be sent to Mr. George.

Once again I have a word of thanks to all who have helped to enrol new members. Applications are still coming in at this late date in our year, and this year's intake is well above those for the half dozen preceding it.

J. J. B.

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the Golden Lion Hotel, Stirling, on Saturday the 29th September, at 11 a.m.

H. J. HOLLANDS,
Hon. Secretary.

NOMINATIONS OF OFFICERS

Members are reminded that nominations of officers, 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 16).

CONVENTION PROGRAMME

GOLDEN LION HOTEL, STIRLING, 1956

Thursday, September 27th :

- 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. - Arrival of Members and Reception by the President.
- 8 p.m. - - Paper and Display. Mr. J. Millar Allen. Some aspects of the 1859 Issue.

Friday, September 28th :

- 11 a.m. - - Civic Reception in the Municipal Buildings.
- 2.30 p.m. - - Motor Coach Tour to Aberfoyle and the Trossachs.
- 8 p.m. - - Paper and Display. Mr. Nicholas Argenti. The Cents Issue of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Saturday, September 29th :

- 10 a.m. - - Committee Meeting.
- 11.30 a.m. - - Annual General Meeting.
- 2.30 p.m. - - Convention Auction.
- 7 p.m. - - Reception, Annual Dinner and Presentation of Awards.

Sunday, September 30th :

- 10.30 a.m. - - Motor Coach Tour via the Sma' Glen to Pitlochry, Aberfeldy, Loch Tay, Lochearnhead and Callender. Approximately 135 miles. Lunch will be provided at Pitlochry and tea at Strathyre.
- 8 p.m. - - Paper and Display. Colonel D. McLellan. Large and Small Cents Issue.

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION AND RULES

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| TITLE. | (1) The name of the Society shall be "The Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain." |
| OBJECTS. | <p>(2) The objects of the Society shall be:—</p> <p>(a) To associate those interested in the study of the postal history and postage stamps of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland or the Pre Confederation Colonies of British North America and to encourage such study <i>inter alia</i> by the holding of meetings, reading and publication of papers and the arrangement of private and public displays and exhibitions.</p> <p>(b) To provide facilities for the disposal of Members' surplus material.</p> <p>(c) To provide a library of philatelic literature relating to British North America for the use of members.</p> <p>(d) To hold an Annual Convention which shall meet in rotation in Scotland, in the North of England and in the South of England.</p> |
| MEMBERSHIP. | <p>(3) Candidates for admission as Members of the Society must be eighteen years of age or over. All applications for membership must be made, on the official form. Candidates must either be proposed and seconded by members of the Society or furnish to the Secretary such references as he may reasonably require.</p> <p>(4) Candidates shall be admitted at the discretion of the Secretary, who may refer any application to the Committee. If the candidate is accepted, the Secretary shall notify him and shall send him a copy of the Rules, by which he shall then be bound. On payment of his subscription he shall be admitted to membership.</p> <p>(5) The Annual Subscription shall be Ten Shillings (\$1.50) or such sum as the Annual General Meeting may decide, payable in advance on the first day of October.</p> <p>(6) Any member who shall fail to pay his subscription by the 30th of April following the date it fell due, shall be liable to forfeit his membership. The Secretary and the Treasurer acting together shall have discretion to apply this rule.</p> <p>(7) Every member shall be liable for his subscription for the ensuing year unless his resignation has been tendered in writing to the Secretary on or before 30th September.</p> <p>(8) Members may compound their subscriptions and become Life Members on payment of the following fees:—Age up to and including 50 years, £5 5/-; age over 50 years, £4 4/-, or the equivalent in other currencies as may be fixed by the Committee. The number of Life Subscriptions accepted shall be subject to such limits as the Committee may decide from time to time.</p> |
| HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS. | (9) Individuals of outstanding merit may be elected Honorary Life Members of the Society by the Committee for reasons of exceptional service in the field of British North American Philately. Honorary Life Members shall have all the privileges of Members, except that they shall have no vote in the affairs of the Society. |
| FELLOWS. | (10) Members may be elected Fellows of the Society by a majority of two-thirds of those present at a meeting of the Committee. No member shall be so elected except on the recommendation of the Fellowship Sub-Committee in accordance with the separate rules governing the award. |

OFFICERS.

- (11) The officers of the Society to be elected by the Society in Annual General Meeting shall be:—
- (a) A President, who shall hold office for one year and shall not be eligible for re-election for one year thereafter.
 - (b) Three Vice-Presidents, who shall hold office for three years, and of whom the senior shall retire each year and shall not be eligible for re-election for one year. One Vice-President shall be chosen from members resident in Scotland, one from members resident in the North of England, and one from members resident in the South of England.
 - (c) A Secretary.
 - (d) A Treasurer.
- The Secretary and Treasurer shall hold office for one year and shall be eligible for re-election. All officers shall serve in an honorary capacity.

- (12) The President shall have power to fill any vacancy occurring among the officers. The appointee shall hold office for the remainder of the term of his predecessor and shall be eligible for re-election.
- (13) The Committee shall appoint a Librarian, an Editor of Maple Leaves and a Packet Secretary, and may make such other appointments as it shall think necessary from time to time. These appointments shall be at the discretion of the Committee.

MANAGEMENT.

- (14) The Management of the Society shall be vested in a Committee composed of:—
- (a) The Officers of the Society.
 - (b) The immediate Past President (*ex officio*).
 - (c) The Founder President (*ex officio*).
 - (d) The Editor of Maple Leaves.
 - (e) The Packet Secretary.
 - (f) The Librarian.
 - (g) Nine members elected by the Annual General Meeting, three to represent each of Scotland, the North of England and the South of England, of whom the senior representative of each region shall retire each year and shall be eligible for re-election.
- The President, whom failing the senior Vice-President present shall be chairman. Six members present in person or by proxy of whom the President or a Vice-President shall be one, shall form a quorum. The Chairman shall have a second or casting vote. Seven days' notice of meetings of Committee shall be sent to all members along with an Agenda of the business. Any member of the Committee may appoint another member of Committee as a general or specific proxy for the meeting.

NOMINATION AND ELECTION.

- (15) Nominations of officers and members of the Committee for election at the Annual General Meeting shall be made in writing by two members of the Society to the Secretary not later than three months prior to the meeting and shall be published in Maple Leaves in an issue previous to the meeting. Failing receipt of nominations the Annual General Meeting shall make its own appointments.

ADMINISTRATION.

- (16) The Financial Year of the Society shall commence on 1st October in each year. Officers shall take office at that date or at the close of the Convention for the year if held later.
- (17) The Annual General Meeting shall be held not earlier than nine months nor later than fifteen months after the preceding Annual General Meeting. The President or, in his absence, the Senior Vice-President, shall preside and shall have a second or casting vote. At least two months' notice of the date, time and place of the meeting shall be given by an official notice in Maple Leaves.

- (18) Every member entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting shall be entitled to appoint another member as a general or specific proxy. Instruments appointing proxies must be lodged with the Secretary before the commencement of the meeting.
- (19) Maple Leaves shall be the official organ of the Society. Publication of a notice in Maple Leaves shall be deemed to be sufficient intimation to all members.
- (20) The Annual General Meeting shall appoint two members to audit the Annual Accounts, which shall thereafter be published in Maple Leaves.
- (21) The Treasurer shall maintain an account in the name of the Society with a Bank approved by the President. All uninvested funds of the Society which are under the Treasurer's control shall be deposited in this account. Any investments shall be held in the names of two Trustees, who shall be appointed by the Annual General Meeting and shall hold office for a period of five years, or for such shorter period as they may remain members and who shall be eligible for re-election. The Treasurer shall be required to take out a bond of fidelity insurance for such amount as the Committee may decide, the premium being payable by the Society.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- (22) Regional Groups may, subject to the approval of the Committee, be formed to carry out the objects of the Society, such groups to be self-supporting. Each group shall appoint a Contact Member to maintain liaison with the Society.
- (23) Study Groups for research in particular branches of British North American Philately shall be encouraged. Each such group shall appoint its own Secretary. The Committee shall have power to contribute towards the reasonable expenses of such Study Groups. The findings of Study Groups receiving such contributions shall not be published otherwise than in Maple Leaves without the consent of the Committee.
- (24) The Committee shall have the right to suspend any member for a definite period from his rights and privileges in the Society or to expel him without cause assigned.
- (25) In construing these Rules, the dividing line between the North and the South of England shall be a line from Gloucester to the Wash. Wales shall be included with the North of England and Ireland with Scotland.
- (26) Amendments to these Rules shall only be made by a majority of two-thirds of those voting in person or by proxy at the Annual General Meeting. Notice of proposed amendments shall be sent the Secretary not less than three months prior to the Annual General Meeting and published in Maple Leaves in an issue previous to the meeting.
- (27) The Committee shall be the sole authority for the interpretation of these Rules and the decision of the Committee thereon shall be final.

RULES GOVERNING THE AWARD OF FELLOWSHIP

- 1. Members of the Society may be elected as Fellows
 - (a) For outstanding research in the Postal History and/or Philately of British North America, or
 - (b) For outstanding services in the advancement of the interests of the Society.
- 2. No Officer shall be elected a Fellow under head (b) while holding office in the Society. Nominations for the Award shall be made to the Secretary by two members of the Society on a form to be obtained from the Secretary and shall be submitted at least two months prior to the Annual General Meeting.
- 3. All Nominations shall be passed by the Secretary for scrutiny to a Fellowship Sub-Committee to be nominated by the President consisting of three Fellows who have held office of President.

4. The Fellowship Sub-Committee may
 - (a) Recommend the nomination to the Committee of the Society.
 - (b) Reject the nomination.
 - (c) Withhold the nomination until such time as they consider it acceptable.
5. Nominees recommended to the Committee may be elected as Fellows by a majority of two-thirds of those present at a Committee meeting.
6. The names of nominees rejected by the Fellowship Sub-Committee may not be re-submitted for the Award for a period of three years.
7. All communications relating to Nominations for the Award of Fellowship shall be strictly confidential.

JACK CANUCK BOOKS IN

Having inspected the programme for the Stirling Convention one is impressed by the treat in store for those who will be attending. There is a veritable philatelic feast embracing various angles of B.N.A. Philately, enough to satisfy the most fastidious tastes, in the Invitation Displays, Frame Displays and Study Circles. On examination of the names booked in up to date one can see many happy evenings, or should I say early mornings, in rather controversial study circles. However, make sure you bring your stock of energy tablets with you, from past experience you will need them before Convention ends.

We have a Civic Reception laid on by the Provost, the Mayor to you poor Sassenachs, of this very old historical Scots town, and for Stanley Godden's benefit I am quite sure he will be pleased to explain the significance of that tall tower on the hill.

A most particular pleasing feature on the programme are the coach tours. To so

many of our Southern and Overseas members these trips can make the visit to Scotland a memorable one, they have been well planned and cover in a short time a most comprehensive view of some of the finest scenery in the Central Highlands, including some of the most famous scenic treats such as The Trossachs, The Rob Roy Country, The Sma' Glen, Loch Tay and Lochearn sides.

For the mountain lovers there are Bens Venue, Leddie, Vorlich, Lawers and the majestic Schahallion. In fact, to quote a Churchillism "Never has so much been seen in so short a time".

If you have still delayed your booking get it in quickly and avoid the last minute rush. We would again particularly welcome our Canadian members at present serving with the Forces in Europe, so put in your indents for leave covering the Convention period.

I'll be seeing you all September 27th.

J.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TO BE FEATURED ON POSTAGE STAMP?

An undated cutting from the "Vancouver Sun" which came to us from Bob Duncan carries this headline. Apparently a special Centenary Committee is hard at work in the preparations for the 100th birthday of the Province of British Columbia, and has already approved a slogan:—"A Century to Celebrate, 1858-1958". Slogans in the form of car stickers and unofficial stamps for envelopes (labels to you!) will be printed, also crests to pub-

licize the centenary will be made available to organisations throughout the province. An official history of British Columbia will be compiled.

The Centenary Committee have announced that the Post Office at Ottawa is willing to issue a special stamp to feature the occasion, and it is presumed that this will be based on some British Columbian theme. The stamp can be expected in time for the coming of age in 1958.

GROUP NEWS

LONDON GROUP

At the close of another successful season the London Section held their Annual General Meeting, under the Chairmanship of Mr. G. F. George, the Group's Chairman. Owing to pressure of business Mr. T. Hutton was obliged to resign from the position of Hon. Secretary and Mr. R. H. Yorke has taken over those duties. The following were elected to office for the season 1956/57:

Chairman: Mr. G. F. George. Contact Member: Mr. Nugent Clougher. Hon.

Treasurer: Mr. H. D. J. Cole. Council Members: Mr. D. E. Back, Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill, Mr. D. G. Robertson, Major-General D. C. Spry.

The meeting closed with an Auction.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE GROUP

A successful and satisfactory season is reported, attendances being 70% of membership which now totals 15, an increase of one over the previous year.

Several members have given displays to the Group and the Group gave a composite display to the Tynemouth Philatelic

Society. A second place was secured by the Group's exhibit at Convention at Selsdon Park, and Mr. J. F. Bird, the Group's Contact Member, received the award of the Godden Trophy for a display of classic early Canadians.

The Programme for 1956-57 has been arranged as follows:—

1956

Sept. 12th (Wednesday) Selection of sheets for the C.P.S. competition at the Stirling Convention.

Oct. 23rd Slogans & Postmarks, Jas. T. Vasey, Esqr.

Nov. 27th B.N.A. Postal History, Covers, J. J. Bonar, Esqr.

Dec. 18th (3rd Tues.) Members' Night.
1957

Jan. 22nd Display Small Cents., provided by J. Hannah, Esqr., Aberdeen P.S.

Feb. 26th Maps, G. N. Jeffrey, Esqr.

Mar. 26th B.N.A. States, T. V. Roberts, Esqr.

April 23rd A. G. M. and Members' night.

R.P.O. GROUP

Lionel Gillam tells us that the Group is still very much alive, and with a membership of approximately 25 would welcome some further recruits. Lionel is busy with a monumental history designed to embrace every known R.P.O. It will be submitted to the Editor of Maple Leaves when completed.

REVIEWS

A copy of "The Magpie's Nest" No. 23 has been received, together with a Literary Supplement No. 1., these are issued by R. G. Woodall, Forest Cottage, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset. The subscriptions are 5/- for Home and 7/- for Overseas.

This interesting publication offers its readers material covering a wide scope of interests, including something for B.N.A. collectors.

The Literary Supplement is very absorbing to read, this is in two parts, the first is for books, directly or indirectly, connected with philately, and is subdivided into countries. The second part is for Maps and Atlases, a most comprehensive list of all types, again shown by countries.

For those who wish to add detailed information to their collection and perhaps show a map or two, these lists will be found to be indispensable.

J. W.

A most informative and exhaustive PRICE LIST OF CANADIAN REVENUES has been received from Harold W. Walker of 670 Mulvey Avenue, Winnipeg 9, Canada. Members interested can consult this through the Librarian or alternatively can write to Mr. Walker for a copy.

F. T.

RAILWAY POST OFFICE POSTMARKS

NOTES ON SHAW'S "R" SERIES

By P. R. GREY (607)

The list given below is an attempt at extending the information given in the "Catalogue of Canadian Railroad Cancellations" by T. P. G. Shaw. The history of Canadian Railways is most complicated and the list is not yet complete; any additional help that members may be able to give will be very much appreciated.

Much of the information was given by Mr. Shaw himself, also by Dr. Alfred Whitehead, and our thanks are due to both of these gentlemen.

Lionel Gillam is working on a history of the Canadian Railways and of their R.P.O.s, a phenomenal task, the results of which we shall look forward to seeing in print at a later date. He has added to and corrected the list below, which is now presented as a summarised introduction which may be helpful to members in arranging and writing up their collections.

- | | | |
|------|---------------------------|---|
| R.1. | ALBERT
RAILWAY | Salisbury to Harvey, N.B. Opened c.1880 45 miles. (Now C.N.R. Salisbury to Albert, N.B.). |
| 2. | ALT. R. &
COAL CO. Co. | Medicine Hat to Fort McLeod, with extensions. C.P.R. since 1893. |
| 3. | ALT. & MEA.
BCH. RY. | Allandale and Meaford. (See 0.3). 52 miles. Now C.N.R. |
| 4. | A.N. & N.W.
RWY. | Probably "MAN. & N.W. RLY." (See R.85). |

- 5/8. B. & L.H. Buffalo & Lake Huron. Fort Erie to Brantford and Goderich. Now C.N.R.
9. B. & O.R.R. Brockville & Ottawa. Now C.P.R.
- 10/13. CANADA ATLANTIC RY. Ottawa to Parry Sound, with branches.
- 14/15. CA. SOUTH-ERN R. Fort Erie to Windsor, and Fort Erie to Amherstburg.
- 16/18. CAN. CENTRAL R.WY.. Brockville to Ottawa, and Carleton Place to Callander.
19. CAN. NORTHERN RY. Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Edmonton (via Portage, Gladstone, Dauphin, Kamsack and Saskatoon). Now C.N.R.
28. C.P.R. B. & O. DIV. Brockville & Ottawa. (See R.9. above).
29. C.P.R. N.B. DIV. New Brunswick. To Saint John, N.B.
- 30/1. CENTRAL ONT. R.WY. Trenton to Picton.
32. COLONIAL EXPRESS MAIL "Favor's Express." A ship running from Boston to Saint John via Calais, Me. and Eastport, Me. Postmark is of American origin. (See also R.38).
33. CREDIT VALLEY R.WY., ELORA BR. Cataract Jct. to Elora. 29 miles. Now C.P.R.
34. do. MAIN LINE. Toronto to St. Thomas and London. Now C.P.R.
36. E. & N.A.R. European and North American. Saint John, N.B. to Bangor, Maine. Extended to Moncton and Shediac, N.B. Now C.N.R.
37. E. & N. R.WY., B.C. Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry., British Columbia. Vancouver Island. C.P.R. since 1912.
38. EXPRESS MAIL. See R.32.
39. F.W.P.T.P.L. & V. RYS. ("F" should be "P") Port Whitby, Port Perry, Lindsay and Victoria.
- 40/41. G.B. & L.E. RY. Georgian Bay & Lake Erie.
- 42/43. GRAND JUNCTION R.WY. Peterborough to Belleville. 63 miles, and branch. North Hastings to Madoc, Ont. 15 miles. Now C.N.R.
- 44/45. G.T.P. W. OF WAINWRIGHT. Grand Trunk Pacific. Now C.N.R. Transcontinental line.
- 46/49. G.T.R. T. & S. Toronto & Sarnia. Now C.N.R.
- 50/51. T. & K. Toronto & Kingston. Now C.N.R.
52. T. & M. Toronto & Montreal. Opened 1856. Now C.N.R.
59. G.W.R. Great Western Ry. Niagara to Hamilton, London and Windsor. Now C.N.R.
- 56/57. " SARNIA BRANCH. London to Sarnia.
58. " H. & T. Hamilton & Toronto.
62. " AIR LINE. Buffalo to Glencoe.
63. H. & A.R. N.S. Halifax & Annapolis Ry. Now Dominion Atlantic Ry. (C.P.R.)
64. & 71. H. & N.W.R. Hamilton & North Western Railway. Hamilton to Lake Nipissing. (Amalgamated with "Huron and Erie." See R.72).
65. BEETON BCH. Allandale to Beeton.
66. COLLINGWOOD BCH. Port Dover to Collingwood.
67. H. & P.R.
68. H. & T.R. Hamilton & Toronto Ry.

69. HALIFAX & S.W. RY. Halifax & South Western Ry. Now C.N.R. Halifax, Bridgewater, Yarmouth. Opened 1901.
70. HAM. & LAKE ERIE. Hamilton to Jarvis.
72. HURON & ERIE. (See R.64 and 71).
73. I. & N.W.R. Probably "H. & N.W.R." See R.64.
- 74/75. INTER-COLONIAL RY. Montreal and Quebec to Moncton, Halifax and Sydney. Opened 1867. Now C.N.R.
76. INTER-NATIONAL RY. Sherbrooke to Lac Megantic. Now C.P.R.
77. K. & P. RY. Kingston & Pembroke. Now C.P.R.
78. L.H. & B.RY. London, Huron and Bruce Ry. London to Wingham. Now C.N.R.
79. L. & P.S.R.R. London & Port Stanley Ry. 25 miles. Part of G.W.R., but now London Ry. Commission.
- 80/81. LAKE MAN. RY. & C. CO. Lake Manitoba Rly. & Canal Co. Gladstone to Dauphin. Later Can. Northern Ry.
82. LEVIS & KENNEBEC RAILWAY. Opened 1874. (Never reached Kennebec). Sold to G.C.R. 1881.
83. McADAM RY. (Error: Should be McAdam Ry. Station, N.B.)
- 84/85. MAN. & N. W. RLY. Manitoba & North Western Ry. Portage la Prairie to Yorkton.
- 86/88. MASSAWIPPI VALLEY RY. Sherbrooke to Stanstead. Now Quebec Central. Bus Service.
90. MIDLAND RY. Port Hope to Orillia. Formerly Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Ry.
91. MON. & CHAMP. JN. RY. Montreal & Champlain Junction Ry. Dundee to Brosseau, connecting with Champlain and St. Lawrence Ry.
92. MUSK. BR. Muskoka Branch. Allandale to Gravenhurst. Part of Northern Ry.
93. N.O.R. RAILWAY. ? Northern Ry.
94. NOR. & P. JN. RY. Northern & Pacific Junction Ry. Gravenhurst to Callender.
95. NOR. PAC. RY. Northern Pacific Ry. (U.S.A.) Emerson to Winnipeg. 65 miles. (Through route via Emerson to Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago).
- 96/97. NOR. RAILWAY. Northern Ry. Toronto to Collingwood and Meaford. Now C.N.R.
98. NORTH SHORE RY. Quebec to Montreal. C.P.R. since 1885.
99. NORTH SIMCOE BRANCH RY. Allandale to Penetang (Part of Northern Ry.)
- 100 & 103. ONTARIO-SIMCOE & HURON RY. Toronto to Lake Huron and Barrie.
- R.101/2 O.L. & S. Okanagan Landing & Sicamous. Now C.P.R.
104. ONTARIO & WESTERN.
- 105/7 P. DOVER & L. HURON. Port Dover & Lake Huron. Port Dover to Listowel. Now C.N.R.
- 108/110. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. Georgetown to Tignish, P.E.I. 161 miles. Government-owned, with Intercolonial Ry., now both C.N.R. (O'Leary road is the Summerside-Tignish section).
111. P. & P. JN. RY.

- 112/5. QUEBEC
CENTRAL RY. Originally Sherbrooke to Thetford
Mines. 68 miles. Now part of
Q.C.R. Sherbrooke-Quebec line.
116. Q.M. & O. Quebec, Montreal & }
RWY. Ottawa. }
117. Q.M.O. & O. Quebec, Montreal, Ot- }
RWY. tawa & Occidental. } Via North Shore of Ottawa River.
C.P.R. since 1882.
118. Q.R.R.
121. C.S.R. Canada Southern Ry. See R.14/15.
122. F.W.P.T.P.L. & }
V. RYS } See R.39.
143. T. & N. Toronto & Nipissing. Toronto to Cobocok. Now C.N.R.
150. ST. CLAIR (Canada Southern Ry.) St. Thomas to Mooretown (Court-
BCH. C.S. RLY right). 67 miles. Now Michigan
Central, St. Clair Div.
151. SHEFFORD }
RY. } ?Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly
Rwy. Later C.N.R.
152. ST. L. & O. St. Lawrence & }
R.R. Ottawa. } Prescott to Ottawa, 53 miles. Now
C.P.R. (Originally the famous "By-
town and Prescott).
- 153/4. ST. LAW- }
RENCE & } Montreal to Portland, Me. Now
ATLANTIC R.R. } C.N.R. via Richmond and Island
Pond. (The first Canadian Railway
to use postal markings—1853).
- 155/6. SOURIS C.P.R. }
SECTION. } Souris, Manitoba. C.P.R. Winnipeg.
Souris and Regina line.
- R.157 S. & O. RY. Shuswap & Okanagan }
B.C. Ry. British Columbia. } Sicamous to Vernon. 46 miles.
C.P.R. since 1892.
158. S. & Q. B.C. (Squamish & Quesnel). Pacific Great Eastern Ry.
Not a railway name.
159. T.G. & B. RY. Toronto, Grey & }
Bruce Ry. } Harrisburg to Southampton. (Grey
and Bruce are counties).
- 160/1. T.G. & B.E. }
RY. } Extension. Toronto to Owen Sound.
162. T.G. & B. }
WEST. EXT. } Orangeville to Teeswater.
163. TEMISCOUA- }
TA RY. } Connors to Riviere du Loup.
164. TOR. M. & I.
165. TOR. & R.I. }
RY. }
166. VERMONT }
JUNC. RY. } St. John's, P.Q., to St. Albans, Vt.
42 miles. Now C.N.R. from Mont-
real via Rouses Point.
167. VICTORIA }
RAILWAY. } Lindsay to Haliburton. 56 miles.
Now C.N.R.
- 168/70. W.G. & B. Wellington, Grey & }
R.Y. Bruce Ry. } Harrisburg, Guelph, Palmerston and
Southampton.
169. W.G. & B. do. Kincardine & }
K. & P. Palmerston.
- 171/2. WEST MAN (Should be "W. & }
P.O. CAR. MAN.") Whitby & }
Manila
173. W. ONT. RY. Western Ontario }
Pacific Rly. } Woodstock to London.
174. W.P.P.L. & W. Whitby, Port Perry, (Last "W" should probably be "V."
Lindsay & Victoria. See R.39 and 122).
- 175/7. WELLAND }
RWY. } Port Dalhousie to Port Colborne.
- 92B. N.B. & C. New Brunswick and }
RAILWAY } Canada.
PASS'R
TRAIN.
- 162A. T.L. & S. (Toronto, London & }
Sarnia). Not a railway }
name.

NEWFOUNDLAND CORNER

By DR. R. WILLAN

Mistakes, provided they are made by other people, are always interesting. When they occur in publications by recognised authorities it is sometimes difficult to see how they arise, but they do encourage the student to verify for himself whenever possible statements which he reads.

This was brought to mind a few days ago when reading the handbook on the Postage Stamps of Newfoundland by Poole and Huber, written in 1921. This little book is a mine of information on Postal History and the various Acts and Regulations relating to postal matters. In Poole's description of the stamps of 1866 he states:—"The 10c denomination, which is perhaps the handsomest of the whole series, shows a portrait of the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII)." Even if the writer was not familiar with the features of the Royal Family, one would think he would have been struck by the fact that the moustached man of 1866 became a young boy two years later on the 1c stamp of 1868.

An equally incomprehensible error creeps into Bogg's Newfoundland book. Writing of the imprints in the margins of the sheets of this same 1866 issue he says: "The foot of the letters are towards the stamps so that no matter which way the sheet is turned two of the imprints are right side up". This is, of course, not correct, as the pair of imprints in the bottom margin has the foot of the letters away from the stamps.

A fortnight ago there was an article in one of our stamp magazines on printing from engraved plates. Dealing with the subject of cracked plates, the author takes as his example the NFW variety on the 1c Guy stamp of 1910, and after describing the flaw states:—"This is positive evidence that the plate is cracked." It is unfortunate that he should take as his example—duly illustrated—a stamp which was never printed from an engraved plate, but was lithographed.

Philatelic writers, however, are not the only people who can make mistakes. Even Post Office records can be erroneous, as instance the 35c Cabot stamp of 1897. 1000 sheets (100,000 stamps) were printed, and the plate, together with the die and transfer roll, was destroyed on 23rd June, 1897, the day before the stamps were first placed on sale.

According to the Post Office, 55,000 remained in stock on 10th September, 1897. They continued on sale until 1920, when

50,000 were surcharged 3c to help meet the shortage of low values in September of that year. That is sufficiently surprising, but the fact that in the following year a further 14,000 were overprinted for the Halifax Air-Mail creates a truly interesting mathematical problem!

In an entirely different category are mistakes in the stamps themselves. I am not referring to the errors and varieties which are so prized by collectors, but to mistakes in the design or caption on the stamp. Some of these are due to lack of care, but some are more or less deliberate. The seal engraved by Jeens for the 5c stamp of 1866 has always been controversial. The Grey Seal, which on the western side of the Atlantic is found only on a very limited area between Nova Scotia and the Strait of Belle Isle, has well developed claws but has not really paws such as are here portrayed. I like to think that the artist in Jeens made slight modifications on nature in the interests of beauty, and he certainly produced a far more attractive animal than the more orthodox beast which succeeded it in 1880. Similarly the "Caribou" of 1919, which is admittedly a composite of caribou and moose with slight modifications, is more handsome than either of nature's productions.

The Cabot set provides us with two examples of deception which are more or less excusable. No contemporary portrait of John Cabot is known, so the 2c stamp is taken from Holbein's picture of Sebastian Cabot, his son. The designer saves his conscience by labelling it merely "Cabot", but "Hym that found the new isle" is definitely John. The same lack of contemporary pictorial record faced the designer in portraying Cabot's ship the "Matthew" on the 10c value. Working for the American Bank Note Co., he copied their picture of the "Santa Maria", the flagship of Columbus, on the 3c value of the Columbus issue which they printed for the United States in 1892. He did change the flag at the masthead, but I wonder why he liquidated the entire crew, or at least banished them below. Surely some mariners should have been on deck as the ship set sail.

Mistakes due to sheer carelessness appear on two stamps of the 1911 Guy issue. The 2c value shows arms which are stated on the stamp to be those of the London and Bristol Company for Colonising Newfoundland. Actually, they are the arms granted to the Colony by Charles I, the use of which (complete with supporters and motto) was revived by the Government in 1928, and which provided the watermark in the stamps from 1931. The other value is the 6c which shows a portrait of Sir

Francis Bacon but labels it "Lord Bacon". This was never his title. Actually, he was not raised to the peerage until 1618, eight years after Guy's expedition, when he was created Lord Verulam, and subsequently in 1621 he became Viscount St. Albans.

Regarding the 1c stamps of 1928 and 1929, Cape Bauld and Cape Norman are both in the same latitude, being at the north-east and north-west tips respectively of the northern peninsula. This is shown on the 1929 stamp correctly, whereas the 1928 stamp suggests that Cape Norman is on the east coast, south of Cape Bauld. The missing rope from the mast of the

steamer on the 2c Perkins Bacon stamp of 1929 is, of course, merely a slip on the part of the engraver, but the caption on the 8c stamp in both the 1928 and the 1931 watermarked sets is incorrect. The first trans-Atlantic cable came ashore at Bay Bulls Arm, Trinity Bay, and was completed in 1858, but it only operated for a short time. A new cable was laid to Heart's Content and completed in 1866.

There are probably many other mistakes in the stamps of Newfoundland and writings concerning them, and their discovery is an interesting by-product in the study of more strictly philatelic details.

RE-ENTERED IMPRINTS ON NOVA SCOTIA CENTS ISSUE

By NICHOLAS ARGENTI, F.R.P.S.I.

Photo-Micrographs by Ernest Whitley

When I read Mr. J. Millar Allen's interesting article on the re-entered imprint on the 7½d Canadian plate (Maple Leaves June 1956 — pages 94 and 95), I was prompted to disclose similar occurrences on the imprints of the 8½ cents and 10 cents plates of the Nova Scotia 1860 issue. (100 subjects 10 x 10).

In order that there should be no confusion when I use the term "left" and "right" in this article, the term refers to the left or right of the printed sheet and **not** to the engraved plate.

On the 8½ cent sheet, the original top left imprint, between stamps Nos. 2 and 4 of the sheet, was evidently placed too far to the left by 3½ m.m. Since the original imprint was not entirely burnished off the plate before the new imprint was rocked in, the first three letters "Ame" of "American Bank Note Co. New-York" are plainly visible. The next two letters of the original imprint, "ri", were not completely erased and can just be seen under the first two letters (Am) of the new imprint.

(See Fig. 1 below).

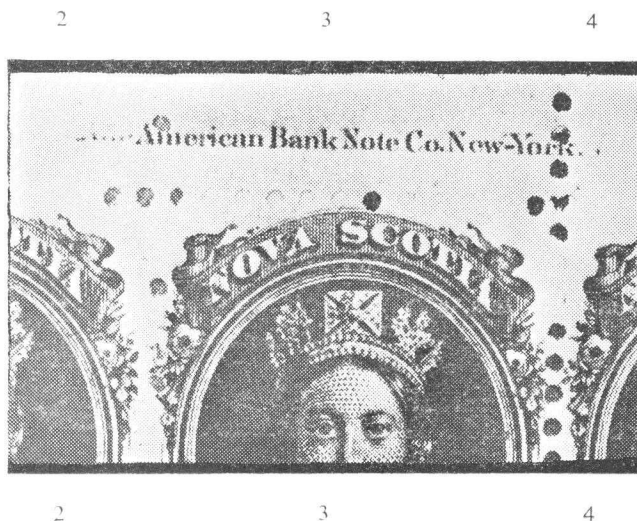


Figure 1 showing top left imprint of the 8½ cents.

On the sheet of the 10 cents, it is the two bottom imprints on the plate which have suffered by misplacement. In both cases the imprints were originally about 2 m.m. too high. The original imprint which appears at the bottom left of the sheet, between stamps Nos. 93 and 94 in the sheet (fig. 2) has been burnished off rather more successfully than the bottom right imprint of the sheet between stamps Nos. 97 and 98 (fig. 3). The remains of the original imprint between Nos. 93 and 94 might almost pass unnoticed, since only faint traces of the lettering are visible; here the "A" of "American" is the easiest part of the original imprint to detect. But the ori-

ginal imprint between stamps Nos. 97 and 98 more clearly shows the top of the word "York" as well as traces of other parts of the imprint, as will be seen from the photograph below. (fig. 3).

Whilst I do not think that the discovery of these re-entered imprints of Nova Scotia has previously been published, I know that Mr. J. J. Bonar had also detected the re-entry on the 10 cents since he wrote to me about it last year.

I can offer no reasonable explanation why these original misplacements occurred, and therefore conclude that they were simply due to human error.

93

94

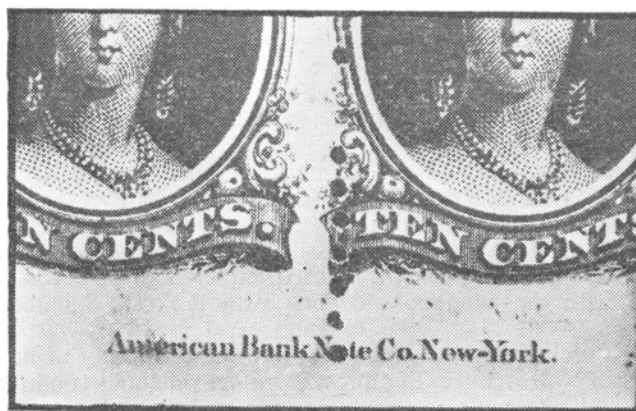


93

94

97

98



97

98

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

Figures 2 & 3 showing the two bottom imprints of the 10 cents.

CANADA DUPLEX MARKINGS OF THE VICTORIAN ERA

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

Introduction

When the prepayment of postage by stamps was adopted, the cancellation of every cover required two operations, one to obliterate the stamp (to prevent re-use), and the other to postmark the cover, to show the post office of origin and the date. With the rapid increase of postal material, the advantage of doing both operations simultaneously became obvious, and the Duplex was born. This is a hand instrument with the postmark and obliterator side by side, which thus postmarks the envelope and obliterates the stamp at one stroke.

Duplex instruments were first introduced in 1860, and issued to 22 important post offices. *xi*.

In 1870-72 special Duplex markings were issued to a few post offices, e.g., London (J.160 and 161) *xii*, Hamilton (J.162), Port Hope (J.926a) and others, which will be described later. Gradually the habit spread, and by 1880 the use of Duplex had become general. They continued in use until replaced by the later "Squared Circle" type of cancellation from 1893 (although they lingered on at some post offices until the turn of the century). During that period many different varieties were developed, and there was renewed activity in the last years of the period (1900-1902).

At the present time, the information available about these Duplex markings is fragmentary and rather chaotic. Boggs dismisses all those introduced after 1870 in a few lines, without description or illustration, and it is impossible even to recognise them! In Jarrett's book, frequently no clear distinction is made between those which are Duplex and those which are not, while the occasional references to Duplex are widely scattered in his book, as the following summary shows:—

Page	
409, 410	Illustrations 160-163 are described as Duplex. On the other hand, illustrations 164-171 are not described as Duplex, although undoubtedly several of them are.
439, 501	Illustrations 362, 367, 917, and possibly others are Duplex, but not not described as such.
440	Another Duplex (J.339 and 367a) is mentioned, which comes after 1900.
502 - 505	Only illustrations 920xx and 924 are shown as Duplex, but a number of other illustrated barred circles are also Duplex, although not described as such.
515, 532, 557.	Illustrations 1028 and 1516x are mentioned as Duplex, and also 1302 (the first Toronto Duplex of 1860).

This brief summary explains why it is difficult at present to recognise Duplex marks, let alone attempt to classify them! No handbooks or brochures dealing with Duplex have been published, either here or across the Atlantic, comparable with the handbooks dealing with R.P.O.s, Squared Circles and Flags.

This is a preliminary attempt to explore the possibility of having a classification which will reduce the present rather chaotic conditions, simplify recognition and references to the different types of Duplex, and perhaps lead the way to a more comprehensive pamphlet, if the co-operation of others interested in the subject is obtained.

xi. See Boggs, page 573.

xii. J before a number refers to the illustration or description in Jarrett's catalogue 1929.



Fig. 1. Type I.A.



Fig. 2. Type II.A.



Fig. 3. Type II.A.



Fig. 4. Type II.B.



Fig. 5. Type I.G.



Fig. 6. Type II.G.



Fig. 7. Type II.H.



Fig. 8. Type II.H.



Fig. 9. Type III.G.



Fig. 10. Type I.G.

A Tentative Classification

Let us first clearly understand what is meant by Duplex, and what the classification is intended to cover. The definition of Duplex, given in the Introduction above, is:—"an instrument with the postmark and obliterator **side by side.**" Here the operative words are "side by side." Under this definition the Jubilee Flags cancellation of 1897 could be included, but as they have already been exhaustively studied and described in McCready's handbook "The Flag Cancellations of Canada," they are omitted from the scope of this article. Squared Circles do not qualify as the postmark and obliterator have been amalgamated, and are no longer side by side. (In any case, these also have been thoroughly described by Whitehead in his published handbook). Nor do the various types of barred obliterator (circular, oval or square) qualify which were used independently of the postmark (e.g. J.364, 365). Finally, as the heading to this article indicates, all markings introduced after the Victorian era are eliminated. Thus the classification is intended to cover only side-by-side Duplex of the period 1860-1902.

In studying Duplex markings, we must realise that the two halves which make up the whole could be (and were) varied independently, and it is therefore necessary to consider each half separately.

For variations of type of postmark we shall use Roman numerals, while for obliterations we shall use capital letters.

Throughout the period, all postmarks recorded to date (with one exception) were circular, but varied in size and details. There are two main types:—

I. No complete outer circle (J.254-256, 924), measuring usually 20-22 mm. diameter, and used chiefly in the 1860-1880 period.

II. With one complete outer circle (J.311, 314), measuring usually about 23-25 mm., and used chiefly after 1880.

III. Any other type. An example of this is the remarkable Toronto Duplex of 1901 (J.339 and 367a).

Both types I and II show the post office of origin, usually the date of posting, an indication of the Province or County, e.g. CW, ONT, CANADA, etc., and sometimes (not invariably) some indicia above the date, e.g. A.M. or P.M., or clerks' numbers, etc. To avoid undue complication at this preliminary stage, some of these variations of postmark have been recorded but ignored for the present in making the classification of Duplex described below.

The obliterator varied considerably in size, shape and details, and it is on these variations that the following tentative classification is based. It is designed to cover all possibilities, even though at present some of the sub-heads are blank, i.e. are not required to classify any obliterations recorded up to date, and which may, indeed, not exist. (Such sub-heads could be ignored later, if thought fit).

Capital Letter for principal type of Obliterator

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------|----------------|
| A. | Unbroken horizontal bars | (circular) |
| B. | .. .. | (oval) |
| C. | .. .. | (other shapes) |
| D. | Unbroken vertical bars | (circular) |
| E. | .. .. | (oval) |
| F. | .. .. | (other shapes) |
| G. | Broken horizontal bars | (circular) |
| H. | .. .. | (oval) |
| J. | .. .. | (other shapes) |
| K. | Broken vertical bars | (circular) |
| L. | .. .. | (oval) |
| M. | .. .. | (other shapes) |

There are further details of the obliterator to be recorded:—

Number of lines of bars and types of bars.

The numbers will be shown in Arabic numerals, e.g. 8, 9, 12, etc.

The type of bar, i.e. whether thick or thin, will also be noted.

Small letters for contents of broken bars or other data:—

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| a. Number. | d. Town and Province. |
| b. Letter. | e. Town and District. |
| c. Town. | f. Any other. |

Details of the contents of bars, such as number, letter, town, etc., can be given in brackets at the end. Thus, for example, II.A.8 is the Quebec duplex (J.920xx); I.G. 13.a (5) is the 1870 Hamilton 5 duplex (J.162); II.H. 9.a (1) is the 1880 Toronto duplex (J.171); I.G. 13f (cork segments) is the Fort Hope duplex (illustrated in "Maple Leaves," June, 1956).

Some practical advantages in adopting a classification of duplex

The following advantages follow:—

1. All the details of every Duplex, both of postmark and of obliterator, can be given in a concise and convenient form.
2. This enables the different types of Duplex used at any postoffice over the course of years to be concisely tabulated. For the record, the different Duplex

already noted for numerous postoffices will be tabulated in an Appendix (to be published later).

3. In correspondence it avoids having to give lengthy descriptions. For example, the first Montreal duplex of 1860 (Jarrett 924, and Boggs, page 573) would require the following written description: "Montreal 1860. Postmark circular, no outer line; obliterator circular with 13 unbroken horizontal bars." The classification is: "Montreal 1860. I.A. 13."

It is hoped that this preliminary exploration of a hitherto rather neglected facet of Canadian cancellations may raise some interest amongst readers of "Maple Leaves," whose co-operation in a further study of Duplex would be very welcome. If or when further data become available, obviously it will be possible greatly to extend the list of 80 or 90 Duplex divided between forty or more towns (to be given later in an Appendix) and include many more towns. It is perhaps unnecessary to point out that a study of Duplex cancellations requires covers, cards, pieces, strips, or at least pairs, to see the complete strike, which can never show up adequately on single stamps (although single stamps are sometimes useful in indicating the existence of unrecorded Duplex).

Criticism of the classification will also be welcome. Although it may look rather complicated at first, it is hoped that with a little practice it will be found quite workable. Particularly, if any Duplex are found which cannot be fitted into it, details of these will be welcome.

In conclusion, I should like to record that without the help, guidance and advice of two stalwarts of the C.P.S. of G.B.—Messrs. Millar Allen and Fred Tomlinson—this article could never have been written by me, and I cannot express my obligation to them adequately.

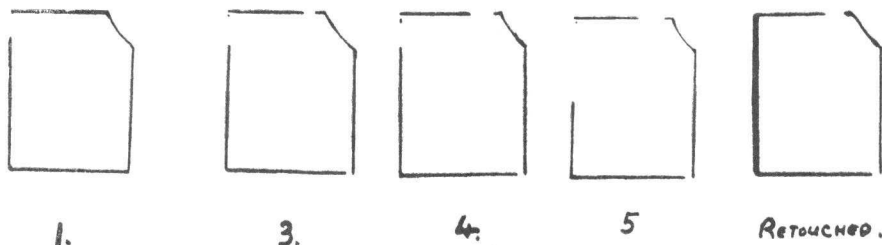
AUCTION REALISATIONS

As a further few lists of prices realised by J. N. Sissons, Ltd. have now come to hand we are again publishing a few items for the interest of members, included amongst these are some from the 10 volume collection of the 1868 issue which belonged to the late Mr. J. D. Smart.

1868.	American Bank Note Co. Complete Proof Sheet of 50 in dull red, creased between 2nd, 3rd, 5th & 6th rows, very fine and exceedingly rare, probably unique. (see Boggs page 223)	\$1100.00			light blue cancel HAMILTON SEPT. 2, 1869, very fine and rare.	\$310.00
1868.	1c red brown, horiz. block of 8 o.g. superb.	\$525.00	1868.	15c grey, complete sheet of 100 with all 4 imprints, some re-inforcing, o.g. fine to very fine.	\$160.00	
1868.	1c orange, brilliant o.g. block of 6, fresh and superb — unique.	\$2300.00	1868.	1c brown red, laid paper, horiz. pair, target cancel, very fine and very rare.	\$330.00	
1868.	2c blue green, block of 18, 13 stamps showing complete "E. & G. BOTHWELL CLUTHA MILLS" watermark, 2 stamps slight defects, other 16 centered, brilliant o.g.	\$4500.00	1859.	17c "The "B. C. Binks" reconstructed sheet, all 100 positions complete.	\$775.00	
1868.	3c red, horiz. block of 6,		1859.	2c rose, o.g. block, centered to left, fine and rare.	\$120.00	
			1859.	5c Beaver, collection, 162 copies, various shades, perfs. and cancels, very good to very fine.	\$110.00	
			1903/8.	1c grey Perkins Bacon Essay, horiz. pair, o.g., very fine.	\$17.00	
			1930/1.	12c — \$1, imperforate pairs, superb unused.	\$100.00	
			1932.	Airmail 6c on 5c Ottawa Conference, triple surcharge, scarce, corner sheet margin block.	\$82.50	

RELIEF BREAK ON THE EDWARD ONE CENT

By C. W. HOLLINGSWORTH



Sketches showing the progressive breaks in left numeral box.

Definition (Boggs). 'The relief is the impression of the die upon the transfer roll. Imperfections in the steel of the transfer roll may result in the breaking away of parts of the design; and if the damaged relief is continued in use, it will transfer a repeating defect to the plate'.

During the examination of many thousands of copies of the One cent Edward, a large number were found with breaks in the design. The chief defect lies in the left numeral box, and a much smaller one in the inner frame line on the right, 2½mm above the right numeral box.

I have found the same defect in both stamps of a pair in at least a dozen cases, which strongly suggests that the defect originates in the transfer roll.

Study of the defect shows that a series can be arranged showing progressive wear. I mention five stages, but no doubt intermediate stages between these can be found.

The sequence is :

1. Weakness in the top of the vertical outer line of the left numeral box.
2. Weakness more marked, and a break in the right inner frame line 2½mm above right numeral box.
3. Additional break in the top of the left numeral box, and tiny break at the inner end of the bottom.
4. Break at top larger.
5. Progressive weakness of the outer vertical line of the left box, when never disappears completely in any of its length, in the copies I have examined.

I have copies showing a retouch to the left vertical line of the left box, and in some cases, only one of a pair has been so treated.

Acknowledgement to G. B. Harper for comments and suggestions.

CLIPPINGS FROM B.N.A. MAGAZINES

Contributed by R. J. DUNCAN

31. FIRST PRINTINGS

Charles Bailey, Toronto, sends the following to the Toronto Telegram :

Ottawa, Dec. 2, 1898—(Special)—The Governor-General and Hon. William Mulock, Postmaster-General, presided yesterday at the printing of the first copies of the new imperial penny postage stamp. The design is Mr. Mulock's own, and the central subject is a map of the world in black with British possessions blocked out in red. The Crown triumphant is the top piece of

the design resting on a support of oak and maple leaves, thus symbolizing the unity of the United Kingdom and Canada. As will be seen from the reproduction at the head of these lines, the words "Canada Postage" are clearly lettered, and underneath the map, "Xmas 1898" is recorded, so that the date of inaugurating the imperial penny postage scheme may be a matter of record.

(Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News—
Dec. 15th, 1898)

32. THE TWO VARIETIES OF THE IMPERIAL STAMP

By this time most of the collectors in the West have seen specimens of the new two-cent stamp issued by the Canadian government to commemorate the imperial penny postage scheme. The design, which shows at a glance the position and vastness of the British colonies upon a map of the world, has been admired on all sides. One happy feature of the design is that Canada lies naturally in the center and at the top, right next to the crown, just as she does in

the hearts of the people.

How many of those who have pored over these latest additions to the Canadian album have noticed that there have already been two distinct issues of the imperial stamps? The first batch which came west numbered 5,000. They were put on sale at the Winnipeg office and were quickly bought up in small lots, not only by collectors, but by many people who wanted them for souvenirs or for ordinary use. On

these stamps the sea was printed in lavender or pale blue, and thus have been chronicled by the various stamp journals. The second shipment, which arrived on Dec. 13th, were of an entirely different print, although the fact passed unnoticed for some days. The sea on these stamps—and on all the thousands received since—is printed in pale green! These differences are not merely shades, but distinct colors, blue and green. No one who places the

two specimens side by side can be deceived. The important question, therefore, to collectors is, how many of the blue sea stamps were issued, and will there be any more of them forthcoming? If not, these stamps are bound to become rare and collectors should go through all correspondence since early in the month and procure as many of the coveted blues as they can.—Stamp Column in Free Press, Winnipeg.
(Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News—Jan. 12th, 1899)

THE THREE CENTS OF 1868, THE EXTENSIVELY CRACKED PLATE

By C. N. RICHARDSON (549)



Photo by Ernest Whitley.

Illustrated herewith, for I am sure the first time, is probably the answer to the second plate of the 3c. 1868 issue! I have scoured the various authorities carefully, and other than mentions of minor re-entry's, and Bogg's statement that two plates were used, nowhere can I find a reason, or the mention of this variety which must be reckoned with the ranks of the important.

The cracks and flaws are so obvious I am amazed that other copies have not turned up, and can only conclude that the rarity, and rare it must be, is due to the speed that the plate flaw was observed and the new plate introduced.

The cracks are in two major positions. No. 1 extends from "C" of cents right through vertically across the neck, just off the chin, where it thickens considerably, and continues erratically right across the

stamp off through the lower right ornament of "Postage".

No. 2 crack starts at "E" of Three, cuts through the back of the neck and extends to the chignon.

I was most fortunate in so far as the item is tied well clear of the flaws with dated duplex mark Sept. 22, 1869 on a front, so that some idea of date that the damage occurred can be arrived at, though I can find no data to say when the second plate was introduced. Any student having this information could help immensely by publishing it.

I am not a student of this issue, so the full import of this discovery is not open to me, but I am sure many readers will be opening their volumes of 3 cents in the next few minutes!

LETTERS FROM THE EDITOR

PATRIOTIC COVERS.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to the Newfoundland Cover which has lately been described by Mr. Woodall, this same cover was at one time in my possession.

Before selling it at auction I examined it

most carefully. I came to the conclusion that it was hand-drawn and handcoloured. An inspection under a strong glass easily reveals this. Doubtless the artist made several, each one differing a little.

Yours sincerely,
FRANK W. STAFF (693)

PRECANCEL VARIETY

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

With reference to Mr. Lum's letter regarding the missing "I" in "ONTARIO", I can report the same variety on the 1912 two cents.

Yours sincerely,

J. S. PARSONAGE (509)

RED FEATHER

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

I must apologise for the error which I note in the last Maple Leaves in my letter to you. Obviously the Red Feather Campaign is for the Community Chest and not the Cancer Society, but I must have crossed up my letters, since on the same day I was writing something about the Cancer Society.

Yours sincerely,

H. REICHE (647)

**UNUSUAL VICTORIA B.C.
POSTMARK.**

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

I note the letter in your June issue and the picture of this mark. I have seen bits of it before but not a whole one, and thought of it somewhat suspect until now. Victoria had a lot of funny bits, and I have never found any source of information.

Yours truly,

MARJORIE HARRIS.

(too new for a number! Ed.)

FROM "DOWN UNDER"

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

Many thanks for your letter which arrived about 10 days ago, together with parcel containing Vol. 2.

With the arrival of this volume, I will now be able to have Volumes 1-4 bound as a ready reference. Incidentally, a friend of mine has just loaned me the last three issues of B.N.A. Topics, and after a quick glance through them, excellent magazines that they are, my first choice will still be Maple Leaves.

About four weeks ago on a Sunday, I had the pleasure of having Don Cox here for the day, for the purpose of showing me his prize-winning semi-official air stamps. It is a side of Canadian collecting that to date I have had no interest in and had not previously seen, so that his collection truly amazed me. All the issues were there, except perhaps about 3 stamps, mint and used and on F.D.C. and ordinary cover. Then, after viewing his collection, I then showed him my small cent Queen collection, which is truly small in all senses. In between times we discussed Canadian collecting generally and also ways and means of furthering the membership of the C.P.S.

of G.B. here 'Down Under'. More about this at a later date, when we hope to show some effort being made.

Our new member, Gordon Trevor, has occasion to travel to Newcastle in the course of his calling, and at the last meeting of the Newcastle Philatelic Society, Don Cox introduced himself to Trevor, so we are getting to know one another.

This letter is being typed as I am waiting for the rain to clear at Trent Bridge so that the first Test can begin, as I am somewhat a cricket follower and intend listening until I get sleepy.

In the meantime, some of my correspondence is being caught up with.

All best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

JOHN TONKIN (626)

CANCELLATIONS

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

A few comments pertaining to Mr. Smythies' interesting little article "Three unusual cancellations", in the June edition.

The Ottawa squared circle of 1880 — 81 has always intrigued me mildly. I dare say it is far rarer than most collectors think, since Ottawa used a number of other cancelling devices simultaneously at that period. Going through my calendar collections of the Small Queens, I was able to advance Mr. Smythies' earliest date to March 30, 1880. The latest copy I found was dated March 8, 1881, i.e. a life span of at least one year.

Regarding illustration No. 4, I feel certain after a long, hard look at it and several stamps in my collection, that this cancel is none other than Jarrett's No. 1402. Since, due to the human factor involved, ideal strikes of the so-called cork cancellations are unusual, one always has to consider when classifying them the possibility of overinking, underinking and the application of uneven pressure when the cancel was struck.

Mr. Smythies is no doubt voicing the sentiments of many collectors when he states that much remains to be learned in the broad field of 19th century duplex markings. Even the recorded information could be elaborated upon to a considerable degree. For example, Boggs (on page 573) gives 1861 as the first year for the London and Kingston cancels, and lists them only under type "A" (without AM or PM annotations). This is contradicted by two covers in my collection showing the following duplexes London, AM, Au. 18, 1860; Kingston, PM, Oc. 31, 1860.

If a group should be ever be formed dealing with this branch, I shall be glad to contribute what small knowledge I may have of the topic.

Yours sincerely,

P. J. HURST (488).

PRE-CANCELS

(in three instalments — Ed.)

First instalment

DEAR FRED,

At the moment I am still waiting to receive Mr. Daggett's revised and amended List of Postal Stationery (Precancelled). I have written to him again today on this subject. I am also still waiting to hear from Member Duncan with reference to the articles which have appeared in B.N.A. Topics on precancels, this matter has been in hand for many months now.

I have to report the following items, which at present are not catalogued in the Official Catalog of Canada Precancels, as edited by Walburn:—

1953 (Elizabeth II) Issue.

- 231 1 cent, Violet Brown
(Purple Brown) Type X.
234 4 cents, Violet Type X.

1954 (Elizabeth II) Issue.

- ? 1 cent, Purple-brown Type X.
? 2 cents, Green " X.
? 3 cents, Carmine-rose " X.
? 5 cents, Bright blue " X.
? 2 cents, Green (Coil) Type V.

also 1922 - 31 (George V) Issue.

REGINA - SASK., Type 2, 2-109 (a) 3 cents, Carmine-inverted.

Of the above a very small issue was made of the 1st Issue Q.E.II, 1 cent and 4 cents, and both are very scarce. I have heard from the Canadian Post Office Department (Mr. Carpenter) that NO Numeral Types have been issued on the 1954 (Q.E.II) Issue, nor are any contemplated.

Second instalment

I have now heard from H. G. Walburn with reference to my report of the REGINA - SASK invert. I quote as follows:—

"The Regina invert 2 — 109a has not previously been reported, and so to my knowledge you have the only known copy".

The above is most interesting as this stamp was first issued in 1923 some 33 years ago. It must have been in existence for at least 25 to 30 years and it is rather surprising that no-one has reported a copy before!

The other varieties I reported at the same time as the above are all known to Walburn except the 1 cent, Violet Brown (Purple Brown) Type X of the 1953 issue of Q.E.II. He has never seen this, nor have I, but it is reported as issued by the Director of Financial Services, Canadian Post Office Department, per Mr. Carpenter. I have written to several correspondents in Canada to try and obtain a copy. Mr. Carpenter, in his letter, said it was a very small issue, and it appears it must have been. Anyway, it is rarer than the 4c violet of the same issue which is now selling for £1 over here.

Third instalment

I am afraid that there will be a considerable delay in producing Part III, of

the File, relating to Canadian Precancels, and the Precancelled Postal Stationery; I have just heard from Mr. Harry M. Daggett of Vancouver, who is producing the amended and corrected list of the Precancelled Stationery that he has been in Hospital for the past six weeks, having been very ill; he tells me that it will be some time before he is fit enough to recommence work on the list of the P.P.S.

I have received a most interesting letter from Doctor Alfred Whitehead in reference to the varieties occurring on the Edward VII, precancels, and quote as follows:—

- (1) Broken "N" in Montreal - Quebec. Type 2., Late state, appears in the Third Vertical Row.
- (2) Broken "E" (Top bar of letter) in Quebec - Que. Type 1, appears on the Second Vertical Row.
- (3) Small "O" (Or Narrow "O") in Toronto, first "O". Type 3, appears in the First Vertical Row.
- (4) Small "O" (Or Narrow "O") in Toronto, second "O". Type 3, appears on the Tenth Vertical Row.
- (5) Small "O" (Or Narrow "O") in Ontario, on the London - Ontario. Type 1, Third Vertical Row.
- (6) Flat Top — Cut off Letters, of Town Name (Normal) or Province Name (Inverted). First Horizontal Row. Reported for Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and Regina.

All the above varieties are reported as constant, and appear on the George V issues as well as the Edward's.

Doctor Whitehead is going to let me have a complete list of varieties occurring on the issues of Edward VII, in due course.

As I am not lucky enough to have large Blocks and panes of these stamps precancelled as has Dr. Whitehead, I have written to George Manley asking him for his comments, he has several Blocks and may be able to check the reported varieties on the George V issues. I have a pane of the 1 cent Yellow George V Admiral of REGINA - SASK, showing variety 6. (Cut off letters) and singles showing some of the others.

I have no further news of the 1 cent Violet Brown, Type X, of the first (1953) issue of Q.E.II, as yet. I still cannot get a copy of this stamp from anyone in Canada, nor have I heard anything further from Mr. Carpenter about this stamp. I have written to him again, on this subject.

I have not received any more gifts for the B.R.C.S., "Stamp Appeal" which is not doing at all well, the results of my appeal in the Philatelic Press, appears to have had a NIL result, which is most disappointing.

Yours ever,

R. B. HETHERINGTON (84)

THE EXCHANGE PACKET

At the time of writing I am preparing the 30th Packet for circulation—a fairly straightforward routine task in itself, taking time, and with no particular difficulties to overcome in order to send the box on its five-six months' journey, provided I have the necessary type of books to form a worthwhile Packet.

In the past season I received splendid support from contributors at home, and also lately from a few members overseas when circumstances were favourable. I have to gratefully acknowledge many fine and varied books of material on which I could build up the 16-18 sheets required to make a Packet as attractive as possible to as many as possible.

From our membership of over 600 I am certain the material suitable for Exchange Packet purposes is there, if those who do not as yet contribute would but bestir themselves, especially those members who feel they do not see the Packet often enough. If you will help me in this practical way by sending me worthwhile and acceptable contributions to the Packet, I am most willing to help you—but not otherwise. The frequency of Packets to the non-contributing membership as a whole is entirely dependent on the number and nature of the books I receive for circulation.

I have not failed to note that several of my regular and several of my occasional contributors are members who are also active in other spheres of our Society life. Their membership is not merely an entry in the Year Book listing and a waiting on the privileges that membership confers. The opportunities are there for everyone, and one of them is the opportunity to **CONTRIBUTE TO THE EXCHANGE PACKET.**

J. H.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 30th JUNE, 1956

NEW MEMBERS

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------|
| 882 | OUTRAM, Robert Harold, 198 Pacific Highway, Lindfield, N.S.W., Australia. | C. |
| 883 | CARTER, Walter P., 47 Risebrough Ave., Willowdale, Ontario, Canada. | C. |
| 884 | RUSHTON, E., 95 Colborne St. N., Simcoe, Ontario, Canada. | C. |
| 885 | McMURTRIE, A. D., 321 Talfourd St., Sarnia, Ontario, Canada. | C. |
| 886 | HARRIS, Sidney, J., 6 Carlos Place, London, W.I. | N. |
| 887 | SKILLINGTON, Henry Cyril, 25 Sherwell Lane, Chelston, Torquay, S. Devon. | C. |
| 888 | COLDWELL, Norman Denew, Durwards, Tamarisk Way, Ferring, Worthing, Sussex. | CR-CQ. |
| 889 | BLOOMSTINE, Lloyd J., Det. 2, 1141 U.S.A.F., Spactron A.P.O. 11, N.Y., U.S.A. | C. |
| 890 | WILLIAMS, Philip David, 4 B'enheim Ave., Old Basing, Basingstoke, Hants, C. | PC. |
| 891 | READE, John Alfred D., 124 Whitstable Rd., Canterbury, Kent. | C. |
| 892 | POWELL, George Arthur, 70 Lynton Rd., Peterborough, Northants. | C. |
| 893 | BREWER, Walter M., 3219 Homer St., San Diego 6, Calif., U.S.A. | C, PH, PS, PA, O. |
| 894 | WHITEHOUSE, Ivor F., Dixville, P.Q., Canada. | C. |
| 895 | WOODMAN, Murray M., P.O. Box 20, Dixville, P.Q., Canada. | |
| 896 | LEE, George A. M., 78 Meols Parade, Holylake, Ches. | C. |
| 897 | BARKER, B. Leslie, The Cottage, Fulbeck, Granham, Lines. | CL-CS. |
| 898 | SCHWARZ, Jack L., 772 Barton St., Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. | C. |

RESIGNATIONS

- 592 MITCHELL, A. J.
198 NELSON, H. I.

ALTERATION OF TITLE

- 474 GELINAS, J. A., Major

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 737 COPP, D. A., 10639-146th St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
757 FENNING, J. O. D., 21 Grosvenor Square, Rathmines, Dublin.
702 GATFS, H., 189-04 64th Ave., Fresh Meadows, 65 New York, U.S.A.
108 GOTTS, F., 25 Upper Grosvenor Rd., Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
212 LEVINE, J., 325 Link Avenue, Salisbury, N.C., U.S.A.
20 MEREDITH, C. W., Drumaston, 7 Bayfield Gdns., Broughty Ferry, Dundee, Angus.
628 MILLER, A. W., 13 Auriol Drive, Bedhampton, Hants.
603 RICHARDSON, R. M., Box 292 Westville, Pictou Co., Nova Scotia, Canada.
103 STEVENSON, J. M., 47 The Priory, Blackheath, London, S.E.3.
599 WILLCOCK, W. M. C., 4086 Marcell Ave., N.D.G., Montreal, Canada.
585 WORSSELL, J. M., The Nutshell 7, Princess Gdns., Cliftonville, Margate.

Net Change: +15, New Total: 631.

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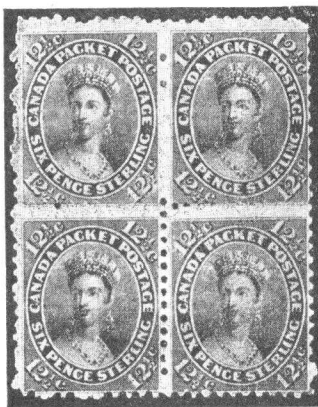
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32 pages and cover. Fully illustrated.

7/2

"THE SQUARED CIRCLE POSTMARKS OF CANADA"

BY DR. ALFRED WHITEHEAD

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

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OCTOBER, 1956

Whole No. 44

Notes and Comments

Convention

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

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

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

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

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

This Issue

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

The Next (December) Issue

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

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

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

The Treasurer

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

H. Graham Bertram

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

Harmers's Record Year

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

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

Philatelic Franking

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

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

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

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

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

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

Stamp Collecting

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

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

The Canadian Philatelic Society (Canada)

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

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

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yours sincerely,
J. J. BONAR.

CONVENTION AUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

D. GARDNER,
20, Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie.

CONVENTION AUCTION—REVIEW

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

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

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

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

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

and position if requested.)

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

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

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

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

J. W.

GROUP NEWS

LONDON SECTION—PROGRAMME :

1956

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

1957

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

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

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

NEWS AND INFORMATION "Fire Prevention" Postage Stamp to be Issued



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

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

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

NEWFOUNDLAND CORNER

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

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

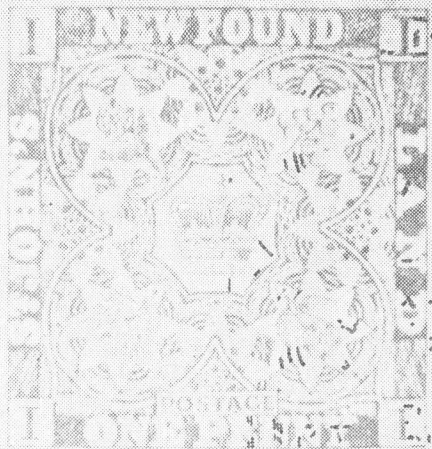
The one penny plate with its 120 subjects is the most difficult to deal with, being so much larger than any of the others, but is the most interesting. Stamp number 42 on the sheet has a broken horizontal bar in the "A" of "LAND". Number 104 has a line through the upper right numeral tablet curving from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

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

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

In the three pence value, number 7 shows

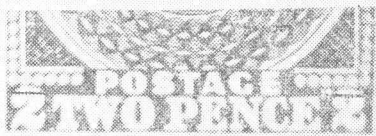
No. 36.



No. 104.



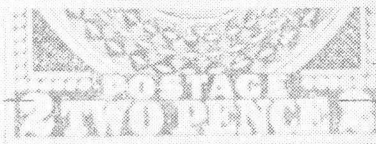
No. 42.



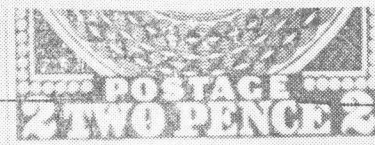
No. 7.



No. 8.



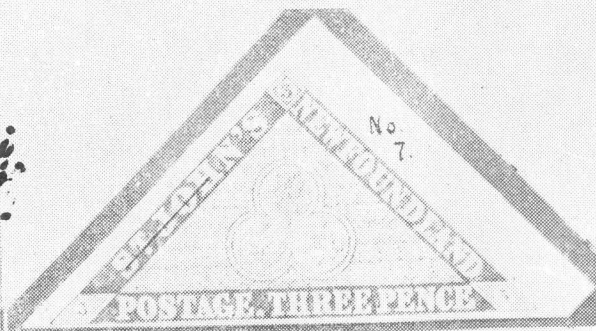
No. 9.



No. 10.



No. 12.



No. 7.



No. 8.

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

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

Sheets of all values from three pence up-

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

DUPLEX MARKINGS OF THE VICTORIAN ERA

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

PART 2

Explanatory Note.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DUPLEX MARKINGS (tabulated)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the centre (i) ^{time} day and (ii) ^{time} year

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

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

RE-ENTERED IMPRINTS ON THE 5c BEAVER

By G. WHITWORTH (100)

American Bank Note Co. New-York.

The Re-entered Imprint

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

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

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

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

GROUP A.

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

GROUP B.

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

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

GROUP C.

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

GROUP D.

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

GROUP E.

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

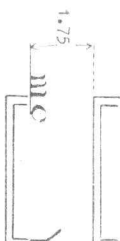







The imprint is of the long type and the distance is 2.0m.m. from the frame line. These particulars coincide with groups C, and D, and because of the weak imprint this stamp has been placed to follow Group D.

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

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

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

1859 5 CENT BEAVER & DEER.

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

THE SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS OF CANADA

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

PART I

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

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

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

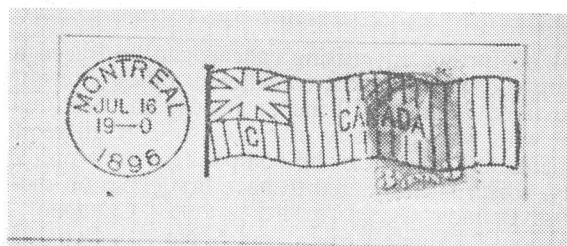


Figure 1

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

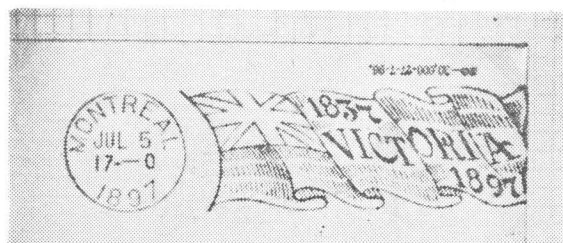


Figure 2

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

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

© Fig. 3 shows Aug. 26

to Sept. 27.

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

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

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

Mr. cover dated

JUL 11

01

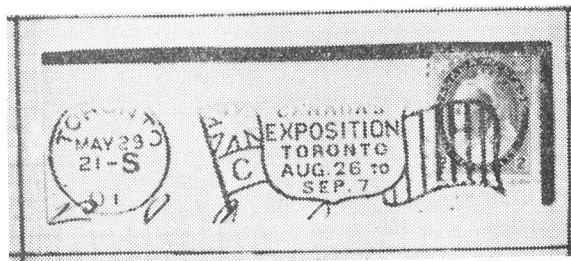


Figure 3

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

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



Figure 4

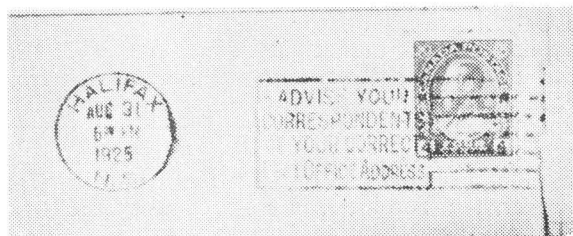


Figure 5

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

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

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

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

Slogan Study Circle:—A. Leonard Harris.

J. Millar Allen.

Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth.

Miss Belinda Ogden.

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

R. S. B. Greenhill.

J. D. Vasey.

Dr. J. D. Byth.

A. Bruce Auckland.

Ed. Richardson.

J. M. McLennan.

L. H. Dodd.

L. D. Howard.

CLIPPINGS FROM B.N.A. MAGAZINES

Contributed by R. J. DUNCAN

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

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

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

These are not offsets,—they are not prin-

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

Can anyone come up with the answer?

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

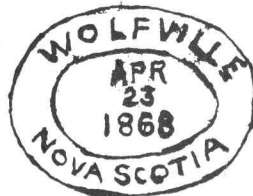
34. CANADIAN POSTMARKS

CANADIANS

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



Violet, on 74
Richardson



On 23
Rankin



On 74
Richardson



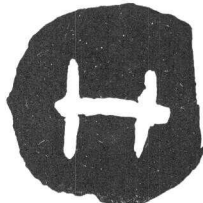
Nacanee, Ont.
1878. On 74
Richardson



Back Stamp
Toronto to
Montreal
Rankin



Perth, Ont. 1876
These 3 Richardson's



On 32



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

These 3 Richardson's cancelling 3c small cents



Bethel, Que. 1891
Richardson's

35. A FEW NOTES ON THE 1897 JUBILEES

By PAUL L. BROWN



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Six Cent Value

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

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

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

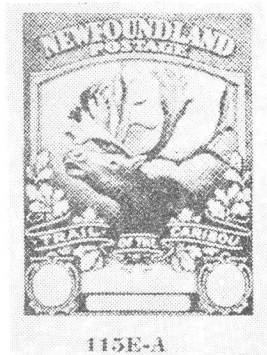
One cannot help wondering whether every stamp on the sheet has distinguishing characteristics. Could it be that, if one knew all the facts, whole sheets of at least some of the values of this issue could be reconstructed?

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

36. CARIBOU ISSUE OF NEWFOUNDLAND 1919

Twelve Stamps produced from only two secondary dies

By WINTHROP S. BOGGS



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOME CANCELLATIONS ON THE MEDALLION ISSUE (1932-35)

By Dr. C. W. HOLLINGSWORTH (424)

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

These groups are as follows:—

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

1. Circular Datestamps with no outer circle.

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

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

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

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

Three strikes of varying size are illustrated.



2. Handstamps with outer circle.

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

I. Number of letters over date.

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

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

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

III. Number over date.

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

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

2 Ia



2 Ib



2 Ib.

2 Ia

II a



2 II a

II b



2 II b

III a



2 III a

III b



2 III b

III c



2 III c

III d



2 III d

3. Duplex Cancellations.

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

I. Barred Oval.

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

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

II. Oval wavy lines.

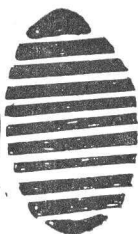
There are two types :

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



3.1a

12 bars.



3.I.b

11 bars.



3.I.b



3.I.c

10 bars.

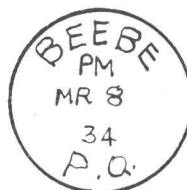


3.I.c



3.I.d

9 bars.



3.I.e

8 bars.



3.II.a



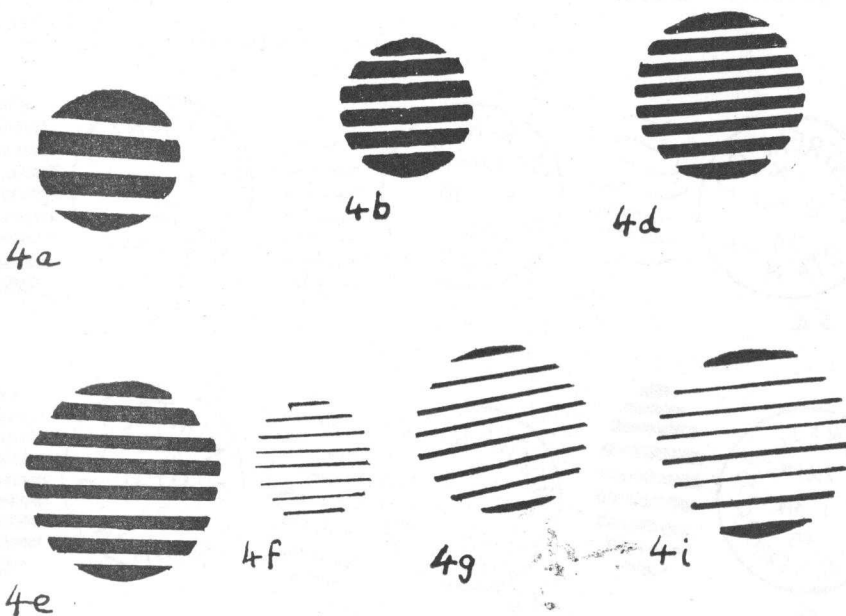
3.II.b

4. Barred Circle Killers.

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

Those noted by me are:—

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



5. Some Montreal Duplex Cancellations.

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

Datestamp

Killer

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

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



5a



5b



5c



5e



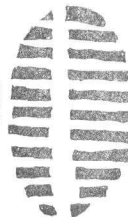
5g



5i



5j

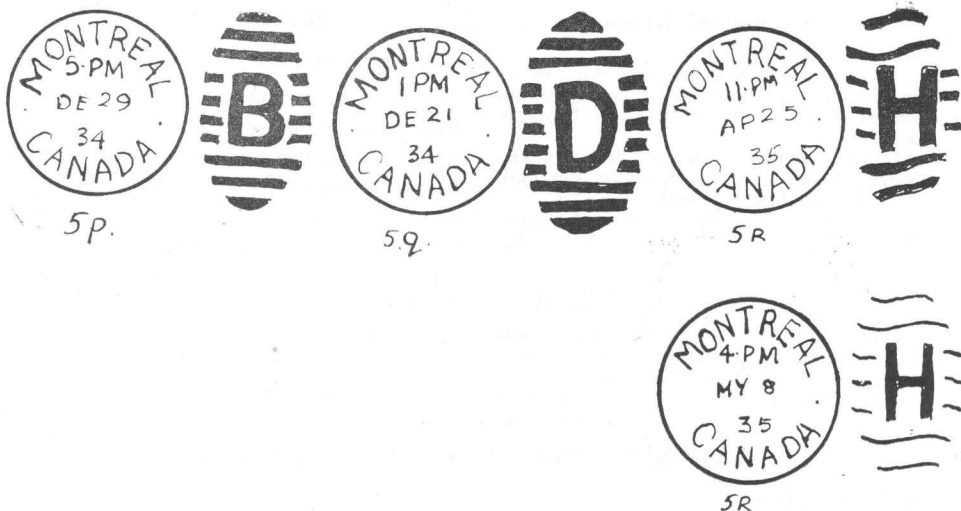


5n



5o





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

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

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1868 3c Cracked Plate.



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

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

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

Yours sincerely,

J. MILLAR ALLEN (422)

20c Diamond Jubilee.

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

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

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

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

Yours sincerely,

STAN LUM.

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

PRECANCELS

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

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

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

Yours sincerely,

SPENCER THIRKELL (397)

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| 903 | BILLIG, Fritz, 55 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 36, U.S.A. | C. |
| 904 | HARRIS, Miss M. H., 202-1285 Pacific St., Vancouver 5, B.C., Canada. | B. P. PH. |
| 905 | WRIGHT, John Charles, "Lapley," Mason St., Coseley, Staffs. | C. |
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| 907 | McLENNAN, Lindsay Milne, 184 Arkell St., Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. | C. PC. PER. |
| 908 | WASSERMAN, David, 160-55 Willets Pt. Blvd., Whitestone 57, Queens N.Y.C., N.Y.S., U.S.A. | C.P.V. |
| 909 | SARA, Stanley E., 2 Handside Green, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. | C. |
| 910 | HIRSCH, Willie, P.O. Box 918, Prescott, Ontario, Canada. | C.V. |
| 911 | HANDLEY, Dr. Arthur, 6125 Dorothy Drive, San Diego 15, California, U.S.A. | C.R. |

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 539 McKENZIE, J. B.
 547 MONTFORD, I. C.
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DEATHS

- 632 BERTRAM, H. G.

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| 642 | HELLIWELL, A. | 395 | SANDFORD-JOHNSON, P. B. |
| 166 | JOLLEY, C. L. | 704 | TOWNSIN, S. G. E. |
| 555 | LLOYD, W. G. | 676 | TREMBLAY, R. |
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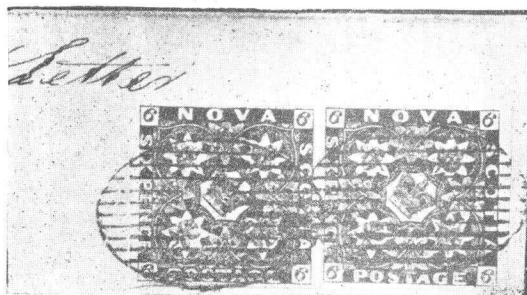
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THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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Vol. 6 No. 7

DECEMBER, 1956

Whole No. 45

Notes and Comments

Catching Up

Looking at the mass of paper by which we are surrounded, publication date only three weeks away and nothing done, we wonder how we ever found the time to make the Stirling trip and what on earth we can have done since we got back to be in such a mess as we now appear to be.

Several articles will have to be re-written to bring coherency out of chaos, much of what happened will have to be told in one way or another, and some of the jobs which were pushed on to us will have to be pushed on to someone else.

Stirling, 1956

To get to Convention something always has to be foregone, special arrangements have to be made, work has to be got out of the way earlier, instructions have to be formulated for things we should have been able to deal with ourselves, and so on. There comes at some stage the inevitable question, is it worth the trouble? We admit we had our doubts.

A thousand times YES, it was worth every minute of all the trial and preparation. It was almost worth the sight—heartrending—of the Harrased Harris, after your Editor had sorted out the aforesaid Harris's gearbox and jettisoned two of the four forward gears! It was certainly well worth the journey there and back, in spite of the doubtful company on the trip South.

We haven't been to all the Conventions, but many who are more experienced in these annual affairs than we, said that Stirling would go down as one of the very best, if not THE very best. A fine tribute to J. J. B. and his merry men—McGuigan and Merrylees, not forgetting our David.

For all those who never managed to find the time to say it, or for those who have not the necessary eloquence—when confronted by the taciturn Scot—a very sincere "Thank you all" for the very fine arrangements and welcome which we all received and enjoyed.

Prevent Fires

For First Day Covers of the new stamps we would like to thank Frank Campbell, Bob Duncan, Cyril Purvey and Allen Christensen. Allen's wasn't quite, his P.O. didn't get them till the second day, but it came and was welcomed just as much. Thank you also, Alan, for the cover from the Montreal Exhibition, with cachet and "slogan postmark."

The Canadian Philatelic Society (Canada)

In October notes we mentioned 1957 Convention at Ottawa and went on to briefly mention the 1958 ideas. Unfortunately we got it wrong—and put

Vancouver instead of Victoria for 1958. It was done from memory, just shows how we fail as we grow older. There is an Empress Hotel at both places, but we gather they are not quite the same type of place. If someone lands up at the wrong one—in two years time—no doubt we shall be blamed.

London Stamp Exchange—Croydon Auctions

Member and Dealer C. N. Richardson, one of our regular advertisers and specialist dealers in Canada, is now involved in the above series of auction sales. The catalogues have a good general run of material with a fair specialised Canada section. Drop a line to 52, North End, Croydon, for a specimen catalogue (3d.). There are 42 Canadian lots in the December 8th sale.

London Re-union

Make a note of the date, Saturday, December 15th, at the Shaftesbury Hotel, 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Informal lunch arrangements for any who care to come along beforehand, displays, discussions, tea, auction of gift lots to cover expenses. This is a MUST. A chance of meeting lots of friends, a happy occasion without ceremony or fuss, a get-together for a real good "natter." We are looking forward to seeing you there. Make a note of the date NOW.

And don't forget to let Hedley Hollands have a small gift lot to be auctioned to pay our expenses of the day!

Trevor Edwards

It was with great regret and a real personal sense of loss that we heard of the passing of Trevor Edwards. A member of the staff of H. R. Harmer, Ltd., he had a wide contact over the whole philatelic field, and he will be mourned by innumerable people who regarded him as a friend. The personal appeal of his character cannot be reduced to writing, his vitality and versatile humour endeared him to all he met. The world is better for his having passed this way and we are poorer by his loss.

Heffie

Heffie, or Captain R. B. Hetherington to you, has been in trouble for some while, and went into Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, on the 15th November for an indefinite period. His many friends, as well as his pre-cancel pals, will wish him a speedy return to health. We look forward to seeing his bulk again loom solidly on the horizon. He asks us to express his apologies that he will not be allowed to continue his voluminous correspondence in hospital, but he will do his best to catch up when he is permitted to resume his activities.

T. R. Highton

Congratulations to T. R. H. on his being elected to Fellowship of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, undoubtedly a very well deserved honour.

Convention Auction

David tells us that the final total is £327 5s. plus £6 18s. for gift lots towards Convention expenses. We think this a splendid result and would again congratulate David on a grand piece of work.

Rumours

A clipping from an unidentified paper tells us that Canada is planning two new series of stamps in the not too distant future. One is to depict the many attractive tourist resorts, and the other a series of Canadian sports. Presumably the Hockey stamp is the first of the second series. If they are similar, or better, than that stamp, and not like those two monstrosities of the 7th June last, we may be better pleased with them. Quite frankly, the last three items have been atrocious—the 20c paper industry, the 25c chemical engineering, and the 5c fire prevention—and can have done nothing at all to raise Canada's prestige.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

It is with mixed feelings of pride and anxiety that I write this message,—pride at the honour which you have done me in electing me as your President, and anxiety lest I fall short of the high standard which has been set by my predecessors. Fortunately we have an excellent team of executive officers, and in thanking them for the great work they have done during the last year I am confident that their enthusiasm and competence will cancel out any shortcomings of my own.

Mr. Bonar and his Committee must have felt well repaid for all the work they had done by the unqualified success of the Tenth Convention at Stirling. Each Convention has had its highlight, but from a comprehensive viewpoint I think all who were at Stirling agree that this was the best ever. We in the north of England, however, while according all thanks and praise to our Scottish members, are determined that they shall not retain this championship title for more than a year. We shall do our best to wrest it from them at the 1957 Convention. This will be held from September 26 to 30 at the Crown Hotel, Scarborough, where the charge will be 42/- per day. The Hotel is finely situated on the South Cliff, and is in every way suitable for our gathering. It is of course too early to give details of the arrangements, but I can promise you a very happy and enjoyable time.

We shall not try to compete with the Glasgow Exhibition of 1953,—that, I think, will always remain the Society's highest achievement in Exhibitions,—but we intend to give you a philatelic feast the equal of anything which previous Conventions have produced. Those who were at the Stirling dinner will understand that I am not likely to be allowed to forget the ladies, but I realise how very important they are to the success of a Convention. Adequate arrangements will be made for their entertainment, and I think it possible that some of the men may find it difficult to decide whether to stick to stamps or to join the ladies. You will have plenty of reminders before next September, but make a note of the date now. Those who have attended Conventions will need no persuasion, but I should like to urge those members who have not previously attended to make a start in 1957. You will not regret your decision.

In case any member is deterred from coming to Convention by the expense, let me make a suggestion. Instead of wasting time pondering over your football pool coupons and hoping, delve into your stamp accumulations, sort out your duplicates and surplus, send them along to John Hannah for inclusion in one of the packets, and make your philatelic hoards pay for your philatelic pleasures.

This being the last number of "Maple Leaves" for 1956, I take the opportunity of wishing all members a very happy Christmas and the best of everything, both personal and philatelic, in the New Year.

R. WILLAN.

PAST PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The countless messages of congratulation which have reached me since our Stirling Convention show that the fare provided met with unanimous approval. This is a gratifying thought but I cannot forget that the smooth running of the events of the week-end was due in no small measure to the wholehearted efforts of those who helped me to organise it. No task was too much trouble for any of them, and I must put on record my indebtedness to each and all of them. If I mention only two by name it is only to spare the Editor's space. Our unflinching stand-by David Gardner tackled the auction yet again with all his inimitable verve. I know that he was disappointed with the lots sent for sale, but I am sure that the result, which is not yet to hand, will keep the Convention Fund on an even keel. Eddie McGuigan provided the liaison with the Hotel. Throughout our stay, whether cajoling members to join the bus queue or to buy

a Dinner Ticket he was never at rest. Our thanks are also due to the Hotel management and staff who spared no effort to meet our needs and did so with such outstanding success. But no Convention can be a happy one without the co-operation of the members, and I think that no small part of the pleasure was due to the determination of everyone, obvious to me from my first appearance, that they were going to enjoy themselves. And so I take farewell of my Presidential duties, and for the sake of my successors I add the old wish: "Will ve no come back again".

J. J. BONAR.

NEWFOUNDLAND CORNER

Conducted by Dr. R. WILLAN (437), F.C.P.S.

The Caspari sale in New York has shown once again the great interest there is in the classical stamps of Newfoundland. Catalogue prices mean nothing when really fine material is offered. The strip of three 2d scarlet vermilion on cover sold for £4,400 and a superb mint corner copy of the 6d orange vermilion with gum and sheet margins brought £450. These were two of the items which Bill Lea purchased for customers in this country. This is rather gratifying, as for some years there has been a flow of fine material from Europe to America.

These great rarities, however, attractive though they be, are only of academic interest to the ordinary collector who can never hope to possess them. He may be able to find the material, but he cannot afford to buy it. Fortunately, there is much of interest in the modern issues where the converse is the case. The difficulty is in finding the material, and only a long patient search will enable one to make an attractive and interesting collection. Consider, for example, the 1932 issue, Gibbons 209 to 228. Gibbons catalogues a considerable number of varieties, but by no means all that may be collected.

The catalogued varieties fall into two groups. The first group includes all the imperforate and part perforate stamps, and I think the 20c and 25c perforated 14 line. These are of doubtful status. I know no evidence that they were ever sold over the Post Office counter or used other than philatelically. They usually occur in pairs or blocks, are obvious at a glance, and can only be bought at a relatively high price.

The second group were sold and used in the ordinary course of business, and to these may be added a number of varieties and items which are not catalogued. While blocks of some of these are readily recognisable and are probably recognised by the dealer, who charges accordingly, mint singles frequently and used copies almost invariably are mixed with the general stock, and are much more likely to be found by a careful hunt through the stock-book than by enquiry over the counter.

Numbers 209b, 210a, 211c, 211d, 222c and 223d are all booklet stamps and used copies are found mixed with the ordinary

comb perforated stamps. The same also applies to the 15c stamp No. 217a, which shows a curious mixture of small and large holes. I know no interesting varieties of Nos. 212, 213 or 214, but I have a sheet of the 10c value with inverted watermark. I have the 14c imperf and also imperf between the stamps and bottom margin, but these are, of course, obvious varieties.

I have not found Nos. 222b or 223c in used state. In single stamps it is difficult to distinguish between large and small holes, but actually there is a recognisable difference in the gauge of the two perforations. The small-holed booklet stamps measure 13.9, whereas the others are 14.1. A few weeks ago I picked up quite by chance a mint pair of the 4c carmine with and without watermark. This is not catalogued by Gibbons, though a similar variety is shown for the two preceding stamps. Two different perforations are included in 224c, the 4c carmine line perf. 14. Both have the ordinary large holes, but one measures 13.7 and the other 14.1. Neither is rare, and both are found apparently commercially used. The 7c red-brown is catalogued as occurring imperf. between. This variety is perforated 14.1 line, and it presumably occurs fully perforated, but I have not seen it thus.

Gibbons mentions the existence of two dies for the 2c stamp No. 223, but does not give the die with the varieties as he does in the case of the 5c value. The normal stamp of course occurs from both dies, a and e are die II, c and d are die I, and b, which is a sub-variety of c, is die I, but the normal comb perf. in die II occurs imperf. between the stamps and the right margin.

There are such freaks as badly misplaced perforations and offset printing on the gummed side, but more important are the plate numbers which appear on the five lower values, of which no mention is made in the catalogue. These can be picked up occasionally. Marginal copies with the margin on the short side of the stamp are interesting as showing the number of spur holes. Several machines were used to perforate the normal stamps, all comb, all measuring the same, but having two, one or no spur holes beyond the pane from the

base of the comb. Some values were only perforated by one machine, while others, presumably at different printings, appear with more than one type.

I have made no mention of shade varieties, but enough has been said to show the variety of material which is waiting to be found with patience and observation at

relatively little cost. Nor have I written of post-marks, which of themselves offer a wide and interesting field for collection and study. These stamps had a long life, and if as is logical you add on the stamps printed from the same plates from 1941 you find more varieties and get a postal history covering more than eighteen years.

WITH A SASSENACH IN SCOTLAND

By THE EDITOR

*'The way was long, the wind was cold
The minstrel was infirm and old . . .'*

Doubtless better brains could think of a more direct or easy route from Whitstable to Stirling than by way of Portsmouth, but needs must when the Slogan Specialist drives, and it was in Portsmouth that your long-suffering Editor was deposited by the Southern Region of British Railways on the afternoon of Tuesday the 25th September.

There was nothing outwardly noticeable to indicate that this was a day of great occasion, a day when an itinerant stranger was to be received into the bosom of a warm, hospitable and impulsively generous family. My friends would not wish me to tell you of their kindness and of the warmth of their reception, and I would not wish to embarrass them by attempting to recount it all, suffice it to say that a bond of friendship was established that evening which is strong and enduring, and which, I trust, will last with me all my days. Mabs and Leonard, John and Victor, thank you most humbly for making me so welcome and for adding me to your family.

Bed, eventually, about midnight, to be followed by breakfast at 4 a.m. Can you imagine any family all turning out to see the guest depart at such an unearthly hour? It was typical of them all. And then Leonard and I were speeding through the deserted streets of the darkened town, and into the countryside beyond. Mist, thinly scattered here and there, added to the chill of the early morning and, as we climbed the Downs, became patches of fog, quickly cutting our rapid cruising down to stumbling hesitancy till we were through, when 3½ litres of Jaguar engine restored the car to swooping grace. The conditions deteriorated, the pace declined, we groped along. Ideas of satisfactory progress had to be revised with the changing conditions, thirty miles in the first hour was remarkable for the conditions, but we had expected fortyfive!

By about half-past seven, when it was well light, we had only 100 miles to our credit, and our target of breakfast at Doncaster was decidedly improbable. The fog was now clearing, and I changed over to the driving seat. It always takes a few minutes to get the feel of an unfamiliar car, and I progressed quietly to enable this to be done. A little bit of 'sorting out the gears' at a roundabout and, lo and behold, there wasn't any 'top' any more. It took me perhaps half a mile to lose 'second', and there we were, 350 miles to go and only first and third gears available. Into Lutterworth we crawled, dejected and depressed, our minds full of expensive thoughts! We kept our spirits up by joking, talking of hiring a couple of push-bikes, the mechanic kept on taking more and more to pieces.

When we were really gloomy, and the mechanic was talking about the train service to the North from Rugby, the trouble was suddenly found. Half an hour more, and we were starting off again. Out of Lutterworth I was again shoved into the driving seat, if the gears had gone again I would have wept, and I couldn't help feeling that Leonard was testing fate in his action! All was well however, and in a few minutes we were settling down to a steady seventy miles an hour gait. An attractive roadside cafe with 'Breakfasts' sign caused

rapid braking, and we were soon making short work of a really excellent breakfast—my, were we hungry !

Back on the road, through Leicester and on through the Dukeries, Sherwood Forest, and to Ollerton, Bawtry and Doncaster. A fast road, the powerful car simply eating up the miles, fifty miles and more to our credit in each hour, and easy conversation on all topics imaginable.

Again a change of driver at Scotch Corner, and after two or three more miles on the road now over the Pennines towards Appleby and Penrith, we drew up at the Fox Hall Inn, where a couple of pints of shandy apiece and an hour of easy discussion on the affairs of the world with mine host, Mr. Norman Spyvee, made a very welcome break. We can recommend this place as one you should never pass without a call, and it was about 3 o'clock when we left, promising to look in on the return journey.

Four hours of steady motoring, a little more tired perhaps, but with renewed zest as we crossed the Border after negotiating Penrith and Carlisle, and helped by wonderful colours in the evening sun on the traverse of Beattock Summit, and we were soon running into Stirling.

For all our vicissitudes, we were only ten minutes behind schedule in the end, and it was just ten minutes past seven when we were greeted by Geoff. and Margaret Harper on the steps of 'The Golden Lion'. Dinner, and a bottle of Reisling, and our miles were forgotten, and it was nearly two a.m. when we made off in the direction of our beds.

Thursday found us, with Charles Hollingsworth, at Gleneagles. Using an assortment of clubs borrowed from Geoff Harper, and playing in rain after the fifth or sixth hole, we accepted Charles's undoubted superiority and a crushing defeat, but enjoyed every minute of it nevertheless. Lunch at the Club, back to Stirling, a bath, some tea, and then Convention really began.

J. J. Bonar and Stevie were there to welcome everybody, and the crowd grew and grew. Eddie McGuigan came and told us regretfully of the salmon which had just evaded him, and of how well his roses bloomed on the blood-stained soil of Bannockburn. He could quote poetry about it too ! More and more arrived, and after dinner we all settled down to Millar Allen and the 1859s. What a show ! We hope to have his paper to print for you in this or a later issue. Bed was even later than the previous day.

Friday morning we spent looking at the displays, the auction lots, attending the civic reception by the Provost of Stirling, and trying to find the presents to take back home. In the afternoon there was the coach trip, which was very popular, also a committee meeting, much less popular. Playing truant, we went again with Charles and Leonard to Gleneagles, this time to borrow a set of clubs from the pro. These, with the encouragement of Leonard, and with Charles not playing so well, enabled the staging of a good recovery from a losing position, and it was all on the last putt. It wasn't anywhere near the hole as it happened, but it was a really enjoyable game. Next year I'll have my own clubs !

Friday evening the show was in the hands of Nicholas Argenti, who conducted his audience through a magnificent display with an unexpected humour, and who was, perhaps, the hit of the Convention. Again a two o'clock bedtime for the stalwarts.

Saturday was a day of work. A few odd jobs, a committee at 10 a.m., the Annual General Meeting at 11.30., and the auction immediately after lunch. It was a mixed sale, David Gardner excelling himself as auctioneer, and a total realisation of over £300. The audience showed little interest in either pre-stamp material or in precancels, postmarks were the things the bidders sought. And then, a cup of tea, a bath, a change, and the banquet. Don't ask me what we ate, or what the other Sassenachs thought of the piper and the Highland Dancing. The speeches varied, some were brilliant, some were not. It was all of a very high standard, and the Golden Lion and J. J. B. and his local committee must all be congratulated on really excellent arrangements.

The groups gathered in the lounge afterwards formed two or three big circles, and the atmosphere became so easy that the Editor got up and told what he thought were a couple of funny stories—even this was forgiven him !

Sunday dawned dully and with rain sweeping across the town from the hills, what happened to the all day coach tour we don't know (we write this shortly after our return home) but we breakfasted at 8 o'clock and started our homeward journey about a quarter to nine. This time we had two passengers, Hedley Hollands and Jimmy Macaskie, and Leonard had some very strict instructions about preserving the safety of the crew from our new President, Dr. Willan, who was rather fearful he might have to do the jobs of all his officers if they got 'written off'.

In driving rain, over flooded roads, and in shocking visibility we set off southwards. It wasn't long before we were on the wrong road and were re-tracing our steps. Leonard made the best time he could whilst I read the Sunday papers and tried not to be too concerned with the slipping car. After Beattock Summit things improved gradually and when I took over at Carlisle it was nearly fine.

At the Fox Hall Inn we stopped as promised, and had a brief respite for beer and sandwiches. I left my cap behind, so now I have an excuse for going back ! (Cap since returned—thank you Mr. Spyvee !) Hedley and Jimmy agreed it was a good place to stop and no place to go by.

A little later we were in Wetherby, just in time to put Jimmy on the 2.30 bus for Leeds. A little example of traffic jumping in Doncaster—Hedley and Leonard have not my advantage of local knowledge of these parts—and Leonard was taking the wheel again just through Newark. A cooked tea at a cafe a few miles south of Grantham, horrible crawling traffic on the Great North Road to Alconbury Top and then relief as we took the Huntingdon, Royston and Ware road.

After Royston however, we commenced to encounter the returning traffic caused by the attractive sunny day in the south, and patches of speed were alternated with infuriating hold-ups. Our target was the 8.35 train from Victoria to Whitstable, after which Leonard was to go on home after dropping Hedley. I took over somewhere near Royston as it was getting dark, I knew the road, and Leonard would have to drive the last stretch anyway. 63 miles and just two hours, 23 miles and still an hour left, and then we hit it. In Ware and Hoddesdon we queued and waited, sometimes 5 minutes to move at all, eventually we got to Enfield where traffic lights caused two huge jams. Shaking free at last, we plunged into London, it was obvious the train had beaten us except for the faintest hope. Pinning our faith to the Cambridge Road right to the Mansion House, then down Fleet Street and the Strand, Trafalgar Square, the Mall and Victoria, we motored. All the tricks, all the dodges, a thorough apprenticeship of driving in London's traffic, paid their dividends. It was just 8.30 at St. Pauls, would the lights be kind ? They were, except an indescribable one half-way across Trafalgar Square. Hedley was getting my cases ready, Leonard my coat, loose things were being stuffed in my pockets. We said our farewells in a rapid gyration round Buckingham Palace, I slammed on the brakes at the Grosvenor corner, fell out of the car, grabbed my things from Hedley and bolted. When Leonard and Hedley had moved the car a few yards to where it might be left for a couple of minutes, they ran into the station to see the train moving out—with me aboard.

I gather that strong refreshment was necessary to restore their shattered nerves. Hedley was dropped about 9.30 and Leonard was rousing all the household about 11.30. My train brought me into Whitstable about 10.15, I should have said, of course, that it was the last that night.

And so ends Convention for another year. The memories will last longer than that. And now I must catch up on my sleep!

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

This opened with the President, J. J. Bonar, in the Chair and with 45 members present. The President welcomed the members and after a few words from him all stood in silence for those who had passed away during the year. Apologies were reported from many not able to be present.

The Editor reported the recommendations of the small sub-committee who had considered advertising rates, the meeting adopted the recommendations and these rates will go up from the February 1957 issue.

Reports were submitted by the President and each of the officers in turn. Hedley reported 125 new members, a wastage or loss of 40, and a new total of 635. Especial mention was made of the recruiting work of Allan H. Christensen, our new Liaison Officer with the Canadian Philatelic Society (of Canada).

John Hannah reported 20 completed packets, sales £692 and profit (net) £33. He asked for more contributors. The Editor reported 163 pages of matter in the six issues as well as the ads. He attributed any success of the journal to the contributors. He explained how the increased membership had caused a run on early copies of this last year and appealed for any spares in either Volumes Five or Six to be returned to him.

The Librarian submitted a written report, the Convenor of Study had something to say as well, the Treasurer reported on the state of the petty cash. All these reports were accepted and adopted.

The new Constitution was adopted without demur with a minor drafting amendment in rule 15. Election or appointment of officers did not bring any fireworks, generally speaking you've got the old gang back. Vice-President Willan moves up to President, Jimmy Macaskie comes in as the new V.P., R. S. B. Greenhill becomes Librarian. We now have two Trustees in whose names the Society can invest funds or hold securities, they are Stevie and J. J. Bonar. The Committee? Scotland—David Gardner, Millar Allen and John Anderson, England North—Messrs Hollingsworth, Bird and Brayshay, England South—Messrs Cartwright, George and Argenti.

Awards? Fellowships—Editor Tomlinson and Bill Lea (I can understand the latter but not the former—Ed.) Aikins Trophy—G. Whitworth. Founders Trophy—Mrs. Barratt. Class displays—Research and Study—E. A. Smythies, Group Display—West Riding. Contributors Displays—Messrs Manley and Fraser, and Mrs Barratt.

Under other business, Bill Lea asked if Convention dates for BNAPS and CPSGB could be kept apart as he liked to go to both. Someone else asked for all Maple Leaves to be in envelopes in future, they will be from the February issue. The Committee was told to start thinking about the part we should play in the International Exhibition to be held in England in 1960.

The meeting concluded with thanks to the President, J. J. B., for all he had done during the year, and a similar vote to Philip Marsden for all he did as Secretary up to a year ago.

There had previously been a meeting of the Committee, adjourned from a previous occasion when the Editor found the call of the golf-course too strong. The only matters of importance which did not feature also at the A.G.M. were:

1. The suggestion of a Society Seal, which Hedley is to look into.
2. The question of Society handbooks on specialised subjects, here the Editor is to get further information and supply it to the Committee.

OUR NEW FELLOWS

**Fred Tomlinson**

A very happy choice was sponsored by the Aberdeen Group, and the Fellowship Committee was delighted to recommend Fred, who as Number 74 has been one of our earliest members and has put much into the Society. As one of the stalwarts in the Kent and Sussex Group, he pioneered the Group newsletter "Canadian Comments," and contributed much to many of their delightful informal meetings. An afternoon with him and Jack Cartwright is an education and a thoroughly entertaining time. If you have never had this experience you should avail yourself at the first opportunity.

Coming to the Editorship after the excellent start made by Bruce Auckland, he has carried Maple Leaves forward until it occupies a universally recognised position as the leading example of a specialist society journal, and is regularly quoted by leading personages in the philatelic world as a classic example of what can be done in this connection.

A busy Town Clerk, it is a marvel to those who know him well that he finds the time, with innumerable committees, council meetings, and social occasions, to get through the work in connection with the magazine. He does this, however, in addition to many family interests—he is very much a family man—and gardens, golfs, and caravans! He still finds time after all this to collect stamps, and to look at them with an enquiring mind.

He has a remarkable general knowledge, partly through his editorship, of all topics of B.N.A. and has done a lot of original work culminating in his very complete study of the Map stamp of 1898. It is in this field of research that his work is recognised by the award of Fellowship, an honour most worthily earned.

**W. E. Lea**

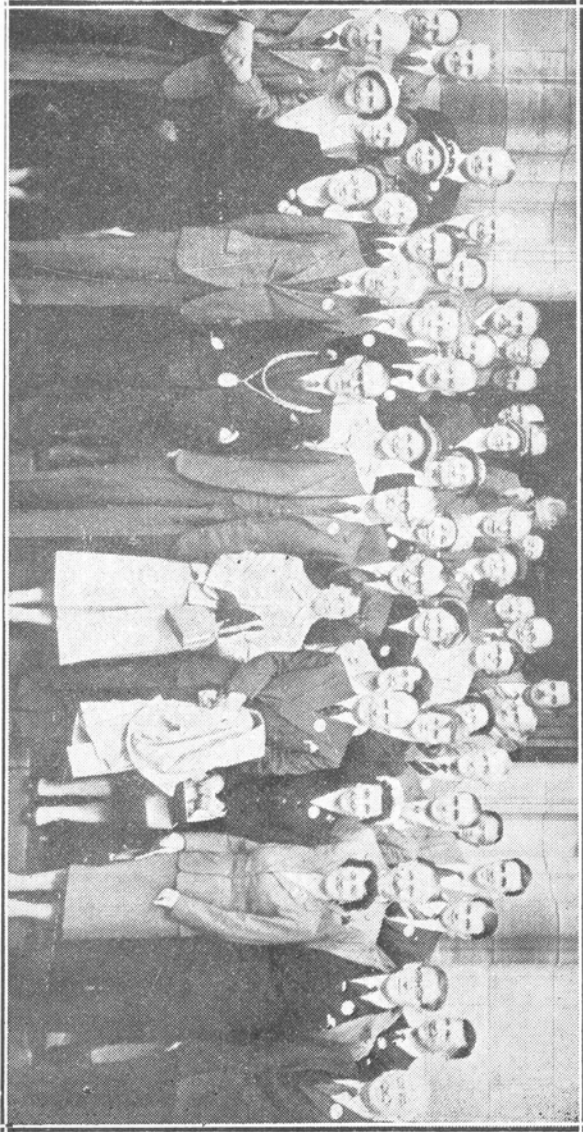
The second name added by the Society this year to the honoured group of Fellows is "Bill" Lea.

For years he has been interested (deeply) in the early stamps of Great Britain, coupled with study of how the plates were made, and how they were repaired, and how often repaired, etc. This in particular with the Perkins Bacon line engraved issues. With this very full and sound knowledge he took a deeper interest in Canada, applying the basic knowledge of stamp production to the early issues of Canada and opened up new fields of study thereby. Much work had been done by such great philatelists as Pack, Worthington, Lichtenstein, Reford and Calder, but the theories that Bill brought to Canada widened the field of research very wide open and thereby created the further desire for knowledge mainly owing to his deep knowledge of plate study—adding to which the multitudinous side tracks which offered themselves as good lines of study and research.

All past students came to a brick wall which they could not cross; Bill's study of G.B. demolished the wall. I have spoken of Canada, and I must add equally that in his studies all B.N.A. has received his attention, and he has helped to elucidate knotty problems hitherto unsolved. He has a superlative collection to substantiate his researches.

He is a great student worthy of the highest honour C.P.S.G.B. have to offer, always happy to keep one interested verbally, by writing, or through some journal—the first if you are lucky, for he has become a globe trotter of the highest order—B.N.A. has found a great student and C.P.S.G.B. are proud to have him as one of their Spotlights. We sympathize with his friends at his Golf Club, who have lost an equally fine member—enthusiastic, keen, and no mean exponent of a none too easy game. Hail! Lancashire's "C.J.P."

R. W. T. L. J.



AFTER THE CIVIC RECEPTION
(Illustration by courtesy of "Stirling Journal")

WHAT STIRLING THOUGHT

The following paragraphs are taken from the "Stirling Journal and Advertiser," dated 4th October, where our activities were given front page featuring together with a photograph of the group after the Provost's reception. We have only room for extracts, and are grateful to the "Stirling Journal" for permission and for the loan of the block.

"Praise for Stirling as a Conference Centre was expressed by Mr. J. J. Bonar, Edinburgh, President of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, whose members held their annual Conference here during last weekend. He was replying to the civic welcome extended to the members by Provost D. W. Duncan.

It was always a pleasure, said Provost Duncan, to welcome a conference to Stirling. "We in Stirling share the instincts of a good Scot in the matter of hospitality, and for that reason we are pleased to have you." On behalf of the Council and citizens of Stirling he gave them a very cordial welcome.

A company of over 90 ladies and gentlemen assembled in the Golden Lion Hotel for the annual dinner. The chairman and his party were piped in by a piper from the Depot, A. & S.H., Stirling Castle. After dinner, the company were entertained by eight dancers from the Queen Victoria School. The items performed included sword dance and the Highland Fling.

The account continues to give details of the speeches and of the awards which took place, of the social occasions and of the papers in the evenings, and concludes—

"This, the tenth Congress of the Society, was voted by all as the best and most enjoyable of the lot. All the local arrangements were in the hands of Mr. J. S. Merrylees, B.Sc., and Mr. E. M. McGuigan."

THE SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS OF CANADA

By the Slogan Study Circle of the C.P.S. of G.B.

PART 2 (Cont. from p. 155)

From 1901 till 1912, no Slogan Cancellations have been recorded, but in the latter year, sixteen towns advertising Exhibitions, Fairs, Celebrations and Congresses of local or national interest, started the "SLOGAN ERA." 1913 and 1914 showed a considerable increase in the number of towns using postal advertising, again mainly confined to local and national events. Machine control letters or numbers are to be found in the line box to the right of slogan, in particular those emanating from the Toronto offices. One 1914 "Prophetic" Slogan which proved sadly inaccurate was that advertising the "Canadian National Exhibition, PEACE YEAR, Aug. 29-1914-Sep. 4," which was put into use early in June, and was still in use after World War 1 had commenced. 1915 and 1916 show a decline in the number of Slogans used, probably due to a curtailment of many local Shows, etc., but with the introduction of the Patriotic Appeals in 1917, the number of towns of use increased rapidly. These latter Slogans usually incorporated a Flag design, and McCready lists no less than thirteen different Flag types used for the six differently worded Slogans of this year.

1901

—Canada's Exposition, Toronto, Aug. 28 to Sep. 17
Provincial Exhibition, Victoria, Oct. 1 to 8

Toronto
Victoria

1912

Broadview Boy's Fall Fair, Sept. 19-21, Toronto Y.M.C.A.
Brockville Fair and Horse Show, Sept. 3-6, 1912
Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Aug. 24, 1912-Sep. 9

Toronto
Brockville
Toronto

© ? Aug. 26 to Sep. 7 4 Fig 3 M.L. Oct. 26, p. 154

Celebration of Cityhood, Berlin, Ontario, July 15-20, 1912 (Made in Berlin Exhibition)

Child Welfare Exhibition, 1912, Montreal, Oct. 8/22	Berlin
Dominion Exhibition, Ottawa, Sept. 5-16, 1912	(Bil.) Montreal
Edmonton Exhibition, Aug. 12-17, 1912	Ottawa
Exposition de la Vallée du St. Laurent, Trois Rivières (19-24 Aout 1912)	Edmonton
Exposition Provinciale de Quebec 24 Aout-1912-3 Sept.	Trios Rivières
Help the King Edward Memorial Fund for Consumptives	Quebec
Montreal	Toronto
International Dry Farming Congress, Lethbridge, Alta, 1912	Lethbridge
Lindsay Central Exhibition, Sept. 19-21, 1912	Lindsay
Provincial Exhibition, Halifax, Sept. 8-16, 1912	Halifax
Provincial Exhibition, New Westminster, B.C., Oct. 1-5, 1912	New Westminster
Provincial Exhibition, Regina	Regina
St. John Exhibition, Aug. 31-Sept. 7, 1912	St. John
— Selkirk Centennial, Winnipeg, July 10-20, 1912	Winnipeg
Vancouver Midsummer Fair, Aug. 10-17, 1912	Vancouver
— Victoria Fair, Sept. 24-28, 1912	Victoria
Western Fair, London, Canada, Sept. 6-14, 1912	London

1913

Alberta Winter Fair, Calgary, Nov. 25-28, 1913	Calgary
Broadview Boy's Fall Fair, Sept. 18-20, Toronto Y.M.C.A.	Toronto
Brockville Fair and Horse Show, Aug. 30-Sept. 1-3	Brockville
Business Men's Convention, Regina, May 5, 6, 7, 1913	Regina
Calgary Industrial Exhibition, Calgary, Alberta, June 30, 1913-July 5	Calgary
Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition, Sherbrooke, Aug. 30-Sept. 6	Sherbrooke
— Canadian Forestry Convention, Winnipeg, July 7-10, 1913	Winnipeg
Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Aug. 23, 1913-Sept. 8	Toronto
Cape Breton Island Exhibition, Sydney, Sept. 30-Oct. 4	Sydney
Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, Sept. 5-13	Ottawa
Cobourg, Ont., Horse Show, Aug. 12-16	Cobourg
— Dominion Fair, Brandon Man., July 15-25, 1913	Brandon
Edmonton Exhibition, Aug. 11-16, 1913	Edmonton
Exposition Provinciale de Quebec 23 Aout-1913-2 Sep.	Quebec
Fredricton Exhibition, Sept. 15-20, 1913	Fredricton
Galt Horse Show, June 5, 6, 7, 1913	Galt
Guelph's Old Home Week 1913, July 28-Aug. 2	Guelph
Hamilton Centennial Industrial Exhibition, Aug. 11-16, 1913	Hamilton
Help the Hamilton Mountain Sanatorium for Consumptives	Hamilton
Help the King Edward Memorial Fund for Consumptives	Toronto
Help the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives	Toronto
International Dry Farming Congress, Lethbridge, Alta., 1913	Lethbridge
Kingston Township Fair, Sept. 17-18, 1913	Kingston
Lethbridge Exposition, June 24-28, 1913	Lethbridge
Lindsay Central Exhibition, Sept. 18-20	Lindsay
Nelson Fruit Fair, 1913, Nelson, B.C., Sept. 23, 24, 25	Nelson
Ontario Christian Endeavour Convention, Hamilton, Sept. 18-20, 1913	Hamilton
Ottawa Horse Show, May 13-17, 1913	Ottawa
Provincial Exhibition, Halifax, Sept. 3-11, 1913	Halifax
Provincial Exhibition, Sept. 30-Oct. 4, 1913, New Westminster, B.C.	New Westminster
Provincial Exhibition, Regina, Sask., July 28-Aug. 3, 1913	Regina
— The Stampede, Winnipeg, Canada, Aug. 9-16, 1913	Winnipeg
— Toronto Horse Show, April 29-May 3, 1913	Toronto
Vancouver Midsummer Fair, Aug. 30-Sept. 6, 1913	Vancouver
Victoria Carnival Week, Aug. 4-9, 1913	Victoria
Western Canada Irrigation Convention, Lethbridge, Aug. 5, 6, 7, 1913	Lethbridge
Western Fair, London, Canada, Sept. 5-13, 1913	London
Windsor Fair, Sept. 15-18, 1913	Windsor

1914

Annual Citizens' Celebration, Belleville, June 3, 1914	Belleville
Brantford Old Home Week, Aug. 9-14, 1914	Brantford
Broadview Boy's Fall Fair, Sept. 17-19, Toronto Y.M.C.A.	Toronto
Brockville Fair and Horse Show, Aug. 31-Sept. 1-2	Brockville
Calgary Industrial Exhibition, Calgary, Alberta, June 29, 1914-July 4	Calgary
Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition, Sherbrooke, Sept. 5-12, 1914	Sherbrooke
— Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto Peace Year, Aug. 29, 1914-Sept. 14	Toronto
Cape Breton Island Exhibition, Sydney, Sept. 29-Oct. 3, 1914	Sydney
— Cartier Centenary Celebration, Montreal, Sept. 6-13, 1914	(Bil.) Montreal
Central Algoma Exhibition, Sault Ste Marie, Sept. 30-Oct. 1-2	Sault Ste Marie

Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa

Chahko Mika, Nelson B.C., July 13-18, 1914

Cobourg Ont. Horse Show, Aug. 18-22, 1914

Dominion Exhibition, Victoria, B.C., Sept. 21-26, 1914

Edmonton Exhibition, Aug. 10-15, 1914

Exposition de la Vallée du St. Laurent Trois Rivières, 24/29 Aout 1914

Exposition Provinciale de Quebec, 31 Aout, 1914-5 Sept.

Exposition Provinciale de Quebec, 31 Aout, 1914-5 Sept. L'Année de la Santé Publique

Fort George Fair Sep. 24-29-1914

Ottawa

Nelson

Cobourg

Victoria

Edmonton

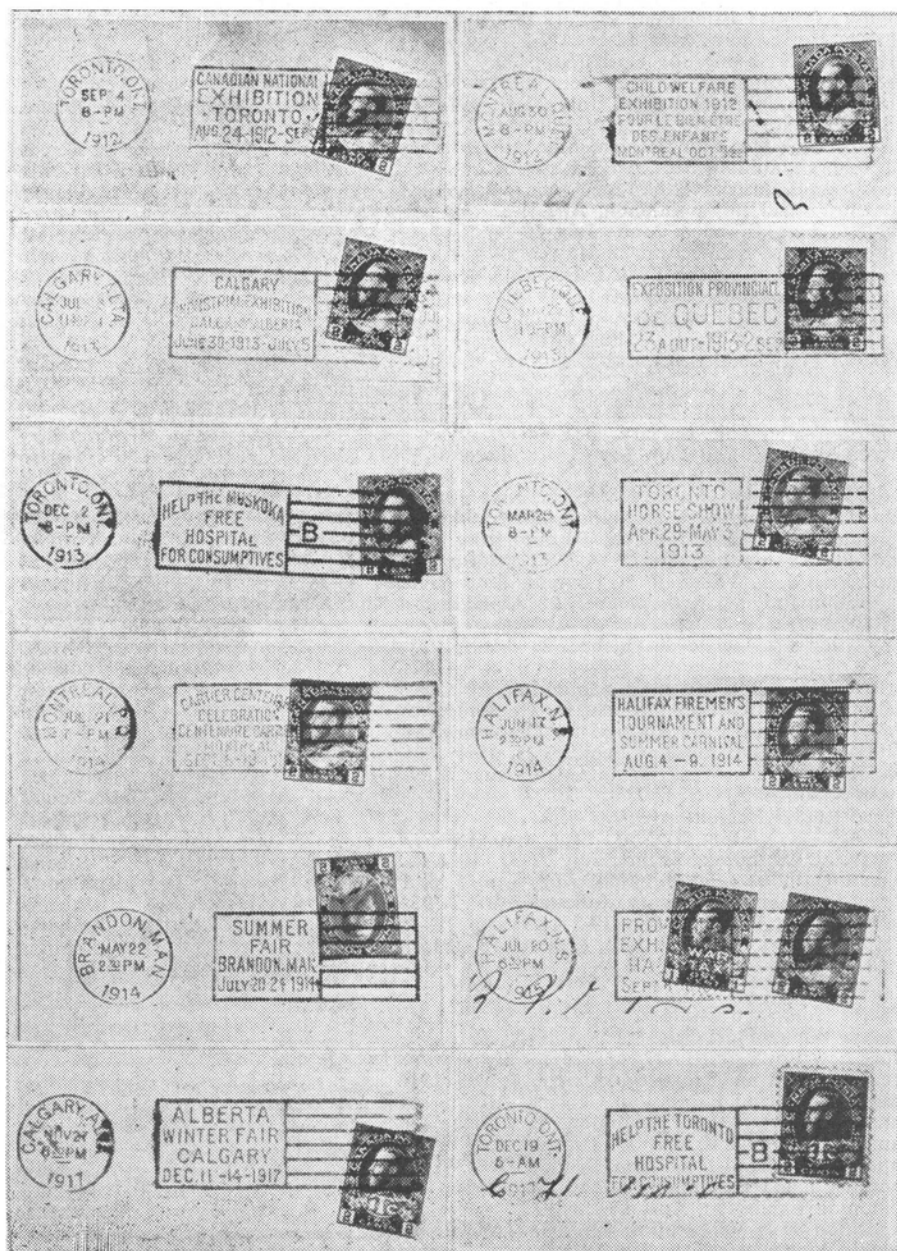
Trois Rivières

Quebec

Quebec

Fort George, 94

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Galt Horse Show, June 11, 12, 13, 1914

Galt

Golden Jubilee Confederation Conference, Charlottetown, Aug. 18, 19, 20, 1914

Charlottetown

Guelph Show

Guelph

Guelph Winter Fair, 1914, Dec. 5-10

Guelph

Halifax Firemen's Tournament and Summer Carnival, Aug. 4-9, 1914

Halifax

Hamilton Horse Show, June 18, 19, 20, 1914

Hamilton

Hamilton Industrial Exposition, July 6-18, 1914

Hamilton

Help the Hamilton Mountain Sanatorium for Consumptives

Hamilton

Help the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives

Toronto

International Irrigation Congress, Calgary, Canada, Oct. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1914

Calgary

Kingston's Only Fair—City Fair Grounds—Sept. 30-Oct. 1, 1914

Kingston

Lindsay Central Exhibition, Sept. 17-19, 1914

Lindsay

Ottawa Horse Show, May 12-16, 1914

Ottawa

Prince Rupert Exhibition Opens Sept. 30

Prince Rupert

Provincial Exhibition, Sept. 29-Oct. 3, 1914, New Westminster

New Westminster

Provincial Exhibition, Regina, July 27-31, 1914

Regina

Provincial Horse Show, Calgary, Alberta, April 14-18, 1914

Calgary

Provincial Winter Fair, Regina, Mar. 10-13, 1914

Regina

St. John Exhibition, Sept. 5-12, 1914

St. John N.B.

Saskatoon Industrial Exhibition, Aug. 4-7, 1914

Saskatoon

Stratford's Old Boy's Reunion, Aug. 1-8, 1914

Stratford

Summer Fair, Brandon, Man., July 20-24, 1914

Brandon

Toronto Horse Show, Apr. 28-May 2, 1914

Toronto

Twelfth Annual Nelson Fruit Fair, 1914, Nelson B.C., Sept. 23, 24, 25

Nelson

Vancouver Exhibition, Sept. 3-12, 1914

Vancouver

West Algoma Agricultural Association, Sept. 15-18, 1914

Fort William

Port Arthur

Western Fair, London, Canada, Sept. 11-19, 1914

London

1915

— Alberta Winter Fair, Calgary, Dec. 14-17, 1915

Calgary

Broadview Boy's Fall Fair, Sept. 16-18, Toronto Y.M.C.A.

Toronto

Brockville Fair and Horse Show, Sept. 6, 7, 8, 1915

Brockville

Calgary Exhibition, Calgary, Alberta, June 30, 1915-July 7

Calgary

Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition, Sherbrooke, Sept. 4-11, 1915

Sherbrooke

— Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Aug. 28, 1915-Sept. 13

Toronto

Edmonton Exhibition, Aug. 9-14, 1915

Edmonton

Exposition de la Vallée du St. Laurent, Trois Rivières, 23-28 Aout, 1915

Trois Rivières

Exposition Provinciale de Quebec, 28 Aout, 1915-4 Sept. L'Annee de L'Elan

Agricole Quebec

Exposition Provinciale de Quebec, 28 Aout, 1915-4 Sept., L'Annee de la Sante,

Publique Quebec

Help the Hamilton Mountain Sanatorium for Consumptives

Hamilton

Help the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives

Toronto

Help the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives

Toronto

Lindsay Central Exhibition, Sept. 23-25, 1915

Lindsay

— National Patriotic Week, Winnipeg, Canada, July 4-10, 1915

Winnipeg

Owen Sound Fair, Oct. 6, 7, 8, 1915

Owen Sound

Prince Rupert Exhibition Opens Sept.

Prince Rupert

Provincial Exhibition, Halifax, Sept. 8-16, 1915

Halifax

— Provincial Exhibition, Regina, July 26-31, 1915

Regina

Saskatoon Industrial Exhibition, Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6, 1915

Saskatoon

Spring Stock Shows, Calgary, Alberta, April 21-23, 1915

Calgary

Summer Fair, Brandon, July 19-23, 1915

Brandon

Western Fair, London, Canada, Sept. 10-18, 1915

London

1916

Alberta Horse and Cattle Shows, Calgary, April 10-15, 1916

Calgary

Alberta Winter Fair, Calgary, Dec. 12-15, 1916

Calgary

Broadview Boy's Fall Fair, Sept. 21-23, Toronto Y.M.C.A.

Toronto

Brockville Fair and Horse Show, Sept. 4, 5, 6, 1916

Brockville

Calgary Industrial Exhibition, Calgary, Alberta, June 29, 1916-July 5

Calgary

Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition, Sherbrooke P.Q., Sept. 2-9, 1916

Sherbrooke

— Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Aug. 26, 1916-Sept. 11

Toronto

Cape Breton Island Exhibition, Sydney, Oct. 3-6, 1916

Sydney

Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, Sept. 9-16, 1916

Ottawa

Edmonton Exhibition, Aug. 10-15, 1916

Edmonton

Exposition de la Vallée du St. Laurent, Trois Rivières, 21-26 Aout, 1916

Trois Rivières

Guelph Winter Fair, Dec. 1-8, 1916

Guelph

Help the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives
 Help the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives
 Lindsay Central Exhibition, Sept. 21, 22, 23, 1916
 Moose Jaw Stampede, July 11-14, 1916
 Owen Sound Fair, Sept. 12, 13, 14, 1916
 Prince Rupert Exhibition Opens Sept.
 Provincial Exhibition, Regina, July 24-29, 1916
 — Provincial Winter Fair, Regina, Mar. 14-17, 1916
 Saskatoon Industrial Exhibition, Aug. 1-4, 1916
 Summer Fair, Brandon, Man., July 11-22, 1916
 Vancouver Exhibition, Aug. 14-19, 1916
 Western Fair, London, Canada, Sept. 8-16, 1916

Toronto
 Toronto
 Lindsay
 Moose Jaw
 Owen Sound
 Prince Rupert
 Regina
 Regina
 Saskatoon
 Brandon
 Vancouver
 London

1917

Alberta Winter Fair, Calgary, Dec. 11-14, 1917
 Broadview Boy's Fall Fair, Sept. 22-22, Toronto Y.M.C.A.
 Brockville Fair and Horse Show, Aug. 20-23, 1917
 Calgary Industrial Exhibition, Calgary, Alberta, June 28-July 5, 1917
 Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition, Sherbrooke, Aug. 25-Sept. 1, 1917
 Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Aug. 25, 1917-Sept. 10
 Help the Hamilton Mountain Sanatorium for Consumptives
 Help the Hamilton Patriotic Fund, July 17, 18, 19
 Help the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives
 Help the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives
 — Help to Win the War. Buy War Savings Certificates.

Brandon	Brantford	Calgary	Charlottetown
Gananoque	Halifax	Hamilton	Kingston
Lethbridge	London	Montreal	Ottawa
Port Arthur	Prince Rupert	Regina	Saskatoon
Sherbrooke	Sydney	— Toronto	Vancouver
Windsor	Winnipeg		

Patriotic Motor Show, Jan. 15-19, 1917
 Provincial Exhibition, Regina, July 23-28, 1917
 Provincial Winter Fair, Regina, Nov. 27-30, 1917
 Ranchers' Fair and Live Stock Show, Moose Jaw, July 16-20, 1917
 Red Cross Exhibit War Trophies, Halifax Armouries, Oct. 17-24
 Saskatoon Industrial Exhibition, July 31-Aug. 4, 1917
 — Save, Save, Save and Buy War Savings Certificates

Hamilton	London	Renfrew	— Winnipeg
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Save Your Money. Buy War Savings Certificates.

Brandon	Brockville	Fredricton	Medicine Hat
Moncton	Nelson	North Bay	Saskatoon
Stratford	Winnipeg		

Save Your Money. Lend it to Your Country.

Calgary	Edmonton	Guelph	Montreal
Saskatoon	Toronto	Vancouver	Victoria

\$25.00 for \$21.50 Buy War Savings Certificates.

Edmonton	Montreal	St. John	Toronto
Victoria			

\$25.00 for \$21.50. How? Ask Your Bank or Postmaster.

Fort William	Gananoque	Kitchener	Montreal
New Westminster	Orillia	St. John	Sault Ste Marie
Toronto	Vancouver		

\$25.00 pour \$21.50. Comment? Demandez a votre Banque ou au Maitre de Poste.

Montreal	Quebec	St. Hyacinthe	Trois Rivières
			Regina

Winter Fair, Regina, Sask., Nov. 27-30, 1917

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STIRLING, WHISKEY AND BAGPIPES

D-Day minus one, Jack Canuck makes his landing at Stirling to find he has already been beaten to it by Member Argenti and his charming wife, who in their eagerness took their car with them in the train North to get to Convention more quickly. Others who jumped the gun in their anxiety to be there early were Mr. and Miss Blease, the Harpers, Fred Tomlinson and Leonard Harris. By early Thurs-

day morning we find Hedley Hollands, complete with minutes of the last meeting, desperate to get on with the A.G.M. We also find the Fortnum family and the Stevies. Meantime our Editor, Charles Hollingworth, and Len Harris are doing their best to drown themselves on Gren-eagles Golf Course, and by lunch time members have so increased to make us realise we are heading for a record,

In the Exhibition room glass is broken, but the frames go up, and the high standard of exhibits is a foretaste of the good things to come. President J. J. Bonar is early on the scene directing operations. Invitation displays by Miller Allan (1859 issue), N. A. Argenti (Maritime Provinces), and Duncan McLellan (Large and Small Heads) set forth many problems in which all three show profound knowledge of their subjects. During these displays many members enter into interesting discussions, although some points go to the extreme. When perforations are measured to the second decimal point of a millimetre, well I ask you, chums, what do you think?

Many happy sidelights are seen during the course of the gathering. We find our small boy Heflie Hetherington doing his best to link up with his Scots ancestors and thus complete the family tree; he is partly successful. Jack Canuck did the same thing once, but has been spending lots of hard-earned cash since in "hush money." We are delighted to welcome five members from Ireland, plus Honorary Member Bunny and Sister. Also contingents from North Scotland and South of England. It was a great pleasure for us to welcome two of our real Canucks in the persons of William Marshall of Winnipeg and Stan Lum from R.C.A.F., Europe, Stan doing his second Convention.

On a visit by all delegates to the Town Hall for a Civic Reception on Friday, we are welcomed by Provost Duncan, who gives us coffee and some delightful humour. On visiting the Council Chamber we had difficulty in restraining Fred Tomlinson from thinking himself at home and taking the minutes of a Council meeting.

Friday afternoon a party set off on a sight-seeing tour of Aberfoyle, the Trosachs, and the "Rob Roy" Country. Here we witnessed the tragedy of the Convention, a Scot who did not know what a corkscrew was! Poor Eddie McGuigan will long try to live that one down. What has now become a tradition with C.P.S. Convention is the sight of L. D. Carn trying to negotiate hotel staircases. This time he tried the elevator with pathetic results, always finishing at the ground floor instead of the fourth.

On Saturday came the historic arrival of

the Aberdeen party headed by Ossie Fraser, boots worn out with the walk, being welcomed under a triumphal arch of crossed haggis and auld kail. The Annual Committee followed by the Annual General Meeting took place with no broken heads. In the afternoon David Gardner did his stuff as our perpetual auctioneer.

The Banquet went off in a blaze of colour and good spirits, but the looks of alarm on the guests' faces were pathetic to see, when a long, wailing sound was the fore runner of the top table party entering headed by a piper. Again the look of alarm on the ladies' faces betrayed their feelings when the President poured out the traditional large tassie of whiskey for the piper to greet the gathering. To allay the fears of the doubters, we have never seen a piper die of this form of poison; they grow up on it. The display of Highland dancing and piping by the boys of the Queen Victoria School added colour to the evening with their kilts and dress uniforms, and delighted the audience.

At the Ceremony of Initiation of Fellows the Roll was signed by Oswald Fraser, Bill Lea and Fred Tomlinson, all three most popular and worthy of the honour.

The after-dinner speeches were humorous, with Provost Duncan in good fettle, as was Captain Durand, but both were knocked for six by Mrs. Willan, replying for the ladies. A great evening and a great show.

Sunday brought no rest after the hilarity of the night before, some members were out on the golf course, some continuing with study circles, but most were on a coach tour of the Highlands, where much fine scenery was seen, including Ben Leddie and Ben Vorlich outside the coach, and Ben "Heflie" inside. Night brought more displays and discussions, followed by the farewells during the next day. The last we saw of the Convention was "J. J." clutching his last stroke of glory and, like Cassibianca, he stood there when all had fled.

Congratulations, "J. J.," for a very happy Convention, and all support for our new President, Dr. R. Willan. Where do we go from here, Yorkshire, Lancashire or where?

SOME ASPECTS OF THE CANADA 1859 ISSUE

By J. MILLAR ALLEN (422)

An abbreviated version of the Paper read at the Society's Convention at Stirling 1956

PART I.

Most of the details of this issue can be read up from such authorities as the works of Mr. W. S. Boggs and the books and articles of the late Senator J. A. Calder and our Past-President Mr. R. W. T. Lees-

Jones apart from the many articles that have appeared from time to time in "Maple Leaves" and the B.N.A.P.S. magazine "Topics". I only intend to touch on a few of the aspects and possibly make some small additions to the knowledge we may already glean from the books and articles to which I have referred.

It is generally acknowledged that the Dies

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

YEAR BOOK SECTION

CONSTITUTION AND RULES

TITLE.

- (1) The name of the Society shall be "The Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain."

OBJECTS.

- (2) The objects of the Society shall be:—
- (a) To associate those interested in the study of the postal history and postage stamps of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland or the Pre Confederation Colonies of British North America and to encourage such study *inter alia* by the holding of meetings, reading and publication of papers and the arrangement of private and public displays and exhibitions.
 - (b) To provide facilities for the disposal of Members' surplus material.
 - (c) To provide a library of philatelic literature relating to British North America for the use of members.
 - (d) To hold an Annual Convention which shall meet in rotation in Scotland, in the North of England and in the South of England.

MEMBERSHIP

- (3) Candidates for admission as Members of the Society must be eighteen years of age or over. All applications for membership must be made on the official form. Candidates must either be proposed and seconded by members of the Society or furnish to the Secretary such references as he may reasonably require.
- (4) Candidates shall be admitted at the discretion of the Secretary, who may refer any application to the Committee. If the candidate is accepted, the Secretary shall notify him and shall send him a copy of the Rules, by which he shall then be bound. On payment of his subscription he shall be admitted to membership.
- (5) The Annual Subscription shall be Ten Shillings (\$1.50) or such sum as the Annual General Meeting may decide, payable in advance on the first day of October.
- (6) Any member who shall fail to pay his subscription by the 30th of April following the date it fell due, shall be liable to forfeit his membership. The Secretary and the Treasurer acting together shall have discretion to apply this rule.
- (7) Every member shall be liable for his subscription for the ensuing year unless his resignation has been tendered in writing to the Secretary on or before 30th September.
- (8) Members may compound their subscriptions and become Life Members on payment of the following fees:—Age up to and including 50 years, £5 5/-; age over 50 years, £4 4/-, or the equivalent in other currencies as may be fixed by the Committee. The number of Life Subscriptions accepted shall be subject to such limits as the Committee may decide from time to time.

shall be required to take out a bond of fidelity insurance for such amount as the Committee may decide, the premium being payable by the Society.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- (22) Regional Groups may, subject to the approval of the

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS.

- (9) Individuals of outstanding merit may be elected Honorary Life Members of the Society by the Committee for reasons of exceptional service in the field of British North American Philately. Honorary Life Members shall have all the privileges of Members, except that they shall have no vote in the affairs of the Society.

FELLOWS.

- (10) Members may be elected Fellows of the Society by a majority of two-thirds of those present at a meeting of the Committee. No member shall be so elected except on the recommendation of the Fellowship Sub-Committee in accordance with the separate rules governing the award.

OFFICERS.

- (11) The officers of the Society to be elected by the Society in Annual General Meeting shall be:—

(a) A President, who shall hold office for one year and shall not be eligible for re-election for one year thereafter.

(b) Three Vice-Presidents, who shall hold office for three years, and of whom the senior shall retire each year and shall not be eligible for re-election for one year. One Vice-President shall be chosen from members resident in Scotland, one from members resident in the North of England, and one from members resident in the South of England.

(c) A Secretary.

(d) A Treasurer.

The Secretary and Treasurer shall hold office for one year and shall be eligible for re-election. All officers shall serve in an honorary capacity.

- (12) The President shall have power to fill any vacancy occurring among the officers. The appointee shall hold office for the remainder of the term of his predecessor and

RULES GOVERNING THE AWARD OF FELLOWSHIP

1. Members of the Society may be elected as Fellows
 - (a) For outstanding research in the Postal History and/or Philately of British North America, or
 - (b) For outstanding services in the advancement of the interests of the Society.

No Officer shall be elected a Fellow under head (b) while holding office in the Society.
2. Nominations for the Award shall be made to the Secretary by two members of the Society on a form to be obtained from the Secretary and shall be submitted at least two months prior to the Annual General Meeting.
3. All Nominations shall be passed by the Secretary for scrutiny to a Fellowship Sub-Committee to be nominated by the President consisting of three Fellows who have held office of President.
4. The Fellowship Sub-Committee may
 - (a) Recommend the nomination to the Committee of the Society.
 - (b) Reject the nomination.
 - (c) Withhold the nomination until such time as they consider it acceptable.
5. Nominees recommended to the Committee may be elected as Fellows by a majority of two-thirds of those present at a Committee meeting.
6. The names of nominees rejected by the Fellowship Sub-Committee may not be re-submitted for the Award for a period of three years.
7. All communications relating to Nominations for the Award of Fellowship shall be strictly confidential.

Rules Governing the Award of the Founder's Trophy

1.—The Trophy shall be awarded only to members of the Society. It will be held by the winner for one year.

2.—The Trophy will be awarded for work considered by the Judging Committee to be the best subject of ORIGINAL or INTENSIVE research in any branch of British North American Philately.

3.—The Judging Committee will comprise the President, the Immediate Past President,

5. Stamps must be priced net, with the price plainly marked in ink above the stamp. The use of ballpoint pens for this purpose should be avoided.
6. The Packet will circulate only to members resident in the British Isles and Eire.
7. No one under 21 years of age will be placed on the circulation lists.
8. Any change of address, or an absence from home for a period on holiday or for other reasons must be notified to the Packet Secretary at the earliest.
9. The Packet Secretary reserves the right to remove any member from the circulation list without assigning any reason.
10. The contributors head the circulation lists for Packets in which they have material.
11. Members purchasing stamps from the sheets must use a rubber stamp or sign their FULL NAME in ink on the space from which stamps have been removed. The use of initials only for this purpose should be avoided.
12. The number of books comprising the Packet should be checked against the number given on the Postal List sheet.
13. Books should be examined for unsigned spaces. Any unsigned spaces should be marked as such and the Packet Secretary notified. The prompt observance of this rule will greatly assist in tracing defaulters.
14. A Purchase Advice, along with the Certificate of posting, must be completed and returned promptly with remittance to the Packet Secretary. It is essential that this Advice and Certificate be sent whether purchases are made or not.
15. Credit transactions are not permitted, neither is it permissible for a member to set off his purchases against prospective sales.
16. All remittances sent to the Packet Secretary should be MADE PAYABLE TO THE SOCIETY.
17. Any remarks made relating to stamps must be signed by the writer.
18. Subject to week-end and public holiday delay, the Packet must be sent to the next member within 48 hours.
19. Members may, if they wish, send the Exchange Packet by ordinary post provided a certificate of posting, stating the destination of the Packet, is obtained at the time of posting—such certificate to be sent to the Secretary with the normal purchases advice slip. Failure on the part of any member to observe strictly this rule will render that member liable for any loss the Exchange Packet may sustain. Should delivery be made by hand, obtain a signature for the Packet.
20. Commission is charged on sales at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}\%$, and deductions are made in respect of the share of Packet insurance on the full value of each book, and for poundage, and return postage.
21. These rules are subject to alteration from time to time should the Exchange Packet Secretary deem it expedient.

OCTOBER, 1956.

ATTENTION IS PARTICULARLY DRAWN TO RULES 14 AND 19.

THE ROLL OF PRESIDENTS

Sept., 1946—A. E. STEPHENSON.
 May, 1950—R. W. T. LEES JONES.
 Sept., 1951—J. C. CARTWRIGHT.
 Sept., 1952—DAVID GARDNER.

Oct., 1953—WM. C. HINDE.
 Oct., 1954—LEO. BARESCHE.
 Oct., 1955—J. J. BONAR.
 Oct., 1956—Dr. R. WILLAN.

- 751 ARGENTI, Nicholas Andre, F.R.P.S.L., 88, St. James Street, London, S.W.1. B.
 775 ASHCROFT, John, 3, Queensway Close, Penwortham, Preston, Lancs. C.
 352 ASHWORTH, Mrs. Clara, 129, Grange Loan, Edinburgh. C., PE.
 576 ASPREY, A. R., 100, Albert Road, Morecambe, Lancs. C.
 866 ATKINSON, F. G., 1215 Greene Avenue, Montreal 6, Canada. B. C.
 745 ATTENBORROW, C. C., 8, Farm Way, Worcester Park, Surrey. C.
 5 AUCKLAND, A. Bruce, M.A., F.C.P.S., F.S.P.H., Ythanraig, Currie, Midlothian. C., PA., PH.
 951 AUGUST, Major John C. W., Oakdene, West Oakhill Park, Liverpool, 13. C.
 121 AVERY, D. A., 20, North Street, Beeston, Notts. C., P., PS.
 750 BACK, David Eric, 37, Brockwood Lane, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. C.
 503 BACON, C. L., 4, Tynning End, Bath, Somerset. CQ.—CG., MO.
 172 BAILEY, Anthony G., Oaklands Park, Newdigate, Surrey. C.
 733 BAIN, Rev. John S., 435 Fourth Street, Santa Rosa, Calif., U.S.A. C., CG., BS., PH., 1898 Map.
 667 BANFIELD, E. Arnold, Kings Castle, Oakville, Ont., Canada. C.
 303 BANKS, Bernard, Minnings Cge., Denham Lane, Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks. C., N.
 575 BARBOUR, J. B., 37, First Avenue, Chelmsford, Essex. C.
 263 BARESCHE, Leopold, 82, Baker Street, Weybridge, Surrey. N., C., CL.
 897 BARKER, B. Leslie, The Cottage, Fulbeck, Grantham, Lincs. CL.—CS.
 457 BARKER, J.A., 151, Gower Road, Swansea. C.
 872 BARNA, Eugene, R.R. 2, Leamington, Ontario, Canada. N.
 334 BARRATT, Mrs. Stanley, Ballynoe, Tullow, Co. Carlow, Eire. N.
 689 BARRATT, Major Stanley G. R., Ballynoe, Tullow, Co. Carlow, Eire. C.
 191 BARRETT, W., The Little Manor, Ifield, Crawley, Sussex. C. B.
 926 BARTLE, Vernon C., 54 Mostyn Street, Llandudno, N. Wales. C., N.
 187 BARTON, G. E. C., Parkstone, Ward Avenue, Cowes, I.O.W. CS.—CQ.V.
 674 BATES, Charles Patrick, "Seven Sevens," Hill Head, Nr. Fareham, Hants. C.
 660 BATES, Ronald, 26, Reinwood Road, Oakes, Huddersfield, Yorks. C.N.B.
 266 BAYLEY, Thomas G., 234, Lea Road, Wolverhampton. C.
 194 BAYLEY, Walter S., 48, Roselawn Avenue, Toronto, Ont. CR—CQ.
 711 BEATTIE, Alistair H., 81, Willowpark Crescent, Mastrick, Aberdeen. C. P.H.
 791 BERGER, B. C., Flat 10, 14, Kings Gardens, Hove, Sussex. C.
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- 715 WALTERS, Edwin P. F., The Dormy House, Ripon, Yorks. C.
- 763 WARD, Murray John, 11125, 60 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. - C.U.O.P.C. PER.
- 110 WARDHAUGH, John B., C.A., Dalcapon, 3, The Grove, Giffnock, Glasgow, C., N., B.
- 908 WASSERMAN, David, 160-55 Willets Pt. Blvd., Whitestone, 57 Queens N.Y.C., N.Y.S., U.S.A. C.P.V.
- 932 WATMOUGH, W. W., 118 Balmoral Ave. S., Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. C.
- 506 WATSON, J. C., 35, Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie. C.N.B.
- 129 WATSON, Dr. V. M. M., 3, Albyn Terrace, Aberdeen. C., N.
- 868 WATSON, R. J., R.R. 1, St. Marie Road, St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, Canada. C.P.S.
- 929 WATSON, Major Robert M., 7004 Somerled Ave., Montreal 29, Canada. C.
- 519 WAY, C. B., Miss, Garthmyl Hall, Montgomery. C.
- 921 WEATHERHEAD, Douglas J., 44 Shakespeare Ave., New Southgate, London, N.11. C.
- 795 WEBB, David N. A., 87, Eastern Avenue, Micheldean, Glos. C.
- 948 WEISS, Harry L., 5615 Monkland Ave., Montreal 28, Canada. C.
- 493 WETHERED, J. Graham, Byng Hotel, Folkestone, Kent. C.
- 254 WELLBURN, Gerald E., R.D.P., F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S., Deerholme, Duncan, B.C., Canada. C., N., B., G.B., P.H.
- 848 WELLESLEY-ASH, H., 5 Bouverie Mansions, Bouverie Rd. West, Folkestone. C.
- 81 WHITE, W., 82, Mitchell Street, Glasgow. C.
- 529 WHITE, W. T., 6312, Marguerite Street, Vancouver, 13, B.C., Canada. C.B.
- 611 WHITEHEAD, A. (Dr.), 52, Havelock St., Amherst, N.S., Canada. C.P.V.B.N.
- 894 WHITEHOUSE, Ivor F., Dixville, P.Q., Canada. C.
- 543 WHITLEY, E., 25, Harker Terrace, Stanningley, Leeds. C.P., C.Q.
- 100 WHITWORTH, Geoffrey, Westfield, Greetland, Halifax, Yorks. C., CR.2.
- 364 WIDDOWSON, H. J., Clinton Hse., Pelham Rd., Sherwood Rise, Nottingham. C.
- 681 WILDE, P. A., 36, Alfreda Road, Whitechurch, Cardiff. P.
- 784 WILDING, Harold W. S., 135, Traill Avenue, Winnipeg 12, Man., Canada. C.P. CS.
- 437 WILLAN, Dr. R., F.C.P.S., Oak House, Shaw, Lancs. N.
- 599 WILLCOCK, W. M. C., 4086 Marcell Ave., N.D.G., Montreal, Canada. C.
- 940 WILLCOX, Frank, 184 Stanley Ave., St. Lambert, Montreal 23, Canada. C.
- 738 WILLIAMS, Ronald M., 12224 125th St., Edmonton, Alta., Canada. C.D.C.O.
- 570 WILLIAMS, D. J., 105, Upper Tooting Road, London, S.W.17. C.
- 620 WILLIAMS, Wm., 53, Central Road, Wembley, Mddx. C.P.
- 890 WILLIAMS, Philip David, 4 Blenheim Ave., Old Basing, Basingstoke, Hant. C.P.C.
- 636 WILLIAMSON, Sir George A., Investment House, 6, Union Row, Aberdeen. C.N.P.
- 574 WILLINGTON, K., 13 Elmhurst Close, Lowestoft Road, Gorleston, Norfolk. C., CR-CO.
- 410 WILLMOTT, Mrs. M. L., 28, Park Hill Rise, Croydon. C.
- 879 WILMAN, P. D., Bre Ogar, Sittingbourne, Kent. C.
- 856 WILSDON, J. F., Box 458, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. C. P. PB.
- 781 WILSON, George H., 1, Cromwell Road, Penwortham, Preston, Lancs. C.
- 551 WILSON, R., Oaklands, Cresswell Road, West Hartlepool. C.
- 785 WITTS, James R., 120, Franklin Road, Kings Norton, Birmingham, 30. CR-CE.
- 792 WOOD, Dr. Arthur Brian, 19, Southbourne Road, Bournemouth East, Hants. C.P. (R.P.O.S.)
- 415 WOOD, Stanley A., 1, Dorset Street, Grey Lynn, Auckland, W.2, New Zealand. N.
- 192 WOOD, Eustace, Westward Ho, 5, Cypress Road, Newport, I. of W. C.
- 496 WOODALL, R. G., Forest Cottage, Holtwood, Wimborne. C., B., N., P.H., P.A., P.
- 895 WOODMAN, Murray M., P.O. Box 20, Dixville, P.Q., Canada. C.
- 663 WOODS, James Edward, 2, Hengrave Road, Forest Hill, London, S.E.23. CR. CR2. CL. CS. CO.
- 877 WOOLLEY, Robert J., 359 Ellis Park Road, Toronto 3, Ontario, Canada. C.
- 858 WORLOW, Alan, 90 Haven Road, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire. C.
- 585 WORSELL, J. M., The Nutshell, 7 Princess Gdns., Cliftonville, Margate. C.G.C.
- 646 WORWOOD, W., 1404, 13th Avenue West, Charny, P.Q., Canada. C.
- 536 WRESSELL, M., Mrs., 1, Beech Street, Paddock, Huddersfield. C.
- 758 WRIGHT, G. H., 23, Palmerston Road, Boscombe, Hants. C.
- 705 WRIGHT, John Charles, "Lapley," Mason St., Coseley, Staffs. C.
- 801 WRIGLEY, Roy, 2228, Bellevue Avenue, West Vancouver, B.C., Canada. C.R.P.S.O.
- 684 YARROW, Sir Harold E., Overton, Kilmacollm, Renfrewshire. C.
- 774 YEATON, Vinton R., 8, Third Street, Dover, New Hampshire, U.S.A. C.N.B.U.O.
- 619 YORKE, R. H., 45, Wychwood Avenue, Canons Park, Edgware, Mddx. C.B.N.
- 863 YUILE, J. Watson, 3445 Cote Des Neiges, Montreal, Canada. C.

for the Pence issues were used to lay down the Dies for the 1859 values with the suitable amendments required to alter the values in words and figures from pence to cents. The correspondence between the Canadian Post Office and the engravers and printers, the American Bank Note Co. of New York shows that the Post Office required the Company to use the same devices for the Cents values as were used for the Pence values referring, of course, to the vignettes of the respective values and the Company agreed to make the Dies to correspond accordingly.

There is clear evidence of the use of the original dies in e.g. the 1c. and 17c. Amongst other characteristics, in the case of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d the die flaw of a dash between the top frame lines over the O of POSTAGE is repeated on all copies of the 1c and in the case of the 10d the die flaw of the line in the white oval above the OS of POSTAGE is repeated on all copies of the 17c.

When we come to study the 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c we are presented with some difficulty as the only portion that corresponds with its predecessor the 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d is the oval with the wording round the vignette. The four spandrels are altered by the substitution of new figures of value. The vignette differs materially from that of the 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d in numerous respects, e.g. the shape of the eyebrows, the shading on the Queen's face and the differing background lines to her head. Again there is the difference in the length of the format as the 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c is slightly shorter than the 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. While an entirely new die may not have been engraved, yet the extensive changes from the 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d give grounds for belief that the die was regarded as a new one at the time of making. Further evidence has now come to light.

The first impression to be laid down on the new plate of the 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c was in the north-east corner as Mr. Lees-Jones deduces in his study of this plate which appeared in the "London Philatelist" in 1947. This impression would be No. 1 on the sheet and so the impression on the north-west corner of the plate would become No. 10 on the sheet. The early prints from position No. 10 on the sheet show a very interesting phenomenon as outside the top frame lines above the letter K of PACKET, and just under the guide line running horizontally across the top of the sheet, there will be seen markings that appear to be initials and could be the initials of one of the engravers of the stamp. On close examination, as they are rather minute, they might be deciphered as JM standing for James Major, one of the principal engravers of the American Bank Note Co. at that time. This name is merely a suggestion, but I do think they must be the initials of an engraver who was probably claiming credit for the design of the 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. My attention was drawn to the mark by member George Macnamara of Dublin. Such a mark is not found on any other

of the values as far as I am aware. It disappears in the later prints.

With reference to the various markings to be found on the plates, the sequence of the laying down of the impressions on the 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and 17c plates are of importance in plate studies. Mr. Lees-Jones stated he was of opinion that the first impression laid down was No. 1 on the sheet in the north-east corner of the plate, and from that point the vertical rows were laid down in turn, ending with the 10th vertical row, i.e. of the sheet. I have a strip of three 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c from positions 38, 39 and 40 which shows in the wing margin attached to No. 40 the two guide dots common to most of these stamps of which two the nearer dot to No. 40 was used to lay down the impression in that position. Mr. Lees-Jones has already suggested that the further and larger dot usually found inside the rim of the medallion on the stamp was first entered on the plate and found to be about 1 mm. out of position, and was then replaced by the dot usually found in the C of CANADA. I will here augment his argument by drawing attention to the guide line and dots which appears just inside the design of the stamps in the tenth vertical row of the sheet unless they are in some instances superimposed by the stamp design. Evidently this guide line was placed there to indicate the west boundary for the placing of the impressions on the plate and the dots in the line to show the approximate centre of the single impressions. The line was slightly overlapped by the impressions, thus forcing us to the conclusion that the tenth vertical row was the last to be laid down. Such an error in placing could not have occurred in the first row.

The same argument applies to the 17c, where again we have the guide line and dots in the tenth vertical row of the sheet. We note, however, that there are only faint traces of the line in position No. 100 as this is the Major Re-entry, and the probability is that the first impression in this position was almost entirely burnished out and entered again. For the reasons stated, I am here in disagreement with Senator Calder, who states in his Study of the 17c Plate that the first vertical row of the sheet was the last to be rolled on the plate.

At this point, I would like to emphasise that the dots, known as travelling dots, in different positions on each of the ten vertical rows of the 17c were not used as guide dots for the transfer roller. No satisfactory explanation has so far been advanced for their presence on the plate, but they have been most useful as a basis for the plating of this stamp. The transfer roller guide dots appear in the left hand oval ornament except in the first vertical row of the sheet and where they have been covered in some instances by the design.

(To be continued).

STIRLING TO LONDON—OR THE FURTHER EXPLOITS OF FLYING FRED—THE DEADLY ED.

Mixed feelings greeted the news at Stirling that Len Harris was taking the Secretary, Treasurer, and Editor of the Society back to England in his 3½ litre Jaguar on Sunday morning, the last-named acting as co-driver. Several members offered to pay the cost of a new car if Len would guarantee to eliminate all three officers in transit. On the other hand, many expressions of sympathy were received by Hedley and Mac who were unaware of the reputation of the two drivers in the sphere of motoring, including performances at Brooklands, the Monte Carlo Rally and the T.T. Races. It was thought that the trip now contemplated was just a practice run for the Mille Miglia or Le Mans, and it was remarked that, although many members would be going home by road and one by air, it was now apparent that some were trying to do both. In view of the above it is thought that the following log-book of the journey may be of interest.

- 8.40 a.m. Departure. Len at the wheel. Fred at his side calmly reading the morning paper. Hedley and Mac huddled together apprehensively on the back seat.
- 10.0 a.m. Short halt at isolated spot. Len and Fred got out. Hedley and Mac discussed advisability of driving away whilst there was still a chance of escape.
- 11.15 a.m. Fred took the wheel. Fine weather at last—having now crossed the Border.
- 11.30 p.m. Passed through Carlisle at a respectful 40-45 m.p.h.
- 12 noon Mac enquired if speedometer was out of order as needle appeared to have been stuck at 70 for at least 15 minutes.
- 1.05 p.m. Foxhall Inn, near Scotch Corner. Having taken a quantity of fuel on board the journey was resumed at 1.30 p.m. with Len at the wheel.
- 1.45 p.m. Fred realised that the new cap he bought at Stirling now reposed on the bar counter at the Foxhall Inn.
- 2.15 p.m. Held up for a few minutes whilst the remains of a road accident were photographed. Hedley and Mac convinced it will be their turn next.
- 2.30 p.m. Mac, alighted at Wetherby, expressing grateful thanks for his "deliverance," and continued his journey by bus.
- 3.00 p.m. Ferrybridge, Fred, who likes to orate, gave a running commentary of places of interest at seventy-five miles an hour.
- 3.25 p.m. Doncaster. Courtesy went by the board as Fred sped past a long line of traffic to beat the lights.
- 4.15 p.m. Len took the wheel, started counting the grey hairs as another accident was passed.
- 5.00 p.m. Reprieve, while Ham and Eggs were taken at Nicks Transport café. Proceed once more with Len at the wheel.
- 5.50 p.m. Still making good time. Hedley now chain smoking (not his own).
- 6.15 p.m. Red light on dash-board heralds stop for two gallons of petrol.
- 7.10 p.m. More petrol. Deadly Fred now at the wheel.
- 7.30 p.m. Twelve miles to go, solid line of traffic. Fred starts to car hop (literally), another coat of paint gone.
- 7.45 p.m. Enfield. Hedley takes over as navigator. Fred thinks he will miss the train.
- 8.32 p.m. Victoria Station, one mad rush. Fred gets his train with one minute to spare. Len and Hedley decide that two halves make a whole and compliment each other on a safe arrival, and so ends another Convention.

DUPLEX MARKINGS OF THE VICTORIAN ERA

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

Part 3

Explanatory Note

In my previous articles published in "Maple Leaves", I mentioned that Duplex markings can be divided into two broad categories, i.e. (i) the standard type A (circular killer* with unbroken horizontal bars), and (ii) the exceptional types, B, G, H, L, which occur only in a comparatively few towns and post offices. The latter were described and listed in part 2 (October, "Maple Leaves"), leaving the lengthy standard type A for a further instalment.

This standard type A was used in a large number of towns, starting with 20 in 1860 (vide Boggs p. 573), and increasing to probably well over 100 by 1900. The bars vary in number and may be thin or thick; the daters* are of two main types, i.e.

I With no complete outer circle,

II With a complete outer circle.

In the tables that follow details are given of over 150 Duplex, which can conveniently be divided into four subtypes, as follows :—

- (a) I.A. with numerous thin bars ("Maple Leaves" fig. 11). These are characteristic of the earliest Duplex, of the period 1860-1875.
- (b) About 1870-1872 however, a number of I.A. Duplex were brought into use with fewer and thicker bars ("Maple Leaves" fig. 1), and there was also a change in the dater from the letters CE or CW to QUE, ONT, etc.
- (c) II.A. with numerous thin bars ("Maple Leaves" fig. 2). These are characteristic of the middle period 1880-1895.
- (d) II.A. with fewer thick bars ("Maple Leaves" fig. 3), characteristic of the latest period, and particularly 1899-1902.

A rough idea of the distribution between these four subtypes is given by the analysis of the first 150 Duplex of A type to be recorded, i.e. (a) 29 (b) 10 (c) 34 (d) 77. These figures bring out an interesting point. In the 1893-1898 period, with the introduction of Squared Circles, Flags, etc., the use of Duplex was temporarily reduced, but there was evidently a marked recrudescence of Duplex markings in the closing years of the century, as the number of different Duplex of subtype (d) already recorded are more than double that of any other type. This is explained by an analysis of all Duplex recorded in use between 1899 and 1902, which shows not only that a large number of new post offices had received subtype (d) Duplex, but that nearly all the older post offices had by then given up the earlier types of Duplex and also been supplied with this newer subtype (d).

In the tables that follow, Duplex have been classified as different which show:

A. In the dater,

- (a) different letters, e.g. C.W., ONT., or CANADA;
- (b) year or no year;
- (c) appreciable difference in size (obvious to the naked eye).

[To avoid undue complication, differences of time (A.M., P.M., NT.) and clerks' numbers have been deliberately ignored, as there are so many variables already to be kept in mind. This is a departure from the usual practice of which some specialists may disapprove, but they can elaborate further as they feel inclined.]

B. In the killer, appreciable differences in :—

- (a) number of bars,
- (b) thickness of bars,
- (c) size.

These killer variables, of course, combining with the dater variables to form

* I propose to use the transatlantic terms "dater" and "killer" instead of "post-mark" and "obliterator," as this will tend to uniformity.

new varieties of Duplex, which, I venture to suggest, justifies the exclusion of still more variables.

Six more drawings of Duplex illustrate this article, bringing the total number of "Maple Leaves" figures to sixteen, of which numbers 11, 1, 2, 3 are the four subtypes of A type, while numbers 4 to 10 and 12 to 15 are the exceptional types B. G. H. L. Number 16 is a freak A type, which breaks the 3 o'clock rule, as the killer is at 6 o'clock.

In a short supplement to the tables, two new Duplex of B type are entered, with dater of Jarrett's type 230; one of these is illustrated (fig. 13). No other new Duplex of the exceptional types have come to light in the last two months.

A rough idea of the relative scarcity of different *types* of Duplex may be attempted (based on the examination of between one and two thousand). A number of different factors have to be considered. For example, the earliest Duplex (M.L. 11) is seldom seen except on covers of the 1859 issue, which *ipso facto* makes it scarce, while the latest (M.L. 3) occurs chiefly on the cheap Q.V. leaves and numerals of 1899-1902. Again later subtypes of A type *as types* tend to be commoner than the exceptional types, since they were used for many towns, but a particular town may be quite rare.

If we give factor 1 for the commonest types, and factor 10 for the rarest, we can, I think, provisionally divide Duplex into three broad classes of relative scarcity, as follows :—



Fig 11 Type I.A



Fig 12 Type II G 8c



Fig 13 Type I.B.10

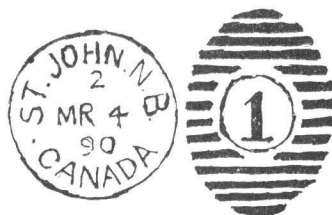


Fig 14 Type II.H.14a.(1)



Fig 15 Type II.L.7.a.(4)



Fig 16 Type II.A.9.

Class	Factor	"Maple Leaves" figures
Common	1 - 3	2, 3, 6, 7, 8
Medium	4 - 7	1, 4, 5, 13, 14, 15
Rare	8 - 10	9, 10, 11, 12, 16

Some day we may hope that this very broad classification will give place to a more detailed one, analogous to that of the Squared Circles handbook, but a great deal of study and research will be necessary before that day arrives.

Entries in the tables marked * are incomplete or require checking. The entries are based on the classification originally proposed four months ago, and it is gratifying to note that so far it has proved comprehensive, readily understood, and is apparently being generally adopted. Its utility in correspondence is well established, and it has facilitated the exchange of duplicates.

Once again I gratefully acknowledge the co-operation and assistance of numerous members of the C.P.S. of G.B. in two continents, in supplying data on new Duplex, and swelling the record given in the tables that follow. That many Duplex, especially of the later period, remain to be recorded is certain, and it is my earnest hope that all members of our Society will cooperate and send details of any Duplex not yet recorded or incorrectly recorded, so that the record may become as complete and accurate as possible.

Name of Post Office	Dates	Classification	Details of Dater	Details of Killer	'Maple Leaves' No.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Type A. (Like "Maple Leaves" 1, 2, 3, 11.)						
Aylmer			mm.		mm.	
(West)	1900-04	II. A. 9	23/Ont.	9 thick bars	22 3	
Barrie	1861	I. A. 13	21/C.W.	13 thin bars	21 11	
Bathurst St.						
Toronto	1888-99	II. A. 9	25/Toronto	9 thick bars	25 3	In blue.
Belleville	1862-63	I. A. 13	21/C.W.	13 thin bars	21 11	
*	1882	I. A. 12 (?)	20/Ont.	? 12 thin bars	21 11	
	1883	II. A. 12	25/Canada	12 thin bars	? 2	
*	1898	I. A. 13	21/Ont.	13 thin bars	24 11	(Very late date)
	1897-1901	II. A. 12	24/Canada	12 thick bars	26 3 type	
	1902	II. A. 9	23/Canada	9 thick bars	24 3	
Berlin	* 1891-94	II. A. 11	22/Ont.	11 thin bars	24 2	
	* 1896	II. A. 12	22/?	12 bars	25 3 type	
	1902	II. A. 9	22/Ont.	9 thick bars	22 3	
Brantford	1863-77	I. A. 13	20/C.W.	13 thin bars	21 11	1877 in blue.
	1880-85	II. A. 11	23/Canada	11 thick bars	25 3 type	
	1886-1901	II. A. 12	25/Canada	12 thin bars	25 2	
Brandon	1901	II. A. 9	23/Man.	9 thick bars	22 3	
Brent	* 1902	II. A. 8 or 9	?	8 or 9 thick bars	? 3	
Brockville	1868	I. A. 13	21/C.W.	13 thin bars	21 11	
	1888-98	II. A. 12	25/Canada	12 thin bars	25 2	
	1902	II. A. 9	23/Ont.	9 thick bars	23 3	
Buckingham	* 1894	II. A. ?	23/Ont.	?	? ?	
Campbelltown	1901	II. A. 9	23/N.S.	9 thick bars	22 3	
Cayuga	* 1898	II. A. 10	25/Ont.	10 or 11 thick bars	? 3	
		or 11			?	
Charlotte-town	1899	II. A. 11	24/P.E.I.	11 thick bars	24 3 type	
Chatham	(a) 1870-80	I. A. 13	21/C.W.	13 thin bars	21 11	} Difference in date.
	(b) 1882-83	As above.	21/Ont.	As above.	11	
	1887-92	II. A. 12	22/Canada	12 thin bars	22 2	
Cornwall	1890	II. A. 10	23/Ont.	10 thick bars	24 3 type	
	1902	II. A. 9	23/Ont.	9 thick bars	22 3	
Cobourg	1885-89	I. A. 13	21 1/2/C.W.	13 thin bars	21 1/2 11	
	1888	II. A. 11	23/Ont.	11 thin bars	23 2	
*	1900	II. A. 8 or 9	?/Ont.	8 or 9 thick bars	3 type	
Dundas	1866	I. A. 13	21/C.W.	13 thin bars	22 3	
	1902	II. A. 9	21 1/2/Ont.	9 thick bars	22 11	
Dunnville	1902	II. A. 9	22/Ont.	9 thick bars	22 3	
Fort William	1900	II. A. 11	25/Ont.	11 thick bars	25 3 type	

Name of Post Office	Dates	Classification	Details of Dater	Details of Killer	'Maple Leaves' No.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Frederic-ton *	1889	II. A. 9	mm. 25/N.B.	9 thick bars	25 3	
Galt	1861	I. A. 13	21/C.W.	13 thin bars	22 11	
	1891	II. A. 9	24/Ont.	9 thick bars	24 3	
Glance Bay *	1902	II. A. 8 or 9	23/N.S.	8 or 9 thick bars	3 type	
Goderich	1864	I. A. 13	21½/C.W.	13 thin bars	21 11	
	* 1899-1902	II. A. 8 or 9	25/Ont.	8 or 9 thick bars	25 3	
Granby	1902	II. A. 9	23/Que.	9 thick bars	21½ 3	
Guelph	1867-69	I. A. 13	21/C.W.	13 thin bars	22 11	
	1899-1902	II. A. 9	25/Ont.	9 thick bars	26 3 type	
Halifax	1887-90	II. A. 10	26/Canada	10 bars	22 2 type	
	1893-1900	II. A. 9	25/Canada	9 thick bars	24 3	
Hamilton	1901-02	As above.	23/Canada	As above.	21½ 3	Smaller size.
	1860-75	I. A. 13	20/C.W.	13 thin bars	21½ 11	
	1877-81	I. A. 11	21/Ont.	11 thick bars	23 1 type	} Difference in number of bars.
	1882	I. A. 10	21/Ont.	10 thick bars	23½ 1 type	
	1881-91	II. A. 13	24/Canada	13 thin bars	24½ 2	} Difference in number of bars.
	1883-86	II. A. 14	24/Canada	14 thin bars	24½ 2	
Hull	1901	II. A. 9	22½/Que.	9 thick bars	21½ 3	
Huntingdon	1891	I. A. 10	21/Que.	10 thick bars	19 —	
With diagonal cut of bars from 11 to 5 o'clock. Very unusual.						
Ingersoll *	1883	II. A. 14	25½/Canada	14 thin bars	? 23 2	
	1889	II. A. 11	23½/Canada	11 thin bars	23½ 2	
	* 1901	II. A. 8 or 9	23/Ont.	8 or 9 thick bars	? 3	
Kaslo	1901	II. A. 9	23/B.C.	9 thick bars	22½ 3	
Kingston	1861	I. A. 13	22/C.W.	13 thin bars	22 11	
	* 1901	II. A. 8	25/Canada	8 thick bars	24½ 3	
Listowel	* 1902	II. A. 9	23/Ont.	9 thick bars	? 22 3	
London	(a) 1861-72	I. A. 13	21/C.W.	13 thin bars	22 11	} Change in dater.
	(b) 1875-78	As above.	22/Ont.	As above.	11	
	1881	II. A. 14	24½/Canada	14 thin bars	24½ 2	} Change in number of bars.
	1881-91	II. A. 15	24½/Canada	15 thin bars	24½ 2	
	1902	II. A. 11	25/Ont.	11 thick bars	25 3 type	
Lucknow	1901	II. A. 9	22/Ont.	9 thick bars	22 3	
Mitchell	1901	II. A. 9	21½/Ont.	9 thick bars	21½ 3	
Montreal	1860-75	I. A. 13	20/C.E.	13 thin bars	22 11	
	(a) 1875-80	I. A. 11	21½/Que.	11 thick bars	23½ 1 type	No year in dater.
	(b) 1877-79	As above.		As above.	1 type	With year in dater.
	(a) 1881-91	II. A. 13	23/Canada	13 thin bars	25 2	No year in small dater.
	(b) 1883-87	As above.	26/Canada	As above.	2	No year in large dater.
	(c) 1894-96	As above.	25/Canada	As above.	2	With year in dater.
	* (a) 1889	II. A. 12	23½/Canada	12 medium bars	25	
	(b) 1889-96	As above.	25½/Canada	As above.	25	Small dater.
	1901	II. A. 9	23/Canada	9 thick bars	20 3	Large dater.
Montreal, St. Catharine's Street *	1899-1902	II. A. 9	24/?	9 thick bars	22 3	
Nepawa	1900	II. A. 9	23/Man.	9 thick bars	22½ 3	
Newcastle	1901	II. A. 9	23/N.B.	9 thick bars	22½ 3	
New Glasgow	1879	I. A. 12	23/N.S.	12 thin bars	23 11	In blue.
	1895-99	I. A. 13	22/N.S.	13 thin bars	22½ 11	Late date.
New Hamburg	1900	II. A. 9	23/Ont.	9 thick bars	23 3	
Newmarket	1901	II. A. 9	24/Ont.	9 thick bars	22 3	
North Sydney	1901	II. A. 9	23/N.S.	9 thick bars	23 3	
Ottawa	1861-66	I. A. 13	21½/C.W.	13 thin bars	21 11	
"House of Assembly"	1881-86	II. A. 9	25/Ontario	9 thin bars	18 16	J. 1516 X

Five identical strikes in blue (3 in the Baresch collection and 2 elsewhere) confirm this very abnormal duplex, with killer at 6 o'clock and slightly crooked, the only recorded exception to the "3 o'clock rule" and "parallel to axis rule."

Name of Post Office	Dates	Classification	Details of Dater	Details of Killer	'Maple Leaves' No.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			mm.	mm.		
"House of Assembly P.O."	1906-08	II. A. 9	25/Ontario	9 thicker bars	18 3 type	J. 1516 XX
Jarrett's illustration of this later type of "House of Assembly P.O." duplex appears to be correct, with the killer in the normal 3 o'clock position.						
Paris	1901	II. A. 9	26/Ont.	9 thick bars	26 3 type	Large size.
Parkdale	1900	II. A. 9	23/Ont.	9 thick bars	23 3	
Parrsboro	1902	II. A. 9	22½/N.S.	9 thick bars	22½ 3	
Pembroke	1899		26/Ont.	9 thick bars	25 3	
Peterboro	1867-70	I. A. 12	20/C.W.	12 thin bars	20½ 11	
	1895-1902	II. A. 11	27/Ont.	11 thick bars	26 3 type	Very large size.
Peter St., Toronto	1890-98	II. A. 10	24½/Toronto	10 thick bars	26 3 type	Large killer.
	1891	II. A. 9	24½/Toronto	9 thick bars	24 3	
Petrolea *	1891	II. A. 10	23/?	10 thin bars	24 2 type	
	1900	II. A. 9	23/Ont.	9 thick bars	23 3	
Port Hope	1860-64	I. A. 13	22/C.W.	13 thin bars	22 11	
	1864	As above.	20/C.W.	As above.	20 11	Small size in purple.
Prescott	1901	II. A. 9	22½/Ont.	9 thick bars	21½ 3	
Quebec	1860-75	II. A. 8	20/C.E. or none	8 thick bars	20 3 type	Very early date.
	1877-79	I. A. 12	21/Que.	12 thin bars	25 11	
	1882-85	II. A. 13	24/Canada	13 thin bars	23 2	} Change in number of bars.
	1882	II. A. 14	As above.	14 thin bars	24 2	
(a) 1887-1902	II. A. 9	24/Canada	9 thick bars	24 3		
(b) As above.	As above.	As above.	As above.		3	With 2 dots in dater.
						With 2 small Maltese crosses in dater.
Regina	1899	II. A. 9	27/ASSA.	9 thick bars	25 3	Large dater.
Ross and Sackville St.	1901	II. A. 9	24/B.C.	9 thick bars	24½ 3	
	* 1891	II. A. 9	25/?	9 thick bars	? 3	
Catharine's	1868	I. A. 12	21/C.W.	12 thin bars	21 11	
	1881-96	II. A. 13	25/Canada	13 thin bars	25 2	
	1899-1901	II. A. 9	23/Canada	9 thick bars	21½ 3	
St. Hyacinthe *	1901	II. A. 8 or 9	25/Que.	8 or 9 thick bars ?	3	
St. John, N.B.	1880-83	II. A. 13	24/Canada	13 thin bars	24 2	} Differ in number of bars on'y.
	1880-83	II. A. 14	As above.	14 thin bars	24 2	
	1880-83	II. A. 15	As above.	15 thin bars	24 2	
	* 1902	II. A. 8 or 9	24/Canada	8 or 9 thick bars ?	3	
St. Stephen, N.B.	1899	II. A. 12	25½/N.B.	12 thick bars	25 3 type	
St. Thomas *	1881	I. A. 13	23/Ont.	13 thin bars	24 11	
	1885-92	II. A. 14	25/Ont.	14 thin bars	25 2	
	1889-1900	II. A. 9	23/Ont.	9 thick bars	22½ 3	
Sarnia *	1879-80	I. A. 10	22/Ont.	10 or 11 thick bars	1	
		or 11				
	1882-83	II. A. 13	26/Canada	13 thin bars	24½ 2	
Sherbrooke	1902	II. A. 9	22/Que.	9 thick bars	22 3	
Spadina Ave. (Toronto)	1889	II. A. 10	25/Toronto	10 bars	25 2 type	
Stratford (a)	1882-99	II. A. 12	25/Canada	12 thin bars	25 2 type	No AM or PM
(b)	1897	As above.	As above.	As above.	2 type	With AM or PM
Strathroy	1894-99	II. A. 11	24/Ont.	11 thick bars	22 3 type	
Sudbury	1901	II. A. 9	24/Ont.	9 thick bars	22 3	
Sydney	1900	II. A. 9	22/N.S.	9 thick bars	23 3	Large killer.
Three Rivers *	1902	II. A. 9	?	? 9 thick bars	26 3	
Tillsonburg	1891	II. A. 9	25/Ont.	9 thick bars	25 3	
Toronto	1866	I. A. 13	21/C.W.	13 thin bars	21 11	} Different letters in dater.
	1874-75	As above.	21/Ont.	As above.	11	
	1875-81	I. A. 13	22½/Ont.	13 thick bars	24½ 1	
	1878-80	I. A. 11	21/Ont.	11 thick bars	24 1	
	1878-79	II. A. 11	25/Ont.	11 thick bars	25 3 type	
Truro	1900	II. A. 9	22½/N.S.	9 thick bars	22½ 3	
Union Ry. St., Toronto	1882	II. A. 13	22/Toronto	13 thin bars	22 2	

Name of Post Office	Dates	Classification	Details of Dater	Details of Killer	'Maple Leaves' No.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Vancouver, B.C. *	1898-99	II. A. 11	mm. 25/B.C.	11 thick bars	25 3 type	
	1900-02	II. A. 9	23/B.C.	9 thick bars	21 3	
Victoria, B.C.	1900-02	II. A. 9.	23/Canada	9 thick bars	25 3	
Waterford *	1893	II. A. 9.	25/?	9 bars	25 2 3	
Watford	1899	II. A. 9.	25/Ont.	9 thick bars	26 3	
Windsor, Ont.	1882-93	I. A. 13	21/Ont.	13 thin bars	22 11	
	1901-02	II. A. 11	25/Ont.	11 thick bars	25 3 type	
Windsor, N.S. *	1889	II. A. 11	21/N.S.	11 thin bars	? 24 2 type	
Winnipeg	1881-91	II. A. 11	25/Canada	11 thin bars	25 2 type	} Difference in number of bars.
	1883-90	II. A. 13	24/Canada	13 thin bars	24 2	
	1885	II. A. 14	24/Canada	14 thin bars	26 2	
	1900-02	II. A. 9	25/Canada	9 thick bars	25 3	
	1900	II. A. 9	22/Canada	As above.	22 3	Large size.
Woodstock	1889	II. A. 9	24/Ont.	9 thick bars	23 3	Small size.
Yarmouth	1901	II. A. 9	24/N.S.	9 thick bars	23 3	
Type B. (Like "Maple Leaves" 13.)						
Chatham	1882	I. B. 10	23/N.B.	10 thick bars	13	Dater J.230
				25 x 21		type.
Moncton	1885	I. B. 10	23/N.B.	10 medium bars	13	Dater J.230
				22½ x 19½		type.

GROUP NEWS

ABERDEEN

The Aberdeen Group of the Society had an excellent send-off for the 1956-1957 session when the members were favoured with an exhibition of the early stamps and pre-stamp covers from the collection of Mr. J. F. Bird, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The stamps exhibited extended from 1851 to 1893 and proved of great interest to the Group. In addition to being one of the finest collections shown in Aberdeen, the "writing up" of the collection was the subject of very favourable comments. Mr. Ossie Fraser as usual proved an excellent compère.

Mr. John Hannah, who was in the chair, spoke of the philatelic treat Mr. Bird had

given the Group and called for a hearty vote of thanks.

LONDON

No reports to hand, but don't forget the special Re-union and get-together on December 15th at the Shaftesbury Hotel, Monmouth Street, W.C.2. The programme starts at 2 p.m. and tea is included, for which a charge will be made. There will be lunch for those who wish it and arrive in time—rendezvous in the lounge, ground floor, by 12.30 p.m. For the 2 p.m. and later arrivals, the room reserved for the meeting is downstairs. Displays, discussions, friendly chatter—a very pleasant afternoon is guaranteed.

CLIPPINGS FROM B.N.A. MAGAZINES

Contributed by R. J. DUNCAN

37. IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE COVER

By ED. RICHARDSON

I guess it was Walt Bayley of Toronto who ran into the lot,—and they are lovely indeed. The covers come in two colours, light rose and light green. The over-all design is somewhat similar to the Mulready envelop with the legend at the top "To Commemorate the Inauguration of Imperial Penny Postage" with the words "Christmas Day 1898" at the bottom. They are 5½ x 4½ and bear the imprint at the bottom "Entered According to Act of Parliament

in the Year 1898 by the Review Ptg. Co., at the Department of Agriculture"—all in one line in small caps.

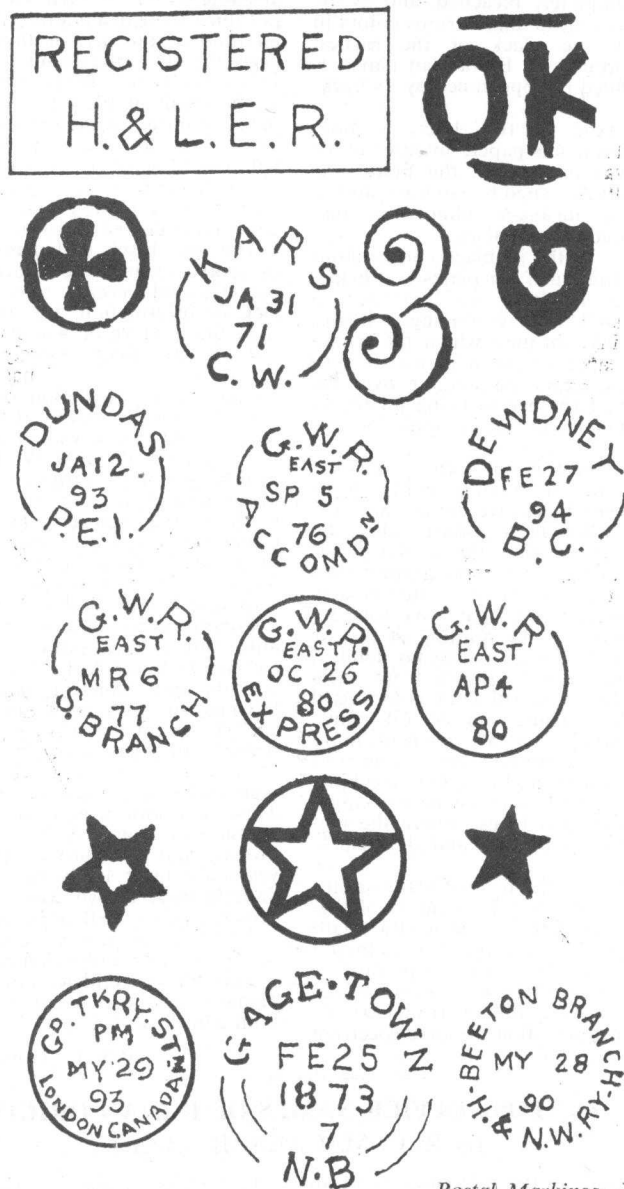
Those I have seen are unaddressed, all bear the Penny Postage commemorative of 1898 cancelled Berlin, Ont., Dec. 25, 1898. Very nice.

What a silly question! Of course I have one of each in my collection,—think I'd miss up on anything as nice as these?

Popular Stamps—October, 1950.

38. CANADA 3c SMALL CENTS

All in Black : Rankin Collections—P.L.D. RANKIN's TRACINGS



Postal Markings—May 20, 1935.

39. THE 50 CENT BLACK OF 1912

By F. WALTER POLLOCK

The human eye is most fallible, and no better proof is needed than the misconceptions that have been perpetuated in print, concerning the shades of the 50cent black of 1912.

The fault of even the most perfect eye is that the facts which it observes and trans-

mits to the intelligence are based upon relative observances, rather than absolute—in other words, it can not analyze a given color apart from the surroundings which influence it.

Thus, for example, the grey-black shade of this stamp is generally credited with

having appeared before the jet black. As a matter of fact, the paper used for the Edwardian issues was a shade of off-white, not being completely bleached, and as the eye tends to blend or mix various colors in juxtaposition, the black of the earliest Georgian printing, on Edwardian paper, is slightly modified in appearance by its background.

When, a year or two later, a more thoroughly bleached paper, intense in its whiteness, was introduced, the black was sharpened and deepened by contrast, and so developed the mistaken impression that grey-black preceded jet-black.

The scarcity of the jet-black comes about because, by this time, the plates had begun to wear, thus resulting in shallower recessed lines and a correspondingly thinner deposit of ink, through which the whiteness of the paper would more readily permeate, and so again we stumble over the imperfection of the eye in being unable to segregate individual impressions or influences.

Black, of course, is not a color; it is the complete absence of all color, and in speaking of the color black, we do so only as a convenience. But there must also be taken into consideration, the special physical qualities of black pigment, as contrasted with pigments of true color. The writer is not informed as to the quantitative formula of the ink used for the printing of this or other stamps of this series, but no doubt a certain analogy can be drawn from facts concerning the composition of colors used in other fields. Thus, colored oil paints will run from 45% to 55% pigment, more or less, with a corresponding volume of vehicle—in general and roughly speaking, pigment and vehicle will be nearly equal. Not so with carbon black, where the pigment will run about 6%, and the vehicle 94%.

Carried over to the field of stamp printing, it will be seen that the quantity of pigmentation in black ink is decidedly small; that the pigment is thus spread more thinly; and that any slight reduction in proportion of pigmentation will show to much greater effect than, say, a reduction from 50% to 45% in the pigmentation of some spectrum color.

Bearing these points in mind, it can be readily understood that the eye will record many variations which do not exist in the absolute sense. A slight change in the proportion of pigmentation, either in the preparation of the ink, or through failure to keep the ink thoroughly mixed; minute variations in the depth of the ink deposit as the result of plate wear; graduations in paper, both as to the extent of the bleaching and as to relative porosity—all these will affect the judgement of the eye, whereas there is really no change in pigmentation, because carbon black is true black, completely devoid of coloration.

The grey-black and grey-brown shades, of course, again demonstrate the defects of the eye, and perhaps also the observer's lack of information, for grey is no more than the mixture of white with black, and thus the grey shades merely prove that the impression of "black" has been modified by the white foundation or surroundings.

In judging this stamp, it must further be remembered that it was in production during and after the first World War, in the beginning imported dyes were used, Germany having to that time supplied the world in that respect. The war obliged Canada to prepare its own dyes and inks, or to obtain them from the U.S.A., which likewise had just been thrown upon its own resources in this field.

Imperfections were, of course, unavoidable, and certain printings, for instance, clearly show the lack of enough drier, so that the oily vehicle spread and, carrying the pigment with it, thinned the latter to such an extent that one can almost see the particles of pigment in groups, rather than as a solid mass, too close together to be separated except under the microscope. This, obviously, would give rise to the impression of a greyish shade. The black-brown and grey-brown shades of later years are most likely the result of some imperfection; brown would indicate the presence of some slight influencing touch of red, and would be most reasonably accounted for by the oxidation of some element present in the vehicle; not of the carbon pigment, as the two oxides of carbon are both colorless.

B.N.A. Topics—May, 1945.

40. POST OFFICE NAMES OF INDIAN ORIGIN

By R. C. MACKENZIE, Regina

We who work in the post office have an interest in place names, since it is our business to remember them. The long lists of post office names that we sometimes have to memorize often contain names of Indian origin. These may have a most interesting background. They may describe the appearance of a place, of its association with some past event. Often they are names that sound in a strange musical cadence, beautiful to say and to hear, as, for instance, Antigonish, Madawaska, Winnipeg, Nanaimo, Wetaskiwin.

Post Office names in Micmac, Iroquois, Huron, Saultaux, Cree, Kootenay, Squamish, and a dozen other Indian languages are common. Canada itself, it is said, originated from the Huron word Kanata meaning a village. Early explorers asking the name of the country, were told, with commendable civic pride, "Kanata", our village. Some dispute this story, but there seems no doubt Ontario, and Ottawa and some say Quebec, originated as Indian words that may have meant the wide lake, the river of roaring rapids and the narrow

place. Winnipeg, named for the nearby lake, is said to mean, grey water; Manitoba, also from the name of a lake, means Western Spirit Lake. Saskatchewan gets its name from its greatest river. The Cree name sounded something like *Saska-kechewan*, and meant Great Rapid River. In Alberta we have such interesting names as Athabasca, Pemukan, and Wetaskiwin. In British Columbia there are Skookumchuk, Kamloops, Kleena Kleene, Kincolith, Matsqui, and Metchosin, the first two are the names of Indian tribes that live in those districts, the other Indian place names and the names of Indian villages.

Such Indian names can be found by the dozen in any list of post office names from any province in Canada. Indian names were sometimes translated into English and French equivalents so we have such descriptive names as Lac La Ronge, Ile a La Cross, Beaver Rivers and Loon Lakes by the dozen, and such combinations as Smooth Rock Falls, Islets Caribou, Moose Jaw, and Medicine Hat. Medicine Hat is supposed to originate from an Indian word that meant, "the place where the Medicine Man lost his hat". Moose Jaw, from the place where the cart was mended with the jaw of a moose.

Miramichi, Madawaska, Chipewyan denote so many fishing rivers, there may be ghosts at Windigo, and pelicans still nest near B-Say-Tah, for this office bears the Cree name for that bird. Loons are still found at Makawa Lake, and that is as it should be, for Makawa means Loon. Kakabeka hints of roaring water, and Mistatim means "big dog", though the Woods Crees that named that particular Post Office when it was a camping place in the forest, gave the same name to horses they had seen in the camps of the Plains Crees

and Assiniboin tribes.

Antigonish in Nova Scotia means the place where bears break the branches from trees. Katepwa in Saskatchewan means Who Calls Lake, or the Lake of He Who Calls, and refers to the spirit voices caused by echoes among the surrounding hills. Nanaimo, that beautiful Vancouver Island town built over a coal mine, is the place of burning stone.

Assiniboia, Kootenay, and Squamish, all refer to Indian tribes that once hunted over all the country surrounding these places, as do Ojibway, and Algonquin. Indian names are found across the country from east to west, Chignecto Musquodoboit, Malagawatch, Kouchibouguia, Caughnawaga, Hochelaga, Ohsweken, Maskinonge, Couchiching, Mattagami, Kapuskasing, Atikokan, Keewatin, Kakawis, Waseca, Petaigan, Masinasin, Ceepeecee, and Bella Bella.

There is a musical cadence to many of these names, a beauty of sound. That brings up the question of what is the most beautiful Indian place name in Canada. This could be anyone's choice. Certainly many names from east to west would be in the running. Some I can think of are Niagara, Mirimichi, Pikwitonei, Moosemin, Wetaskiwin and Nanaimo. Perhaps the choice would fall in the east. Ontario itself is a beautiful word, but we have Minahico, Keewatin, Manigotagan, Minesing, Quetico, Kinistino, Waseca and Wasagamung. I might favor Spillimacheen or Similkameen, for to me these hint of the music of running water in mountain rivers, and of moonlight gleaming on rapids and falls. Whatever our final choice may be, I think we will all agree that among our Indian names will be found many beautiful words. (*The Postmark*—July/Aug., '55.)

SQUARE CIRCLE POSTMARKS

By Dr. LORNA COOKE (459)

Here is a list of Square Circle Type 2 early and late dates sent to me by enthusiasts from literally all over the world.

I hope by now that all those who have written to me on this subject have received my answers. I apologise once again for the delay in replying to correspondents.

It is impossible to thank them all personally (the list of names is longer than that of the list of Square Circles !) so please accept my thanks in this short article.

All the dates which follow are earlier or later than those mentioned in the Handbook. Some of the strikes I have seen personally, notably Hammer 1 VICTORIA MR 14/1895.

Province	Town	Early Date	Late Date
N.S.	Arichat	DE 21/93.	
	Lunenburg	NO 12/94.	
	Springhill		JA 27/02.
P.E.I.	Charlottetown	3/JY 25/97.	
QUE.	Melbourne		JY 15/99.
ONT.	Alma		OC 25/04.
	Dunnville	FE 15/95	
	Grafton	FE 25/95	

	Huntsville	OC 29/94	
	International		
	Bridge		JA - -/95
	Iroquois	AP 22/95	
	Lucknow	OC 20/95	
	Marmora	AU 29/95	
	Mitchell	NO 10/93	
	Mount Brydges	MR 22/94	
	Petrolea	AP 15/94	
	Rodney		DE -4/99
	St. Thomas		PM/DE -5/99
	Sutton West	DE 17/95	
	Toronto		
	Queen St. East	AU - -/94	
	Bleecker St		
	Hammer II	AP 14/95	
	Wiarton		On Q.V.2c numeral so 1898 +. DE -6/99.
MAN.	Birtle		
	Deloraine	OC -1/95	
	Hartney	MY 15/94	
	Elkhorn	FE -8/95	
	Neepawa		DE -3/00
T/ ALBA.	Calgary	AP -7/94	FE 28/00
B.C.	Donald		OC -4/97
	Victoria		
	Hammer I		MR 14/95.
RPO.	Souris and	DE 22/95	
	Winnipeg		
	MC No 2 East		

Dr. Whitehead is hoping to produce a monthly page in BNA Topics on Square Circles, so in future will those who have earlier or later dates please send them direct to him. His address is, Dr. Alfred Whitehead, 52 Havelock St. AMHERST, Nova Scotia.

A. H. CASPARY AUCTION—B.N.A. SECTION

Leading dealers from many parts of the globe gathered together in the Trianon Room of the Ambassador Hotel in New York for the auction by H. R. Harmer of another section of this fabulous collection.

Great Britain was represented by Mr. Michael and Mr. Lea, both of whom managed to bring back to England some of the exceptional pieces, indeed it can be said that a good percentage of the lots came over the water to various parts of Europe. In spite of the fact that the results of the National Ball Games were announced during the sale a record number of prices were obtained. The whole sale realized the sum of \$130,848.00.

The following are a few pickings from a host of materials :—

1851. Laid paper.	
3d Red, used, very fine, portion of red "paid"	\$65.00
3d Red, two singles used on cover	\$210.00
6d Grayish Purple, used, superb	\$350.00

6d Grayish Purple, horiz. marginal pair	\$675.00
12d Black, bottom sheet margin copy, full O.G.	\$10,000.00
1851-55. Wove Paper	
3d Orange Verm. O.G. very fine	\$190.00
3d Red, horiz. left marginal pair, fine used	\$140.00
3d Red, used in combination with U.S. 1851 3c Red on small envelope, Dundas U.C. to New York	\$800.00
1851-55. Wove Paper	
3d Brown Red, horiz. block of 6, used, very rare	\$725.00
1855	
10d Blue O.G., extremely fine	\$850.00
10d Blue, tied to small mourning cover	\$420.00
1857	
4d Rose, full O.G. superb	\$130.00
7½d Green O.G. A beautiful copy	\$950.00

1859			
10c Purple Brown and 5c Verm. tied to small neat cover	\$40.00	4d Scarlet Verm., used and a very fine copy	\$700.00
12½c Yellow Green, block of 4, used, very fine	\$210.00	6½d Scarlet Verm. Full O.G. Bottom sheet margin copy	\$1050.00
VANCOUVER ISLAND		NEWFOUNDLAND	
1865		1857. Thick Wove Paper	
5c Rose, unusually fine condition, used	\$1150.00	8d Scarlet Verm. Complete sheet of 20, full O.G. Very rare, in full sheet	\$1,300.00
NEW BRUNSWICK		1s Scarlet Verm. Light and neat cancellation	\$700.00
1851		NOVA SCOTIA	
3d Dark Red, neatly cancelled, very fine	\$65.00	1851-53.	
6d Olive Yellow, full O.G.	\$500.00	1d Red Brown, horiz. strip of 3, scarce used	\$130.00
1s Bright Red Violet, very fine used	\$500.00	6d Yellow Green, nearly full O.G.	\$230.00
NEWFOUNDLAND		1s Reddish Violet, used, and a very exceptional copy	\$575.00
1857. Thick Wove Paper			J. W.
2d Scarlet Verm. superb used in every respect	\$950.00		

REVIEW

At last we have a copy of "The Transatlantic Mail" by our member Frank Staff (Adlard Coles Ltd—45/-), and we can say right away that it has been worth waiting for, and justifies all our hopes. This is not a cheap publication, but at the price it is marvellous value as it is beautifully produced, lavishly illustrated, and most comprehensively documented. There is no doubt whatsoever, that here is the last word on the subject.

Mr. Staff takes us through the fascinat-

ing paths of history, from the early 17th century and the beginnings of the post in North America and the famous "Coffee House System", right to the time of Imperial Penny Postage in 1898 and to penny postage with the United States in 1908. Over this period, the story of development and set-back held us with such a grip that it was hard to put the book down, it is a tale of adventure thrilling and holding, one chapter more always tempting the delaying of bedtime..

F. T.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

C.P.S. Convention (Canada), 1958

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

Shame on you . . . Allen told me about it, but I could not believe it . . . Your crime? Simple, my dear Watson, placing the '58 Convention at the Empress Hotel, Vancouver. If you don't hear about this from the stalwarts of the Greater Victoria Philatelic Society and the Vancouver Island P.S., I'm a Dutchman.

The Empress Hotel in Vancouver . . . Phew! What will the dear old ladies who have their afternoon tea there every day say . . . Oh horrors! The Empress is in VICTORIA, and confusing Victoria with Vancouver is like confusing well, shall I say, Frinton-on-Sea and Yarmouth? or Boston and New York?

Joking apart, the Convention and Exhibition is slated for VICTORIA and not Vancouver, so you had better put in a correction if you don't want the Victoria crowd breathing fire and brimstone down your neck!

Congratulations on a very fine "rag," one of the most readable of all those I see, and I see quite a few in the course of a year. All the best, keep up the good work

with "Maple Leaves." I wonder you don't have ten times as many subscribers in Canada.

Yours sincerely,

LOUIS M. LAMOUROUX
(President, Canadian Philatelic Society, Canada).

(NOTE.—We bow our heads in shame, and have donned the sackcloth and ashes.—Ed.).

Jubilee Flag Cancellations

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

In the article on Slogan Cancellations in the October issue there is an error which doubtless other cancellation collectors have pointed out. With regard to Fig. 2, the illustration of the dated Jubilee Flag, it is stated that this marking was used by Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto.

As far as I am aware, this flag cancellation was only in use at Montreal and Ottawa.

Yours sincerely,

W. M. C. WILLCOCK (599).

(NOTE.—The Slogan Study Circle agree with Mr. Willcock, the inclusion of Toronto was in error.—Ed.).

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"The Canadian Philatelist"

29th Annual Convention
and Exhibition
OTTAWA

May 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 1957

*Particulars of Membership may be
obtained from the Secretary-Treasurer*

FRED C. GREEN
95, Cottingham Street
TORONTO, ONT.

MAPLE LEAVES

Official Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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

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Notes and Comments

Christmas

Apart from what we thought was a much-needed rest, and from contracting an extremely heavy cold—which still persists—we had a very quiet and uneventful Christmastide.

The postman, however, was extremely busy; it seemed that everyone sent us a card, not only our neighbours and many friends, but members of the Society literally from all over the world made quite sure that we were recipients of their seasonal good wishes.

It is quite impossible to reply to all of you, in fact it would take more than a page of close type to list you all, and the addresses themselves run from New South Wales by way of British Columbia right across Canada and up and down the length of Great Britain, not to mention Ireland!

There was also something in a bottle from the Aberdeen Group, in which more than one silent toast was drunk. God bless you all, and many thanks for showing us such kindness.

Canadian Philatelist

The November-December issue carries a first-class report of our Convention at Stirling, written specially for the Canadian Philatelic Society (of Canada) by Fred Walker. It gave a much better and more coherent review of what took place than anything (and everything) we printed in our last issue. We very much enjoyed reading it: it took us back there again to an extremely happy occasion.

The London Re-union

Perhaps the best comment on this is made by Dr. Willan in his President's Message. It was highly successful, and it was a real treat to see so many friendly faces. To pick out any from the many seems indivious, but we *must* say how pleased we were to see J. C. C. there, it quite made the day for many of us. The way members are making their way to these gatherings, from ever-increasing distances, shows their value and attraction. This time Dr. Willan came all the way from Lancashire, Chas. Hollingsworth all the way from Walsall, Len and Mabs Harris from Southsea, and far too many others for us to mention. That shocking lot, the London Section, were all about the place—even Lorna had arranged a baby-sitter. Hedley and Geoff. are to be congratulated on a first-class arrangement.

It is better to draw a discreet veil over what happened later in the evening, although we understand that local papers in Shaw, Southsea and Walsall offer high rates for "copy" as "rich" as the tales which have come in.

9th March, 1957

This is the date of the next one. Again at the Shaftesbury Hotel, kick-off at 2 p.m., but a lunch party at 1 p.m. for those coming early. Don't ask us what exactly will happen, or why you ought to be there. We don't know! All we can be sure of is that WE shall be there, and there are lots of others whose intentions are just as decided. **DON'T MISS IT!!**

Cancellations on the Medallion Issue

Mention of Charles Hollingsworth reminds me, he asks us to correct an error in his article in October 1956 "Maple Leaves." At the foot of page 159, the heading to the bottom paragraph reads "Number of Letters over date." It should read "I. No Numbers or Letters over date." Please correct your copy. Sorry, Charles.

American Style Datestamp

Charles also tells us "In the February 1956 "Maple Leaves" Millar Allen notes the American Style datestamp as used at Cardinal, Ont., in 1954 and 1955. I have recently obtained a copy of the same postmark used at Cardinal in 1942, and also at Gananoque, Ont., in 1931."

Getting Around

Frank H. Fairweather and Mrs. Fairweather are going to Canada at the end of March and are looking forward to meeting Canadian members of our Society and also to the possibility of attending the Annual Convention of the Canadian Philatelic Society in Ottawa in May. Whilst they are over there they will be based in Toronto, at 14, Servington Crescent, Toronto 7. We hope they have a most enjoyable time.

Frank recently gave a display of Canadian stamps to the Dundee and District Philatelic Society. It covered from 1868 to the present day.

Windsor "Y" Stamp Club

We have received a copy of No. 1 of a new Bulletin issued by this progressive Society, dated November 1956. It is an excellent little production and we can see a very happy future for it. A short article on Laid paper varieties found in George VI Canadian issues, by Doctor L. Seale Holmes, which appears in the Bulletin, will be reprinted by us either in this or in a later issue.

Without Comment

"The design on Canadian stamps issued for Fire Prevention Week—the week is over but the stamps linger on—shows that there is no danger of conflagration in the Post Office. A design as poor and inappropriate as that one shows that our post office designers, like their fellow top employees, are no balls of fire."—From the Kingston Whig-Standard.

1859 12½c Decimal Currency

From Past President and Fellow Lees Jones we have received a set of four negatives constituting a complete sheet of the 12½c plate overprinted "Specimen." We have arranged with Librarian R. S. B. Greenhill—address inside back cover—to have prints made of these for those interested, and these are available on application to him, at 5/- per set of four. They should be invaluable to students of this issue.

A Leicester Group?

Member J. H. Donne, of Highfields, Kirby Muxloe, Leicester, is trying to form a group in that area. He would be grateful for any nearby interested members' support. Please get in touch with him.

Trade News

Harmer's 1956 Auction total came to £337,200. A press release dated 1st January gives some brief details of how this magnificent figure has been achieved, the second successive year in which well over £300,000 has been exceeded.

Pemberton's, of Leominster in recent years, have merged with Robson Lowe Ltd., and will in future all be at 50, Pall Mall. The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain will continue to be published in addition to Robbie's The Philatelist. Pim & Co., of Auckland, will be the New Zealand agents of the company, Robson Lowe, Ltd., from 1st January.

Bileski Programme

K. Bileski announces a formidable programme for the coming months, a handsome album for Canadian stamps—limited to 3,000 copies—also a fully illustrated Canada Postage stamp catalogue. A matching series of albums for Revenues, Pre-cancels, O.H.M.S., Cancellations, etc., are also promised. Further developments are awaited with interest.

Early Postal Lists

From Frank Campbell comes a selection of early lists of Canadian post offices. These are photostats of originals and are now in the custody of our Librarian, R. S. B. Greenhill. They may be borrowed from the Library as a complete packet, subject of course to the payment of postal expenses each way. The early lists, before 1889, have the postmaster's name, and those before 1869 have the township. The townships helps in locating the site of the office. Thank you, Frank.

Hedley J. Hollands

Our readers will see elsewhere that Hedley has secured an appointment in Canada and will be giving up his appointment as Secretary to the Society some time in March. Everyone of us will wish him all good health, success and happiness in his new sphere, and everyone of us will miss him very much. The Society has been fortunate in an illustrious sequence of Secretaries, and Hedley has been no less prominent than his predecessors.

Dr. Charles W. Hollingsworth of 192, Lichfield Road, Walsall, has agreed to take over the Secretaryship. I am sure he will have the support of every member of the Society. We will comment on these changes in our next issue.

Miss Rose Tifford

It will have come as a shock to many readers just as it has to us to learn that Rose is leaving the Royal Philatelic Society about the end of January. We are delighted, however, to know that her interest in stamps is not any less keen and that we may, in fact, see more of her at other meetings and in other places because of the greater freedom she will have. One thing, however, is quite certain, that we who go to 41, Devonshire Place will not find things the same, for Rose has been the spirit of the "Royal" to many of us for very many years. To her we extend our very best wishes and we look forward to seeing her many times in the future, perhaps on March 9th?

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

This message is being written as 1956 fades into the past and the New Year is being born. At such a time it is natural to look back and to look forward. In many ways 1956 has been a most depressing year. On the whole the weather, particularly during the holiday months, has been execrable. The political scene has been a stormy, lurid and convulsed picture. To read one's newspaper has been to read almost entirely of tragedy, folly and anxiety. In these circumstances I have found great comfort in turning to my hobby and in the study of my stamps, forgetting for a time the turmoil of a demented world. I am sure many readers have used the same method of escape from the worries and fears which surround us, and our Society is of the greatest help in making the most of our hobby. To the C.P.S. of G.B. 1956 has been an excellent year. Mr. Bonar and our indefatigable band of "permanent officials" have worked hard with gratifying results. The Secretary reports a very satis-

factory increase in our membership ; the Packet flourishes ; Maple Leaves has been better than ever ; some of the Groups—though not all—are going strong ; the Convention was an unqualified success.

What lies ahead in 1957? In most matters we can but hope for the best, with the doubtful comfort that they cannot be much worse than 1956. We can do nothing about the weather, and very little about the general world unrest. For our relaxation, however, I think we are justified in having the highest expectations, and we can all do something to help to realise them. The object of your Committee is that every member should receive the greatest possible benefit from his membership. Maple Leaves will be sent to you regularly. Make use of the Packet and the Library facilities. The responsible officers are gluttons for work, and the more you give them to do the better they are pleased. Above all, make the most of your opportunities of personal contact with other members, in local groups and in the more general assemblies. But remember that you can only get the best out of the Society if somebody puts it in. Will you do your best to put something in, however little? If you know someone who is interested in B.N.A. philately, rope him into the Society. Andrew was a relatively minor member of the Apostles, but it was he who found his brother Peter and brought him into the group. If you have any unwanted stamp material, send it to the Packet. If you come across anything worth recording, send it to Maple Leaves. Take your part in your local group if there is one. If not, consider whether it would be possible to form one. In this way 1957 can be even better than any of its predecessors.

I cannot close without a word of thanks to the London Group for their staging of the reunion meeting on December 15. I went up feeling that I was performing a moderately pleasant duty. I came back feeling that I would not have missed it even if the journey had been twice as long. Only something very important can keep me away from the next affair in March.

It was with great regret personally that I heard that our Secretary will shortly be leaving us to take up a post in Canada. Hedley has been a source of strength to the Society during the period in which he has been Secretary, and we shall miss him greatly. On behalf of all our members I wish him every success and happiness in his new sphere.

R. WILLAN.

SOME ASPECTS OF THE CANADA 1859 ISSUE PART II

By J. MILLAR ALLEN

I now wish to mention some details of the various values of this issue and, as to these, I must admit I have always concentrated on the collection and study of the 12½c and 17c more than the rest. The most information is available on these values and having this good foundation of knowledge to work on, I find there is a great deal more to be learnt about them.

The 1c has been treated very fully by Major Chapman of Ottawa, who has listed a number of re-entries or fresh entries and flaws, and his articles have appeared in *Maple Leaves*. I have some doubts whether his principal re-entries are not different states of the same re-entry having been re-touched or partly rectified. There are many points of similarity between his Nos. 1 and 2 re-entries.

I should make it clear at this stage that when I use the term "re-entry" I am

doing so in the widest sense or common usage and it is intended to include the traces of a faulty first entry and all later non-coincidental entries.

One of Chapman's listed re-entries is a doubling of the west vertical outer frame line at the top, and this will be found to occur in at least two places on the plate. There does not seem to be any evidence to support the statement of Boggs that there were probably two plates for the 1c, but there is the same evidence (as for the other values) that there was only one. This evidence has already been enunciated by W. E. Lea in the case of the 5c, i.e. that only one plate was destroyed by the Post Office Department in 1902.

The 2c stamp was issued much later than all the other values and the design for the Queen's head was taken from the 1c with the necessary alterations in the

spandrels. The Plate appears to have been substantially retouched at the time of laying down and before stamps were printed from it. This is evident from the large number of similar types of variety that occur such as the extension of the frame lines in many positions. I have also noted another type of slip by the engraver who did the retouching—in the south east value tablet will be found lines in the base of the figure '2' in at least two different positions, and a pair shows that these slips occurred on adjoining stamps in the same horizontal row. The 2c has never been plated and presents many difficulties as it lacks guide dots and is comparatively scarce.

I need not here touch on the famous Beaver 5c upon which so much is known and yet so much research has to be done. Mr. Lea has settled the long rife question of multiple plates and Major Chapman has given us many articles on all the facets of the stamp.

Again I do not propose to say much about the Prince Consort, which is at present a source of study and possible plating in more expert hands, and Mr. Lea is again somewhat of an authority on this stamp and its printings and shades. I would hesitate to raise again the old controversy as to whether this stamp in the Black Brown or Brownish Black shades are changelings as I would appear to be in a very tiny minority holding the view that they are. But I feel impelled to repeat that I never could understand why this stamp was first ordered and approved as being "Lilac" and to add that the well-known Nesbitt 10c envelope was also ordered thus and this envelope since September 1859 has passed through the same vicissitudes, all copies being now in a dark brown shade and listed by Boggs as Black Brown. I wonder has Mr. A. E. Stephenson tested the impression on this envelope scientifically as he did the 10c. I must add a few remarks on the remaining two values, the 12½c and 17c about which a great deal could be written, but I can only touch the fringe of the subject in this paper.

The 12½c is, in my opinion, the most pleasing design of all the values, being a further use of the famous portrait of the Queen by A. E. Chalon. The stamps are made full of interest on account of the valuable work done on the plating by Mr. R. W. T. Lees-Jones published in the *London Philatelist* nearly ten years ago. There are many constant re-entries and flaws from the earliest printings on through the life of the plate such as the major re-entry found on No. 94 on the sheet. Mr. Lees-Jones came to the conclusion that most of the subjects on the plate had been re-entered and/or retouched about the years 1864/65, and it is from an extension of the investigation of this view that much further information is to be found.

To trace the full story it would be neces-

sary to have several stamps from every position on the sheet, and as I have only one or two examples from a number of positions, my examination only gives part of the story so far. A large number of positions can, however, now be recognised in their early and late states. There are also progressive states of certain flaws and, in this respect, there is the example of the flaw on the Queen's nose found in position 19. Another unrecorded flaw is the very pronounced "graver's slip" on position 74 consisting of a long, deep scratch from the north east "2" down into the medallion oval.

The well-known re-entry on No. 61 where the main feature is that the toe of the "1" in the south west spandrel breaks into the space between the frame lines has been found on nearly all printings and may be taken as constant, but a similar type of re-entry occurs in the late state of three other positions, and care is needed to differentiate them as two of these latter are from positions 31 and 71 also in the first vertical row. There are other points of difference, but as a pointer to No. 61 it will be found that in this stamp the top frame lines are also doubled at the left side. The other position is No. 62, which can be recognised by its having both the dots in "C" and in the medallion rim opposite.

There are many shades of green to be found in the 12½c, and the general guide to late prints is that they are found on poorer, thinner paper and in bluish green shades with much poorer definition of design than in the earlier prints. As the 10c has its scarce Black Brown shade, so the 12½c has its rare shade of a distinctive Olive Green occurring in early and probably the earliest printings, and it is not unlike the shade of the well-known 5c Sap Green of New Brunswick.

The 17c was first plated in 1926 and the standard work on the plating is by Senator Calder, who made drawings of the main characteristics of each position. These are to be found in Lindquist's Red Book, and little can be added to his study except for some additional flaws and further recognition points which have come to light on further study. To instance one, there is the flaw on No. 95, which is a scratch on the nose of Cartier, which must have occurred early in the life of the plate. The best known variety is the "Burr on Shoulder" or "Balloon" Flaw which occurs on the late state of No. 7 from the top row, and only a few copies are known. Like the 12½c, the 17c would require also a complete study of its own.

Students of the 1859 issue have lost two stalwarts in that field during 1956 in Senator Calder and Hugh G. Bertram of Dundas, Ont., who was trying to complete the plating of the 17c in three different perforations for each position,

THE SEQUENCE OF RESEARCH IN THE CANADA OFFICIALS

By ROY WRIGLEY (801)

The first step towards cataloging this group of Canada Postage stamps was made by the British Columbia Philatelic Society in 1940, when a committee of four—Major C. E. P. Salt, Malcolm Nicholson, Wm. Millard and W. C. Gordon—were appointed to make up a list of then known varieties.

Earlier, in 1928, G. B. D. Garrett had assembled a number of varieties, and when the list by the committee was prepared, based on values, he submitted his classification recognizing the eight position of the perforating, which in turn was adopted by the Society.

In 1938 T. F. Daggs had supplied an article to the "Stamp Review."

In 1940 Garrett had an article in April "Philatelic Gossip."

In 1941 Millard listed 40 varieties in "Emco Stamp Journal."

In 1942 Gordon and Salt gave papers to the B.C. Philatelic Society.

In 1943 Holmes Catalog pp 189-91 listed 83 varieties.

In 1947 Garrett had article in "Topics," Vol. 4, No. 9, first presentation of his "A" to "H" method of identifying the 8 positions, listing 168 varieties.

In 1948 Garrett had article in "Maple Leaves," Vol. 2, No. 3.

In 1948 F. E. Eaton reproduced Gordon's 1942 listing.

In 1949 Garrett in May "Maple Leaves" listed 266 varieties.

In 1949 Gordon in July "Popular Stamps" revised his list to January, 1949.

In 1950 Eaton reproduced Gordon's listing of 322 varieties.

In 1954 Wm. T. Jackson in September "Topics" listed 205 varieties.

In 1954 Holmes Catalog 8th edition listed 213 varieties.

Later articles appeared in "Topics" and "Gossip" by C. R. Timpany, M. G. Pursinger and Roy Wrigley.

In 1955 Roy Wrigley published Checklist of 841 varieties.

In 1956 Roy Wrigley published Catalog pricing all major varieties in the 5-Hole perforated, 4-Hole perforated, overprinted OHMS, and 'G.'

While many collectors have the o.p. OHMS, and o.p. 'G' fairly complete used, mint, and in plateblocks, the majority carry through into the 4-Hole perforated and 5-Hole perforated, legitimate Canada P.O. issues. Advanced collectors specialise in the more difficult B, D, G and H positions of the perforated, in the Doubles, Triples and Compound perforations, and the rare Perf-Imperf pairs. These truly are an interesting phase of B.N.A. philately.

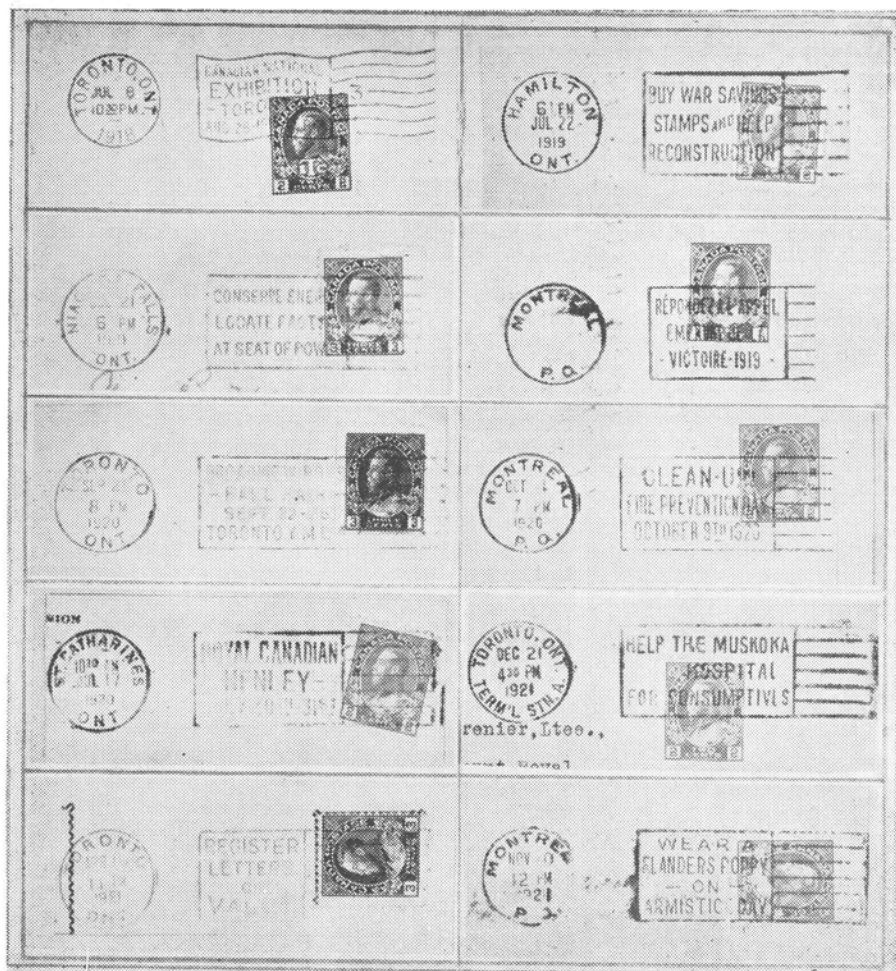
The Canada Post Office ruled that these stamps were for use only between Government Departments, for postage, but could also be used for payment of postage due on insufficiently prepaid mail, posted, and received by their Head Offices, Branches and Representatives.

THE SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS OF CANADA

By the Slogan Study Circle of the C.P.S. of G.B.

Part 3 (Cont. of 2-181)

In 1918 and 1919, the advertising of National, Provincial and Local Fairs and Exhibitions continued, interspersed with Patriotic Slogans. There is a marked fall in the number of Slogans recorded for 1918, but 1919 shows a vast increase over any year so far listed, due to the Patriotic Appeals, one of which, "Buy War Savings Stamps and Help Reconstruction," has been recorded from fifty-three towns. It was in 1920 that the first recorded Postal Directive Slogan "Advise Your Correspondents of Your Correct Post Office Address" appeared, to be followed in 1921 by such further directives as "Register All Letters of Value," "Post Office C.O.D. Speeds Business," and "Do Not Place Money in Unregistered Mail," all from Toronto. The Slogan "Help Prevent Forest



Fires," of which our earliest recording is from Prince Albert in 1919, was to become an annual appeal from an increasing number of towns, as were a number of other Postal Directive Slogans.

1918

Alberta Winter Fair Calgary Dec. 10-13, 1918
Broadview Boys' Fall Fair Sept. 18-21 Toronto Y.M.C.A.

Buy Victory Bonds to the Limit of Your Ability

Calgary
Moncton
Regina
Winnipeg

Charlottetown
Montreal
St. John

Edmonton
Ottawa
Toronto

Calgary
Toronto
Halifax
Quebec
Vancouver

Calgary Industrial Exhibition Calgary June 28-1918-July 5

Canadian National Exhibition Toronto Aug. 26-1918-Sept. 7

Central Canada Exhibition Ottawa Sept. 7-16, 1918

Exposition Provinciale de Quebec L'Annee de l'Elan Agricole

Exposition Provinciale de Quebec L'Annee de la Sante Publique

Food Will Win The War. Don't Waste It.

Help the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives

Help the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives

Lindsay Central Exhibition Sept. 19-21, 1918

Prince Albert Exhibition Aug. 8-10, 1918

Calgary
Toronto
Ottawa
Quebec
Quebec
St. John N.F.
Toronto
Toronto
Lindsay
Prince Albert

Provincial Exhibition Brandon July 22-27, 1918	Brandon
Provincial Exhibition Regina Sask. July 29-Aug. 3, 1918	Regina
Saskatoon Industrial Exhibition July 16-20, 1918	Saskatoon
Southern Alberta Fair and Stampede	Lethbridge
Victoria's Winter Season 1918-1919 Beginning Dec. 9th	Victoria
Western Fair London Canada Sept. 8-14, 1918	London

1919

Alberta Horse and Cattle Shows, Calgary	Calgary
Alberta Spring Shows Calgary April 4-1919-21	Calgary
Alberta Winter Fair Calgary Alta Dec. 9-12	Calgary
Broadview Boys' Fall Fair Sept. 17-20 Toronto Y.M.C.A.	Toronto
Buy Victory Bonds. All Canada is Your Security	
Brandon	Brockville
Fredricton	Glance Bay
Kitchener	Lindsay
Montreal	Nelson
Peterborough	Prince Albert
Toronto	Winnipeg
Chatham	Fort William
Hamilton	Ingersoll
Medicine Hat	Moncton
New Westminster	Orillia
Regina	Sarnia
Yarmouth	
Buy Victory Bonds. Every Dollar Spent in Canada	
Brantford	Chatham
Ingersoll	Kingston
Montreal	Niagara Falls
Port Arthur	St. Catharines
Toronto	Truro
Winnipeg	Woodstock
Buy War Savings Stamps and Help Reconstruction	
Amherst	Brandon
Charlottetown	Chatham
Edmonton	Fort William
Gananoque	Guelph
Ingersoll	Kingston
Lindsay	London
Montreal	Moose Jaw
North Bay	Orillia
Prince Albert	Quebec
St. John	St. Thomas
Saskatoon	Sherbrooke
Toronto	Truro
Welland	Windsor
Yarmouth	
Brantford	Calgary
Cobourg	Collingwood
Fredricton	Galt
Halifax	Hamilton
Kitchener	Lethbridge
Medicine Hat	Moncton
Nelson	New Westminster
Ottawa	Owen Sound
Regina	St. Hyacinthe
Sarnia	Sault Ste Marie
Stratford	Sydney
Vancouver	Victoria
Winnipeg	Woodstock
Calgary Exhibition Calgary Alberta June 28 to July 8, 1919	Calgary
Canadian National Exhibition Toronto Aug. 23-1919-Sep. 5	Toronto
Central Manitoba Victory Fair Portage la Prairie July 8-10, 1919	Portage la Prairie
Clean Up! Fire Prevention Day October 9th, 1919	
Montreal	Ottawa
Winnipeg	Regina
Toronto	Toronto
Corbourg Ont. Horse Show Aug. 19-23, 1919	Cobourg
Conserve Energy. Locate Factory at Seat of Power	Niagara Falls
Exposition Provinciale L'Annee de la Grand Paix 8 Aout-9 Sept. 1919	Quebec
Exposition Provinciale de Quebec L'Annee de la Sante Publique	Quebec
Finnaisons la Besogne. Emprunt de la Victoire 1919	Quebec
Fort William-Port Arthur Fall Fair Sept. 9-10-11	
Fort William	Port Arthur
Help Prevent Forest Fires	Prince Albert
Help the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives	Toronto
Help the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives	Toronto
International Mining Convention March 17, 18, 19, Vancouver Canada	Vancouver
Keep Our Farms and Factories Busy. Buy Victory Bonds	
Belleville	Charlottetown
Guelph	Moncton
New Westminster	Orillia
Prince Rupert	St. John
Strathcona	Sydney
Collingwood	Edmonton
Montreal	Nanaimo
Ottawa	Pictou
St. Thomas	Sherbrooke
Toronto	Vancouver
Kingston	Kingston
Montreal	Montreal
Kingston Industrial Exhibition Kingston Ont. Sept. 23-27, 1919	
Le Coup de Balai. Emprunt de la Victoire 1919	
Let Us Not Demobilize Patriotism. Buy Victory Bonds	
Fort William	Fredricton
London	Montreal
Portage la Prairie	Prince Albert
Truro	Victoria
Galt	Lethbridge
North Bay	Ottawa
Saskatoon	Sault Ste Marie

Liquidon la Guerre. Emprunt Victoire 1919
 Montreal Trois Rivieres

Prince Albert Exhibition July 29-Aug. 1 1919

Provincial Exhibition Sept. 29-Oct. 4, 1919. New Westminster

Provincial Exhibition Regina July 28-Aug. 2, 1919

Repondez a L'Appel Emprunt de la Victoire 1919

Saskatoon Industrial Exhibition July 14-19, 1919

Souscrivons a L'Emprunt de la Victoire 1919

Vancouver Fair Sept. 8-13, 1919

Victoria Home Products Fair Sept. 22nd to 27th

Victoria's Winter Season 1918-1919, Beginning Dec. 9th

Victory Loan 1919 The Bridge from War to Peace

Amherst

Belleville

Brandon

Brockville

Calgary

Charlottetown

Galt

Halifax

Moose Jaw

Nelson

Peterborough

Port Arthur

Prince Rupert

St. Hyacinthe

Saskatoon

Sherbrooke

Stratford

Toronto

Walkerville

Welland

Winnipeg

Woodstock

Victory Stampede Calgary Aug. 25-30

Western Fair London Canada Sept. 6-13, 1919

Calgary

London

1920

Achetez des Timbres d'Economie la Guerre et Aidez la Reconstruction

Advise Your Correspondents of Your Correct Post Office Address

Alberta Horse and Cattle Shows Calgary

Alberta Winter Fair Calgary Nov. 22-26, 1920

Broadview Boys' Fall Fair Sept. 22-25 Toronto Y.M.C.A.

Buy Victory Bonds. All Canada is Your Security

Buy War Savings Stamps and Help Reconstruction

Brandon

Brantford

Calgary

Chatham

Cobourg

Edmonton

Fort William

Fredrickton

Galt

Gananogue

Guelph

Halifax

Hamilton

Kingston

Kitchener

Lethbridge

London

Medicine Hat

Montreal

Moose Jaw

Nelson

New Westminster

North Bay

Ottawa

Quebec

Regina

St. John

St. Thomas

Sarnia

Saskatoon

Sherbrooke

Stratford

Toronto

Truro

Vancouver

Victoria

Windsor

Winnipeg

Yarmouth

Canadian National Exhibition Toronto Aug. 28-1920-Sept. 11

Central Canada Exhibition Ottawa Sept. 10-20, 1920

Clean Up! Fire Prevention Day October 9th, 1920

Calgary

Charlottetown

Halifax

Montreal

Ottawa

St. John

Toronto

Vancouver

Winnipeg

Come to London Centennial and Old Boys' Reunion

Conserve Energy. Locate Factory at Seat of Power

Help Prevent Forest Fires

Calgary

Edmonton

Kamloops

Prince Albert

Quebec

Vancouver

Victoria

Winnipeg

Help Prevent Forest Fires

Help the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives

Help the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives

Kingston Industrial Exhibition Sept. 28-Oct. 2, 1920

Let Us Not Demobilize Patriotism. Buy Victory Bonds

Nettoyez Jour de la Protection Contre les Incendies 9 Octobre 1920

Royal Canadian Henley July 30th, 31st

Safety Week October 10-16, 1920. Be Careful. Prevent Accidents

Hamilton

Ottawa

Toronto

St. Johns' Exhibition Sept. 4-11, 1920

St. John

1921

Advise Your Correspondents of Your Correct Post Office Address

St. Catharines

Woodstock

Alberta Horse and Cattle Shows Calgary

Alberta Spring Shows Calgary April 4-9, 1921

Auto Equipment Show, Winnipeg Feb. 6-11, 1921

Brantford Old Home Week

Broadview Boys' Fall Fair Sept. 14-17, Toronto Y.M.C.A.

Buy, Build and Work to Reduce Unemployment

Calgary

Calgary

Winnipeg

Brantford

Toronto

Hamilton

Buy Made in Newfoundland Goods			St. Johns N.F.
Buy Victory Bonds to the Limit of Your Ability			Regina
Buy War Savings Stamps and Help Reconstruction			
Cobourg	Gananoque		
Canadian National Exhibition	Toronto Aug. 27-1921-Sept. 10		Toronto
Central Canada Exhibition	Ottawa Sept. 9-19, 1921		Ottawa
Conserve Energy. Locate Factory at Seat of Power			Niagara Falls
Do Not Place Money in Unregistered Mail			Toronto
Exposition de la Vallée du St. Laurent. Trois Rivières	22/27 Aout, 1921		Trois Rivières
9 Février. Jour Nationale Servez vous de Poisson			Quebec
Have You Contributed to the War Memorial?			St. Johns N.F.
Help Prevent Forest Fires			
Calgary	Edmonton	Kamloops	Prince Albert
Vancouver	Victoria	Winnipeg	
Help Prevent Forest Fires		(Biling.)	Quebec
Help the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives			Toronto
Help the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives			Toronto
Help the Red Cross			Winnipeg
Home Building Exposition	Winnipeg March 28 to April 2, 1921		Winnipeg
Kingston Industrial Exhibition	Sept. 20-26, 1921		Kingston
Made in Galt Exhibition	Nov. 12-19, 1921		Galt
Old Boys' Reunion	1921 July 31-August 4		Listowel
Old Home Week	July 17th to 23rd		St. Catharines
Portez le Coquelicot le Jour de L'Armistice			Quebec
Post Office C.O.D. Speeds Business			Toronto
Provincial Exhibition New Westminster	B.C. Sept. 12-17, 1921		New Westminster
Provincial Exhibition of Manitoba	July 25th to 30th		Brandon
Provincial Exhibition Regina	Aug. 1-6, 1921		Regina
Register All Letters of Value			
Galt	Lethbridge	Moncton	Niagara Falls
Sault Ste Marie	Sherbrooke		
Register Letters of Value			Toronto
Remember the National Fish Day, February 9			
Calgary	Edmonton	Halifax	Hamilton
Montreal	Moose Jaw	Ottawa	Regina
St. John	Toronto	Vancouver	Winnipeg
Saskatoon Industrial Exhibition	July 18-23—1921		Saskatoon
Wear a Flanders Poppy on Armistice Day			
Montreal	Truro		
Western Fair London Canada	Sept. 10-17, 1921		London
Winnipeg Garden Show	Aug. 29-Sept. 2		Winnipeg
Winter Carnival Ottawa	Jan. 28-Feb. 4		Ottawa

NEWFOUNDLAND CORNER

From 1919 onwards the Newfoundland Post Office showed great interest in the use of the aeroplane for carrying mails. Its connection with the trans-Atlantic flights is an integral part of the history of the development of air transport, but of even greater importance to Newfoundland itself was the development of internal air routes from 1921. In view of this interest it seems strange that the only definitive Air Stamps issued by the Colony were the three values of 1931, the five of 1933 and the lone 7 cent stamp of 1943, particularly as this includes the period during which Newfoundland was accused of issuing an unnecessary spate of ordinary postage stamps. Official mail carried on the various trans-Atlantic flights up to the Balbo flight of 1933 was franked by specially overprinted or surcharged stamps. Internal air mail carried on the many experimental and inaugural flights up to 1930 was

franked with the normal postage stamps, usually at the normal inland letter rate, and covers were generally given a special cachet. Both these groups are, of course, entirely made up of "philatelic" mail.

The first definitive set of air-mail stamps was issued in 1931, comprising three denominations. The 15 cent value was intended for inland services, the 50 cents for Canada, and the one dollar for trans-Atlantic use. The numbers of the first printing on unwatermarked paper were 55,000, 30,000 and 20,000 respectively. Stamp trade orders alone accounted for half the total value in a few days. The 15 cents value was exhausted in February, and the other two values by the end of May. This is not surprising in the case of the lowest denomination. The inaugural flight from St. Johns to St. Anthony and intermediate points on 29 January 1931 carried almost 8,000 covers, of which a

large proportion were for return to St. Johns and were franked with 30 cents. The 50 cents and one dollar stamps are not quite so obvious. They were not used for their supposed purpose as during their life there were no air-mails to either Canada or Europe. A few may have been used on small parcels to White Bay—50 cents up to 2 pounds and one dollar not exceeding 4 pounds—but most of them were used unnecessarily on ordinary air letters for philatelic reasons.

The second printing of these stamps was on watermarked paper. 125,000 of the 15 cents value were issued on 13 March 1931, and 20,000 each of the 50 cents and one dollar on 5 June. They were used in a similar manner to the earlier printing, but as the philatelic demand had slackened they lasted longer, despite the fact that in May 1932 8,000 of the one dollar stamps were surcharged for the Dornier flight, and in February 1933 70,000 of the 15 cents stamps were overprinted "L. & S. Post" to convert them for ordinary surface mail. This overprinting reduced the number of the 15 cents air-mail stamps to 55,000, the same as the issue of the same value on unwatermarked paper, but whereas the latter exhausted in a few weeks, I have the watermarked stamp on ordinary cover as late as 1939.

Air mail stamps were obligatory on some of the flights of this period, on others they were merely "desirable" by official instruction, but actually they appear to have been used invariably on the scheduled flights. I am not aware of any official order forbidding the use of air stamps for surface mail, but they do not seem to have been so used, and it is obvious that the Post Office did not approve of such use or there would have been no need for the "L. & S. Post" overprint.

By 1933 changes in air mail rates together with such events as the opening up of new gold concessions in Labrador and the dispatch of mails to the fishing fleets necessitated a new set of air stamps. Five values were issued in June of that year; 100,000 each of 5 cents and 10 cents stamps, 50,000 of 30 cents and 30,000 each of 60 cents and 75 cents. The two lowest values were noted as for local use; the 30 cents for the Labrador gold concessions, Canada and U.S.A.; 60 cents for Great Britain and 75 cents for foreign. Most of these rates are purely nominal, there being no air service to Canada, U.S.A., or Europe. It is true that in July 1933 there was the Balbo Mass Formation flight across the Atlantic, but mail for this flight was franked by the 75 cents stamp surcharged 4 dollars 50 cents, 8,000 stamps being thus surcharged. Mail to the gold mines, going by surface to Seven Islands and thence by air to Wabush-Katsao was charged 30 cents per ounce, 60 cents return, with addi-

tional 10 cents if registered. The precise service of the two lowest values is not clear. I have been unable to find the rates to the fleets though this service is actually depicted on the 60 cent stamp. Dalwick and Harmer in their invaluable book suggest a doubt whether these two are rightly listed as air stamps. They are inscribed "AIR POST," but I have never seen them alone on a flown cover, and they were certainly accepted as payment for postage and registration by ordinary surface mail. Actually all these stamps are scarce on cover except for special services such as to Wabush-Katsao, and the post marks seen on most used copies suggest that they were used on ordinary surface mail.

In 1942 the first regular air service between Canada and Newfoundland was inaugurated from Moncton N.B. to St. Johns. The rate was 9 cents per ounce. The following year this was reduced to 7 cents, and on 1 June 1943 a 7 cents air stamp was issued to meet this rate to Canada and U.S.A. This stamp was used for its original purpose, and in multiples for other flights. It was also used for surface mail. It was in use until the Confederation, but does not appear to have been much used on the post-war Atlantic flights, mail for which is usually franked with normal stamps.

These notes are concerned only with the use of the air stamps. The stamps themselves and their production, together with most of the known major varieties are fully described in *Newfoundland Air Mails* by Dalwick and Harmer, but in our next issue I will note one or two points which are not mentioned in the catalogues.

REVIEW

A welcome, rather belated, to the 189th issue of *Popular Stamps*, published ten times a year under the guiding hand of fellow member A. L. McCready. It is a compact magazine specialising in B.N.A. material.

The main article deals with "R.M.S. Nascopie" enthralling us with details of its work in connection with the Canadian Post Office Department making annual journeys as far as the Arctic wastes.

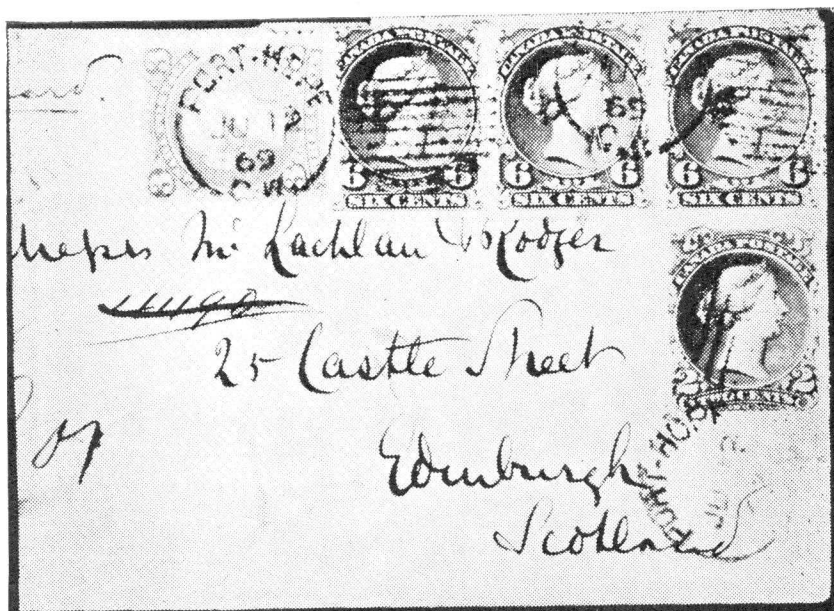
A heading "The Hollow Tree" brings us chit-chat on items ranging from revenues to soldier's rate covers.

Ed. Richardson delves into the question of British Columbia Hospital Aid Tax stamps issued during a depression in 1933. Added to the cost of a meal when eating out, it provided revenue for the aid of hospitals. These issues promise good hunting for the specialist.

Published at \$1.50 per year, this magazine is good value for money.

J. W.

THE PORT HOPE DUPLEX



In the June number of *Maple Leaves* a description and illustration was published of the Port Hope duplex of 1870 with cork insertion. The accompanying illustration (dated 1869) shows the Port Hope duplex without the cork insertion, *but in all other respects identical*, and this suggests how the cork insertion duplex was possibly created.

In 1860-61, the Postmaster of Port Hope, with 20 other postmasters in Canada (see Boggs, page 573), received the standard type of earliest duplex I.A.13 (M.L.11). In 1870 he, with a few hundred other postmasters in Canada (see Jarrett, page 536).

made for himself a neat little cork cut into eight segments, of which he was apparently rather proud and determined to use. So he had the ingenious idea of cutting a hole in the bars of his duplex and inserting his cork, thus creating a unique type of duplex!

All the copies of this cork duplex I have seen to date (on Large Cents and 3 cents copper red) are dated 1870, so possibly it was not in use very long. If readers of this note have copies dated before or after 1870, it would be interesting to record them.

E. A. S.

LAI D PAPER ON CANADA GEORGE VI

By L. SEALE HOLMES, M.D.

(Reprinted from the *Windsor 'Y' Stamp Club Bulletin*)

I wonder where the eyes of collectors of Canadian stamps have been for the last several years. A number of years ago I bought some of the 4c stamps of the first George VI issue and, on examining them, I discovered *laid paper* had been used to print them on. A little later I found some in the 5c value.

Later I had a most interesting letter from Mr. Franklin Matthews of Texas,

who sent me copies of all values, 1c to 8c, showing this *laid paper*.

I have seen it among regular stamps, also booklet panes (used). Precancels, too—we found one stamp which showed very deep ribbing. So it would appear that we have both laid and ribbed papers among these early George VI stamps.

What amazes me is that collectors are too busy looking *at* their stamps instead of looking *into* and *thru* their stamps. I hope this brief report will start collectors really digging into their stamps much more thoroughly.

CONSTANT VARIETIES OF THE "CITY TYPE" PRECANCELS

By R. B. HETHERINGTON



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 9



Fig. 10

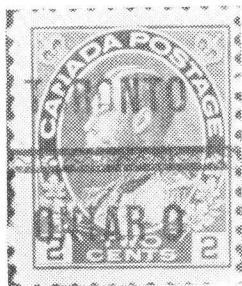


Fig. 11



Fig. 12



Fig. 13

NOTES on the constant varieties of the "City Type" Precancels of the Edward VII and George V issues of Canada. Many of these varieties are not catalogued in the "Official Catalog of Canada Precancels," published by Gilbert W. Noble and edited by H. G. Walburn.

These NOTES are based on an article written by Doctor Alfred Whitehead, Mus.Doc., F.R.C.O., of Amherst, N.S., on the "City Type of Edwardian Precancels of Canada." Doctor Whitehead's article was never published and he has kindly given me permission to make use of his notes in this article.

Further information has been supplied by G. E. L. Manley, see *Maple Leaves*, Vol. 5, No. 2, Page 45. Members who have helped me with other useful information include:—Messrs. Frank W. Campbell (notes on printing methods, etc.), H. G. Walburn, J. S. Parsonage, S. Thirkell, Stan Lunn, and others.

During 1903 a new type of precancellation of Canadian stamps was introduced, commonly referred to as the "City Type." In this type appears the Town name and Name of the Province, the latter sometimes abbreviated, separated by a pattern of wavy lines, or dots, and bars, and in one case, that of Peterboro', Ontario, by a sort of Scotch plaid design which is at once characteristic and attractive, these wavy lines (or dots) and bars are used in a variety of combinations.

The "General Types" used are recorded in the "Official" Catalog, as Types U, numbered U-200 to U-212. Special individual types were set up for the following towns:—Brandon, Brockville, Carleton Place, Coburg, Galt, Halifax (see special note), Moncton, Niagara Falls, North Battleford, Paris, Peterboro', Regina, St. Hyacinthe, St. Thomas, Toronto (several), Truro, Walkerville and Winnipeg (2).

Electrotypes or plates consisting of one hundred subjects were made of type foundry handset type, and were NOT, as stated by Boggs, cast on a Ludlow machine. Frank W. Campbell (who was himself a Master Printer) points out that the Ludlow method was not invented in 1903. This method of preparing plates for precancellation was not introduced until the coming of the "Numerals."

The overprinting of a complete Post Office pane, at one operation, was made possible. These electrotypes, generally referred to as "electros," were cast in horizontal rows of ten subjects, repeated vertically to make up the required ten rows, making one hundred subjects in all. This method was used for all the "City Types," except for HALIFAX—Nova Scotia. Frank W.

Campbell, in his notes on the printing methods used, says:—"One exception in the early years is that the HALIFAX—Nova Scotia, was definitely not printed from electros, as stamps are known with the brass rule missing and the type line moved up the 1/12th inch the RULE occupied." Later types, such as TORONTO—Type 7, used this method, and in this type, there are many interesting varieties, such as the bending of the RULE. It is suggested that cheap zinc rules were used instead of the usual brass, which bent under pressure in the course of printing.

Being made of unhardened type metal, the electros used in the early types, and in the case of the smaller offices in use for upwards of twenty or more years, were easily damaged and also liable to wear. It is my opinion the authorities foresaw this liability to damage and wear, and that they prepared many plates for precancelling stamps for TORONTO, MONTREAL, OTTAWA and QUEBEC. (Manley considers that different settings were used for the above in some cases, although Doctor Whitehead in his notes says that "exactly similar plates" were prepared). Further information is looked for regarding this.

It may be possible that additional electros for all towns using precancels were made, and held in reserve. (This is hardly borne out by the fact that the "Bri "b" dgeburg" error continued in use from the first issue in 1903 and was still found in use on the issue for George V made in 1922!). This would have ensured quick replacement in case of damage, whereas the repair of plates would be a somewhat difficult matter and might produce an evident and botched result. The numerous examples of plate damage, some extremely striking, are well known to the research specialist in Canadian precancels. It can be assumed, I think, that if errors were corrected, it was by plate replacement, and not plate repair. Considerable further research must take place before a definite answer to all these queries can be made.

The overprinting for all the "City Types" was done at OTTAWA, and although the work was supposed to be carried out "under the strict supervision of the Post Office Department," it is amazing that there are so many evidences of scamped, hurried and careless workmanship. Doubled overprints and inverted overprints abound, and in at least three cases "City Types" are found twice printed with different Town Names. These are duly listed in the "Official Catalog." In addition, besides productions of over-inking, under-inking and careless inking, there are many examples of wear, breakage, damage, and even of typographical variation to be found.

The constant varieties caused by the examples of wear, breakage and damage to the plate are on the whole uncatalogued, and below will be found a check list of these varieties so far reported. This list is not claimed to be complete, but it is hoped that it will be of some assistance to collectors of Canadian Precancels.

In this Check List of the Constant Varieties of the "City Types" it is NOT proposed to include Inverted or Double Prints which are already recorded in the "Official Catalog." However, in certain cases, Inverted and Double Prints already listed will be mentioned, if they refer to any item not so listed.

It is proposed to list items in Town Order, as per the "Official Catalog," starting the list with BRANTFORD—ONTARIO and finishing with WOOD-STOCK, the remaining Towns not recorded in the list have had no varieties reported for them.

This Check List will include four chief groups of varieties, as follows:—

- (1) Narrow "Os," (2) Missing Letters, (3) Missing Town or Province Names, (4) "Cut-off" Letters.

Where possible, stamps with the above varieties will be listed with their "Official Catalog" Type and Stamp No., in the REMARKS column. When in certain cases NO number is given, a full description will be included. Any stamps referred to in the List which are already included in the "Official Catalog" will be marked * *.

Town Name—Pop.	Type	Error	Remarks
BRANTFORD— ONTARIO Pop. '05: 20,000 '47: 31,948 '54: 36,727	TYPE 1. Variety of U 200. (Very rare with middle scroll showing.	"ONTARIO" missing.	Found on: 1/74, 1/75 (probably from bottom horizontal row). Reported, Whitehead and Manley.
BRIDGEBURG— ONTARIO Pop. '07: 1,356 x '47: 6,595 x '54: 7,572 x Now named FORT ERIE.	TYPE 1. U — 206	BRIBDGE- BURG * *	1/74i, 1/74l, 1/74m. Also in BLUE — 1/85i, 1/85j, 1/106i, 1/106j. (This error continued in use for 21 years).
	TYPE 1. U — 206	NARROW "O" 1st "O" in ONTARIO	1/74, Very rare. May occur on 1/74a.
BROCKVILLE— ONTARIO Pop. '07: 8,940 '47: 11,342 '54: 12,301	TYPE 1. U — 206	NARROW "O" 1st "O" in ONTARIO	1/74a, Very rare. May occur on 1/74.
BROWN'S NURSERIES ONTARIO Pop. '07: 50	TYPE 1. U — 200	First "E" in NURSERIES missing.	1/74a, Very rare. May occur on 1/74.
CALGARY—ALTA. Pop. '54: 129,060	TYPE 1. U — 200	Tete-beche Pair. * *	1/74 + 1/74a, Rare. When the rows of the foundry type were nailed to their wooden base, one row was placed upside down so that it was possible to find pairs, one normal, one in- verted. This was soon corrected.
	TYPE 1. U — 200	NAIL-HEAD	1/131. Upper Left.
CARLETON PLACE ONTARIO Pop. '54: 4,725	TYPE 1. TYPE 1.	"ONT" missing.	1/151 Die 2.
	TYPE 1.	PLACE NAME missing.	1/172, Block of 20 from left hand bottom corner of the pane (4 rows of 5 stamps) 3rd Row shows Place Name missing on 4th and 5th stamp.
	TYPE 1.	NAIL-HEAD	1/106. Lower right.
GUELPH—ONT. Pop. '54: 27,386	TYPE 1. U — 203	NAIL-HEAD	1/106. Lower left.
HALIFAX Nova Scotia Pop. '47: 70,488	TYPE 1.	BARS omitted. * *	1/75i, 1/75j, 1/76i, 1/76j.
HAMILTON— ONTARIO Pop. '06: 60,443 '47: 166,337 '54: 208,321	TYPE 1. U — 200	NARROW "O" 1st "O" in ONTARIO.	Reported for—1/74, 1/74a, 1/75, 1/75a, 1/85. Pro- bably on other stamps of this type. (See PHOTO. Fig. 1.)
	TYPE 1. U — 200	CUT-OFF Letters.	1/74. BOTTOM half of letters of HAMILTON cut off.
	TYPE 1.	"O" & part of "N" of "ONTARIO" missing. "A" of HAMILTON missing.	1/151, Die 1. 2/74, 2/74a, 2/75, 2/75a.

Town Name—Pop.	Type	Error	Remarks
KINGSTON— ONTARIO Pop. '01: 17,961 '47: 30,126 '54: 33,459	TYPE 1. U — 208	"I" missing & last "N" of KINGSTON broken.	1/74, 1/74a, 1/75a. May be found on 1/85, 1/86. This variety may be found in various states, late state shows "I" & "N" both missing completely. (See PHOTO. Fig. 2.)
LONDON—ONTARIO Pop. '05: 41,500 '47: 78,264 '54: 95,343	TYPE 1. U — 200	NARROW "O" 1st "O" in ONTARIO. (Third vertical row.)	1/75, 1/75a. In later prints of this variety the diagonal of the first "N" in LONDON is broken a third of the way down. The normal "N", early prints, is very rare.
	TYPE 1. U — 200	BROKEN BARS. Both bars broken at right side.	1/75, 1/75a. Not re- ported for 1/74, 1/74a, but likely to exist. (See PHOTO. Fig. 3.)
	TYPE 1. U — 200	DOUBLE OVERPRINT	1/75b. (Normal) Double overprint (inverted) already catalogued.
MONTREAL— QUEBEC Pop. '07: 360,000 '47: 903,007 '54: 1,021,520	TYPE 2. U — 200	"BLOB" on UPPER BAR. All stamps from third vertical row show a distinct BLOB on upper bar below "NT" of MONTREAL. BROKEN "N". A variety of the above "N" of MONTREAL broken from top right to lower left.	2/74, 2/74a, 2/75, 2/75a. May also be found in BLUE.
	TYPE 2. U — 200	DAMAGED Bars and Letters.	Found on late state of Plate on 2/74, 2/74a, 2/75, 2/75a. NOT re- ported in BLUE. Third vertical row.
	TYPE 2. U — 200	CUT-OFF letters. MONTREAL— Top of letters cut off.	On 2/75 & 2/75a ONLY. Dr. Whitehead reports this as a major variety. It would seem that a heavy object fell upon the bars above "Q" and slanted upwards, cutting through "TR" of MONTREAL. The left end of the upper bar and the whole of the top scroll are gone and "MONT" has been lifted. Occurs on Third Vertical row. Very rare. "Evi- dently a quick repair or replacement was made, as I have only found this on early prints." (See PHOTO. Fig. 4.)
	TYPE 2 or 4 U — 200 or U — 201	"QUEBEC" missing.	2/74, 2/74a, 2/75, 2/75a. May be found on 2/85, 2/86, 1st Horizontal Row.
	TYPE 3. U — 202.	"R" in "FOR"	Reported with the Pro- vince name missing. Either 2/76 or 4/76. "R" in "FOR" has the Top cut off. 3/74a.

Town Name—Pop.	Type	Error	Remarks
	TYPE 4. U — 201	CUT-OFF letters.	4/74, 4/74a, 4/75, 4/75a. probably to be found on other values. 1st Horizontal Row.
	TYPE 4. U — 201	NAIL HEAD	4/106. Upper left.
	TYPE 5. U — 204	CUT-OFF letters.	5/85, 5/85a, 5/86, 5/86a. 1st Horizontal Row.
	TYPE 7. U — 211.	NAIL HEAD	7/106. Upper left.
	TYPE 1. U — 200	NARROW "O" 1st "O" in ONTARIO.	1/74, 1/74a, 1/75, 1/75a. Probably on other values also. (See PHOTO of Pair, Fig. 5. 2nd stamp showing Narrow "O".)
OTTAWA—ONTARIO Pop. '07: 70,000 '47: 154,951 '54: 202,045	TYPE 2. U — 202	"R" in "FOR"	"R" in "FOR" has cut- off top (See MONTREAL). 2/74, 2/74a.
PARIS—ONT. Pop. '54: 5,249	TYPE 1.	MISSING TOWN NAME.	Reported on 1/171 in pair with normal, position NOT known.
QUEBEC—QUE. Pop. '07: 75,000 '47: 150,757 '54: 164,016	TYPE 1. U — 200	"UE" of "QUE" close together.	All values of Edward VII & George V, of this type. 2nd Vertical Row.
	TYPE 1. U — 200	BROKEN "E" in QUEBEC 1st "E".	1/74, 1/74a, 1/75, 1/75a. Found on 2nd Vertical Row, in conjunction with variety "UE" close to- gether. (See PHOTO. Fig. 6.) Probably on other values.
	TYPE 1. U — 200	BROKEN "Q" in QUEBEC.	1/74, 1/74a, 1/75, 1/75a, and probably other values. (See PHOTO. Fig. 7.).
	TYPE 1. U — 200	BROKEN BARS.	Both bars broken and mis- placed. 1/74, 1/74a, 1/75, 1/75a. (See PHOTO. Fig. 8.)
	TYPE 1. U — 200	CUT-OFF letters.	Town name cut off. Occurs normal and also with stamps showing variety "UE" close together. 1/74, 1/74a, 1/75, 1/75a, 1/76a, 1/85, 1/85a.
	TYPE 1. U — 200	"QUE" missing.	Abbreviated Province en- tirely missing. 1/85, 1/85a, 1/86, 1/89. (See PHOTO.) Fig. 9.)
	TYPE 3. U — 201.	BROKEN BARS and damaged letters "P.Q."	A somewhat similar variety to that of MON- TREAL already mentioned. Reported on 3/106, 3/107, 3/131.
	TYPE 2.	CUT-OFF letters.	This variety very promi- nent for this Town. Found on 2/92a, 2/106, 2/107, 2/111, 2/113, 2/113a, 2/122, 2/131, 2/151 Die 1.
	TYPE 2.	BROKEN BARS.	Rather similar variety to that reported for QUE- BEC, so far reported on 2/86, 2/106, 2/107, 2/111a, 2/113.
	TYPE 1. U — 204	CUT-OFF letters.	So far only reported for 1/106.
REGINA—SASK. Pop. '06: 6,217 '47: 58,245 '54: 71,319			
SASKATOON—SASK. Pop. '54: 53,268			

Town Name--Pop.	Type	Error	Remarks
TORONTO— ONTARIO Pop. '06: 300,000 '47: 667,457 '54: 675,754	TYPE 3. U — 200.	"I" in ONTARIO missing.	3/74, 3/74a, 3/75, 3/75a, also reported on 3/86 by Mr. J. S. Parsonage, prob- ably to be found on other values. (See PHOTOS. Figs. 10, 11 and 12.)
	TYPE 3. U — 200.	NARROW "O" 1st "O" in ONTARIO.	3/74, 3/74a (rare), 3/75, 3/75a.
	TYPE 3. U — 200.	NARROW "O" 2nd "O" in TORONTO.	3/74, 3/74a, 3/75, 3/75a.
	TYPE 3. U — 200.	NARROW "O" Last "O" in TORONTO.	3/75, 3/75a (rare). (All the above should be looked for in BLUE.)
	TYPE 3. U — 200.	BROKEN BARS. (A) Short bars at left. (B) Long bars at left.	Varieties occur in 1st ver- tical row. 3/74, 3/74a, 3/75, 3/75a.
	TYPE 4. U — 202.	"R" in "FOR"	"R" in "FOR" with cut- off Top. 4/74, 4/74a, 4/75, 4/75a.
	TYPE 4. U — 202.	DAMAGED CLICHE.	An oblique break down- wards to the right, in- volving the foot of "R" (TORONTO), both bars "O" (FOR) and "I" of (THIRD), "M" of (MAT- TER). 4/74, 4/75a. (See PHOTO. Fig. 13.)
	TYPE 4. U — 202.	DAMAGED CLICHE.	Similar to above but dif- ferent. 4/74 only.
	TYPE 4. U — 202.	BROKEN BARS.	Both BARS show a gap of about 1 mm, 1½ mm from right side, 4/75. 4/75a shows gap 1½ mm from left side.
	TYPE 5. U — 201	NARROW "O" 1st "O" in ONTARIO.	5/74, 5/75 (rare).
	TYPE 5. U — 201	NARROW "O" last "O" in ONTARIO.	5/74, 5/74a, 5/75, 5/75a.
	TYPE 5. U — 201	NARROW "O" Final "O" in TORONTO.	5/74, 5/74a, 5/75, 5/75a. Late state shows this variety with first "O" in TORONTO broken.
	TYPE 5. U — 201	BROKEN BARS.	5/75a. Break of about 1½ mm. Both BARS under 2nd "O" of TORONTO.
	TYPE 7.	CUT-OFF letters.	7/85, 7/85a, 7/86, 7/86a. 7/90, 7/92, 7/92a, 7/106, 7/106a, 7/113, 7/123.
	TYPE 7.	BROKEN BARS.	7/85, 7/85a, 7/86, 7/86a, 7/90, 7/92, 7/106, 7/106a, 7/111, 7/113, 7/113a.
	TYPE 7.	Missing letters.	"T" & part of "O" miss- ing in "TORONTO" to- gether with damaged BARS. 7/85, 7/86, 7/89a, 7/92, 7/106, 7/106a, 7/110.
	TYPE 7.	NAIL HEADS.	7/106. Left upper. 7/106. Right lower. 7/106. Left lower.

Town Name—Pop.	Type	Error	Remarks
	TYPE 12.	CUT-OFF letters.	'TORONTO' shows name cut down. 12/106, 12/108, 12/109. (Mr. J. Anderson.) 12/132.
	TYPE 12.	"T" of "TORONTO" First "T" missing.	
WINDSOR— Pop. '05: 14,007 '47: 105,311 '54: 120,049	TYPE 1. U — 200	NARROW "O" 1st "O" in ONTARIO.	1/74, 1/74a, 1/85. Probably to be found on other values.
	TYPE 1. U — 200	DOUBLE (1) WINDSOR Type 1/ U—200 (2) BRIDGEBURG Type 1.	1/74 (wa). This error must also occur with the overprint (2) reading BRIBDEBURG (reported Mr. G. Manley) V. rare. (2nd, error not so far seen. V.V. rare).
WINNIPEG— Pop. '07: 100,000 '47: 221,960 '54: 235,710	TYPE 1. U — 200	"I" for "T" in MANITOBA.	1/76a, Top of "T" missing — so that MANITOBA reads — "MANIIOBA" (rare).
	TYPE 1. U — 200	NO OVERPRINT.	1/122 exists in PAIR with overprint so misplaced that the 1st vertical row shows NO sign of precancel. (One pair, reported).
WOODSTOCK—ONT. Pop. 54: 15,544	TYPE 1. U — 211	MISSING "W"	1/151 Die 1, exists with "W" and part of first "O" missing.

TYPE U — 201, exists with TOWN NAME missing from the Province of "ONTARIO" (Report ed by Mr G. Manley) on 74a.

TYPE U — 212, exists with only the BARS printed, both TOWN NAME and PROVINCE NAME are missing, on 85. (Reported by Mr G. Manley.)

In reference to the NAIL HEAD varieties which are reported in the above "LIST," this TYPE of variety does not appear (as so far reported) until the 1922-31 issue of the George V, "City Types."

The NAIL HEAD variety shows a round dot, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in diameter. This dot occurs in four positions on the stamp:—Left Upper, Right Upper (between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 mm. from the left and right edge of the stamp in line with the lower edge of the TOWN NAME, and Left Lower and Right Lower in the same position to the left and right of the PROVINCE NAME. This variety was caused by the nails which were used to attach the electros to the wooden base working up, and therefore showing in the printing. This variety is most commonly found on 106 or 106a. At present it has not been reported on the 1912 George's or on the Edward's, but of course it may exist on these issues.

Further information is asked for regarding this TYPE of variety, and any member finding any such varieties among his or her precancels is asked to write to me (R. B. Hetherington, Beedings Cottage, Gay Street, Pulborough, Sussex, England) regarding any such finds.

In reference to the suggested different settings for the TORONTO—ONTARIO precancels of the City Types, as already referred to I would be much obliged if members would let me have their comments on this suggestion.

Mr. G. Manley reports that he considers that at least two and perhaps three different settings of type were so used, and states:—"If you compare the word 'ONTARIO' you will find that in some cases the 'Os' appear to have

SQUARE bottoms, whereas in others they appear to have **ROUNDED** bottoms."

Considerable research must be undertaken, however, before it can be proved that there were in fact two or more settings. Large Blocks or Panes of these stamps are rare, and in many cases are probably non-existent. Will members please check through their collections and report their findings to me.

Doctor Alfred Whitehead has made a close study of the varieties occurring on the 1 and 3 cents of the Edward issues, and he is fortunate to have large blocks and panes of these issues. Further information is required as to the existence of the varieties so far reported occurring on the higher values of the Edward issues, also on all values of the George V, "City Types."

In certain cases the electros used to print the Edward issues continued in use for all the "City Types," so that it should be possible to find most of the varieties already reported on the Edward's on the George's. Please check up and let me know what you find.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

NEWS RELEASE

27th November, 1956.

Date of Release, Friday the 30th
November, 1956, p.m. papers.

NEW DESIGN FOR POSTAGE STAMPS FOR 1957

The Honourable Hugues Lapointe, Postmaster General, has announced that the Post Office Department will issue at least ten new postage stamps and a new Aerogramme form during the calendar year 1957.

Early in March, there will be issued four large size, horizontal postage stamps, each illustrating a different Canadian form of outdoor recreation, skiing, fishing, swimming and hunting. These stamps are being issued to emphasize that Canada is an "All Seasons Playground." This set of stamps will be unique in Canadian philatelic history because the four different designs, all of 5c denomination, will be printed on each pane of 50 stamps delivered to the Postmasters for sale. The Canadian public will be able to purchase a block of four stamps displaying the four different recreation subjects.

In April, a 5c postage stamp will be issued in support of National Wildlife Conservation. This stamp will illustrate the

widely known Canadian bird, the Common Loon.

In June, a postage stamp will be issued to honour the outstanding explorer of Canada, David Thompson. This stamp will also be of 5c denomination. In August, two postage stamps, 5c and 15s denominations, and a 10c Aerogramme form, will be issued to commemorate the 14th Congress of the Universal Postal Union. This Congress will convene in Canada at that time, marking the first occasion that this important international body has met in this country.

Later in 1957, the importance of Canada's Hardrock Mining Industry will be emphasized by the issue of a postage stamp commemorating the Sixth Commonwealth Mining and Metallurgical Congress, also being held in Canada. In addition, the significant accomplishments of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) will be honoured by a special stamp. Both of these stamps will be of 5c denomination.

Canadian artists created the designs for these stamps which will reveal the rising stature of art in Canada.

Further details regarding the above-mentioned stamps will be announced throughout the year.

GROUP NEWS

ABERDEEN.—The Aberdeen group for their November meeting were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Orkin at their residence. Mrs. Orkin exhibited part of her general collection of Canadian stamps and stationery, both used and unused. The collection showed many interesting postmarks and re-entries, and as both Dr. and

Mrs. Orkin are Canadians they were able to give much interesting geographical and historical data on Canada and on the items exhibited. The members present got a delightful surprise when Mrs. Orkin set on the table a home-baked iced cake, the icing depicting one of recently issued Canadian stamps. On the call of Mr. George

Beverley, hearty thanks were extended to our host and hostess for a very happy evening.

For their December meeting the Group had the pleasure of a personal visit from Mr. John J. Bonar, the immediate past president of the Society.

Mr. Bonar exhibited a selection of his early Canadians from the 1851 and 1852 series to 1893, and it was a great treat for the Aberdeen Group to view so many of

these excellent stamps in such fine condition.

A most interesting item in the exhibition was the selection of large cents stamps on watermarked paper and the many variations in colour, etc. of, small cents.

Sir George A. Williamson, in a few well chosen words, commented on the excellence of Mr. Bonar's collection, and Mr. O. A. Fraser proposed the vote of thanks and expressed the invitation to Mr. Bonar to pay a return visit in the near future.

"SOUVENIR OF CANADA" AGAIN

By FRANK W. CAMPBELL

The heading to this article refers back to the April, 1955, *Maple Leaves*, where miniature Canada stamps on a post card in almost correct color was described. At the annual Show of the B.N.A.P.S. in Toronto this September I was shown by that veteran collector Chas. Foster, Toronto, the original copy the lithographer used in making that card, in 1905. It had been mailed in 1906, from England, to Victoria, B.C., with a remark that it might interest your children—the address being to a person of a German name.

Some person at this Show said it probably was made from a pasteup of stamps from a miniature album of stamps of the world, once current. A careful examination of the paste-up copy showed a "washed" effect to the originals that was somewhat lost in the reproduction on the card. The stamps were exact size in both cases, somewhat reduced from the genuine.

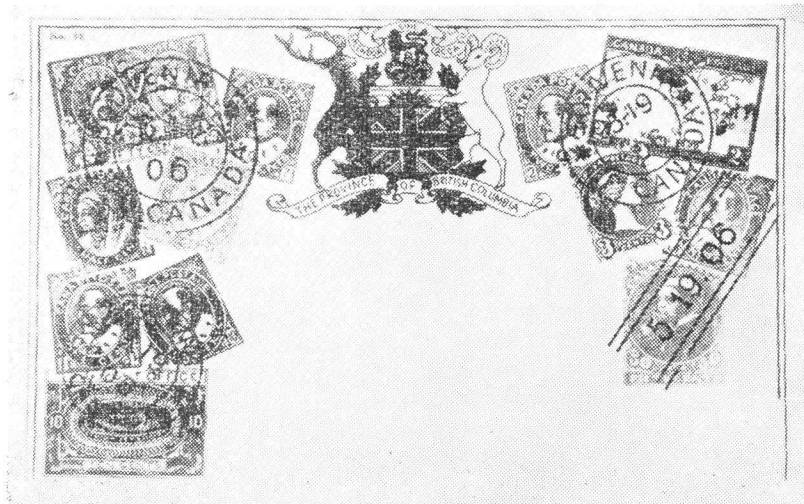
No screen was used in the reproduction process, the colors were solid. This makes

toning by overprinting somewhat difficult, so I carefully counted the different colors and I was amazed to find 12 colors for the stamps, and 6 for the coat-of-arms and border. The black ink of the borders and arms was definitely different to the black ink of the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent and the cancels.

I presume the card with the "arms" was a stock card for imprinting any desired picture ordered by a British Columbia customer, and it was imprinted later by these Canada stamps as illustrated in my 1955 article.

In April, 1955, H. I. Nelson, of Montreal, after reading the article, sent me a letter stating he had similar cards for Barbados, Brazil, British Guiana, Cape of Good Hope, Egypt, Great Britain, Hong Kong, Trinidad, Orange River Colony, Venezuela, and U.S.A.

Now, if someone can find the miniature album I was told of, or cards with coat-of-arms but no stamps in color, we will continue the story.



EARLY CANADIAN RAILWAY POST OFFICES

By LIONEL F. GILLAM

PART I

I should like to precede this series with an acknowledgement of thanks to all members of the R.P.O. Study Group, especially S/Ldr. Grey, Messrs. Millar Allen and Fortnum, Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth and—last but by no means least—Miss M. Harris of Vancouver. Without the invaluable help of the latter it would have been quite impossible for me to have completed a detailed survey of the vast field covered by this subject. I shall always remain indebted to her for the help she has always afforded to me, particularly in the field of the Western Provinces, where I had experienced considerable difficulty, until her advent, in obtaining the help and information I required.

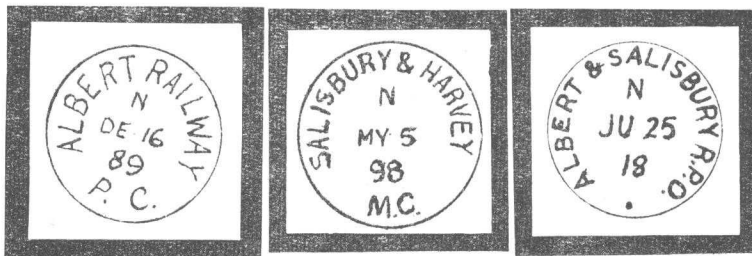
I would also like to make an appeal to any readers who can supply ANY tracings of postmarks which S/Ldr. Grey listed in his latest R.P.O. article. I am urgently in need of tracings of any of this material which members may have in their possession. There is no need for them to be meticulous as long as they are true to size, and that the details of lettering, and spacing of letters, conform to the original.

over the enterprise. In the following year the branch line to Harvey was abandoned, and in 1918 authority was granted for the Dominion Government to take over the railway, and which thus became a part of the Canadian National Railway System.

Passenger services over this line were abandoned about 1936, and the line today is only used for freight-carrying purposes.

The various railway post offices which have operated over this line are clearly illustrated by the different postmarks that have been used, and faithfully reflect the changing names and fortunes of this railway.

There can, for instance, be little doubt that the postmark reading, Albert Railway P.C. is quite rare, and this is probably due to the fact that, as in so many other cases, the date of incorporation gives no indication of the actual working life of the railway. The construction of the line appears to have been continuously subsidized for 25 years, and was possibly not in operation until the late 1880's. (The earliest postmark known to the writer being dated December, 1889).



THE ALBERT RAILWAY

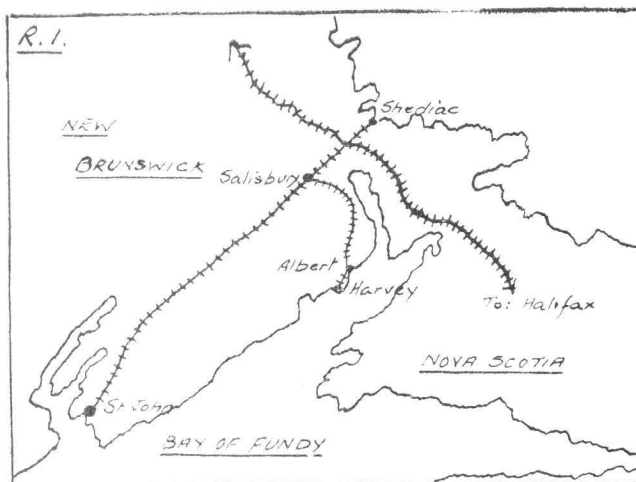
This railway was named after the County of Albert in New Brunswick. It was incorporated in 1864 to build a line from Salisbury on the European and North American Railway to the Bay of Fundy. The line which was built in subsequent years ran from Salisbury via Hillsboro to Albert on Shepody Bay, an inlet of Chignecto Bay.

In 1891 the name of the railway was changed to the Salisbury and Harvey Railway, and in 1900 the small branch line from Albert to Harvey Bank, built by the Harvey Branch Railway, was absorbed.

Neither of the lines appear to have been very profitable concerns, and in 1909 the railway was sold by Supreme Court Decree, and a new company, the Salisbury and Albert Railway, was formed to take

The change of name to Salisbury & Harvey Railway in 1891 brought about the first change in postmarks, two of which are known bearing the words "Salisbury & Harvey" or "Salisbury & H. Bank."

Finally, in 1909, with the formation of the new railway, the postmark changed to accord with the new designation: "Albert & Salisbury," and reflects the abandonment of the line to Harvey. The "postmark" reading "Albert & Salisbury" in Type 3B in Shaw's catalogue is a clerk's handstamp and as such is not an official postmark. Regulations prohibiting their use as postmarks have been in force in the Canadian Post Office for many years, but examples of their use in emergency and particularly for back-stamping registered mail are occasionally met with.



CLIPPINGS FROM B.N.A. MAGAZINES

Contributed by R. J. DUNCAN

No. 41—FIRST AIRMAIL LETTER TO NANAIMO

By FRANK H. ELLIS

(From the *Vancouver Sun*, January 28th, 1956)

Vancouver branch of the Aerial League of the British Empire came into the spotlight when pilots Alfred Eckley and Ernest Hall flew on a goodwill flight to the Victoria club, May 13, 1919.

Both clubs had been started earlier the same year with war surplus, two-seater Curtis biplanes.

Unconcerned about the 13th being an unlucky date, the two pilots climbed aboard their machine at Lulu Island and headed across Georgia Strait. It was a risky trip because their wheel-equipped biplane had not flotation gear of any kind.

FIRST TIME

Local newspapers, apparently, didn't realise it was the first time an airplane had flown the ocean gap dividing the Mainland from Vancouver Island. Only the briefest comment was made.

The Victoria branch quickly thought up a trip of its own. Flying a club machine named the Pathfinder, pilots Robert Rideout and H. Brown set off from the capital city on the morning of May 18, for Seattle, carrying an invitation from Mayor Porter of Victoria, inviting the Mayor of Seattle to attend the coming May Day celebrations.

The airmen ran into a bit of difficult weather en route, and were obliged to land on Whidby island, mid-way across Puget Sound. Later the same day they completed their air journey to Seattle.

The following day they returned to their

home field, carrying with them a number of officially stamped and cancelled letters. This constituted the first air mail to be flown either way between Seattle and Victoria.

MAIL FLIGHT

In another Curtis, the Pathfinder II, pilots James Gray and Gordon Cameron, made a successful air mail flight from Victoria to Nanaimo, to inaugurate air-mail flying to island points, August 16, 1919. It was under the official sanction of the postal authorities, and approximately 75 letters were flown. A single specimen is today valued at \$75.

Until July, 1919, no incumbent Mayor in Canada had been taken up for a passenger flight in an airplane in Canada. When pilot "Miny" MacDonald took off from Lulu Island, July 9, 1919, he set a precedent. His passenger was Vancouver's Chief Magistrate, R. H. Gale.

The most outstanding event accomplished by either club was by a member of the Vancouver branch. On August 7, 1919, pilot Ernest Hoy flew to fame over the Rocky Mountains from Vancouver to Calgary. He was obliged to stop and refuel his Curtis four times en route, as he flew by way of Vernon, Grand Forks, Cranbrook, and Lethbridge, and so to Calgary to become the first airman to conquer the great mountain barrier.

An attempt to fly back to the coast from Calgary, via Golden, came to a disappointing ending when he was setting off from the latter town on the second lap of his journey. Two Indian lads ran in front of

his machine as he was speeding down the field, and Hoy was obliged to wreck his machine to avoid cutting them down.

RARE TODAY

Envelopes flown from the coast to Calgary by Hoy are rare philatelist prizes today, being rated in value as the highest priced of any flown Canadian air mail, at

\$250 each.

With such tremendous aerial activity now being conducted in British Columbia skies, it is a happy thought to ponder that our own B.C. airmen were the first over many of the now well-established routes, where so many pilots and passengers now follow in their flying footsteps.

No. 42—CANADA—PORT HOOD BISECT

By MICHAEL MILLER

(Reprinted from "The American Philatelist," May, 1929).

Canada, our neighbor to the north, has a very interesting philatelic history and with us it is really the most popular country outside of the United States. Its first issue of stamps was in 1851, but the denominations it offered did not enable the public to apply them to all the then current postal rates, making it necessary to bisect some of the stamps in order to make up the rates, especially the 7½ pence. There are a number of bisects, some not necessary, but inasmuch as the writer is now confining himself to the surcharged bisect, the others will be the subject of future articles. These bisected stamps were issued in 1899 and are commonly known or designated as the "Port Hood" provisionals.

When the new rate of 2c for ordinary mail went into effect in January, 1899, there was a sudden shortage of 2c stamps in the town of Port Hood, one of the small towns of Nova Scotia. Without first getting permission, the postmaster decided that he would prepare provisional stamps so that he would keep his records straight. Accordingly, he took about three sheets of the 3c carmine Queen Victoria numeral issue of 1898 and had it bisected vertically in unequal portions, surcharging them 1 and 2 respectively. The explanation given by the postmaster is clear, and to better understand the same, recourse is had to the following article appearing in the *Monthly Journal* of April, 1899:

"In reference to the cut and surcharged 3c stamps a correspondent sends us the following extract from a letter from the postmaster of Port Hood:

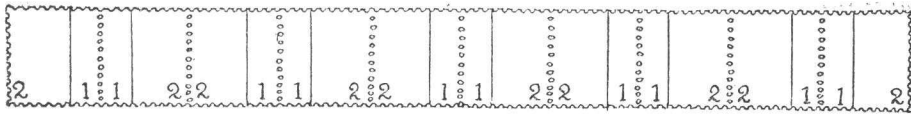
"When the change in Canadian postage was made—of which we got notice by wire—I had only very few 2c stamps in stock, so that before I got my supply from Ottawa I ran completely out of them, and, to keep my account straight, I was compelled to cut threes, making three twos out of two threes. This was for one day only, and not over 300 stamps were cut. I would say about 200 '2' and 100 '1' were used. Those stamps I put on letters for delivery within the country as much as possible. About 100 '2' and probably nearly as many '1' were marked with the figures

2 and 1 as you describe, and were placed on letters for delivery in towns throughout the Dominion. Those were the only provisional stamps used by this Office."

It will thus be noted that he endeavoured to do the best he could under the circumstances. These provisional bisects were called to the attention of the postal authorities, who have always been strict and never permit any irregularities. As a result Mr. Donald A. King, then employed in an official capacity in the Halifax Post Office and today its postmaster, made inquiries and the matter was investigated by the department and an inspector was accordingly sent to Port Hood. Jarrett in his book on Canada, says that all copies on hand, which were not very large, were taken possession of by the postal inspector, including all the used and unused, and were eventually destroyed. A few, however, had been sold to Stanley Gibbons before the department inspector arrived and those handled by them, especially the covers, have the stamp of the firm name on the reverse side.

The stamps were bisected vertically in unequal portions so that you have two-thirds of a stamp and one-third of a stamp. From the copies seen, it appears that the stamps were not all cut one way as we have the bisected thirds either from the left or right of the stamp. This lead the writer to make some investigation as to the manner of bisection and has come to the conclusion that in the row of ten stamps there were an equal number of bisections and always in pairs. In other words, the first stamp in the row would have the third part on the right and the second stamp would have the third part on the left. That would make a pair with the thirds joined together. In this manner, this bisection was continued with each pair of stamps across the row so that the second and third stamp could have the two-third parts joined together at the perforation. The writer has never seen a complete row and would be very much interested to know whether he is correct and whether or not both the first and last stamps in the row would have the two-third parts thereof adjoining the margin of the sheet. In order to illustrate what the writer believes to be the manner of the bisection, he has submitted the following drawing:

CANADA - PORT HOOD



Probable Scheme of Bisection

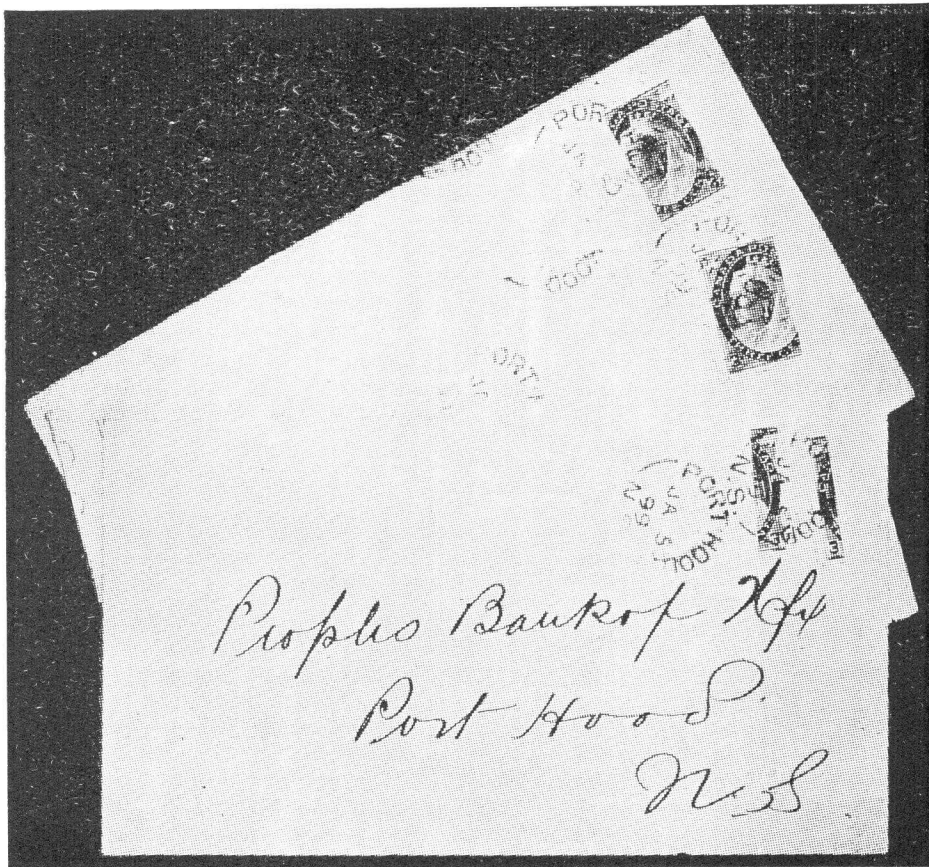
PROBABLE SCHEME OF
BISECTION

In order that no one should use cancelled copies, the postmaster in addition to cutting the stamps surcharged them by hand—stamping the digit 1 on the one-third portion with a greenish-blue ink, while for the two-third portion he hand-stamped them with the digit 2 in violet ink. Both of these handstamps are over the figure of value which appears in the lower corners of the stamp.

The writer is indebted to Mr. A. F. Lichtenstein of New York City (the Prince of Philatelists), who is ever ready to help the cause with funds and material by the loan of covers from his famous collection

of Canada for the purpose of illustrating the use of these bisects. All have the correct date of January 5, 1899. They show the right and left 2c surcharge as well as the one-third portions used together for the 2c rate. The one cent is noted by the writer to have only been used to make up a 2c rate and not singly. This was probably the only way the 1c was used and data on this bisect is requested.

This stamp is listed in all the catalogues so that it has philatelic recognition even though they may not have been sanctioned or authorized by the postal authorities. As to the value, the catalogues vary, and of course the stamps on cover are much more valuable than off cover or on piece. Be-



Three "Port Hood" Bisects from the Collection of A. F. Lichtenstein, Illustrating Both Left and Right Types of the Two Cents and One Cent.

low is given catalogue numbers and values.

1c on $\frac{1}{3}$ of 3c			
	Unused	Used	
Scott No. 85b	200.00	150.00	
Gibbons No. 169		£30.00	
Yvert, No. 74	Fr. 15,000.00	Fr. 7500.00	
Kohl No. 65 $\frac{1}{2}$	M. 500.00	M. 500.00	
Jarrett No. 230c		cover 75.00	
Bright No. 111b			

2c on $\frac{2}{3}$ of 3c			
Scott No. 85c	125.00	75.00	
Gibbons No. 170		£15.00	
Yvert No. 75	Fr. 6,500.00	Fr. 2500.00	
Kohl No. 65 $\frac{2}{3}$	M. 400.00	M. 300.00	
Jarrett No. 230d		cover 75.00	
Bright No. 111c			

To actually determine what is the value of these bisects, can best be ascertained from market quotations. There is this difficulty, however, in that few copies of same are presented for sale. The writer has been able to note a copy of the 2c on a piece of cover offered in the Kelton and Soan sale, February 1924, which realized \$53.00. The catalogue mentions date of January 3rd, but I assume that must be an error as the correct date should be January 5th.

Another copy was in the Boucher collection sold by H. R. Harmer in January, 1927, which realized ten pounds. Note is also made that T. Allen, well-known dealer of England, advertised a copy of the 2c surcharge in the Mekeels which was used on an entire original and had a double surcharge. The writer has not seen that copy nor ever heard of one before, although from one of the copies submitted to him he did see what appears to be a double strike of the 1c, but could not be called a double surcharge.

H. R. Harmer in a recent sale offered the right 1c bisect unused with the surcharge very pale and realized £75, and the Philatelic Journal commenting on the same calls it "the world's smallest fractional stamp."

Reference List

- B. 1 1c left one-third
Greenish blue surcharge
- B. 2 1c right one-third
Greenish blue surcharge
- B. 3 2c left two-thirds
Violet surcharge
- B. 4 2c right two-thirds
Violet surcharge

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

CANCELLATIONS

As an avid reader of Maple Leaves, and a modest, I hope, collector of cancellations, I have been very interested by the articles dealing with this subject.

About four years ago (how time flies) Mr. Baresch wrote some very interesting articles in Maple Leaves on this subject, and since reading these I have been on the look out for unusual cancellations.

Mention was made in those articles of the segmented six ring cancel as being quite an uncommon marking which must of necessity belong to some small post office, and that the writer had never seen this cancellation on cover. As it may be of interest I can report that I have a copy on postcard, mailed at Bryson, Que., and the date stamp is No. 18, 76.

In the article of July 1952 there is a drawing of a whorl marking. I have one, quite different, used on card from Aberfoyle, C.W., dated No. 16, 75.

Yours very sincerely,

W. M. C. WILLCOCK (599).

WHAT IS "INDIAN RED?"

DEAR TOMLINSON,

At the recent C.P.S. of G.B. Convention in Stirling there was a fine display and a good deal of discussion about the Small 3 cents Canada, and particularly about the

earliest printings. Shoemaker, who made an intensive study of these stamps and classified them in no less than 37 categories, called the earliest printings "copper red," a synonym for Gibbons "Indian red," and one school of thought, following Shoemaker, still maintain that all stamps used before 20th September, 1870, must be copper or Indian red.

Another school of thought denies this, and maintains from more recent evidence, that there must have been one or more printings before September, 1870, in shades which are definitely not Indian red. A number of dated copies are now known which can only be described as *rose red*, the earliest so far recorded (in Mr. Baresch's collection), being dated April, 1870.

The existence of such stamps suggests that a specific date, *i.e.* September, 1870, is no criterion, and some other definition must be found. The second school's attitude is that any stamp containing any definite trace of pink or red in it is not the true Indian red, which must approximate to the Indian red colour of Gibbons' original colour guide (alas! no longer available).

However, here also we run into difficulties. It is well known that the very earliest printings, and in particular the rare perf. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, have a deep rich copper colour quite distinct from the paler shades of the later printings and from Gibbons' colour guide. Indeed, if Gibbons labelled the

perf. 12½ variety (83b) with the transatlantic term of copper red, it might perhaps do something towards clearing up the present confusion.

That considerable confusion exists there can be no shadow of doubt. The evidence of countless auction lots shows that the average collector cannot recognise S.G.83; the evidence of *most* dealers' stockbooks shows that the majority of dealers in this country also cannot recognise it. Even the leading specialists of the C.P.S. of G.B. have differing views about it, and get involved in friendly (or not-so-friendly) argument. One difficulty that seems insuperably in the study of this 3c stamp is that every standard shade grades imperceptibly into the adjoining shades, and there is no clear-cut line between one shade and another. Sulphidisation is a further complication, which turns the original shade into something quite different.

In the later printings, of course, variations of paper and mesh of paper (horizontal or vertical), and of perforation are important features to be considered, for example the rose-carmine of 1888-89 (S.G.105) can sometimes be confused with the earlier deep rose-reds or carmine-reds of 1871-73, but the characteristic side perf. 12½ readily distinguishes it. But, according to Shoemaker, all the early printings to September, 1870, had the same A (smooth good quality horizontal mesh) paper, and the same perforation (11.85 to 12.1 group), so these factors do not help, except, of course, that all the "Indian Reds" *must* have A paper, horizontal mesh, and the correct perforation group.

Will closer attention to these factors help to clear up the present confusion, or are there any other factors to be considered? Or is the problem of recognising "Indian Red" with certainty beyond the average collector (and dealer), and is a continuation of the present confusion inevitable? An elaborate classification of the 3 cents, such as Shoemaker made, loses much of its practical utility if fundamental groups cannot be recognised.

Let us hope that the experts will find a simple answer to the question at the head of this letter.

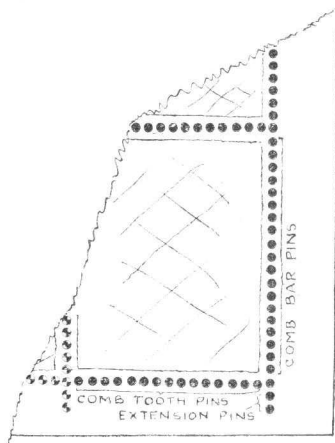
Yours sincerely,
E. A. SMYTHIES (840).

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

NEWFOUNDLAND PERFORATIONS

I write in the belief that members of the Society will supplement information that I have on the printing and perforation of some Newfoundland issues of the thirties, those stamps of 3.0 x 2.4 cm. size printed by Perkins, Bacon and Company, having

comb perforations of about 13.4 gauge. They are in the successive Industrial—Royal Family issues. The margins of the sheets show that there are four perforation subtypes, differing in the numbers of pins along the bar (between, but not including corner pins), along the teeth, and in the extensions; see the accompanying figure.



The list gives Stanley Gibbons catalogue numbers; the numbers in parentheses are plate numbers from Dan Meyerson's collection.

Type No. 1a: 19, 15 and 2 pins in bar, teeth and extensions, in 209-217, 219-224 and 227; including 211 (1, 2, 3), 222 (2), 223 (3).

Type No. 1b: 19, 16 and 1, the extra comb tooth pin producing double perforation in centers of blocks which is usually elliptical because the holes do not coincide; this subtype is thus recognizable without sheet margins; in 217, 222-223, 225-226 and Gilbert Issue, 231-244; including 222 (4), 223 (4), 225 (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7).

Type No. 1c: 19, 15 and 1, in 215-218, 222-226, 228a, 268-271, including 222 (1, 5, 6), 223 (4), 224 (2).

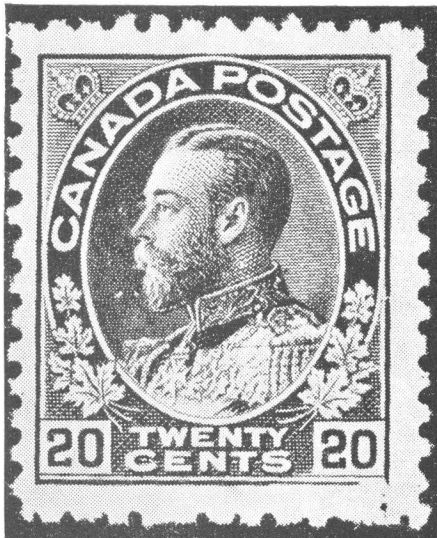
Type No. 1d: 19, 15 and 0, in 211 (1), 223 (1) and 226-228.

Some stamps are known in several subtypes; does this indicate more than one printing, or perforations at different times of one printing; the same machine seems to have been used. I will be pleased to have any information on these types, particularly additions to the list and records of plate numbers. It is possible that some No. 1b are placed in No. 1c because of exact coincidence of perforations, so I will appreciate confirmation of the No. 1b list.

Sincerely,

MARSHALL KAY (679).

ADMIRAL 20c VARIETY



DEAR FRED,

Perhaps you will be good enough to illustrate the enclosed stamp and ask if any reader has seen a similar variety. There is some rubbing in the corner concerned, but it doesn't seem to me to be responsible for the major portions missing.

Yours,

HEDLEY J. HOLLANDS.

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

PROVISIONAL COIL

I have read with interest the various articles and correspondence re the 1915 Admiral Provisional Coil. I don't know whether I should put in my oar at this late date, when the last word has been garnered from unimpeachable sources, but perhaps my own small contribution to the subject may interest some of our members. For the benefit of those who cannot refer to the back numbers, perhaps I could summarise as follows, referring to the first coil as the "provisional" and the "re-issue" by a Type Number:—

Re-issue Type I

In the July 1953 issue, you illustrated the re-issue with circular date stamp in black, "Post Office Division" "No. 1" "May 11" (date in one line). Both pairs of the paste-up are guillotined. This was in the type of the original die.

Re-issue Type II

In the October 1953 issue, Mr. Theo. Cox mentioned another re-issue, with circular date stamp in black, "Post Office Division" "May 11" (date in two lines). There is no "No. 1" above the date. Both pairs are guillotined. They are in the type of the *retouched* die, and show hairlines or guide lines.

(Note: It is not mentioned in the correspondence, but in Type II, the words "Post Office Division" are in visibly smaller lettering than that of Type I).

Re-issue Type III

In the same issue, Mr Norman Fox confirms the existence of Type II, but with the two pairs from different sheets as they are palpably different shades. He further mentions that Sissons' 1953 catalogue lists a re-issue with an *oval* hand stamp.

Provisional

In the January 1954 issue, Dr. L. Seale Holes states that the actual provisional was hand-stamped in violet—a rectangle with "Post Office Branch" etc. (subsequently illustrated by you in the April 1955 issue) and describing its origin. He denies that there were "fun and games at the P.O." (quoting Mr. Fox), and continues by saying that a nameless individual produced the re-issue some years later.

Re-issue Type IV

I myself have a strip of four of both Type I and Type II re-issues. My copy of Type II, however, is also similar to that mentioned by Mr. Fox, *i.e.* with the two pairs in different shades (and in visibly different papers and gums as well). Furthermore, the top pair is guillotined, the bottom pair *torn*. It is in the type of the *original* die however, and shows no hairlines.

Thus, in addition to the genuine provisional, there are four known types of re-issue (five, if Sissons' type is included). With the greatest respect for Dr. Holmes, I must agree with Mr. Fox that if an "individual" was responsible for the production of all these types, he must have been extremely busy. Otherwise, one is left with an impression of some sort of philatelic "binge" in the Post Office, with we poor collectors left with the hangover. Perhaps Dr. Holmes would write his "other story" soon, and put us out of our misery!

Yours sincerely,

(Miss) ANN DORIAN (901).

THE EXCHANGE PACKET

I have been totting up my "Membership List," being those who wish to see the Packet. It is almost half the total Society membership, and is much more than half if overseas members are excluded.

I have just over 300 names on my lists—and about 30 are contributors.

To provide for 10 circuits I need £2,500 worth of material, and although this does not mean that every member will actually receive two Packets in a twelve-month, it does enable me to include everyone twice per year in a Packet Circulation List.

I give these facts so that members, old and new, may appraise them.

You will see that, provided the material is forthcoming, you will receive at least one Packet per year, possibly two. I wish it could be more, and I am sure you wish it also, but I cannot help you in this matter unless you help me by sending books of good material for circulation, then you will see every Packet in which you have a book.

Whether it is a book of 20/- to 30/- in value, or £40 and over, I need them all.

To all those members who contribute regularly I extend my sincere thanks. Your help and encouragement are invaluable.

J. H.

LIBRARY NOTES

May I introduce myself as your new Librarian. I look forward to making many new friendships and will do my best to give as good a service of books in the future as you have had in the past.

Taking stock of our books discloses that we have copies of all the recognised authorities on B.N.A. Philately. Some of these are now really scarce and we do ask you to take the greatest care of any books you may borrow as they are not only difficult to replace, but extremely expensive.

You are reminded that no charge is now made for borrowing books, etc., but we expect our postage to be refunded, and should anything be sent "over the odds" it will be devoted to buying new items for your benefit.

We have recently acquired the very scarce Howes on "Canada," and the new publications "North Atlantic Seaway" and "Transatlantic Mail." The last two give a wealth of detail on Postal History and steamship sailings since the earliest days.

The Editor has kindly agreed to publish a list of the books, booklets, catalogues and checklists which we have. At a later date, when I have had time to re-group them, details will be published of the many pamphlets in the library.

Meanwhile, do not hesitate to write to me and I will endeavour to satisfy your wants.

R. S. B. G.

LIBRARY LIST

Books :

Canada (Pts. 1 and 2)	Boggs
"B.N.A."	Jarrett
Canada	Howes
Canada and B.N.A.	Holmes (1943 & 1954)
Postal Stationery	Bond
Newfoundland	Boggs
Newfoundland Air Mails	Dalwick & Harmer
Canada 1911-25	Marler
Maple Leaves	Vols. 1 to 5.
North Atlantic Seaway	Bonsor
Transatlantic Mail	Staff
List of Post Offices in Canada... ..	1950

Booklets :

— Ten Decades ago 1840-1850

A study of the work of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Handstamps and Franks.

Canadian Stamps	...	...	...	...	Patrick Hamilton
Dinky Daymus Varieties					
Canadian Flight Covers	...	...	...	...	Patton & Smith
— Squared Circle Postmarks of Canada	...	...	...	...	Whitehead
Canadian Silver Jubilees					
Georgian Postage Stamps 1912-36	...	...	...	...
Canada's Major and Minor Varieties from 1897	...	...	...	...	Reiche
Notes on Ocean Steam Navigation	...	...	...	...	Sandford Fleming
British Columbia and Vancouver Island	...	...	...	...	Poole
Vancouver and British Columbia	...	...	...	...	Deaville
Nova Scotia	...	...	...	...	Poole
Pence Issues of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	...	...	...	...	Argenti
Stamps of Prince Edward Island	...	...	...	...	Poole
Alberta First Issue Law Stamps	...	...	...	...	Bileski
Early American Perforating Machines 1857/67	...	...	...	...	Boggs
Canadian Postmarks (in French)	...	...	...	...

Catalogues and Check Lists :

— Railroad Cancellations	...	...	...	...	Shaw
O.H.M.S. Officials	...	...	...	...	Wrigley
— Assiniboia Cancellations					
— Constant Plate Varieties	...	...	...	...	Billig
— Precancels					
Canadian Airmails	...	...	...	...	Morgan

Airmails—Canada and Newfoundland.
 Silver Jubilee Plate Blocks.
 Canada and Newfoundland Stampless Covers.
 Plate Blocks.
 — Canadian Revenues.
 Four Square Plate Block Catalogue.
 Lyman's B.N.A. Catalogue.
 Scott's Dollar Catalogue.

OUR SECRETARY WRITES

I am taking this opportunity of saying a few words to you all as this will be my last chance to do so as Secretary. Within the next few weeks I shall be proceeding to Canada to take up a new position, and this will, of course, necessitate my resignation as Secretary. It has been my privilege and pleasure to work with and for you during the past eighteen months. This has been a happy time for me, a time in which I have made many new friends whom I know I will keep for all time.

I should like to pay tribute to my fellow officers, all of whom have given me their willing assistance whenever required. One could not wish for a finer group of colleagues and friends to work with. I am sure you will all wish my successor, Dr. Chas. Hollingsworth, a long and happy term in office and, if you give him the support you have given me, I can assure him he need have no fears.

I should like to see as many of you as can come along to the March London Group Re-union at the Shaftesbury Hotel. This may be my last chance to see many of you, and it will also be my last function as Secretary. It is with happy memories that I shall board a plane at the end of March for Toronto, my final destination unknown. I will get Fred to put a line in Maple Leaves from time to time to let you know of my progress. My interest in the Society will remain as keen as ever, and I shall look forward to coming home from time to time for the Conventions, when I hope to see many of the friends that I have made over the past years.

H. J. H.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP

NEW MEMBERS

- 954 THORMAN, W. P., Suite 101, 1390 Robson St., Vancouver, British Columbia. C.
 955 DRAKE, Alan J., 32 Western Road, East Finchley, London, N.2. C.
 956 HILL, Gordon M., 1612-50 Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada. C.A.P.C.
 957 HEWSON, C. F. C., 30 Eppleworth Road, Cotingham, East Yorks. C.
 958 LEWIN, T. A. J., 184 Prittlewell Chase, Westcliff on Sea, Essex. C.
 959 LYFORD, G. D., 13 Rane'agh Road, Sheerness, Kent. P.C.
 960 ZUCKERMAN, Bert. M., Cranberry Express Station, University of Mass.,
 East Wareham, Mass., U.S.A. C.N.
 961 HUNT, H. R., Laurel Way, Norfolk, Connecticut, U.S.A. C.B.
 962 BARCHINO, J., P.O. Box 133, Brantford, Ontario, Canada. C.
 963 PICKERING, Ian T., Cromwell House, Cleadon Village, Nr. Sunderland. C.
 964 BRIGGS, Peter, 17 Chester Road, Wellingborough, Northants. C. P. PH.
 965 GELINAS, P. L., C.P. 77, Station de Belveil, Quebec, Canada. C.
 966 RIDDELL, John D., Couthylaw, Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, Scotland. C.P.
 967 COHEN Miss M. A., 30 West Common, Harpenden, Herts. C.
 968 MALCOLM, C. G. S., c/o Canadian Bank of Commerce, P.O. Box 408,
 2 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. C.

RESIGNATIONS

- 590 CAMPKIN, R. S.
 330 LATCHFORD, D.
 539 McKENZIE J. B.
 753 PHILIP, H. D.
 538 ROBERTSON, G.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

- 906 HATFIELD, Major F. E., 5 (Radar) Training Bn. R.E.M.E., Arborfield, Berks.
 778 IZZETT, Rev. D. S. T., 21 Otley Road, Harrogate, Yorks.
 845 McCONNELL, L. D., 20 Blenheim Drive, Allestree, Derby.

CORRIGENDA

- 855 GERVERS, Brigadier F. R. S., C.I.E., C.B.E., and not Jervers.
 281 HARRIS, Dr. H. C. A., 1 Penrhyn Ave., East Cosham, Portsmouth, Hants.

REMOVED FROM REGISTER UNDER RULE No. 6

- 644 CHAPMAN, G. E.
 756 DANIELS, M. C. S.
 695 LOBO, J. H.
 146 MACLEAN, M. J.
 493 WEATHERED, J. G.
 785 WITTS, J. R.

Net Change: +4. New Total: 660.

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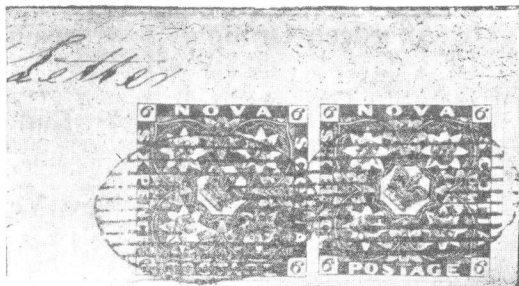
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very best of Health,

Happiness and Prosperity

over Christmas and for

the coming year

MAPLE LEAVES

Official Journal of
THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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

Coombe Leigh, 56, Chestfield Road, Whitstable, Kent.

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Vol. 6, No 9

APRIL, 1957

Whole No. 47

Notes and Comments

Spring Arrives

Outside in the garden the birds are singing, the grass is growing, and Mother Nature is performing her annual miracle as life returns in full measure. We have to start work on April Maple Leaves in competition with all the demands of our surroundings. Priorities are difficult to establish, whatever we do, someone will be quite sure we should have done something else !

Frank W. Campbell

Frank's last letter arrived just after the February issue had gone to press. He sent me a bunch of trailer mags., since passed on to another enthusiast, and talked of the heaviest snow there in 23 years "and 5 below" ! It seemed incredible whilst we were experiencing one of the mildest winters for many years.

Experimental Coils

Frank also says :—"I have had some experimental coils of Edward to look over. They are waste experimental stuff that got out of the printing office. Some old pre-cancel sheets were also used to try pasting sheets together. But some could have been used legitimately by some insider. I can't disprove their use but doubt it was legitimate."

Rare Cancels

He also reports :—"An odd pair of cancels found. One a bilingual **POINTE-AUX-PERES-FATHER POINT PQ.** This is the ship reporting station in Rimouski, at mouth of St. Lawrence, est. 1863. Other is **IGNACE KEE 1884.** Now this was established in 1883 and **KEE** ended in 1882. Likely the **PO** did not keep up to geographic changes. Any **KEE** is rare indeed".

Bypex 1957

Allen Christensen sends us a specimen of the special cancellation to be used for this exhibition, that of the Canadian Philatelic Society (of Canada). It will be held at the Chateau Laurier from May 2 to 4. It consists of a replica of the squared circle cancellation which has been the subject of much serious study and research by philatelists during recent years (shades of Alfred Whitehead — who started it all). "BYPEX" was chosen, made up of "BY" from Bytown, which was Ottawa's name from 1827-1854. The name originated from that of Lt. Col. John By who built the Rideau canal, on the success of which much of Ottawa's development arose.



Bypex Programme

Allen tells us there will be displays by over twenty nations diplomatically

represented in Ottawa, many never having been previously shown outside the mother country. The Canadian Bank Note Co. and the British-American Bank Note Co. will be exhibiting, both displaying their methods as well as their productions. The Canadian Government will, of course, be represented in the Court of Nations, and there will be a post office in the Exhibition which will be directly supplied by the Philatelic Agency. "Wish we were there!"

Windsor "Y" Bulletin

Again we are pleased to receive a copy of this, and would compliment the Editor, P. T. Wakeham, on not only maintaining the standard set by the first two numbers but in finding ready material of major interest, much of which we ourselves haven't seen before. This is no small compliment, as we have sought to read widely over the field of Canadian philatelic literature and journals for several past years now, and have ransacked such libraries as that of the R.P.S. (London) in the process. It just shows how much there is altogether. Keep it up, Windsor "Y," it's a grand job you're doing.

Standard Plate Block Catalogue

Our Member and good friend, F. B. Eaton of the Stanley Stamp Co. Ltd., Vancouver, tells us in one of his recent letters that the expected date of release will be about the 31st March next. There is a terrific demand for this type of collecting over there and it seems to be gaining in popularity over here as well. The new catalogue will be the third edition of this well known work. He says: "We already have some hundreds of orders from individuals in addition to the very substantial ones in wholesale quantities from dealers". Talking of the field this new interest now covers he says:—"Our stock of Plate Blocks is, we believe, the best that exists in Canada, yet the ones we cannot supply are amazing".

Christmas Greetings

Rather late, owing to the vagaries of the surface mail from such parts, we received a Christmas Card from Don. Cox (one of our three members in Australia) posted at Fiji on the 3rd December 1956. We got it about the 1st of February, but it was still just as welcome! Not only had it a 2½d stamp with a most regal portrait of our Queen, but it bore a slogan cancellation (look out, Len) "WHEN WINTER COMES FOLLOW THE SUN TO FIJI". Which incidentally makes me unsettled every time I think of the idea. Instead of Robins and Snow, it portrayed Diamond Sparrows and Yellow Gum Blossom, but it was the written wording which really hit us:—"From Donald and Eileen Cox, here on our honeymoon cruise. Kindest thoughts for Christmas and every good wish for your Health and Happiness in the New Year. (New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and New Zealand)."

All good wishes, heartiest congratulations, and every happiness to you both, Eileen and Donald. We are sure that all our members over here, and everywhere else, will join us in this expression to you. By now you will be settled back home in New South Wales but our wishes are just as sincere.

The Philarule

At 5/-, this is a transparent rule on lines already familiar as a well known perforation gauge, but this one is designed principally for measuring surcharges, diameters, cancellations etc. Supplied by the London Label Co. Ltd., it is going to be a great help to measurement fans. We expect it will be on sale through usual trade channels, and can certainly recommend it is a very useful article for those whose interests run on postmarks especially.

Convention

Our President tells us that some members do not complete their reading. He had a letter arguing about the venue of Convention on the grounds that certain charges might be too much. In view of the fact that he had set the

charges out in his announcement—much less than his correspondent was complaining might be the case—he had to take Editorial Opinion on how to reply !

Let us again remind you—Convention is at Scarborough, at the Crown Hotel, from September 26th to the 30th. A block of accommodation has already been provisionally reserved at 42/- per day. We ourselves have made our booking, why not be sensible and make yours as well ? Send it to Dr. Willan, not the hotel.

Herb. Buckland

Is coming to England this summer, and has made his Convention booking too ! We shall all be glad to see you Herb. Stevie, who is notoriously inaccurate, says you were the Society's "first real live native Canuck"—whether you were or not, we will help you to live it down. He also says you at Membership Number 26 are one of the Corps Elite of the First Fifty C.P.S.G.Bs. This is another of those rather doubtful honours, when we get you at Scarborough we'll go into a more detailed explanation of what we mean ! Herb leaves Montreal on August 9th, Saxonia to Southampton and returns Oct. 29th, same boat. His address here will be c/o Mrs. M. Ford, 23 Church Lane, North Bradley, Trowbridge, Wilts.

American Type Cancellations

In his recent letter, Herb. Buckland says :—"I would like to say a word about those American type cancellations. In the case of small offices, such as those mentioned, the Post Office Department do not own the cancellation machines. These are purchased by the Postmaster for his own convenience. The cancel instruments provided for the small offices are the hammer and roller type. Smaller offices only get the hammer type. Some machines bought by the local postmasters are of the U.S.A. type. The larger offices are supplied by the Post Office Department. In the Toronto office, there are many cancellation machines in constant use".

Reader's Digest

We do not regularly see a copy of this publication, although one comes our way occasionally. It was with some interest that we received, from Allen Christensen in Montreal, the cover of the Canadian version for March 1957, depicting—in colour—"a group of Canadian stamps, new and old, from the collection of Carl Mangold of Montreal". A varied selection from imperforate issues to Q.E.II, even our Map was included. And in the inside of the cover was the usual explanation of "This Month's Cover", entitled "CANADIAN POSTAGE STAMPS" making a reference to the stamps illustrated, to the Canadian Philatelic Society and its "BYPEX" Exhibition, and some references to the value of the Canadian "Twelve penny Black". Allen says:—"This sort of publicity is invaluable".

We rushed out to get a March 1957 G.B. edition, to see if by any chance it was alike, but the whole thing differs—even in the contents list there is no similarity, other than the regular features. We're sending our March issue to Allen, we doubt if he will find it as interesting as we found the cover only of his issue !

R. B. Hetherington

We are very sorry to say that "Heffie" has had a very rough time lately and has been far from well since coming out of hospital just before Christmas. He tells us that he will be going back into Hospital again in a few week's time.

In the meantime he has not been well enough to return to his home at Pulborough, but is being looked after at c/o 58, Ackender Road, ALTON, Hants., to which address correspondence should be sent for the time being. At present most of his files and records are at Pulborough, but he hopes to be able to answer all letters in due course. He has several very interesting letters, and

says that quite a few new items have been reported in his Precancel Varieties field. He hopes to prepare some notes for a future issue on these matters.

Hurry up and get well, Heffie boy, all of us wish you a speedy recovery and a rapid return to complete health.

Outdoor Recreation

And we don't mean cutting the grass or dubbing your way round a golf course. No, we are referring to the new issue—the Canadian Quads—of which we were well remembered by our friends, Herb., Allen, Cyril and Bob who sent us F.D.C.s. We also had one from “The Toronto Globe and Mail” which was also very thoughtful. Incidentally, the first four covers, all bearing blocks of four, were all different combinations, and *were all coming away from the covers.*

Wonder what's wrong with the gum, can't just be coincidence. The statistically minded can work out all the combinations and permutations which can be achieved in a block of four. There's a diagram somewhere in this issue showing the layout of the plate.

Cyril Purvey

His friends over here will be sorry to learn that Cyril has postponed the trip over here which he intended to make this year. On the other hand they will want to join with us in wishing him every happiness in his recent marriage.

In his retirement Cyril has purchased a tourist resort on Vancouver Island, the Viking Resort at Bowser, in the middle of the best salmon fishing. He says: —“If you ever feel the need to relax, just come over”. He suggests an alternative if we can't get—“just think about it”. We prefer the first!

Miss Rose Tifford

“Rose” has already had enough of retirement, and has joined the organisation of another of our members, A. L. Michael, at Messrs H. E. Wingfield & Co. On learning the news, we felt impelled to write immediately to Rose and assure her of our best wishes in her new appointment, and to write to “Mike” and congratulate him on his perspicacity—so we did both. We know our readers will want to be associated with these sentiments. Good luck to you both, we shall now have to stay twice as long when we look in!

Our New Secretary

Many members will not need any introduction to Dr. Chas. W. Hillingsworth, who took over the appointment at mid-March. Dr. Hollingsworth has been an enthusiastic collector and student of the stamps of Canada for some time past, and is a most suitable and able member, and an admirable choice for the post of Secretary. The Society are indeed to be complimented on the choice which has been made.

To Charles we would say: “On behalf of all of us, the very best of success in the job you are taking on. We will do all we can to help you and lighten your load if you will only give us the chance.”

Hedley J. Hollands

Through family difficulties we were prevented at the very last minute from attending the London meeting at which goodbyes were said to Hedley. We had to say them our own way. The other officers soon know the value and quality of the work any other officer does, Hedley was superb.

A note from Allen Christensen gives us the very latest news (dated the 20th March):—“Hedley Hollands is arriving in Toronto on Saturday. Louis Lamouroux, the President of C.P.S., is arranging to meet him at the airport, and he is being invited to open the North Toronto Exhibition that afternoon. Also, he has arranged with Doug. Patrick for him to speak on Saturday's March 30th broadcast of the C.B.C. Stamp Club. So he will at all events receive a philatelic welcome to Canada. All good publicity for the C.P.S. of G.B.!!

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Convention arrangements are gradually taking shape. As I reported in our December number, the Convention will be held from 26th to 30th September at the Crown Hotel, Scarborough. This is a first class hotel, beautifully situated on the South Cliff and commanding a superb view of the coast from Castle Hill to Flamborough Head. I can personally vouch for the high standards and comfort of the hotel, and the inclusive charge for those attending the Convention is the very moderate one of 42/- per day. Rooms with private bathroom can be reserved if required at an extra charge. A block of rooms has been provisionally reserved, and early application for these should be sent to me at Oak House, Shaw, Lanes.

We shall have a large room for our meetings and displays and a smaller one for Committees, Study Circles, etc. A note from Mr. Macaskie concerning competitions and displays appears elsewhere in this issue. As is customary, we shall hold an auction, and I hope as many members as possible will send material for this. Lots should be sent to Mr. J. A. Lea, 6 Albert Square, Manchester, 2, to reach him by July 6th. Any lot marked as a gift to the Society would be an addition to our funds and would be greatly appreciated.

The formal displays and papers in the evenings have always been an important feature of Convention and those arranged for this year are fully up to the high standard set in the past. In addition Study Circles will be arranged and a philatelic feast is assured to all members attending. The annual Dinner will be held on the Saturday evening when the various trophies and awards will be presented.

Scarborough itself offers a host of attractions, and two afternoon coach trips will be arranged. The present intention is that one of these should be to York and the other along the coast to Whitby, returning by the Goathland Valley. I hope for a record attendance. The more we are, the happier we shall be. Send your bookings early.

Hedley Hollands has now completed his arrangements, and flies to Canada on March 22nd. His period of office has not been very long, but he has endeared himself to all, and he takes with him our best wishes for a full and happy life in his new sphere. Dr. Charles Hollingsworth takes over the secretarial duties, and we wish him all success in a task for which he is eminently fitted.

R. WILLAN.

CONVENTION AUCTION

All auction lots or gifts should be sent to J. A. Lea, 6 Albert Square, Manchester, 2. They should be sent to reach him not later than 10th July, as lots received after that date cannot be guaranteed inclusion in the catalogue. They will be acknowledged if an addressed envelope or postcard is enclosed.

All stamps should be properly mounted unless the lot consists of bulk material in boxes or stock books. If possible, each lot should be enclosed in a suitable folder bearing on the face a pencilled number and a brief description. A list should be sent with the lots showing opposite each of these numbers the valuation and any reserve price the contributor may wish to put on particular lots. Please remember that too high reserves mean unsold lots.

Material for sale should be British North American. Other countries are never popular and may only be included up to five per cent. of the total sent. Please remember also that defective stamps are unlikely to sell, but we cannot have too much of decent material reasonably valued.

CONVENTION COMPETITIONS

Arrangments have been made for 64 frames to be available for the Scarborough Convention in September and there should be ample room for all members wishing to enter one or more of the Convention Competitions. The competitive classes for which entries will be accepted are as follows:—

1. Research and Study.
2. Study Groups.
3. Contributed displays :
 - (a). British North America up to 1900 (incl. numeral issue).
 - (b). British North America from 1901 onwards.

As usual, the Stanley Godden Trophy will be awarded to the best exhibit complying with its conditions in any of the above classes. Members are reminded that this award applies only to B.N.A. issues up to 1897, and are asked to refer to page 47 of the February, 1956 issue of Maple Leaves for the full rules.

This year each entry will be allowed two frames and members should particularly note therefore the following details:—

Each frame has a display space measuring $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches by 38 inches and will therefore hold 4 standard-size sheets or 5 smaller sheets in a horizontal row. Five standard-size sheets can be accommodated if overlapping is possible. Entries should consist therefore of 8, 9 or 10 sheets in order to fill the two frames allowed for each entry and intending exhibitors are requested to plan their entries accordingly.

All entries should be sent to J. P. Macaskie, 23 Thornhill Avenue, Lindley, Huddersfield, Yorks, to reach him not later than the 24th September, 1957.

NOTICE

It is once more my duty to remind Members that nominations for the Offices of the Society are invited, and in order to be considered at the Annual General Meeting to be held during the Convention at Scarborough (Sept. 26th to 30th 1957), must be in the hands of the Secretary by 17th August 1957. Members are also reminded that nominations for the award of Fellowship of the Society should be in my hands by 20th July, 1957. Forms may be had on request from me at any time.

C. H. HOLLINGSWORTH,
Hon. Secretary.
Hon. Secretary.

192 Lichfield Road,
Walsall.
31st March, 1957.

LONDON RE-UNION

Saturday, 9th March, brought the customary bi-annual buzz of Canadian chatter at the Shaftesbury Hotel, London, when C.P.S. members from near and far foregathered for a few hours. It was a delight to see so many who had travelled long distances to join the party, but a disappointment that members from the London area did not rally round in their customary fashion.

The pattern for all these meetings is similar, but only because it has been proved that it is as members would wish. Firstly, a general invited display collated and framed by the expert, Stanley Godden. This covers a wide field of B.N.A., thus displaying something of interest to all present. Then follows a short auction of donated items which helps to pay for the afternoon's meeting. Bidding is brisk and certainly keen, but only because of the generosity of the donors in presenting worthwhile items. Tea and more chatter is the next item. "More" is the operative word, for the great joy of these meetings

is the making of new friendships, and renewing old ones with those with whom one has corresponded during the intervening months. After tea comes the special display.

This time we were indeed fortunate in having Dr. Willan with us to take us through the fascinating sheets of Newfoundland, some of which he was to show at Stampex on behalf of C.P.S. of G.B. Dr. Willan proved by his talk that he is a master of his subject, and we are grateful to him for coming for the second time in his Presidential year to join our gathering. By this time we usually find stray bodies in evening dress mixing in with us, and this is a signal that the day is done and the next party is waiting to take over the room.

Three more names must be mentioned. The sorrow which we all felt that Fred Tomlinson could not be with us owing to his wife's serious illness; our thanks to Geoff Harper for organising the meeting once again in conjunction with Hedley Hollands. Finally to Hedley himself, who was making a "definitely last appearance" prior to departing to a new life in Canada.

Dr. Willan expressed the thanks of all of us to Hedley for his successful period as Secretary and wished him, from all of C.P.S., good luck in the future. This closed another meeting. It is the spirit of these gatherings that is so wonderful—mere words are inadequate to express that. But to all members I would only say—watch for the next date; come once and you will never want to miss another one.

SOME ASPECTS OF THE 1859 ISSUE OF CANADA

By J. MILLAR ALLEN

PART III

The Imprints on the plates of this issue consist of the name of the firm producing the stamps i.e. "American Bank Note Co. New-York." and it is to be found eight times around the margins of the sheets of all the values except the 17c. As none of the correspondence with the Company by the P.O. Department which has been published refers to the Imprints, there seems to be no reason forthcoming for its omission from the 17c. plate.

The normal positioning of the Imprints was two on each of the North, south, east and west margins and the positioning relative to the stamps opposite was approximately the same in the 1c., 2c. and 12½c. values i.e. beside stamps numbers 3 and 8 in the north, 93 and 98 in the south, 30 and 80 in the east and 21 and 71 in the west. The wording reads upright in the north and south, upwards in the west and downwards in the east and is at an average distance of about 1 mm. from the outer frame lines of the stamps. This distance may vary by as much as 1 mm. from 1½ mm. to ¾ mm. and the distance can also vary in the case of any one single Imprint as in the case of the one slanted Imprint in the north margin of the 1c. and the same can be found in the west margin of the 5c. though not so pronounced.

The Imprints on the 5c. are placed in the same positions as for the three other values mentioned above except that the format of the stamp being horizontal and

usual east margin becomes the north margin on this plate and, consequently, the east Imprint reads upwards instead of downwards and the south Imprint is inverted relative to the stamp above.

An entirely different Imprint setting was given to the plate of the 10c. value where the eight Imprints are placed opposite two stamps in all cases. It may be significant that this setting bears no resemblance to that of the other values and may indicate that this Imprint was impressed on the plate at an earlier date than the other Imprints. Indeed, all the Imprints may have been added to the plates at an earlier date than that suggested by Calder and Boggs as being at the time of the preparation of the order of 28th November 1864.

To pursue the question of the impression of the 10c. Imprint, I have a copy on piece from the west margin showing portions of what appears to be the lettering of the Imprint in the correct position where one would expect to find it beside stamps numbers 21 or 81. The copy is well tied with the duplex postmark of Peterboro, C.W. and dated OC.11.61. The postmark is the well known duplex issued to a number of offices in 1860 and, in my opinion, genuine. Unless this can be refuted by other collectors with dated material, it would, therefore, appear that the Imprint was added to the 10c. plate at least as early as when the seventh order for this stamp of the 16th August 1861

was being prepared. I might add that Calder when analysing the printings of this value, examined only 207 dated copies dated between the orders of 16th August 1861 and 28th November 1864 (after which the Imprint was supposed to have been added) out of a total of 336,000 copies printed from the appropriate positions on the sheet that could have shown traces of the Imprint.

Can we also assume that the Imprint on the 2c. was added earlier than the assumed date at the end of 1864? This new value was ordered in June 1864 and the first order was sent on by the printers in July and it would be a natural assumption that the Imprint was placed on the plate when it was made in June. There is no evidence to support the view that it was added later that I have seen.

The correspondence recorded by Boggs in his *Canada* Volume 2 does not make any mention of the addition of the Imprints and we must look elsewhere for assistance in this matter. The statement that all copies showing the Imprint are perforated 12x12 though often repeated, can no longer be accepted and used to substantiate the belief that the Imprint was impressed late in 1864. Such perforations as 11.75 which was formerly regarded as being an early perforation, can be found in combination with, say, 11.85 and 11.95 on stamps showing the Imprint. Whilst this is so the last two perforations seem to be more commonly found but we cannot take any of these perforations, at present and without a great deal more research, as indicating any definite period for the use of the stamps that bear them.

FALSE EVIDENCE

A short time ago the writer was offered a Canadian cover bearing a 10 cent stamp of the 1859 issue. Close inspection soon revealed a number of discrepancies which should not be found on a genuine cover.

The letter was posted from Frost Village L.C. to Massachusetts U.S.A. for which the rate was 10 cents, and the cover itself is quite genuine. The addressor knew that he was going to pre-pay postage by cash, for whilst addressing the envelope he wrote the word "PAID" in the right-hand corner. The c.d.s. is Frost Village MY. 5. 61. in black, and in red is stamped the word "PAID", alongside which is written 10c. in red pencil showing that this sum has been paid to send the letter. The following day the cover was back-stamped Montreal L.C. MY. 6. 1861. This cover did not therefore require a postage stamp. However, in its present condition there is a 10 cents stamp tied to the left-hand side by a 13 bar circular obliterator similar to the duplex type that was used then in certain towns but not at Frost Village.

The stamp is the colour of the 21st order. According to Mr. Boggs, the postal author-

Dated copies with the Imprint are extremely scarce and in my own collection of all the 1859 values bordering on a thousand, I find the incidence of such dated copies to be just less than one per cent. This is not taking into consideration thousands more that have been inspected but without making any special search for them.

The Imprint can be very important, in the plating of the 1c., 2c. and 5c. if this is ever accomplished. The positioning of the Imprints in relation to the nearby stamps of the 1c. and 5c. can be differentiated in all the eight positions of the Imprint. Some work has already been done on this with strips etc. and some of the positions can be identified e.g. the slanting Imprints already mentioned provide further recognition points.

Major Chapman has made a study of the Imprints of the 5c. as will be seen in "Topics" for November 1955 and he has revealed distinguishing features in the two Imprints in each margin. He notes that one of the types in the east margin appears at varying distances from the opposite stamp frame line in different printings but he offers no explanation. On examination of several copies of the Imprint referred to, it shows definite traces of re-entry, the first Imprint having been slightly nearer to the frame line and slightly north of the newly entered Imprint. I note that Mr. G. Whitworth has written an article on this particular Imprint in "Maple Leaves" and gone into the subject very fully.

From these few remarks on the Imprints it will be seen that they provide plenty of worth while study and that a lot more has yet to be learned about them.

ities placed this order on 25th September 1865, and to support this date, material examined by the writer bears the dates from March to September, 1866. The perforation of the stamp is 12, a perforation which has not been recorded on this value before 1865. The stamp is No. 20 on the sheet and carries the first part of the imprint "American Bank Note Co. New York". Boggs states that this was rolled on to the plate for the order of November 28th 1864, and the writer has not seen any imprint on any 1859 value with a date earlier than December 1865. In fact, a stamp from position No. 8. dated JU. 2. 65 shows no trace of imprint although the margins are ample.

It is clear from the above points that the c.d.s. should not bear a date earlier than 1865, and such a cover cannot therefore be used as a basis for research work.

At Stirling, Mr. J. Millar Allan gave a paper on some aspects of the 1859 issue, and he has been good enough to let the writer have a copy of this along with a 10 cent stamp on piece described in para. 5,

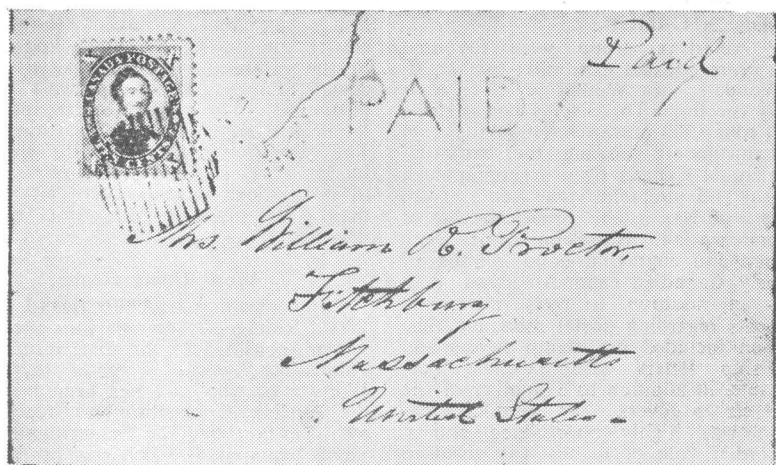


Figure 1.

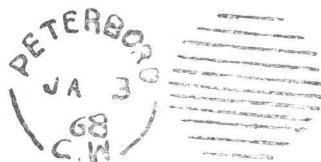
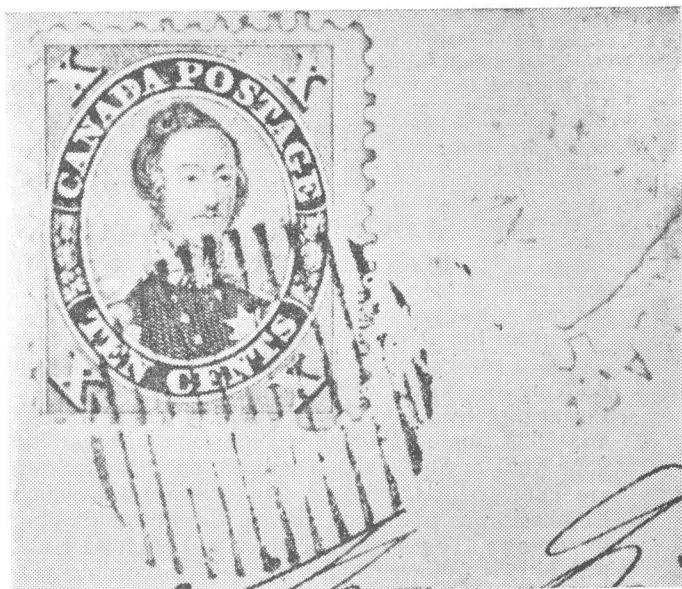


Figure 2.



of part 3. This piece appears to be a replica of the above cover because the stamp is exactly the same colour, the 21st order, and should not bear the c.d.s. prior to the date of its printing in 1865. The stamp is perforated 12, (11.95 x 11.85) which as above has not been seen prior to 1865.

The c.d.s. is of the duplex type, and carries the name Peterboro, and is dated OC. 11, 61 (Fig. 1). On page 573 of Boggs Volume 1, there is an illustration of the Peterboro duplex with the date 1860. In the writer's collection there is an exact

replica dated 1868 (Fig. 2). Now this duplex on Miller Allan's piece is dated between these two dates and is not a replica. It will be seen that in the Boggs diagram the stroke of "P" points to 10 o'clock, in the duplex under consideration the stroke of "P" points to 9 o'clock.

The writer is confident that this piece should be regarded with the greatest of suspicion, and has suggested that an expert committee opinion should be obtained before this item can be used as basis for study.

GROUP NEWS

ABERDEEN GROUP

The Aberdeen group were favoured with a quite unusual exhibition by Mr. R. G. Woodall of Wimborne for their January meeting. The display consisted of maps (from 1709 onwards), engravings and postal documents showing the early development of Canada from a geographical, historical and philatelic view. Letters from prisoners of war in the American war of Independence and Napoleonic wars were displayed and engravings and photos of the early Canadian and American mail vessels in addition to very interesting documents regarding postal rates, etc. The collection included pre stamp covers and some ship letters with excellent post marks, etc. in addition to a number of the earliest stamp covers. Mr. Woodall's exhibition was highly appreciated and a very cordial vote of thanks was given to him and to Mr. Oswald Fraser, the compere, on the call of Mr. A. F. L. Macgregor.

For their February meeting Mrs. Bruce very kindly gave the Group the privilege of seeing a large portion of the fine Canadian stamps which were collected by her husband, the late A. I. Bruce of Cults. The exhibition commenced with the very early stamps including "large Queens" of which Mr. Bruce had a large representa-

tion of excellent specimens showing re-entries and flaws. An interesting feature of the exhibition was the dated "small cents" stamps and others with unusual postmarks. There was also an interesting lot of first day airmails of various routes. The exhibition was excellently sponsored by Mr. A. F. L. Macgregor and on the call of Mr. Alex. Mackie a cordial vote of thanks was given to Mrs. Bruce and Mr. Macgregor.

West Riding Group.

Three meetings have been held by the West Riding Group so far during the winter months. At the first meeting the Aikins Trophy was presented to Mr. G. Whitworth, who had not been present at the Stirling Convention to receive the award in person. The Group's entry of 6c Small Cents issue, which was awarded first place in the Group Competition at Stirling, was shown and a further subject was chosen for entry in the Group Competition at the Scarborough Convention.

The second meeting of the session was devoted to a preliminary examination and study of all material available for the above exhibit, and at the third meeting Mrs. M. Wressell entertained the members with a fine display of modern Canadian issues.

THE SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS OF CANADA

By the Slogan Study Circle of the C.P.S. of G.B.

PART IV (Cont. from p. 222)

From the moderate number of under 100 slogans per year which we have recorded for 1920 and 1921 the succeeding years show very marked increases, both in the variety of wording and the number of towns of issue. Further Postal directives and Postal publicity slogans made their appearance in 1922 and 1923, some of which were to continue until the present day. "Address your Mail to Street and Number", and "Mail Your Christmas Parcels Early" are but two of the Postal Directive Slogans which still continue to appear. Emphasis was placed on visiting the Postal Exhibits which were a feature of the Ottawa, Toronto, Vancouver and Victoria Exhibitions in 1923, and other Exhibitions followed this pattern in succeeding years. The steady increase of issued Slogans of all types must have convinced the Postal Authorities of the importance and significant appeal of this type of "Postal Directive and General National Appeal" advertising, and certainly Canada entered a "SLOGAN ERA" which continues today.

1922

Address Your Mail to Street and Number

Calgary
Nanaimo
St. John

Halifax
Ottawa
Toronto

Hamilton
Quebec
Vancouver

Montreal
Regina
Winnipeg

Advise Your Correspondents of Your Correct Post Office Address

Belleville
London
Saskatoon

Charlottetown
Montreal
Vancouver

Edmonton
Port Arthur
Windsor

Fort William
St Catharines
Winnipeg
Winnipeg

Auto Equipment Show Winnipeg Feb. 6-11, 1922

Buy, Build and Work to Reduce Unemployment			
Hamilton	Kingston	London	Ottawa
Peterborough	Toronto		
Buy Made in Newfoundland Goods			St. Johns NF
Buy War Savings Stamps and Help Reconstruction			Coburg
Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition Sherbrooke Aug. 26-Sept. 2			Sherbrooke
Canadian National Exhibition Toronto Aug. 26-1922-Sept. 9			Toronto
Canadian Track and Field Championship Calgary Aug. 12, 1922			Calgary
Clean Up! Fire Prevention Day October 9th 1922			
Calgary	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa
Regina	Toronto	Vancouver	Winnipeg
Do Not Place Money in Unregistered Mail			Toronto
Electrical Exhibition May 1 to 6 Kitchener, Ont.			Kitchener
Give Your Change of Address to the Postmaster			
Brockville	Chatham	Fredricton	Sarnia
Stratford	Victoria		
Have You Contributed to the War Memorial?			St. Johns N.F.
Help Prevent Forest Fires			
Calgary	Edmonton	Kamloops	Prince Albert
Vancouver	Victoria	Winnipeg	
Help Prevent Forest Fires		(Biling.)	Quebec
Help Save The Children Fund. Famine Relief. Elgin Bldg. Ottawa			
Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg
Help the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives			Toronto
Help the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives			Toronto
Home Building Exposition Edmonton March 6-11, 1922			Edmonton
Insure Your Parcels at the Post Office			
Collingwood	Moosejaw	North Bay	Owen Sound
Portage La Prairie	Vancouver	Woodstock	
International Peony Show London June 1922			London
Kingston Industrial Exhibition Sept. 19-23, 1922			Kingston
Made in Guelph Exhibition at Guelph Armoury May 8-13, 1922			Guelph
Mail Early and Take Advantage of Midday Mails			
Halifax	Ottawa		
Mail Your Christmas Parcels Early			
Halifax	Montreal	Regina	Toronto
Winnipeg			
Montreal Winter Sports Jan. Feb. 1923			Montreal
Nettoyez Jour de la Protection Contrae les Incendies 9 Octobre 1922			Quebec
Old Boys' Reunion Walkerville Aug. 6-13, 1922			Walkerville
Old Boys' Reunion Windsor Aug. 6-13, 1922			Windsor
Orillia Old Home Week Aug. 6-12, 1922			Orillia
Place Stamp in Upper Right Hand Corner			Montreal
Post Office C.O.D. Gives Satisfaction			Ottawa
Post Office Money Orders Cover the Globe. Use Them			
Cornwall	Lindsay	Peterborough	St. Thomas
Truro			
Post Your Mail When Ready and Ensure Early Handling			Guelph
Protect the Birds and Help the Crops			
Guelph	Hamilton	Vancouver	Victoria
Winnipeg			
Provincial Exhibition of Manitoba July 24th to 29th			Brandon
Register All Letters of Value			
Galt	Lethbridge	Moncton	Niagara Falls
Salt Ste Marie	Sherbrooke		
Register Letters of Value			Toronto
Remember Red Cross Membership			
Calgary	Regina	Winnipeg	
Remember the National Fish Day. February 1			
Calgary	Edmonton	Halifax	Hamilton
Montreal	Moose Jaw	Ottawa	Regina
St. John	Toronto	Vancouver	Winnipeg
Saskatoon Industrial Exhibition July 17-22, 1922			Saskatoon
Travaillez et Donnez du Travail pour Reduire le Chomage			Quebec
Use Postal Notes. Good at 10,000 Places in Canada			
Montreal	Nanaimo	Pictou	
Use Postal Notes. Safe, Cheap, Convenient			
Victoria Fair Sept. 24-28, 1922			Glance Bay
Wear a Poppy on Armistice Day			Victoria
Western Fair London Canada Sept. 9-16, 1922		(Biling.)	Montreal
			London

Winter Carnival Ottawa Jan. 28-Feb. 4			Ottawa
Work and Provide Work to Reduce Unemployment			
Calgary	Edmonton	Fort William	Halifax
Hamilton	Kingston	London	Montreal
Moose Jaw	Ottawa	Peterborough	Port Arthur
Regina	St. John	Saskatoon	Toronto
Vancouver	Victoria	Winnipeg	

1923

Address Mail to Street or Box Number			St. John's N.F.
Address Your Mail to Street and Number			
Brantford	Calgary	Hamilton	Kingston
Lethbridge	St. John	St. Thomas	Sault Ste Marie
Address Your Mail to Street and Number			Montreal
Advise Your Correspondents of Your Correct Post Office Address			
London	Medicine Hat	St. Catharines	Vancouver
Victoria			
Auto and Radio Equipment Show Winnipeg Feb. 5 to 10, 1923			Winnipeg
Broadview Boys' Fall Fair Sept. 12-15, Toronto Y.M.C.A.			Toronto
Buy War Savings Stamps and Help Reconstruction			Cobourg
Calgary Boys' Fair Y.M.C.A. April 4-7, 1923			Calgary
Calgary Exhibition and Stampede July 9th to 14th, 1923			Calgary
Canadian National Exhibition Toronto Aug. 25-1923-Sept. 8			Toronto
Central Canada Exhibition			Ottawa
Clean Up Week May 20-26		(Biling)	Montreal
Do Not Place Money in Unregistered Mail			
Edmonton	Toronto		
Do Not Place Money in Unregistered Mail		(Biling)	Montreal
Drive to the Right			Halifax
From Postal Educational Exhibit Vancouver Exhibition 1923			Vancouver
Give Your Change of Address to the Postmaster			
Brockville	Calgary	Medicine Hat	Moose Jaw
New Westminster	Ottawa	Prince Albert	Windsor
Government Motor Highway Banff-Windermere Open June 30th, 1923			
Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Victoria
Winnipeg			
Greater Courtesy Campaign. Courtesy Costs Nothing. Be Courteous			
Hamilton	London	Windsor	
Have Faith in the West			Winnipeg
Have Postal Address on All Stationery			Winnipeg
Have Street Address on All Stationery			
Niagara Falls	Regina	St. John	Sydney
Toronto	Victoria		
Have Street Address on All Stationery			(Biling)
Montreal	Quebec	Sherbrooke	
Help Prevent Forest Fires			
Calgary	Edmonton	Fredricton	Kamloops
Ottawa	St. John	Vancouver	Winnipeg
Help Prevent Forest Fires			(Biling)
Help the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives			Quebec
Insure Parcels for Great Britain and Ireland at the Post Office			Toronto
Ottawa	Winnipeg		
Insure Your Parcels at the Post Office			
Brockville	Fredricton	London	Nanaimo
Peterborough	Vancouver	Victoria	Windsor
Invest in Post Office Savings Bank			
Guelph	Lindsay	Toronto	
Mail Early and Take Advantage of Midday Mails			
Belleville	Hamilton	Moose Jaw	Regina
Saskatoon	Toronto		
Mail Early and Take Advantage of Midday Mails			(Biling)
Quebec			
Mail Your Christmas Parcels Early			
Brandon	Cornwall	Edmonton	Halifax
Ottawa	Toronto	Vancouver	Winnipeg
Montreal Winter Sports Jan.-Feb. 1923			Montreal
Old Boys' Reunion London Canada Aug. 5-10, 1923			London
Old Home Week Windsor Ont.			Windsor
Place Return Address on All Mail			
Oshawa	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg
Place Return Address on All Mail			(Biling)
			Montreal

Place Stamp in Upper Right Hand Corner	Cornwall	Halifax	—Montreal	Regina
	St. Thomas	Toronto	Vancouver	Winnipeg
Post Office C.O.D. Gives Satisfaction	Fort William	Lethbridge	Montreal	Moose Jaw
	Regina	St. John	Sarnia	Winnipeg
Post Office C.O.D. Speeds Business				Toronto
Post Office Money Orders Cover the Globe. Use them	Collingwood	Hamilton	Lindsay	London
	North Bay	Peterborough	Prince Albert	
Post Your Mail when Ready and Ensure Early Handling	Amherst	Guelph	Kitchener	Portage la Prairie
	Toronto			
Protect the Birds and Help the Crops	Hamilton	Montreal	Victoria	
Provincial Exhibition Regina July 30th to Aug. 4th, 1923				Regina
Register All Letters of Value	Collingwood	Edmonton	Galt	Hamilton
	Lethbridge	Moncton	Niagara Falls	Owen Sound
	Regina	Sherbrooke		
Register Letters of Value				Regina
Royal Winter Fair Toronto Nov. 20th to 28th				Toronto



- Saskatoon Exhibition July 23 to 28, 1923. Pioneers Day
 Send Your Money by Post Office Money Order
 Brandon Collingwood Fredricton
 Port Arthur Vancouver
 Social Hygiene Council Membership Campaign. Join Today
 Stamped Envelopes Save Time and Money
 Fort William Halifax Ottawa
 Winnipeg
 Use Postal Notes. Good at 10,000 Places in Canada
 Brandon Peterborough Windsor
 Use Postal Notes Safe, Cheap, Convenient
 Glace Bay Toronto
 Visit Postal Exhibit New Westminster Exhibition Sept. 10th to 15th
 New Westminster
 Ottawa
 Toronto
 Vancouver
 Victoria
 London
 Winnipeg
 Visit Postal Exhibit Ottawa Exhibition Sept. 7-17, 1923
 Visit Postal Exhibit Toronto Exhibition Aug. 25 to Sept. 8, 1923
 Visit Postal Exhibit Vancouver Exhibition Aug. 11 to 18, 1923
 Visit Postal Exhibit Victoria B.C. Exhibition Sept. 1 to 8, 1923
 Western Fair London
 Winnipeg Garden Show Sept. 3 to 7, 1923
 Write Often and Keep the Family Together
 Halifax Nanaimo Toronto
 Y.M.C.A. Circus Windsor April 19-21, 1923
 Yorkton Stamp Exhibition Sept. 19th-22nd, 1923
 Vancouver
 Windsor
 Yorkton

NEWS RELEASE

Date of Release, Friday, 8th February, 1957, P.M. Papers

"Outdoor Recreation" Postage Stamps to be Issued.

The Honourable Hugues Lapointe, Postmaster General, today announced the details of a special set of postage stamps to emphasize the recreational activities that may be enjoyed in Canada. The stamps will be issued for sale to the Canadian public on the 7th March, 1957.

Four stamps will be issued in this set, all blue in colour, and of 5c denomination. One stamp will illustrate a skier, another fishermen, another a swimmer and a fourth a hunter. These four major vacation activities are being illustrated on postage stamps to further the knowledge that Canada, the "LAND OF VACATIONS UNLIMITED", offers a variety of recreational fare to those who travel for pleasure.

The designs are the work of Lawrence

Hyde of Montreal and are being engraved and printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa.

PLATE 1

1	2	1	1	2
3	4	2	3	4
1	2	3	1	2
3	4	4	3	4
1	2	1	1	2
3	4	2	3	4
1	2	1	1	2
3	4	2	3	4
1	2	3	1	2
3	4	4	3	4

PLATE 1

1	2	1	1	2
3	4	2	3	4
1	2	3	1	2
3	4	4	3	4
1	2	3	1	2
3	4	4	3	4
1	2	1	1	2
3	4	2	3	4
1	2	3	1	2
3	4	4	3	4

Four different postage stamp designs are printed on each Post Office pane of 50 stamps. The designs are laid out in each of the four plate number position panes in the patterns illustrated. Each number refers to a stamp design. No. 1 represents the fishing stamp; No. 2 the swimming stamp; No. 3 the hunting stamp and No. 4 the skiing stamp.

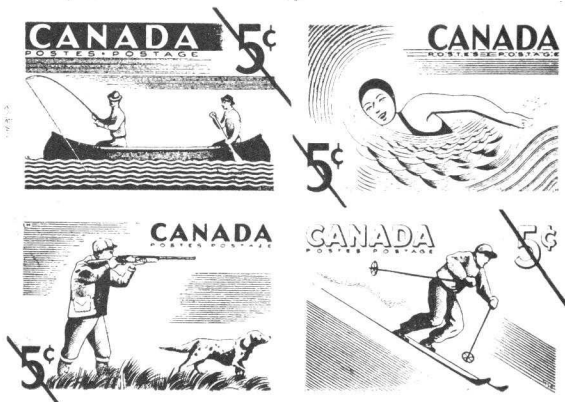
There are four panes printed from plate number one and four from plate number 2. Patrons may order single stamps; attached blocks of 4 or full panes. To obtain a plate number corner block or stamps from any specific location on a pane, a full pane of 50 stamps must be purchased. The Department reserves the right to limit the number of any specific design that will be supplied in relation to the available quantities.

1	2	1	1	2
3	4	2	3	4
1	2	3	1	2
3	4	4	3	4
1	2	1	1	2
3	4	2	3	4
1	2	1	1	2
3	4	2	3	4
1	2	3	1	2
3	4	4	3	4

PLATE 1

1	2	1	1	2
3	4	2	3	4
1	2	3	1	2
3	4	4	3	4
1	2	3	1	2
3	4	4	3	4
1	2	1	1	2
3	4	2	3	4
1	2	3	1	2
3	4	4	3	4

PLATE 1



Date of Release, Friday, 1st March,
1957 P.M. Papers

New Design Postage Stamp to be Issued

The Honourable Hugues Lapointe, Postmaster General, today announced the details of the new design Wildlife series postage stamp that will be issued on the 10th April to emphasize Canada's National Wildlife Week.

The postage stamp will be of 5c denomination, printed in black and white, and will illustrate the Loon, a bird well known on Canada's many lakes. The bird will be depicted on a lake in its natural habitat. The stamp was designed by Laurence Hyde, Montreal.

By issuing this postage stamp, the Post Office Department wishes to assist those private, provincial and federal Government Agencies striving to increase interest



in the importance of securing and restoring the wildlife resources of Canada. These resources are of considerable economic value, and a constant source of pleasure to thousands in every walk of life.

NEWFOUNDLAND CORNER

By Dr. R. WILLAN (437)

In the last issue of "Maple Leaves" I omitted some points about the Newfoundland air stamps, particularly their perforations. In the 1931 set two line perforating machines were used, gauging 13.8 and 14.1 respectively. Various combinations of these can and do occur, but I can only list those in my own collection. I should be grateful if anyone having other combinations would inform me of them so that I can add them to the list. All values, both with and without watermark, occur perforated 14.1 all round, but I have only the two 15c stamps perforated 13.8 all round. The three unwatermarked stamps and the 50c watermarked are found perforated 14.1 (long side) x 13.8. I have not seen a mixed perforation with 13.9 on the long side. I should like to know whether these exist, also the other mixed perforation on the 15c and one dollar watermarked, and 13.8 all round on other than the 15c stamps.

The Dornier stamp, like the unoverprinted watermarked stamp is perforated 14.1. The 50c unwatermarked stamp imperforate between horizontally is 14.1, as is also the one dollar watermarked imperforate between horizontally. The 50c unwatermarked stamp imperforate between stamp and left margin is 14.1 x 13.8.

Before leaving these stamps I again draw attention to the 50c and one dollar stamps with and without watermark se tenant. These are catalogued by several authors, but I have never seen them, and never spoken to anyone who has. It would be interesting to know exactly how these occur. In the case of the 15c, of course, both vertical and horizontal pairs occur with and without watermark, and the cross watermark is sometimes found. With reasonable regard for paper economy, two panes of the 50c stamp could have been

printed on a sheet of paper. With this arrangement horizontal pairs could exist with and without watermark, but not vertical pairs, and the cross watermark would not occur. In the case of the one dollar stamp both horizontal and vertical pairs could occur, and also the cross watermark. Paper economy, however, seems to have been little considered, for in the case of the 15c stamp which was printed in by far the greatest numbers, 63% of the paper was wasted, whereas if they had been printed with the watermark vertical only 25% need have been wasted.

The 1933 air stamps again show perforation varieties. All values are line perforated, the 10c and 60c gauging 11.3. The other three values all appear with 14.1 perforation, but the 5c and 75c also occur perforated 13.7. The Balbo stamp overprinted on the 75c value is also found in these two perforations. I have never seen the 30c stamp in the 13.7 perforation. Does it exist? The 5c varieties, imperforate between horizontally and imperforate right margin are both in the 14.1 perforation.

In the December number of "Maple Leaves" I mentioned the 10c value of the 1932 issue with inverted watermark. Since then I have acquired a block of the 20c green also with the watermark inverted. As far as my experience goes inverted watermarks are not common in the stamps of Newfoundland. Much commoner are stamps with sideways watermark in which the watermark is reversed. All the stamps of normal size with vertical format from 1931 onwards have the watermark sideways, usually to the right. All the air stamps have sideways watermarks, the 15c being almost always to the left while the 50c and one dollar are commonly to the right. In all cases the watermark is sometimes found in the reverse direction. In

the 1933 air stamps the watermark is quite irregular, being to right or left with apparently equal frequency.

"Specimen" stamps of Newfoundland are very desirable items, and are by no means easy to find. Many of the early stamps occur overprinted "SPECIMEN" diagonally in black. It is not known by whom this overprinting was done. Presumably it was not by the original printers, as the overprints are identical and appear on pence stamps printed by Perkins Bacon and later issues printed by the American Bank Note Co. As it seems to be found on all stamps which were held in stock by the Post Office in 1879, the year Newfoundland joined the Universal Postal Union, it is a reasonable suggestion that all values held were overprinted for the U.P.U. as they were all valid for postage. No further "Specimens" are found until the 1929 re-engraved "Publicity" issue printed by Perkins Bacon. These are perforated "SPECIMEN" in large letters 15mm. high, the word being 73mm. long, reading upwards across four stamps. It seems likely that all values exist, but I only know the 2c, 6c and 20c. The same large perforation is

found on the 1931 air stamps, unwatermarked and watermarked, crossing four stamps in the dollar value and three in the other two. Harmer records the unwatermarked stamps with a smaller perforation to fit a single stamp and also in the form of a horse-shoe. I have not seen these.

Little has been recorded of the "specimen" stamps of the 1932 issue. Boggs lists the 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c and 5c as existing punched "SPECIMEN" but does not state any size or type. I have the 2c and 25c with the large perforation mentioned previously, and the 3c, 4c and 5c perforated in letters 4½mm high, the word being 22½mm long and occupying a single stamp.

All values of the Silver Jubilee stamps of 1935 and the short Coronation set of 1937 appear with "SPECIMEN" perforated in the form of a horseshoe, the letters being 4mm high and the horseshoe 17mm across. I am not aware of any recording of other "Specimen" stamps, but I have no doubt that others exist. If any of my readers possess any of them and will let me know, I shall be glad to record them for the information of all interested.

EARLY CANADIAN RAILWAY POST OFFICES

By LIONEL F. GILLAM (568)

PART II

THE ALBERTA RAILWAY & COAL CO. (R.2).

This railway had its origins in the purchase of a line from Dunmore (near Medicine Hat., Alberta) to Lethbridge, which had been built by the North Western Coal & Navigation Co. during the years 1884-1889.

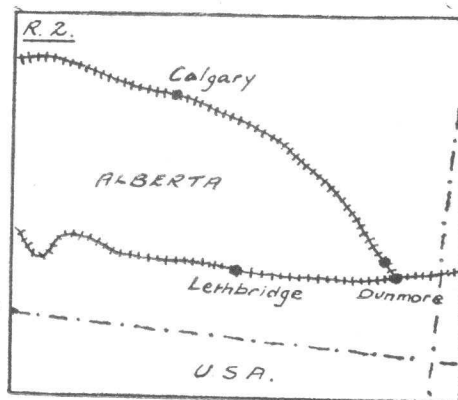
As the names of both companies imply, the main purpose of the line was to serve the coal mining district in the vicinity of Lethbridge, and to act as a feeder to the main C.P.R. transcontinental line.

In 1891 the Alberta Railway & Coal Co. purchased the line, and two years later leased it to the C.P.R., which was already planning a second line to Vancouver to run through the Crows Nest Pass, and of which this would form a section.

Railway post offices appear to have operated over this line since it was first

opened to traffic, and when the line through the Crows Nest Pass was completed in 1897, through traffic between Medicine Hat and Nelson was established by the lease to the C.P.R. of the line from Nelson in British Columbia to the boundary line (near Crows Nest) which had been built by the British Columbia Southern Railway.

The postmark reading 'Alt. R. & Coal Co.' is the first known to have been used by a railway post office operating over the original line, and when the extension to Nelson was completed the Medicine Hat & Nelson R.P.O. was established to take



its place. This R.P.O. is still in operation, and during its long career many postmarks incorporating the words Medicine Hat & Nelson or abbreviations thereof have been used.

Other R.P.O.s which operate or have operated over sections of this route include the Medicine Hat & Lethbridge R.P.O. and the Medicine Hat & Cranbrook R.P.O.

THE ALLISTON & MEAFORD BRANCH RAILWAY (R.3)

Some doubts have been expressed concerning the existence of a railway post office on this route owing to the imperfect nature of the postmarks examined.

The line from Beeton via Alliston to Collingwood on Georgian Bay was built in 1874 by the Hamilton & North



Western Railway, connection with Meaford being effected over the line of the former North Grey Railway which ran from Collingwood to Meaford, and which had been leased to the Northern Railway in 1872.

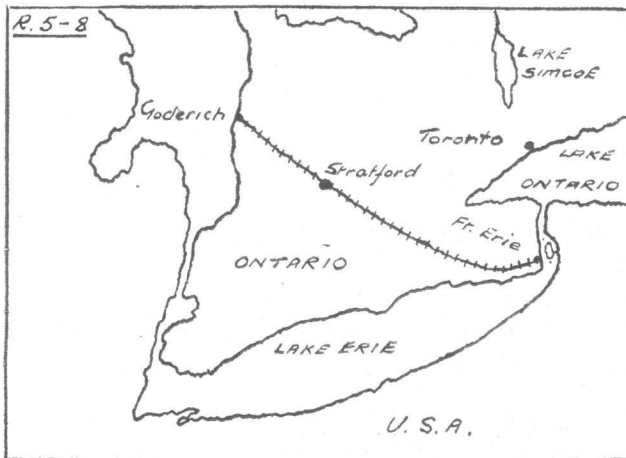
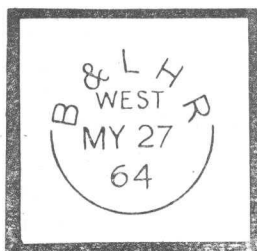
If this R.P.O. did operate it was contemporary with the Beeton & Collingwood R.P.O., which served the greater part of the same route. This is extremely unlikely.

It is quite possible therefore that this postmark refers to the Allandale & Meaford R.P.O., more especially since postmarks reading 'All. & Mea. Beh. Ry.' are

known to exist, and in this case the difficulty is resolved.

Both the Hamilton & North Western Railway and the North Grey Railway became a part of the system of the Northern Railway when the latter absorbed them in 1881. In 1888 the combined systems were again merged with G.T.R., and thus in 1918 finally became a part of the Canadian National Railways.

This route is now served by the Hamilton & Meaford R.P.O. only; the Allandale & Meaford R.P.O. having ceased operation circa 1950.



THE BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY (R.5—R.8, R.119, 120)

This railway was incorporated in 1856 to build from Fort Erie to Brantford and Goderich, and was absorbed into the G.T.R. in 1870.

The first completed section of the track from Fort Erie to Paris was opened for traffic in November 1856, and extended to Goderich in 1857.

Railway Post Offices operated over this line from the date of its completion, the first postmark used being R.6 which is known dated 1857.

Subsequent R.P.O.'s which operated

during the G.T.R. era include the Brantford & Fort Erie, Brantford & Goderich, Bridgeburg & Brantford, Bridgeburg & Goderich, Fort Erie & Brantford, Fort Erie North & Brantford, Goderich & Brantford, Goderich & Fort Erie, Goderich & Stratford, and Stratford & Goderich.

There are only two surviving R.P.O.'s operating today, the Fort Erie and Brantford, and the Toronto Stratford & Goderich, the latter operating over this route between Stratford and Goderich only.

N.B.—Bridgeburg is the former name for Fort Erie.

CANADA—A STUDY OF THE 6 CENTS VALUE, 1872-1897

The six cents value of the "Small Cents" issue was chosen by the West Riding Group as the subject for study in the winter of 1955/56, the aim being to produce an exhibit of this stamp for the Group Competition at the Stirling Convention. The material used for this study was made available by six members of the Group and consisted of approximately 300 copies. The relatively small number of copies was amply compensated by the inclusion of two mint marginal pieces with imprints, six used strips of three, a block of four, several pairs and eleven covers. 22% of the total had dated postmarks.

The material was studied and classified as follows: (1) Plate characteristics—position dots, marginal imprints and plate varieties. (2) Colour, paper and gum. (3) Perforation, and (4) Use—Internal and External rates.

The first step was an examination of all dated copies in chronological order. This revealed a distinct pattern in the perforation varieties, with the following results:—

Perforation	Earliest Date	Latest Date
11.75 x 11.75	May, 1872	July, 1873
12 x 12	Nov., 1872	Dec., 1872
11.5 x 12	Mar., 1873	April, 1875
12 x 11.75	June, 1873	—
11.5 x 11.85	Sept., 1874	Feb., 1876
11.75 x 12	Feb., 1875	—
12 x 12 (2nd Group)	1880	1897
12.15 x 12.15	Feb., 1884	1896

In view of these results all the undated copies were sorted into the different perforation groups, in order to obtain an approximate date or period for each copy. As far as possible the results were checked against published information regarding the period of use of the different papers and gums; e.g., whilst it was noted that the perforation 12 x 12 appeared in 1872 but not again until 1880 or later, it was found possible to separate the undated copies by the quality of paper or colour of gum.

Having thus obtained a reasonable guide to the date of many copies, the whole lot was examined for position dots. With few exceptions, most of which were unlikely to be constant, position dots were only found in the lower-left corner of the stamp just below the base-line. Copies where this corner was obscured by a heavy postmark or faulty perforating were rejected and the remaining copies analysed in two ways; first by sorting according to the number of dots at lower-left i.e., none, one, two or three, and obtaining percentages of the whole for each group, and, secondly by sorting each class into perforation groups.

The following tables were then obtained:—

1. Analysis of position dots.

No. of dots	Yellow-brown shade		Red-brown shade		All copies	
	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
None	14	10½	71	75	85	37
One	56	42	—	—	56	25
Two	45	34	5	5	50	22
Three	18	13½	19	20	37	16
Totals	133	100	95	100	228	100

2. Position dots classified by perforation groups. (x—exists).

Perforation.	Number of position dots at lower-left.			
	None	One	Two	Three
11.75 x 11.75		x	x	
11.5 x 12		x	x	x
12 x 11.75		x		
11.5 x 11.85	x	x	x	
* 11.5 x 11.75		x	x	
* 11.85 x 11.85	x	x		
11.75 x 12			x	
12 x 12	x	x	x	x
12.15 x 12.15	x		x	x

* (Note : These two perforation groups were omitted from the first list because no dated copies have been seen).

The two marginal pieces were then examined (both in the red-brown shade) with the following results :

- (a) A strip of 9 (stamps 1 to 9) from the top row of the left-hand pane with the 'Montreal and Ottawa' imprint. The words 'Six Cents' were placed over stamps 1 to 3 the letter 'A' over the imprint, and a reversed 'R' over the first stamp (the last indicating a re-entered plate). This piece had position dots as follows : 1st stamp, none ; 2nd stamp, 2 at lower-left ; 3rd to 9th stamps, 3 at lower-left. It was assumed that the 10th stamp would also have 3 dots at lower-left and that this system would be consistent throughout the pane, also that the right-hand pane would probably be similarly laid-down.

Boggs suggests that only two plates were used for the 6c value one being the Montreal and Ottawa plate with imprint type IV used from January, 1872, and the second being the Montreal plate with imprint type V, prepared about 1875.

The example of the plate examined, showing the Montreal and Ottawa imprint, has no evidence of stamps with only one position dot at lower-left. If this plate had been in use since 1872 it is reasonable to assume that a substantial percentage of early-dated copies would have 2 or 3 dots at lower-left. But no such copies could be found dated earlier than Sept. 1874. Dated copies prior to this date invariably had only one dot or no dot at all in this position. On the other hand, no copies used later than March, 1876, could be found with only one dot at lower-left. In view of this the assumption that both panes of the Montreal and Ottawa plate were similarly laid-down seemed to be justified, particularly when it is known from the colour of the above piece that the plate was still in use at late as the 1890's.

The Montreal and Ottawa imprint was apparently discontinued after the printing was moved from Ottawa to Montreal late in 1874 and the Montreal imprint was used after this date. The above evidence points to the possible existence of two 'Montreal and Ottawa' plates, one prepared before January, 1872, when the stamp was first issued and the other sometime before September, 1874. A second plate may have been necessary because of the demand for this value at the time or because the first plate was damaged or

badly worn. However subsequent changes in postal rates resulted in a steadily shrinking demand for this value, as the table given below shows. This table is based on information published by Boggs.

Change in Postal Rate	Period.	Issued to Postmasters	
		Total	Average per year
1.2.75 Rate to U.S.A. reduced from 6¢ per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1872-1875	12,700,000	3,170,000
1.10.75 Rate to United Kingdom reduced from 6¢ to 5¢ per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.			
2.5.89. Inland rate reduced from 3¢ per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 3¢ per oz.	1876-1889	12,700,000	900,000
19.6.97. New series issued	1890-1897	3,250,000	400,000

The high initial demand might account for the introduction of a second plate late in 1874 and the subsequent sharp reduction might account for the existence and use of this plate almost 20 years later.

Apart from the possibility of skewness in the sample of the stamps which were examined, there appear to be only two solutions to the number of Montreal and Ottawa plates used in the light of the above evidence. First, that two such plates were used as tentatively suggested above; second, that only one plate was used but that for some reason the number of position dots on it was increased sometime in 1874. The latter situation might have arisen if a positioning-pin was left in the transfer roll when the plate was being re-entered, thus making further holes in the plate. On the other hand it seems improbable that this would be done so uniformly that the first vertical row was left without dots, the second row with two dots and the remainder with three dots, and that this would occur on both panes of the plate. The fact remains, however, that copies with two or three dots did appear late in 1874 and there must be a reason for this. Lacking further evidence it was assumed that two Montreal and Ottawa plates were used. The possibility of skewness in the sample was discounted in view of the confirmation of some of the conclusions by the BNAPS Small Queens Study Group in an article published in BNA Topics in September, 1952. This said, *inter alia*, that stamps appear about 1875 with 2 or three dots at lower-left and the assumption was made that a plate was used for a short time prior to this which had no dot in the first vertical row, one dot in the second row and two dots in each of the other rows. However, the West Riding Group material includes three horizontal strips of three on which each stamp has one dot only, as well as a number of pairs with a similar arrangement. It is therefore certain that the assumed first Montreal and Ottawa plate had at least three vertical rows having only one dot at lower-left, but no evidence has been found that any copies from such a plate had more than one dot.

- (b) The second marginal piece, also in the red-brown shade, consisted of a block of 14 (7 x 2) with the top margin showing the full Montreal imprint. This was from the right-hand pane and consisted of stamps 4-10 and 14-20, with the words 'Six cents' above stamps 8-10 and a reversed 'C' above the imprint. It was found that a completely different system of position dots had been used for this plate. There were no dots at lower-left on any of the stamps, but there was definite evidence that the plate had been laid-down by the use of dots located to the left of the centre of the design. The right-hand selvage showed a dot opposite this position and the continuation of these dots from right to left across the sheet at 20mm intervals would place them in the medallion behind the Queen's head. In this position the subsequent impression of the transfer roll would obscure the dot. Again it seems probable that the other pane of this plate would be prepared in a similar manner. This plate would not

be laid-down before the transfer of the printing to Montreal at the end of 1874, but Boggs also states that the early Montreal plates had position dots at lower-left except for the first row and that the practice of preparing plates without dots at lower-left began about 1885. As the second 'Ottawa' imprint came into use in 1888 the Montreal plate for the six cents value must have been laid-down between 1885 and 1888. This would explain the high percentage of red-brown copies having no dot in this position. Any copies in red-brown having 2 or 3 dots at lower-left obviously come from the Montreal and Ottawa plate which was still in use.

From both the above-mentioned pieces the position of various miscellaneous dots was ascertained. These dots were probably used for positioning the imprints and counters. The following were noted :—

Montreal and Ottawa Plates.

1. Stamp No. 2. Dot of 'P' of 'POSTAGE'. Probably a guide for the marginal counter which is immediately above this position.
2. Two dots in the margin, one above the right-half of stamp No. 1, the other above the centre of stamp No. 2. Both these dots are too high to appear on a normally-centred stamp, being about $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm above the top of the stamps.
3. Dot between Stamps 5 and 6, $\frac{1}{2}$ mm below the top corner of the design. This is probably a guide for the imprint.

Montreal plate.

1. Two dots in the margin, 6mm to left and right respectively of the imprint.
2. One dot between stamps 8 and 9, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm below the top corner of the design. This was probably a guide for the counter, which is at the right-hand side of the right pane.

Amongst the used single copies examined was a further copy with dot in 'P' 'POSTAGE'. However, this copy was not the same as the one mentioned above because not only was the dot much lower down the loop of the 'P', but the copy only had one dot at lower-left. The copy noted in the marginal strip, being on stamp No. 2 had two dots at lower-left. The used copy was a yellow-brown shade of the type commonly found in 1872 or 1873, the perforation being 11.85 x 11.85. It is believed that this is stamp No. 2 from the left-hand pane of the first Montreal and Ottawa plate, as this dot only occurs in the left-hand pane. If there had been only one Montreal and Ottawa plate, the only explanation of this difference would be that stamp No. 2 and the counter above it had at some time been completely burnished-off and re-entered.

Varieties. Varieties examined included a copy of the major-re-entry with extra line through 'CANADA POSTAGE'. Information published in BNA Topics in May, 1955, indicates that this was a latent re-entry on the first plate and that a copy on cover, dated 28th March, 1872, is known. The copy examined was undated and no new information could be obtained from it.

Several copies were noted having doubling of the whole or parts of the base-line. A particularly clear example in which the whole of the base-line was doubled downwards was noted on a cover dated 23rd May, 1872. A further example on cover, dated 4th Feb., 1875, had doubling at the right of the base-line only, again in a downwards direction. This copy had two dots at lower-left. An almost similar copy was seen off cover and dated 1880.

Other varieties on the yellow-brown stamps included several in which the left-hand '6' showed distinct traces of doubling. All these were similar, but one mint copy with a very wide margin at the bottom showed a small dash of colour very low at the left. A used copy with 11.5 x 12 perforation had traces of doubling at lower-right, there being 3 small dots of colour in a vertical row in the margin opposite the bottom of the medallion. The only variety amongst the red-brown copies was an example of the major re-entry

with 'CENTS' doubled. Boggs states that this is from the Montreal plate (extensively re-entered in 1892) and is No. 7, right pane. It was noticed that the marginal piece examined of the Montreal plate included stamp No. 7 without re-entry, showing that the piece was from a printing prior to 1892.

Colour. Early-dated copies were mostly in yellow-brown, except for one dated May, 1872, which was noticeably deeper. A very deep yellow-brown was noted dated September, 1874. A few copies with this depth of colour could be found. Apart from these there was very little difference in the yellow-brown group as a whole. Red-brown shades appeared about 1890, with a pre-dominantly brown shade in 1895 and a deep chestnut in 1897.

Paper. This was of good quality for the first few years of the issue, being usually fairly thick. Later copies are on a thinner wove, the wove marks often very noticeable, and from about 1880 onwards a poorer quality greyish wove is found.

Gum. A mint early copy was found with a very smooth white gum. Later, the gum was distinctly yellowish and, on the red-brown group, yellowish-brown or brown.

Use. Covers were examined showing the internal use for a double-weight letter at 3c per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Also a red-brown copy on cover dated July 1897, showing internal use on a double-weight letter at the later rate of 3c per oz. Several covers showed use on letters to the United Kingdom at the rate of 6c per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz which applied up to 1st October, 1875.

The rate of 5c per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz to the United Kingdom, which was introduced on 1st October, 1875, was illustrated by a strip of three on cover dated 12th March, 1876, to Edinburgh, paying the double rate for a letter of over $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, plus a registration charge of eight cents, a total of 18 cents.

An example of use to the U.S.A. was seen on a cover dated 29th June, 1873, to Michigan, paying the rate of 6c per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz which applied at that time.

A cover dated 15th Nov., 1882, from Guelph to Breslau, Ontario, backstamped at Breslau in blue, was examined which bore half of a 6c yellow-brown, bisected diagonally, to pay the inland rate of 3c per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

The West Riding Group would like to acknowledge the time and thought put into this study and report by Mr. J. P. Macaskie, who did all the arranging and writing-up.

CLIPPINGS FROM B.N.A. MAGAZINES

Contributed by R. J. DUNCAN

No. 43—PRECANCELLED BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND

By GEORGE WOOD

The Postmaster placed 2½d stamps on envelopes to make up the rate to Great Britain and Ireland, the stamp being Scott No. 2. A supply was kept available to be sold as needed and already precancelled with the words

FOR
GREAT BRITAIN
AND IRELAND

This precancel is scarce indeed and I have not a copy by me at present. It is in a crude Roman Type. Jarrett's Catalog errs, I think, in crediting its use only on the 2½d stamp No. 2, as I have seen it on cover with sundry other British Columbian stamps besides the 2½d, and of later date. You will understand that these precancelled stamps, already attached to the envelopes prior to being sold, often bore United States as well. In fact I think al-

ways. The 2½d stamp paid the required postage as far as this Province (or Colony as it was then called) is concerned, but to carry it through the United States and across the overland route to the Atlantic, U.S. stamps were affixed to the envelope UNCANCELLED for its transit. I may be able to get more data about it from the owner of the greatest collection of stamps of this Colony in a couple of days, as I am expecting him to call on me. He knows more about them than any man living. I am hoping these notes may be of interest to you, as so little has ever been recorded about what are, to my mind, very early instances of the introduction of precancels. (Evidently his friend failed to call on him for I have not heard from Mr. Angus since he wrote).

(Western Precancel News)

No. 44—MEMORANDUM OF THE CANADA MAP STAMP OF 1898By **STEPHEN G. RICH**

The late lamented A. S. Deaville's article on this stamp, *London Philatelist*, Dec., 1947 (No. 661) gives occasion to add to the record some information which has hitherto been hidden inconspicuously in articles in obscure and "light" philatelic weeklies.

The typographed nature of the red and blue or green portions of this stamp was recorded in *Chambers' Stamp Journal* (Kalamazoo, Mich.) of Nov. 15, 1943, in an article by myself. The typographed portions were established as such on the basis of a study of characteristics of lithographed, typographed and engraved printed products, which I later published in the *Essay-Proof Journal*, No. 11, July 1946. There is some reason to think that my 1943 statement, based on the characteristics of the printed product, was at least one factor in causing Mr. Deaville

to make the studies in 1944, which resulted in confirming my statements from the printers' record of processes used.

The Canada May Stamp further includes at least one error of fact in its design. When it was issued, the British areas in South Africa were far less than the map shows. Southwest Africa, Orange Free State and Transvaal were not then British lands. Parts of Mocambique, shown as British on the stamp, are still Portuguese.

At least one subject on one plate differs from the rest of the whole production, in showing Samoa as a British land.

These details were also reported in the article in *Chambers' Stamp Journal* by me; but they are not original. Somewhere in the range of philatelic ephemera they had been published previously by others.

(*S.P.A. Journal*, July, 1951).

No. 45—LICHENSTEIN COLLECTION OF CANADA, PENCE ISSUEDescribed by **CHARLES J. PHILLIPS**

In January 1932 my friend Mr. Alfred F. Lichtenstein had arranged to visit Toronto, Canada, and to show his superb collection of the "Pence Issues," of Canada at the Toronto Stamp Club.

Unfortunately, a few days before the proposed date of his visit he was called to Europe on urgent business and asked me to show his collection.

I have taken advantage of this collection which has been in my charge for several weeks, and shall write a brief description of its chief contents which I trust will be of interest to my readers. I firmly believe that collections such as this should be fully described in print for the benefit of future collectors and writers. During the thirty odd years that I was Chairman of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. of London I adopted this principle in describing many of the great collections I bought, and up to this day I find these articles of constant use.

Some collectors who may think this and other collections formed by Mr. Lichtenstein over bloated, do so without understanding the ideas that he had in forming these collections. Mr. Alfred Lichtenstein is not an accumulator of stamps—he is a student and a student who desires to do good work in the future realizes that he must have a mass of material to work with if he is to get good results.

About eight years ago The Collectors Club of New York decided that its philatelic activities of the near future should be the publication of works on the stamps of British North America.

A good portion of the volumes on Canada has been written but owing to constant pressure of business, Mr. Lichtenstein has not been able to finish his portion of the work on the "Pence Issues." He has been most eager to gather as much material as possible especially such as will help to reconstruct the plates of each value and to show on them the positions of the numerous re-entries and plate flaws.

The Lichtenstein collection of Canada commences with United States 1847 5c. and 10c. used in Canada.

The United States issued postage stamps in 1847, but Canada had no stamps until 1851.

Supplies of U. S. 5c. and 10c. stamps were kept on hand in some of the leading cities of Canada. Mr. Lichtenstein has covers from Toronto, Montreal, Quebec and Nova Scotia, franked with these stamps.

The majority of these covers are addressed to D. S. Kennedy, Wall St., N. York.

These Kennedy covers are franked only with U. S. stamps to pay the postage from the frontier to New York, the Canadian portion of the postage being paid in cash.

There is one Kennedy cover franked with a Canada 3d. and U. S. 1847, 5 cents. This is dated Montreal Ju. 8, 1851, another part cover franked with Canada 3d. and U. S. 1847, 5c. is dated Quebec, Sep. 23, 1851.

Canada issued her first postage stamps in 1851. The 3d. in April, the 6d. and 12d. in May.

In the collection are the following unused, on

Thin laid paper.

3d. block of four, pair and three singles.
6d. pair and four singles.
12d. three pairs and seven singles.

The 3d. on laid, really unused, and not cleaned are exceedingly rare. The pair is full original gum, and a real gem.

The 12d. three pairs are all from the bottom row of the sheet, with sheet margins, two pairs fit together, the other pair is from the left hand bottom corner of the sheet and has the lines in the background greatly worn away. One single copy with the full right sheet margin is intense black, the darkest shade I have seen. This came from the Duveen collection and I believe it is one of the five copies sold to me by the late Marquis of Lorne, formerly of Canada.

Three, of the singles and one pair show "Shifts" more or less distinct.

Used Laid Papers.

3d. Two strips of four, many pairs and several pairs on covers. The earliest date on cover is May 29 1851. The singles include rare cancellations such as Quebec in red, red and blue targets, 3d. in circle in black, and so on. Two plates were used for the 3d. and many of the positions on these plates have been proved.

Used 6d. laid paper.

These include a strip of three, eleven pairs, and many singles. There are several red cancellations and a few town names, both rare on this value. The 6d. on cover consists of nine singles, four pairs and a rare cover franked with six singles used to London, England.

Used 12d. laid paper.

Seven singles, a pair and two singles on cover. The covers are addressed Thomas Paton, Messrs. Bell & Ransome, Wall St., New York, Montreal Jy. 21, 1852, and D. S. Kennedy, New York, Hamilton Jy. 19, 1852.

There are five stamps with shifts in these used stamps.

12d. on Thin wove paper.

Three unused and one used. The used is a fine margined copy with the seven ring cancellation.

12d. on Thick medium wove paper.

Two used copies one is on cover addressed Rawdon Wright Hatch & Edson, Engravers, New York. It is cancelled Toronto Feb. 1, and is tied on with a five circle cancellation, a similar cancellation being on the single copy off cover.

Mr. Lichtenstein notes these two stamps as printed on sample sheet of paper sent to Canada by the Manufacturers, as is shown in the archives of The American Bank Note Co.

All these wove paper 12d. are exceedingly rare.

1852, 3d. on smooth white wove paper.

In unused a superb block of nine (3x3) with full bottom sheet margin, and three singles.

In used a number of strips and pairs and seven pairs on letters. There were two plates used for the 3d. stamps. Most of these stamps have been plated.

3d. on thin wove paper, almost pelure.

1853 Plate I. in red.

The unused consists of two blocks of four, four pairs and a single. Used, a number of strips, pairs and singles.

1853 Plate II. in red.

Unused a pair. Used, many strips of 3 and 4 and pairs and singles. Mostly plated.

1853, Plates I. and II. in vermilion.

Used, block of 4, pair and a single.

Used, many pairs, strips and singles, most are plated.

A number of pairs on covers.

In all these wove papers a considerable number of re-entries are included.

One cover franked with a pair of 3d. tied on with the target cancellation and addressed, Tyler Rice & Sons, Portland, Me. with a superb Railroad cancellation, reading MON. & ISL. . . . GRAND TR'K R'WAY No. 5, in large double circle inside of which is D. DOWN NOV. 3, 1855.

1854. Used 6d. Thin wove paper almost pelure.

4 pairs, 23 singles and two on covers. Some red, blue targets and town cancellations.

1855. 6d. on medium thick wove paper.

Unused, pair and five singles.

Used, 3 pairs and 39 singles.

On covers, 2 pairs and 9 singles.

A fine lot of cancellations, town names, colored and large numerals in four circles.

Jan. 1855. 10d. on thin wove paper, almost pelure.

A. Narrow stamps.

Unused: A superb strip of three, full gum, Nos. 16, 17 and 18, on sheet and showing two stamps with re-entries, also seven singles, unused.

Used: Strip of three, two pairs and 33 singles.

B. Wide stamps.

Unused: Two. Used, 16.

Several re-entries are shown in both varieties.

1855. 10. Hard semi-transparent paper, quite thick.

Unused: Three. Used, Strip of 3, pair and 6 singles.

1858. 10d. Medium thick white wove paper.

Unused: Superb mint pair and 16 singles.

Used: Block of four, strip of three, two pairs and 22 singles. The block is exceedingly rare, I only know one other which is in England.

The 10d. on covers,

are a superb lot comprising 16 singles, a pair and two singles used on one cover and the following rare combinations:

10d. plus 6d. wove, three covers, and a superb cover with a pair 10d. and a pair of 6d.

A magnificent strip of 3—10d. plus 7½d. green.

1855-56. 3d. on medium thick yellowish wove.

Used: Blocks of 8 and 4, two strips of 4, strip of 3, 8 pairs and several singles.

1855-56. As last but red-brown shades.

Unused: Block of 4, strip of 3 and 8 singles.

Used: A number of strips, pairs and singles.

Aug. 1, 1857. ½d. on medium thick wove.

Unused: Blocks of 15, 9, 9, 8 and 4, and 25 singles.

Used: Blocks of 15, 4 and 4. Strips of 6, 3 and 3, 7 pairs and 35 singles. Many of these ½d. have been plated. There are many rare cancellations.

March 1858. ½d. on ribbed paper.

A. Vertically ribbed.

Unused: Three. *Used:* Seven.

B. Horizontally ribbed.

Unused: One. *Used:* Block of 4, two pairs and 11 singles.

On covers. Three.

Fine copies of these ribbed papers are difficult to find.

1857. 3d. on horizontally ribbed paper.

Unused: 2 pairs and 2 singles.

Used: 9 pairs and 21 singles.

June 2, 1857. 7½d. green.

Unused: Mint pair superb and 26 singles.

Used: Unique block of 4, strip of 3, pair and 34 singles. On covers 8 and following combinations:

Pair of 7½d. bottom margin with part imprint with two 3d. imperf.

7½d. plus 3d. perf.

7½d. plus 3d. imperf.

7½d. plus strip of 3d.—½d. Imperf.

1858. 6d. dull purple on thick soft spongy paper.

Unused: Superb mint strip of three and 5 singles.

Used: Strip of 3 and 13 singles.

On covers. Pair and 3 singles.

1858. 6d. slate purple on thick hard wove.

Unused: One.

Used: Pair and 21 singles.

On cover. One, dated No. 19, 1858.

Bisected Pence Issues.

The following are on full covers:

3d. on medium wove paper, a pair and half of 3d. all attached, tied on, date Montreal, Jy. 17, 1856, used to England.

6d. on medium wove paper.

Half stamp on cover, tied, Quebec, Ap. 26, 1858, addressed Rev. M. Hamchin, St. Sylvester.

6d. on thick spongy paper.

Half stamp tied on with No. 37 in circle, Quebec, Jan. 10, 1859, addressed to Montreal.

6d. perf. half stamp, tied on by Toronto grid, cancelled Toronto My. 6, 1859, used to Brantford.

Bisected on small portions of covers.

3d. plus half 3d. tied on by "21" in circles.

6d. Imperf. plus half of 3d. Imperf. cancelled, Packet letter Ju. 6, 1856 over bisection.

Stitch watermarks.

3d. various papers, 3 pairs and 5 singles.

6d. medium wove, 2 copies.

6d. medium wove, 2 copies.

½d. pair and singles.

7½d. three used.

10d. Thin paper, one.

Canada stamp used from News Brunswick to Toronto on whole cover.

3d. Imperf. tied on by N. B. oval grid with "15" used from Hampton Ferry, N. B., July 6, 1855.

1858. Thick white paper, Perf. 12.

½d. rose.

Unused: Irregular block of 4, 11 singles.

Used: Block of 4, 3 pairs, 23 singles. On covers. 3 singles and strip of 6.

3d. red.

Unused: Pair and 8 singles.

Used: Block of 4, 6 pairs, 31 singles. On covers. 7; and a 3d. perf. used with 10d. blue.

This cover is said to be the earliest date known, Galt Oct. 20, 1858, used to Brooklyn.

6d. purple.

Unused: 3.

Used: 4.

On covers. 2 pairs and 3 singles.

6d. brown purple.

Unused: 9.

Used: 6.

Steamboat and Railway Cancellations.

There is a page of fine examples of these rare cancellations on covers. These are all very rare and very desirable.

(The New Southern Philatelist, April, 1932).

EXPENDITURE				INCOME			
Previous Year		£ s d		Previous Year		£ s d	
16	19	10		268	10	0	
Printing and Stationery				3	12	0	
Affiliation Fees:				272	2	0	
3	3	0		Less amounts written off:			
1	10	0		For the current year	11	0	0
Congress of Great Britain				For previous years	18	10	0
Scottish Association							
4	13	0		Magazine:			
Magazine:				256	12	0	
219	0	0		Advertising			
50	13	7		125	13	4	
25	6	6		32	10	6	
Blocks and photos				6	18	6	
Distribution							
295	0	1		Sale of Back numbers			
Administration:				165	2	4	
7	18	6		156	2	10	
14	19	9		Transfer from Exchange Packet A/C			
16	6	11					
Editor							
39	5	2		Other Income:			
Secretary				3	9	3	
Treasurer				1	15	3	
Grant to Library Fund				6	3	6	
25	0	0		Advertising cost recovered			
1	12	6					
3	17	10		Bank Interest			
15	0	0					
Insurance							
Grant to Postal Study Circle							
31	5	4		Donations			
387	3	5					
196	17	3		Total expenses for the year			
Surplus for the year				475	0	8	
584	0	8		31	5	5	
				506	6	1	

EXPENDITURE				INCOME			
Previous Year		£ s d		Previous Year		£ s d	
16	19	10		268	10	0	
Printing and Stationery				3	12	0	
Affiliation Fees:				272	2	0	
3	3	0		Less amounts written off:			
1	10	0		For the current year	11	0	0
Congress of Great Britain				For previous years	18	10	0
Scottish Association				1	10	0	
4	13	0		Magazine:			
Magazine:				256	12	0	
219	0	0		Advertising			
50	13	7		125	13	4	
25	6	6		32	10	6	
Printing				6	18	6	
Blocks and photos				Sale of Back numbers			
Distribution				35	4	5	
279				7	6		
49				3	4		
35				4	5		
363				15	3		
Administration:				Sale of Vol. 1 and Index			
7	18	6		165	2	4	
14	19	9		Transfer from Exchange Packet A/C			
16	6	11		156	2	10	
13				6	1	2	
22				17	10		
24				17	3		
24				17	3		
61				1	2		
Other expenses:				Other Income:			
25	0	0		3	9	3	
1	12	6		15	3		
3	17	10		1	19	0	
15	0			Advertising cost recovered			
Grant to Library Fund				6	3	6	
Trophy Renovation				3	13	3	
Advertising				5	13	3	
Insurance				14	8		
Grant to Postal Study Circle				6	7	11	
31	5	4		Bank Interest			
387	3	5		5	13	3	
196	17	3		14	8		
Total expenses for the year				475	0	8	
Surplus for the year				31	5	5	
584	0	8		584	0	8	
506				6	1		
280				15	0		
194				3	2		
25				0	0		

(b) Life Membership Fund

<i>EXPENDITURE</i>	£	s	d	<i>INCOME</i>	£	s	d
Transfer to Revenue A/c:				Life memberships granted			
19 members at 5/- each	4	15	0	during the year ...	9	9	0
Balance carried forward at				Building Society Interest ...	1	0	5
30th September, 1956...	75	4	5		£10	9	5
				Balance brought forward at			
				1st October, 1955 ...	69	10	0
	£79	19	5		£79	19	5

(c) Library Fund

<i>EXPENDITURE</i>	£	s	d	<i>INCOME</i>	£	s	d
Printing and Stationery ...	18	0		Donations ...	16	8	
Postage ...	5	5		Balance of cash in hands of			
Books purchased ...	5	16	9	late Librarian returned			
				to Treasurer ...	18	10	0
	£7	0	2	Balances brought forward at			
Balances carried forward at				1st October, 1955:			
30th September, 1956:				In hands of Librarian ...	1	9	4
In hands of Librarian ...	7	4					
In hands of Treasurer ...	13	8	6				
	£20	16	0		£20	16	0

**(d) Convention Fund
1956 Convention**

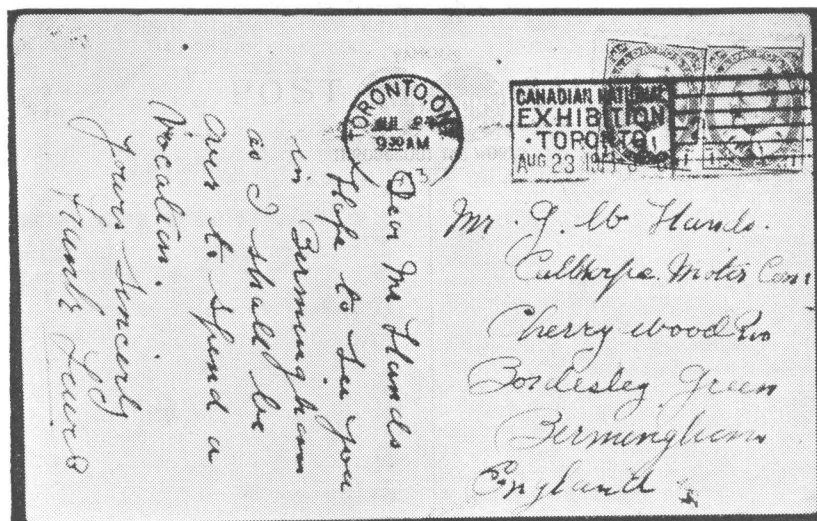
<i>EXPENDITURE</i>	£	s	d	<i>INCOME</i>	£	s	d
Exhibition, Net cost ...	10	3	10	Net profit on Coach Tours	8	3	9
Banquet, Net cost ...	18	12	1	Net profit on auction, includ-			
Gratuities ...	1	0	0	ing donations ...	29	19	7
Convention badges ...	5	16	8				
Printing, postages and					38	3	4
Miscellaneous ...	6	0	6	Loss, transferred to Conven-			
	£41	13	1	tion Fund ...	3	9	9
Loss on 1956 Convention ...	3	9	9		£41	13	1
Balance in hand after 1956				Balance in hand after 1955			
convention ...	52	16	0	Convention ...	55	11	9
	£56	5	9	Donations, etc., received			
				since but applicable to			
				the 1955 Convention ...	14	0	
					£56	5	9

(e) Exchange Packet Account

<i>EXPENDITURE</i>	£	s	d	<i>INCOME</i>	£	s	d
Insurance ...	9	8	6	Commission on sales ...	51	15	5
Printing and Stationery ...	12	12	7	Insurance recovered ...	5	16	4
Postages and poundage	8	6	3	Postages and poundage re-			
Bank charges ...	1	19	6	covered ...	7	18	6
Packet losses ...	3	8	4	Sale of books and covers ...	3	16	5
Surplus for year ...	33	11	6				
	£69	6	8		£69	6	8
Transferred to General Fund	25	0	0	Accumulated surplus brought			
Accumulated surplus carried				forward ...	2	15	0
forward ...	11	6	6	Surplus for the year ...	33	11	6
	£36	6	6		£36	6	6

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

EDWARD EXPERIMENTAL COIL ?



DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

There appears to be some doubt as what actually happened when the first experiments were being carried out. Jarrett, Holmes and Boggs all are somewhat different in their views on the matter.

The postcard illustrated with this letter is one which came my way the other day and it certainly seems to carry a suggestion of a coil join. It certainly isn't a philatelically inspired piece. I would much welcome views of other readers on the matter.

Yours sincerely,
D. J. BREWER (372).

PRECANCEL VARIETIES

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

Enclosed* is a copy of a pre-cancel from Brockville, Ont., on the 1c. Edward VII. It appears to be of the narrow "O" type, and has the lower half of the "I" in "ONTARIO" missing.

Perhaps this will be of interest to Mr. Hetherington, his article appeared just as I began a collection of these Edwardian pre-cancels and I know that it will be of great value in the future.

Yours truly,
ROBIN DENMAN (978).

* Unfortunately the facsimile was not suitable for reproduction—Editor.

LAID PAPER—MODERN ISSUES

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

I was interested to read the notes by Dr. Seale Holmes on laid paper copies of the George Sixth 1937 issue. A short time ago I came across, in a C.P.S. packet, a copy of the 3c. George Fifth 1935—S.G.343—on laid paper. A used copy, it

was dated 29/4/37. May it not have happened that, early in 1937, there was some temporary difficulty over the supply of the normal close-textured wove paper and that this more loosely textured laid paper bridged the gap until supplies were resumed, being used for some late printings of the George Fifth and early printings of George Sixth issues.

Yours sincerely,
J. D. M. HARVEY (668).

20c. ADMIRAL VARIETY

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

The last Maple Leaves pictured a 20c Admiral with a portion of the bottom right frame line missing. I am glad to mention that this is a constant plate variety. The two copies in my collection are from the wet printing plates and both are in a dark olive shade. I believe the stamps come from a plate within the last two of the wet printed plates, this being plates 6 or 7. On the other hand the illustration shown indicates that it must come from an earlier plate, but it is often very hard to tell from an enlarged photo such as it appears in the magazine. I would be interested to see the stamp and compare it with mine.

You may be interested to know that our War Tax Study Group here has made good progress and that we are on the way to complete a draft for our notes, which I hope will be published soon.

I understood that M. L. intended to open a special Admirals section and that you intended to reprint some of my papers of Topics. How far have you progressed with this project ?

Yours sincerely,
H. REICHE (647).

INDIAN RED

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

Having read Mr. Smythies' query "What is Indian Red" in the February issue, I cannot but agree completely with the points he makes. There is considerable difference of opinion among dealers and collectors alike where that shade is concerned, and it sometimes becomes very difficult, when dealing with these semi-classics, to convince the tyro of an obvious classification error. There are "Indian Reds" in auctions, stockbooks and albums, ranging from soiled copies of the orange period to oxidized ones of the second Ottawa vermilion.

The Small Queens present without doubt the most complicated phase of Canadian philately, and the most difficult value of that series is the 3c. of which well over one billion copies were printed. Fundamentally, I feel that any philatelic sally into the field of Small Queens entails at least some original work and effort on the part of the newcomer, so as to acquaint him with the basic characteristics of this issue, unless he be fortunate enough to acquire—or have access to—a specialized collection. The listings of the standard catalogues and handbooks barely touch upon the manifold and complex problems surrounding these stamps, and the novice will, of necessity, somehow follow these points:

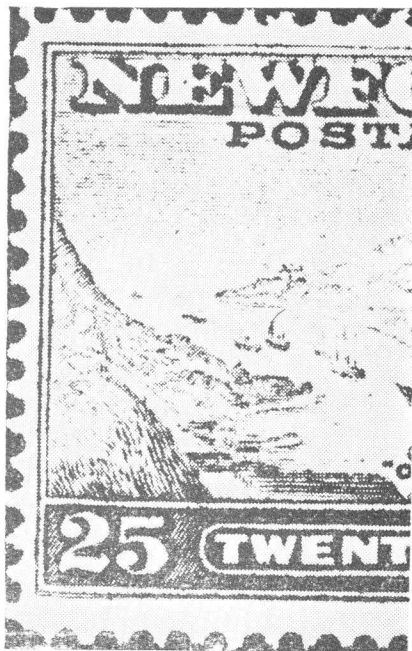
1. Separate all copies showing at least the year. These will be the most valuable aid for establishing a chronology of any sort.
2. Check the perforation measurements. To a student of this series it is imperative to use a correct gauge, graduated not only in halves but also quarters.
3. Observe and note the varying quality, thickness and meshing of the papers.
4. Grade the shades. This is mentioned lastly, because certain shades may be either fugitive, discolored, bleached or oxidized, thereby leading to wrong conclusions when classified on the merit of shade alone. It must be remembered that, of the four criteria above, this last one is the easiest to be subject to alterations.

Admittedly, these views offer nothing novel, nor a constructive solution to the question asked by Mr. Smythies. However, I dare say they express the opinion of many collectors on the subject and, to conclude, the footnote under the Small Queens listings in Gibbons and Scott might well read:

"These stamps—notably the 1c., 2c. and 3c.—form a study in themselves, involving certain minimum quantities of specimens for purposes of comparison and chronology. As a general rule, the paper got progressively inferior in quality as time went on, ranging from the smooth, fine papers of the early printings to the coarse and porous ones of the terminal period. There are a considerable number of constant plate varieties, including perhaps one

hundred major re-entries and flaws, several so rare that less than ten copies have been reported. The shades listed are only principal ones, and by no means comprehensive. The gamut of shades of the 3c. is so wide that to tabulate them would be inviting ambiguity on the part of all but highly advanced collectors."

Yours sincerely,
P. J. HURST (488).

NEWFOUNDLAND 25c. CORONATION
RE-ENTRY

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

They say there is a first time for everything—so this is my first letter ever on a "philatelic" matter. I am forwarding you herewith, a copy of the 25c. value of the Newfoundland Long Coronation Set, because I have discovered a very fine re-entry on this stamp. I do not collect Newfoundland myself, and it may be that this re-entry is already well-known to collectors, although I have not heard so.

The re-entry, which shows up clearly under a good glass, is restricted to the left side of the stamp—doubling of top left hand vertical frame lines, doubling of letters N & E of Newfoundland, and strong doubling of bottom left hand horizontal frame line and inner frame line—also slight doubling of "25". I think you will agree that this is a very fine re-entry, and collectors of Newfoundland may like to hear about this from "Maple Leaves".

Please arrange to return the stamp to me when you have finished with it.

Yours sincerely,
D. LEVITON (853).

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December 1955 to February 1956 (Whole Nos. 39 to 46) inclusive

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970	GIBBS, Dr. Jack, The University, Edmund Street, Birmingham, 3.	C.
971	WRIGHT, G. B., E2 Norris Crescent, Mimico, Ontario, Canada.	C.
972	STOKES, A. D., 396 Main Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.	C.
973	McCUSKER, J. J., Jun., 81 West High Terrace, Rochester 11, New York, U.S.A.	CS.P.
974	ANDERSON, Carl A., 1120 12th Street East, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.	C.P.
975	WHEADON (Sgt.) R. D., Sgts. Mess, R.A.F. Armament Practice Station, Silt, 2nd T.A.F., B.F.P.O. 31.	C.O.
976	BARLOW, Kenneth, 1055 Ottawa Ave., West Vancouver, B.C., Canada.	C.P.PS.SP.
977	TRABANT, George G., Times, St. Petersburg, Florida, U.S.A.	C.O.
978	DENMAN, Robin, 4855 Walkely, Montreal, Canada.	C.
979	BATES, Arthur, 37 Ashfield Road, Stoneycote, Leicester.	C.
980	CHASMER Doug as E., 277 Hampton Road, Ilford, Essex.	C.
981	WHITEHEAD Miss Anne, Flat 3, 16 Palmeira Ave., Hove, Sussex.	C.P.
982	CASTAIGRA, Matthew W., 7 Tackley Place, Oxford.	CL—CS.B.P.
983	HARRY, Robert H. C., 235 Wickersley Road, Rotherham, Yorks.	C.P.
984	WOLKOWINSKI, R., 18 Westgate, Craik, Fife, Scotland.	C.N.P.A.
985	BARTLETT B. H., 651 Upland Road, Louisville, Kentucky, U.S.A.	C.B.R.A.

107 BRYANT, H. P.
694 HENSMAN, Capt. M., R.N.

62 DICKSON, Brigadier-General W. E. R.
813 VASEY, J. T.

459 COOKE, Dr. Lorna. 59 Worrin Road, Shenfield, Essex.
 22 GODDEN, Stanley. 72 Woodland Drive, Hove, Sussex.
 845 MCCONNELL, L. D., 20 B'nheim Drive, Allstree, Derby.
 925 MELHUISE, Major L. J., 3rd Hussars, B.A.O.R. 24.
 612 PURVEY, C. R., Bowser P.O., B.C., Canada.
 879 WILMAN, P. D., 50 London Road, Buxton, Derbyshire.

Net Change: +13, New Total: 673

include
**CHOICE B.N.A.
SELECTIONS**

The image displays four identical 12-cent postage stamps from Canada, arranged in a 2x2 grid. Each stamp features a circular portrait of Queen Elizabeth II, wearing a crown and a pearl necklace. The text 'CANADA PACKET POSTAGE' is curved along the top inner edge, and '12 CENTS STERLING' is curved along the bottom inner edge. The number '12' is printed in the top-left and bottom-right corners of each stamp. The stamps are perforated on all sides.

INTERNATIONAL STAMP AUCTIONEERS

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MAPLE LEAVES

Official Journal of
THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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

Coombe Leigh, 56, Chestfield Road, Whitstable, Kent.

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Whole No. 48

Notes and Comments

Appreciation

We would wish to express our sincere appreciation of all the members and others who have written to us in the recent difficult circumstances. We are pleased to say that Mrs. Tomlinson is now getting better and that the doctors are pleased with her recovery.

To all those whose correspondence suffered during the recent months we tender our apologies.

Edinburgh

We should have been attending a business conference at Edinburgh at round the time this issue comes out. J. J. Bonar kindly arranged the selection of a convenient hotel, and was making arrangements to see that we met the Edinburgh members and friends during what should have been our spare time.

Unfortunately, her illness has made it quite impossible for Mrs. Tomlinson to make the trip, and as she is not really well enough to be left for more than a few hours the whole arrangements have been cancelled.

Again we hope that all those who have acted so kindly in making outline arrangements will accept our apologies for putting them to so much trouble and our regrets that we shall not be meeting them after all—at least this year.

Letter-Box

The postman's daily packet of mail never seems to diminish. The kind thoughts and messages of many friends make a wonderful start to each day. From all parts of the globe come these kind thoughts and greetings. They are indeed very much appreciated.

The First Day covers of the new Australian issue from Donald Cox and John Tonkin were hastily appropriated by Jane, but we managed to keep her from those from Canada of the Loon stamp and, later, with the BYPEX markings—these all from too many for us to mention names. Thank you all.

Over There

We told you of the red carpet laid down for Hedley, on his arrival in Canada. Hedley and Frank Staff jointly opened the 14th annual Exhibition of the North Toronto Stamp Club. It is reported that Hedley is doing extremely effective recruiting work over there, what with openings, contacts, and radio he'll be wanting a commission in a bit! We are all delighted that he has fitted in so well and made so many friends right from the start.

Norman Todd

In the May Canadian News Letter is continued the listing of the booklets of K.G. VI, an admirable chart of information which all of us are going to prize and keep as a work of reference. Thank you Norman for a really useful contribution to our reference lists.

Jim Sissons

The auction catalogues of Jim's sales come through regularly. Here you get specialised Canada sales every few weeks, and a real idea of what prices good material fetches "over there." The cost of catalogues and prices realised is \$3, a price which really keeps you in touch with the market in Canadian stamps.

Canada Stamp Auctions

We have also received a couple of catalogues from this new auction business "over there." This is apparently being organised by W. Jackson of 33, Pheasant Road, Willowdale, Ont. We thought Mr. Jackson was one of our members but we can't find him in the list, someone had better sign him up!

Mint Plate Blocks

Member F. G. Atkinson sends us his list. If any member wants one we have no doubt that Mr. Atkinson will supply on request. It certainly looks as if he has a sizeable stock.

Stanley Stamp Company Ltd.

The Eaton family, members of ours, who run this excellent business issue a monthly News Letter. This is well worth seeing, their special Canada offers from time to time are very intriguing. They are also the publishers of the Plate Block Catalogue, third edition just released. Have you got one yet?

BNA Topics

We suppose there are some of our members who are not members of the parallel society in North America, the British North America Philatelic Society. Perhaps they do not know what they miss. The purpose of this mention however is to report that the April issue of Topics was a special one in commemoration of the Centenary of Newfoundland's first stamp issue, and was a special one dedicated to the stamps of that country.

We were delighted to find that our own Newfoundland expert, our own President Dr. Willan, was the contributor of the article given pride of place in the issue.

Slogans

A postcard from Len Harris, "quanting" on the Norfolk Broads for a well-deserved spring holiday, had us searching for appropriate slogans! If only we had that artist's talent which we have so often envied, we could have produced a cachet of slogan-like motif, presumably of the other fellow in the water and Len telling the skipper to pull up the ladder?

The range and quantity of Canadian mail carrying slogans which comes through the letter box convinces us that the collection of them is simply asking for it. The Slogan Study Group looks as if it has started one of those things of which there is no end. Boat-rocker Harris will have to swim for it!

Auctions

Catalogues from G. P. D. Vessey and Robson Lowe, remind us that the first has a sale on the 20th June and the second on the 3rd July. There is nothing unusual in this of course, both are always having sales. Vessey's sale however contains some lots of stamps with "Crown in Circle" postmarks, in fact 112 stamps so described! Robbie's sale includes some very choice Canada and Newfoundland including a few things not seen every day.

Windsor "Y" Stamp Club Bulletin

We have previously made reference to this but now we know some more about it. There are, according to our correspondent, only 13 members of this club, what they lack in numbers is made up in enthusiasm. One of them was given a flat bed press by a U.S. friend, although it was free it cost him \$75 duty to bring it home across the border. In the course of the year he has pro-

duced three numbers of the bulletin with the help of the member designated Editor who is a linotypist on the Windsor Star.

For BYPEX they really went to town. Seven of the 15 made the journey to Ottawa, a mere 600 miles. They had the Ottawa number ready except for the front and back pages which they left blank. They brought 100 copies to Ottawa with them, let me quote the rest:—

“They arrived Friday morning at about 8.45 by train, checked in at the Chateau, and about 10.15 obtained the awards from Allen Christensen. The owner of the press has a brother who has a printing establishment in Ottawa. So away they all go to this place. They all worked on setting up the front and back pages with an account of Convention and the Exhibition awards and at 3.15 they were back in the Chateau distributing copies of the Bulletin to all and sundry. How many clubs or collectors would do that sort of thing?”

We lift our hat in sincere appreciation.

Bypex

There should be a brief appreciation of this wonderful occasion elsewhere in this issue. We would however like to thank all those who sent us commemorative covers and news flashes, and an especial thank you to Louis Lamouroux and Allen Christensen for copies of the Bulletin—referred to in the paragraph above—and lots of other details, to Herbie Buckland for an autographed menu signed by all the C.P.S. of G.B.-ites there, and to Louis Lamouroux for a programme and lots of details. Hedley has promised us an account for a future issue, we understand he signed up a new crop of recruits!

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The Society affairs continue to run smoothly, thanks to the enthusiastic work of our various officers and the support given to them by members. Membership continues to increase steadily, and I hope to see it top 700 before the end of my term as President. Undoubtedly this is in very great degree due to the excellence of Maple Leaves. Our Editor is doing a fine job, and it is up to us to keep him supplied with notes or articles on anything of interest. The Packet Secretary, too, needs a constant supply of material to keep him going. The Librarian is reorganising the Library and hopes to give members an even better service than they have had hitherto. The Secretary is a busy man—at least until next October—and it will save unnecessary writing if members wishing to make nominations for officers and members of Committee or to put forward motions for the Annual General Meeting, will do so at the time laid down in the Society's Rules, that is before the end of June.

Bookings for Convention are coming in steadily, and I advise all who are intending to join us at Scarborough to make their reservation early. While I expect to be able to arrange for late applicants, I cannot guarantee after July 31st. Just in case it slips your mind, why not send your booking to me now, at Oak House, Shaw, Lancs.

It is with deep regret that I have to record the death in his 81st year of Mr. J. B. Wardhaugh, who was one of our early members and acted as Honorary Auditor to the Society for a number of years. Mr. Wardhaugh was with us at Stirling last year, looking remarkably youthful, and his passing is a great loss to all who knew him.

R. WILLAN.

SECRETARY'S NOTICE

Members are again reminded that any Nominations for the Offices of the Society must be sent to me by 17th August 1957. Nominations for Fellowship of the Society should be in my hands by 20th July 1957.

C.W.H.

THE EXCHANGE PACKET

Understandably at this time of the year stamps tend to lose some of their attraction. However the Exchange Packet never really has a close season. It takes so many books to cover all who wish to see the Packet, and the summer months cannot be neglected.

I cannot describe the stock of books, at time of writing, as other than fair, and I earnestly ask a little of your leisure time and send me at least one of the books needed. I know there are a number of members who have the material, but so far nary a book. How about a little effort in this direction now?

Since I last wrote, I am delighted to say that more new members have joined the ranks of the contributors, and how encouraging it is to receive a follow-up note a few weeks later with the promise to send more books fulfilled. I think I can be so bold as to say that once you have contributed, you will do so again and again. It is the first book that seems to be so difficult to send. I understand of course that the reason may well be lack of material, but that is certainly not the reason in many cases.

Don't forget to send me a P.C. about your holiday dates so that I can take steps to avoid Packet delays at this time of the year. A note of these dates is essential for the smooth running of the Exchange Packet.

J.H.

CLIPPINGS FROM B.N.A. MAGAZINES

No. 46.—THE FORGOTTEN MAN

By KERRY WOOD

Mr Wood's recent novel "The Map-Maker," a Life of David Thompson, won the Governor-General's award for 1956.

Coming to Canada at the age of fourteen, David worked for the Hudson's Bay Company for thirteen years. In 1787 he rode 500 miles across the wild prairies to become the first white person to reach the present site of Calgary, where the 17-year-old boy wintered in the teepees of the Piegan tribe. A year later Thompson learned how to survey and make maps, and this became his absorbing interest from then on.

He charted the long Saskatchewan River system; he found a new, safe route from York Factory to the company's inland headquarters at Cumberland House; and at great personal risk he explored wild country stretched between the bay forts and Lake Athabaska. But his mapping ambitions were thwarted by Governor Colen, so Thompson offered his services to the North West Company. When he applied at the Grand Portage headquarters for work, he met such men as Alexander Mackenzie, Simon Fraser, and William MacGillivray after whom Fort William was named.

David Thompson's first assignment for the Nor' Westers took him 4000 miles by horse, canoe, and on foot during ten months time while he surveyed the Red and Assiniboine rivers, found the 49th parallel of latitude in wild Sioux territory, visited the walled villages of the now extinct Mandan Indians on the upper Mis-

souri, then pin-pointed the headwaters of the Mississippi river before going down to Lake Superior to make the first accurate chart of that great inland waterway.

The work he did during this ten month survey trip staggers the imagination; no other land-geographer in the history of the world has even approached such an accomplishment.

It was only one of Thompson's many achievements. He wintered at Lac la Biche shortly after, from there riding to Fort Edmonton and exploring west into Jasper country and mapping the McLeod River, ascending the Lesser Slave River to chart the great lake from whence it rose, then back down the mighty Athabaska and over a tributary stream to reach Isle a la Crosse where he married the pretty half-breed girl called Charlotte Small.

Their first home was on the North Saskatchewan banks close to the present site of Rocky Mountain House (Central Alberta) in 1799.

After an interval on the Peace River and the Muskrat Country west of the bay, David found Howse Pass in 1807: the Saskatchewan river pass bears the name of a Bay company trader who followed Thompson's trail many years later. Thompson was the first white man on the mighty Columbia and explored most of western Montana, Idaho, Washington, and parts of Oregon during the next few years, finally reaching the Columbia estuary on July 15th of 1811.

It took him two years to complete his

master map of Canada, which was hidden from the public in the great hall of the Nor-westers at Fort William. Then the British Government employed Thompson's talents for 11 years to survey the 49th Parallel between the United States and Canada, part of this time Thompson representing the American government too because they had no man qualified to chart the great lakes.

After this period when he established the international boundary from far down the St. Lawrence west to Lake-of-the-Woods, Thompson went into private surveying at Williamstown, Ontario, and worked at this profession until he was nearly eighty.

He and Charlotte had thirteen children; when his sons failed in business, the father paid their debts. He loaned money to friends to build a church, but the money was never repaid. So when his eyes failed and he was forced to sell his survey instruments, David Thompson was left in dire poverty and applied to Britain for a pension. He is believed to have been the first

Canadian to apply for an old age pension, and surely he had well earned it by his stupendous accomplishment of mapping half a continent. Yet the pension was refused.

In his 87th year, after pawning the overcoat and everything else he had of value, Thompson wrote in the last of his 39 journals that he had been able to borrow two shillings and sixpence from a friend and fervently added: "Thank God for this relief!"

When he died on February 10th of 1857, not a newspaper in Canada, Britain, or the United States published a single word about the passing of the man who was the greatest land-geographer the world has ever known. Thompson was buried in Montreal, and his grave was unmarked for over seventy years.

Now we are to have a David Thompson postage stamp commemorating the centennial of the death of a very fine man whom Canada forgot.

"Free Press and Paired Farmer,—
Feb. 27th, 1957."

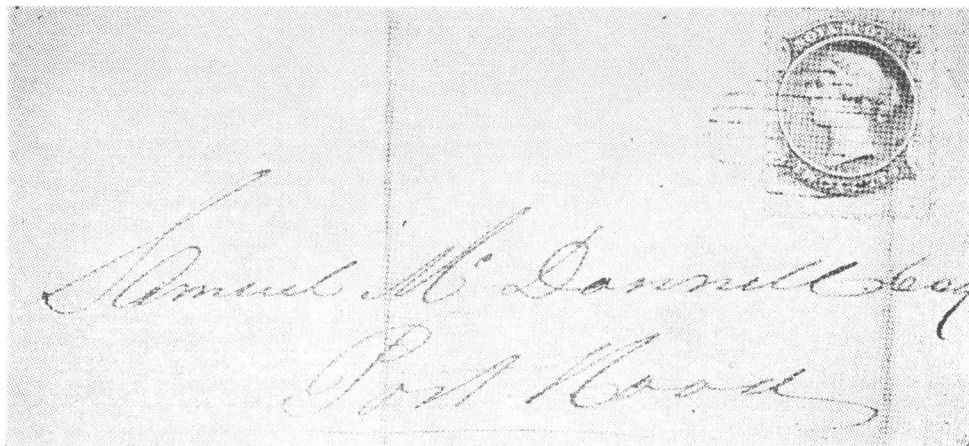
No. 47.—NOVA SCOTIA WHITE AND YELLOWISH PAPERS

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

Trustee, National Philatelic Museum

With the change to decimal currency, dating from October 1, 1860, Nova Scotia's postal authorities insisted on the compulsory prepayment of postage, and the public were informed that the newly prepared stamps with values in cents would be available from that date onwards. Instead of the odd-shaped, heraldically designed stamps previously in use, the new stamps were of normal shape and bore portraits of Queen Victoria—in profile for the 1c., 2c., and 5c., and full-face for the 8½c., 10c. and 12½c.

All six values were engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Company, of New York, and in them we have a troublesome variety of papers which I would like to discuss in these brief notes. Both the Scott and Gibbons catalogues list all six denominations as existing on "white" and "yellowish" wove papers. In my humble opinion these varieties consist of a difference without a distinction—in other words I do not think one iota of evidence has ever been produced to prove that the American Bank Note



2c lilac 1860 Nova Scotia, white paper, on cover from Ship Harbor, C. B., to Port Hood, N. S., Jan. 31, 1866.

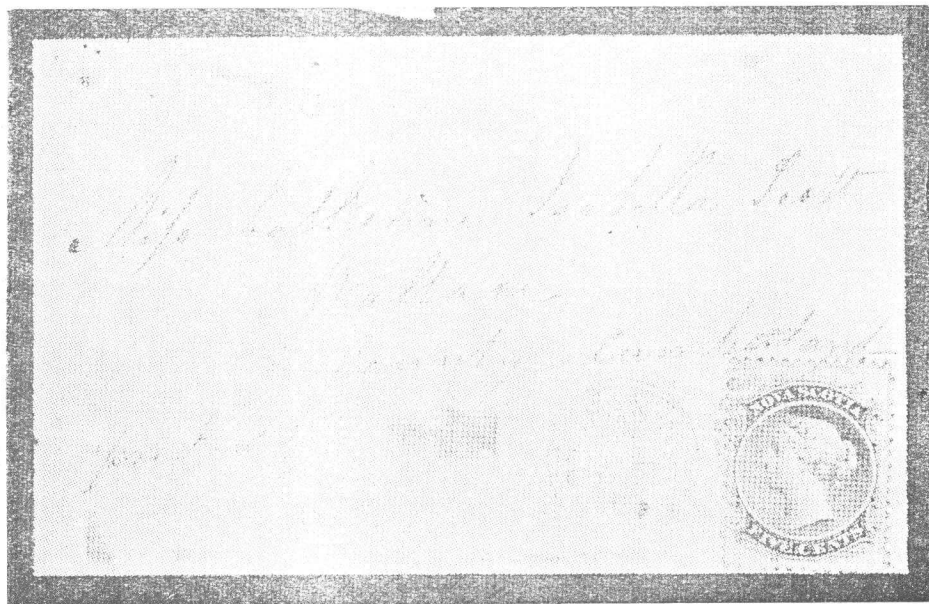
Company ever used more than one variety of paper in the manufacture of these Nova Scotian stamps.

In the absence of any evidence to the contrary it would appear that the so-called "yellowish" variety is entirely accidental—due to climatic conditions, or more ageing, or possibly to some chemical action on the part of the gum, or, again, to a combination of all these possibilities. That they represent two distinct issues, as one might well infer from the manner of their listing in Gibbons catalogue, is, I believe, entirely incorrect. It would seem more than probable that all the paper used by the American Bank Note Company in filling this printing contract was of the same degree of whiteness but it is possible that the gum may have varied in quality. To quote the fact that specimens with white, yellowish and even brown gum are known means little or nothing, for we know of too many cases of gum, entirely colorless when applied at the factory, turning yellowish or brown with age or through some vagary of climate. My contention is that these "yellowish" paper varieties are entirely accidental and consequently have little if any philatelic importance and should, therefore, be eliminated from the catalogues. In all too many cases the color is not definite—that is the yellowish varies to such an extent that numerous examples may be

found that are impossible to classify as either white or yellowish. The real reason these varieties are still in the catalogues is probably purely sentimental—they are old friends that have been cherished from the days when stamps were so few that anything that would make an extra variety was welcomed with open arms.

If I may be allowed to digress for a moment it, perhaps, may not be out of place to note that these observations open up a very large question regarding the standing of similar varieties now listed in the catalogues as major items. Take the first four stamps of the Cook Islands as a very bad example. Both Scott and Gibbons list all four denominations as major varieties existing on both "white" and "toned" paper. The latter is an euphemistic synonym for "yellowish" which has been carried over from the dear old days of the gay 'nineties. In my opinion all these stamps were originally printed on white paper but the deterioration of the gum, aided and abetted by the climate of Rarotonga, turned some of the paper yellowish. The coloring is certainly not consistent for innumerable examples may be found which represent betwixt and between states impossible of classification as true white or true yellow.

Undoubtedly atmospheric influence has had an important part in the making of many of our cherished varieties. So very



5c blue Nova Scotia, white paper, on mourning cover from Halifax to Wallace, Aug. 30, 1867.

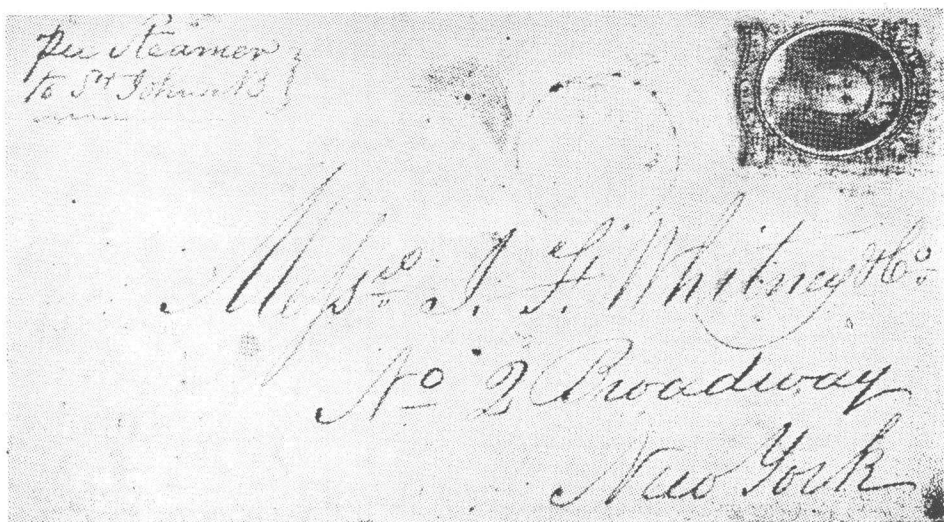
frequently stamps printed on quite white paper have a tendency to turn yellow in the tropics—especially if they remain in stock any considerable time. Some stamps never change and others in the same batch, especially if the gum is brownish or heavily applied, gradually acquire a deeper and deeper yellow or dirty brown hue. Sometimes most of the gum is actually absorbed by the paper. Stamps of many of the French colonies—Camerouns, Oceania, Gabon, etc.—are frequently found on a deeply yellowed paper. These may be in a post-office stock side by side with similar values on quite white paper; one probably represents old stock and the other a newer supply. I believe the white paper used in Paris for the printing of Colonial stamps over a period of many years was remarkably stable in quality and appearance but, as it was not of a particularly high grade, much of it turned color with age as will most of the cheaper kinds of paper.

Even United States stamps show up on distinctly "toned" paper on occasion though, I believe, it is a fairly well established fact that no paper other than white has even been used in the manufacture of postage stamps in Washington. The 2c of 1908 occurs quite frequently on a very yellowish paper but this coloring seems to be due to nothing more than the action of some ingredient in the rather brown gum used about this period. The 2c Lincoln sometimes shows up on slightly yellowish paper as well as certain denominations of the 1902 issue. These are all accidental varieties and are properly ignored by the catalogues so there

seems to be no valid reason why similar varieties from other countries, such as those mentioned above, should not also be ignored so far as catalogue listing is concerned. Surely accidental varieties, caused by chemical or climatic action, must be awarded a very low grade in philatelic interest and importance.

Again, a reference to the catalogues will show that in this same British North American group of stamps, or which the Nova Scotian issues form a part, similar varieties are listed for Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. In the case of the former the issue of 1865 is listed as on "thin yellowish paper" with four denominations listed as also existing on white paper. Here the two seem to be really different for the yellowish is thin and hard and the white variety is thicker and soft. They apparently represent two entirely separate printings though, except to an advanced specialist, this is hardly of major importance. In the case of the Prince Edward Island stamps the 1865-68 issue is recorded as being on "white or yellowish paper" though of the six denominations only three are listed on white paper—the 2p., 3p., and 4p. Here again the paper is probably different, the white representing a late printing which is much more plentiful than the original one. Much of this paper, too, has a distinctly bluish cast.

But to return to our muttons. In none of the early notes on these Nova Scotian stamps is mention made of the two papers except so far as recording their existence is concerned. A diligent search of the earlier periodicals unearthed but



10c vermilion 1860 Nova Scotia, "yellowish paper," on cover from Windsor, N. S. to New York via St. John's N. B., steamer, 1863.

one brief reference. In a small paper published in Luxemburg in 1897 is a short article on these stamps in which it is stated that on October 1st, 1863, the entire set was issued on yellowish paper. Who the author of this article was is not stated so what "evidence," if any, he had for making such a sweeping and positive statement will probably never be known. Even Donald a King, whose history of these stamps written as long ago as 1894 is still the chief authority, was not too definite in his acceptance of the two papers though he meticulously mentioned them all in his "reference lists." He says "the yellow tint of the paper may be due to some extent to the gum used" and lets it go at that.

With the exception of the 5 cents denomination large remainders of these stamps were found and marketed in 1896. The total quantities were as follows:—

1c	52,000
2c	54,000
8½c	54,000
10c	28,000
12½c	12,000

It is interesting to note that at the time the transaction took place it was placed on record that all the 1c, 2c and 10c were on white paper while all the 8½c and 12½c were on the yellowish paper. The catalogue quotations, with one exception, reflect the influence of these remainders in the making of prices. The exception is the 1c which, for some reason or other, is cheaper on the "yellowish" paper

though, if the statement made at the time of their sale is to be accepted as correct, the remainders were on white paper. It will be noted that the 5 cents, of which there were no remainders, is priced much the same for both varieties of paper though what this proves, if anything, is probably one of those things "no feller can understand."

It is a matter of common knowledge that most machine-made papers, unless of a very high grade and expensive quality, will turn more or less yellow with age. This ageing effect is quite unpredictable for some times it will affect only some of the same run of paper, or it may only affect the edges and leave other parts as white as they were originally. And when we have a grade of paper that has a tendency to discolor with age, added to the probability that the gum used will hasten the process, a combination exists that can result in all sorts of accidental varieties such as occur in this issue of stamps for Nova Scotia. So, ruthless though it may seem to destroy old friends of such long, if doubtful, standing, I feel very strongly that they should be eliminated from our catalogues. It would have one real and immediate benefit for the tyro would no longer be distressed with the problem of "is you is or is you ain't" the common or the most highly priced variety.

"National Philatelic Museum—
Vol. II, No. 8."

PRECANCEL STUDY GROUP

Further NOTES on the CONSTANT VARIETIES of the "CITY TYPE" PRECANCELS

By R. B. HETHERINGTON

Town Name.	Type.	Error.	Remarks.
KITCHENER-ONT.	TYPE 1 U-203	NAIL HEAD.	1/106. Left Lower.
MONTREAL-QUEBEC	TYPE 2 U-200	Damaged Bars and Letters.	(See Photo Fig. 4). This variety now reported on 2/74, by Mr. C. W. E. Coles.
	TYPE 4 U-201	SPLIT BAR.	Variety upper bar appears as two thin bars, quite distinct, and not bad inking, on 4/85a, 4/107, 4/86, 4/131.
	TYPE 4 U-201	FLAW IN LETTERS "ONT."	Flaw in letters "ONT" of "MONTREAL" about 1 mm wide running from bottom right of "O" across "N" to top of "T" so that left arm of "T" is missing. 4/106, 4/131 reported by Mr. Coles.
OTTAWA-ONT.	TYPE 1 U-200	NARROW "O" 1st "O" in ONTARIO.	See Photo. Fig. 5. now reported by Mr. Coles on 1/76 (5 cents).
TORONTO-ONT.	TYPE 7	CUT-OFF letters.	Now reported by Mr. Coles on 7/11.
	TYPE 7	NAIL HEADS.	7/106 Right Upper.
	TYPE 11	NAIL HEADS.	11/109 Left Upper.

WINNIPEG-MAN. TYPE 3 NAIL HEADS. 3/131 Right Lower.
 WOODSTOCK-ONT. TYPE 1 NAIL HEADS. 1/131 Right Upper.
 U-211

An item of very special interest is reported by Mr. P. D. Wilman that is TORONTO—TYPE 3, U-200, Narrow 1st "O" in ONTARIO on /75ua, Mr. Wilman's copy is a very fine example with very clear BLUE precancel showing the "Narrow 'O'" very clearly indeed. This stamp is indeed rare and is not in the collection of Dr. Whitehead who has made a very special study of the varieties of the 1 and 2 cent Edward VII, precancels. In fact it is the first time it has been reported and is of great importance as it confirms the date of this setting of the precancel.

VARIETIES of the "CITY TYPE" PRECANCELS

The following VARIETIES have been reported, but as only one copy has been seen they cannot be listed as CONSTANT, if any member has a similar stamp would they be kind enough to write to me:—R. B. Hetherington, at 58, Ackender Road, ALTON, Hants., and confirm the variety as then it can be listed as constant.

Town Name.	Type.	Error.	Remarks.
MONTREAL-QUEBEC	TYPE 4 U-201	Damaged letters.	Right hand stroke of "M" damaged and left hand side of "O" missing in MONTREAL reported on 4/132.
OTTAWA-ONT.	TYPE 3 U-205	Damaged letters.	Lower half of all letters of OTTAWA damaged and upper half of "NTAR" in ONTARIO, missing. Reported on 3/87.
	TYPE 3 U-205	"Q" for "O."	A "Q" used for "O" first "O" in ONTARIO.
REGINA-Sask.	TYPE 2	Missing letters.	"IN" of REGINA missing and both Bars broken with a gap of 4 mms.
TORONTO-ONT.	TYPE 6 U-203	Stop missing.	Stop missing after "ONT" reported on 6/85.
	TYPE 7	Stop missing.	Stop missing after "ONT" reported on 7/86.

Varieties and stamps not catalogued reported by Members

Early un-official issues

Montreal 21. Roller Precancel reported by Member R. T. Tonkin (626) of Naremburn, N.S.W., Australia. On S.G.116 50 cents Blue. (Widow). Has any other member a copy of this? It is not mentioned in any handbook as far as I know.

Bar Types. Type X. Mr. C. W. E. Coles reports, X.214, 3 cents violet with centre BARS of precancel only $\frac{1}{2}$ mm apart instead of the usual spacing of 1 mm, quite distinct and clear.

Numeral Types. Type U.215. Mr. C. W. E. Coles reports, Toronto 4530 for 15/212, with figures 4530 3 mm from Top Bar and 5 mm from bottom Bar, instead of central.

Precancelled Postal Stationery

Three very interesting items have been reported as follows:—Mr. C. W. E. Coles writes in "Precancels" (Vol. 3, No. 4) as follows:—"At a recent meeting of my local Philatelic Society in Birmingham Mr. Sydnor Raine showed an envelope which had travelled from Victoria, V.I. to Woodstock, Oxfordshire. It was cream in colour and was impressed with a U.S.A. 6 cent Lincoln Type 1 vermillion stamp of the 1870-71 Reay Issue (Scott U 87a). The envelope was overprinted for the use by Wells Fargo with the words "PAID/WELLS FARGO & Co/ Over our California Coast Routes" in three lines in black in a rectangular frame with concave corners. At the top left was a CANADIAN 6 cents yellowish-brown stamp of the 1872-90 issue which was

cancelled vertically in BLUE with a hand-stamp measuring 48 mm-30mm reading in two lines:—

For Great Britain
and Ireland.

In addition there was an oval handstamp in the same BLUE ink reading "Wells Fargo & Co/EXPRESS/VICTORIA V.I." in three lines. The U.S.A. 6 cent stamp was cancelled in black with a five-branched star, alongside it was a circular New York date stamp in red dated Apl 10. The envelope was backstamped WOODSTOCK 2(?) Apl 7(?); unfortunately the year of use cannot be read but it was probably used between 1872 and 1879."

The above mentioned type of cancel is mentioned by Gerald E. Wellburn, in an article entitled "The Handstruck Postage Stamps of British Columbia and Vancouver Island" in which he states it was, "Used by Wells Fargo & Co from 1870 and was struck in BLUE on covers **made up in advance** for Great Britain and Ireland and usually cancelled a British Columbia 5 cent. Perf. 14 (SG.29). Also noted on CANADIAN adhesives."

Mr. John Hannah, reports the remaining two items, the first is a 1 cent green, of the 1898-1902 (Numeral) issue of Q.V. S.G. No. 151, precancelled with two parallel lines drawn across it in a deep blue black ink some 5 to 6 mms apart and about 0.75 to 1 mm thick, the great interest of Mr. Hannah's stamp is that it is on cover, similar stamps, but not on cover, have been reported by Mr. G. E. L. Manley and myself. Mr. Hannah's copy on cover, which proves its use as a Precancelled Stationery Item is used by the firm of "WILLIAM RENNIE" to send out to their customer, prestamped and precancelled by the firm for the customers use for his order.

Mr. Hannah's second item is a 1 cent Green Edward VII, Wrapper, precancelled with the following:—

Six parallel Bars 32 mm long and 1 mm thick—1½ mm apart, at the base of the Six parallel Bars is the word STRATFORD in letters 3 mm high and 26 mm overall, the word is 2 mm from the lowest bar and commences 3 mm to the right and finishes 3 mm to the left of the Bars. Type used is similar to that of TORONTO in U-200.

The above precancellation appears to have been type set and printed in a rather grey-black.

NEWFOUNDLAND CORNER

By Dr. R. WILLAN (437)

There are many essays and pseudo-essays for Newfoundland stamps, and the exact status of some of them is doubtful. Starting with the pence stamps there are the threepence, sixpence and one shilling dies listed as essays in the Essay-Proof Journal and in Boggs, but as unfinished dies in the Perkins Bacon Records. I think this latter is the more correct description.

The oval engravings of codfish and seal by Jeans were almost certainly intended for Bank Notes, and the fact that they were copied, (the codfish being very much altered), for the 2c. and 5c. stamps of 1866 does not constitute them essays. Equally the 10c. lithographed Prince Consort design cannot be classed as an essay. It appears to have been derived from the engraved die, and the reason for its production is not at all obvious. It seems possible that this, like the so-called Man-

del Proofs, might belong in the category of "travellers' samples." There are, however, essays of 2c. and 5c. values in the design adopted for the 10c., and of a 5c. value with "Province of Newfoundland" at the top.

A 12c. essay in the design of the 1887 10c. and two 6c. essays in the design of the 1880 3c. and 6c. seem to be the work of the British-American Bank Note Co.

About 1897 was produced a series of labels of which nothing definite seems to be known. Four of them are illustrated in Boggs' "Newfoundland". These are a 1c. value depicting a horseman, 3c. a ship at sea, 5c. a train leaving a station, and 10c. a seascape with a steamer on the horizon. In addition there is a child mounted on a dolphin, and a lighthouse. These latter two are incomplete and show no values, but are presumably 2c. and 4c.

They appear as poorly lithographed plate proofs on white wove paper, gummed and either imperforate or roughly perforated 11. How the plate or stone was constituted I do not know, but it was certainly remarkable. Blocks show all the values, but not always in the same order. Moreover the dolphin and the lighthouse have blank labels in the place of the values and "Newfoundland", and the train is also sometimes without these inscriptions. The 5c. stamp shows a printer's imprint at the bottom of the stamp. Owing to the bad printing this is very difficult to decipher, but I make it out to read "A. Jaquet, S.A. 5 Rue Strasbourg, Paris." Whether these were essays or bogus stamps I do not know. There are obvious objections to either theory.

The 1c. on 3c. surcharge of 1897 in red is really a colour trial, as is also the 2c. on 30c. of 1920 in red. The 60c. Cabot surcharged 2c. in red in 1918 is an essay, but I am not sure what is the proper description of the 6c. Cabot surcharged 3c. in red or black in 1920. The surcharge was the setting used for the 15c. stamp but was never issued on the 6c. value.

Essays of a 1c. stamp depicting King Edward VII and a 2c. stamp with Queen Alexandra are known, produced about 1902, but I suspect that these were intended for postal stationery.

No essays of the Guy issues are known, but the subsequent issues printed by Whitehead Morris have photographic essays, touched up by hand, on card with a stout bevelled card mount. My knowledge of these is incomplete, as I believe some exist which have never been described. In the 1911 Coronation set I have a 3c. essay in the design used for the 10c. There are four essays for the 1919 stamps with various heads of moose or caribou, all much less pleasing than the issued design. Essays of the same kind for air stamps in 1919 are illustrated in Boggs.

The 1923 set has a number of essays described including a 6c. showing the Narrows and Cabot Tower. 8c. showing a Polar Bear, 10c. a St. Pierre Fishing Boat, 11c. the Dying Flurry of a Blue Whale, 12c. Liner off Newfoundland, and 20c. Lake at Bowring Park. The last was "accidentally rejected" on 23.12.22, and on the same date designs of the 3c., 20c. and 24c. as the issued stamps, which had been rejected on 18.12.22, were "accidentally approved". The imminence of Christmas seems to have disorganised the office! Air stamps were ordered along with the ordinary postage stamps of 1923, though these were never issued, but a photo essay of the Vickers Vimy plane which first flew the Atlantic was the basis of the plates from which the well-known air essays were printed, in black and red brown imperforate, and in black and brown or blue and brown perforated 14 x 13.6.

For the 1928 set a 5c. essay shows "S.S. Silvia, 1½ days to Halifax, 4 days to New York", and I have a 30c. essay in the design used for the 5c.

The 1929 surcharge 3c. on 6c. in black with the normal 3 mm. spacing is a colour trial, but that with the 5 mm. spacing must be regarded as an essay.

Perkins Bacon re-engraved dies for 14c. and 28c. stamps similar to the corresponding Whitehead Morris stamps of 1928 are essays, as these values were never issued in the 1929 or 1931 sets.

An essay of the Dornier surcharge reading "Dornier X" instead of "Dornier DO-X" exists. The final item to be mentioned is the 1932 "Wayzata" stamp. This was printed with the authority of the Newfoundland Government, some stamps were sold, and then the issue was repudiated by the Government and purchasers could have their money refunded. Admittedly this does not really qualify as an essay, but it is difficult to see in what category it should really be placed.

GROUP NEWS

ABERDEEN

The Aberdeen Group closed a most successful season with a "mixed grill" at their March meeting. The "mixed grill" consisted of exhibits by local members John Hannah, A. W. R. Mair, A. F. L. Macgregor, J. D. Davidson and J. Shand. The exhibits covered a wide range from the very early stamps to the latest issues and included many rare stamps and interesting postmarks. The evening again

proved that there is a wealth of excellent material held by the members of the most Northerly group. Mr. Hannah was responsible for gathering the exhibits and proved a successful sponsor and on the call of Mr. Beverley was heartily thanked, as were the members who had contributed to a happy evening.

The group sincerely thanks friends of other groups who so kindly sent portions of their collections for exhibition to Aberdeen during the session.

SOME ASPECTS OF THE CANADA 1859 ISSUE

PART IV

By J. MILLAR ALLEN

When W. S. Boggs published his book in 1954 on the Early American Perforating Machines he revolutionised the study of the perforations of this issue and we can no longer accept the theories of the late Dr. Reford, Senator Calder and other Canadian specialists on the perforation-date relationship (referred to in Gibbons' catalogue) as being accurate. The theories should not, however, be altogether disregarded as they can still be used as a rough guide in dating since there is undoubtedly a preponderance of the 11½ range perforations in the earlier printings and of the 12 range perforations in the later printings.

Boggs has given us the perforation measurements of 11.60, 11.85 and 11.95 in all their combinations and since his book was published, he agrees with the suggestion of Mr. Argenti and others that the perforation 11.75 should also be included. In his researches, Boggs found that these ranges of perforation applied also to the issues of South African countries and also New Brunswick and Nova Scotia which had all been prepared by the American Bank Note Co. during the same period.

Students of the issue have long been dissatisfied with the perforation variations usually accepted and copies often came to light that approximated to 11½ x 12 in the stamps of upright format instead of the accepted 12 x 11½ and perforations as low as 11½ were also found. I drew attention to these variations myself in the issue of *Maple Leaves* for January, 1953, and these views have now been vindicated by the authoritative work of Boggs on the machines. Although one of our leading experts states that a change to the point of general usage of the new perforations is unlikely, it seems to me to be necessary and useful to all students to adopt them.

Even the four perforations mentioned cannot be regarded as final and exact in all cases. In what can be called the 11.60 group, one can find perforations that are definitely 11.50 and in the 11.95 group one can find perforations of, say, 12.05.

What can be the reason that the few machines used by the Company could provide such a variety of perforations or can all the variations be attributed to the machines at all? Wear of the machines is probably a contributory factor but there are other factors to be taken into account. We must remember that the 1859 issue stamps that we examine are all about ninety years old and have for that lengthy period suffered the vicissitudes of

atmospheric conditions and human treatment. Another point which may or may not have affected the perforation is gleaned from the correspondence with the American Bank Note Co. which shows that some of the orders sent to the Canadian Post Office were pressed after being perforated and other Orders were not pressed after perforation. Maybe some expert can tell if this pressing had any effect.

In going into minute differences of perforation, we must take into consideration the human factor and it is certainly too much to expect that we can differ to the extent of .05. Nevertheless the groupings according to Boggs should be easily enough recognised.

Boggs gives a table in his book of the various perforation combinations that he has been able to check on the several values and the only combination he has been unable to find is 11.60 x 11.95 for stamps of the upright format. This would certainly seem to be the rarest though it does occasionally occur. I have an example as late as March, 1868, and it would thus seem that very few sheets were thus perforated. The reverse perforation of 11.95 x 11.60 is also uncommon but, on a check of my own collection, I found the incidence to be about 6%. The commonest are 11.95 all round or in combination with 11.85.

We thus find evidence to refute the perforation-date theory as we go along e.g. the perforation of 11.60 occurring in 1868 when 11.75 was claimed to be used only up to 1864 and the perforation of 11.95 occurs as early as 1862 though Senator Calder stated in his book on "Some Phases of the Canada '59 issue" that perforation 12 (now designated 11.95) all round does not occur until early in 1865.

A trap for the unwary often occurs in stamps of this issue, namely, re-perforating. This should be discernable by several means as the new perforation is often found to be 12½ or more and also to have a much more regular and clean-cut appearance than the original. They also do not tie up with the several known combinations. These points are also important to bear in mind to detect faked perforations on the perforated Pence issue of 1858-59. It may be that familiarity with the perforations of the 1859s teaches one to recognize them but there seems to be a definite irregularity in the spacing of the pins perceptible to anyone who measures a large number of these stamps.

There is a great deal more work to be done in measuring dated copies before we

can arrive at any pattern of the incidence of the various perforations and their combinations and, with a pooling of results amongst specialists, we may be able to come to some more definite conclusions as to the user of the different machines.

Finally there are some drawbacks and difficulties to be found in the collection of this issue which are common to most classic issues. It is difficult to get well centred copies and quite a high percentage of copies are badly off centre; the early prints seem to be better than the later in this respect. Good condition is also not easy to obtain and, if one is interested in doing a plating study, one is often obliged to take copies that are not up to standard but which show a flaw or illustrate a change in the state of a position or as the case may be. Quite frequently one also sees stamps offered as imperforate

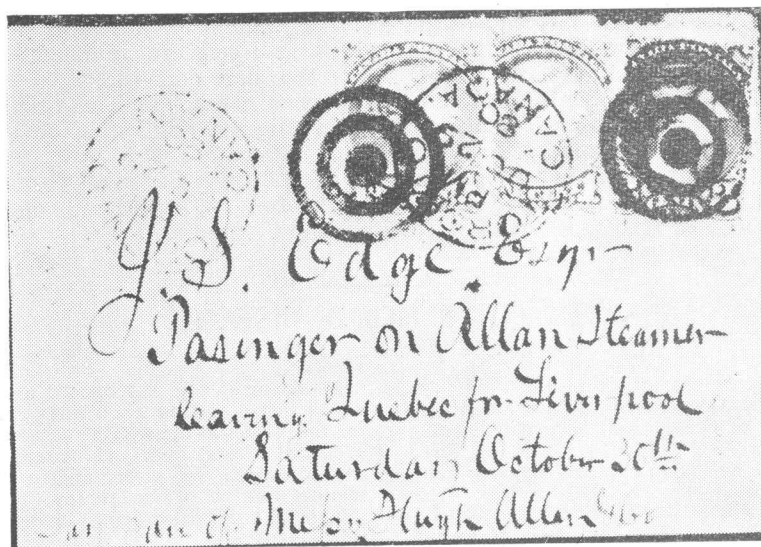
which ought not to be accepted as such unless in pair or properly certified by a competent authority.

There is no need to warn against forgeries since a collector should count himself fortunate to find one instead of spurning the "album weed" as in years gone by. They are quite rare and are easily recognised though some are engraved as the originals were. The famous Sperati never extended his art to the issues of Canada or we might have had some even finer examples.

I have tried to give a brief resume of some of the aspects of the 1859 issue but it must be regarded as merely a scratching of the surface. It is, however, done with the hope that it may interest some of our members to take up the study of the issue and contribute their findings in what is still a very wide field of study.

IS THIS A DUPLEX?

By J. J. BONAR



Mr. Smythies' very comprehensive articles on Duplex Cancellations caused me to look again at the cover now illustrated.

The three stamps which franked it are cancelled by what appear to be two strikes of a duplex cancellation made up of a dater and a target killer.

I note that, while the dater is nearly upside down in each case in both strikes, it is in the same position relative to the killer and approximately the same distance from it.

Although in all other recorded Canadian duplex hand stamps the dater ap-

pears to be fixed, long experience of such handstamps employed in Scotland reveals that a large number used there, were so designed that the dater was screwed into position and might end up at any angle to the killer. I have seen on piece a cancellation which appeared to me to be another example of this supposed duplex, and I submit this cover in the hope that other copies may come to light and establish this cancellation as a genuine duplex. I may add that portions of a dater and a target killer appearing on a stamp off cover makes me suspect the existence of a similar and contemporary cancellation for Quebec.

PORT-HOPE "CORK" DUPLEX

Two short articles have been published in "MAPLE LEAVES" on the Port Hope Cork duplex, in June 1956 and February 1957, in which it was recorded that the Postmaster of Port-Hope "had the ingenious idea of cutting a hole in the bars of his duplex and inserting his cork, thus creating a unique type of duplex!"

Some further information is now available on this remarkable duplex which is worthy of record. The illustration in the February 1957 number shows the original duplex, without a cork, dated June 1869. I have six of these cork strikes in my collection which give conclusive evidence that different corks were used from time to time. The accompanying small drawings illustrate three of these.



- No. 1. The impression of the cork is a solid blob. It occurs (a) on a small neat cover with an early shade of large 3 cents, dated Dec. 29, 1869; (b) an undated impression on a pair of small 1 cent bright orange.
- No. 2. The cork cut into eight segments. This occurs (c) on a large 3 cents dated Feby. 1870; (d) on a pair of large 1 cent orange dated March 1870; (e) on a small 3 cents Indian red, date not visible.
- No. 3. The cork cut in a most elaborate pattern like a flag. This occurs (f) on a small 3 cents Indian red, again date not visible, but obviously before September 1870.

I believe research has proved that the life of these Canadian corks was about 30 to 50 days, so possibly when one cork wore out, another was made to replace it. Can readers of this note produce more varieties?

E.A.S.

THE PORT HOOD BISECT

By R. W. T. LEES-JONES

In view of the article in the February issue of "Maple Leaves", I have turned up the views of Fred Jarrett, as originally expressed in his "B.N.A. Record" of December 1930. Here is what appeared in that issue:—

An article recently appeared in a Canadian periodical but lack of space probably prevented the writer dealing exhaustively with the subject. The B.N.A. Book (Page 106) threw a little cold water on them, and we were tempted to leave the listing of them out entirely. Another issue will probably relegate them to the 'notes' section. The stamps and covers are bogus. Buy them if you like, they're in the catalogue, yes, but—

Port Hood is a small town connected with Halifax by telephone and telegraph, and with daily rail communication. It never had much population, you could shoot a cannon down main street in the middle of the day and not hit anyone. The Postmaster and his youthful assistant followed the usual small town routine. Morning and after-

noon the mail bag was opened and the letters sorted and the good folks presented themselves at the wicket and got their mail order catalogues and letters, and then the wicket was closed and for a few minutes one heard the thump, thump, thump of the posted letters being cancelled.

One day the P.M. didn't come to the office. The records probably show he was away several days on account of illness, but we think he was rabbit-hunting—look at the date. So, young-fellow-me-lad, being philatelically inclined and having no restraining influence, got out his scissors and gave us the Port Hood Provisionals. That's wrong, because it wasn't really us he gave them to, it was Stanley Gibbons, and he didn't really give them away, he persuaded them to part with money for them.

If there had been any shortage of stamps he could have 'phoned or wired Halifax, or asked Bill the Conductor on No. 72 to drop in at the P.O. in Halifax

and get some. The Provisionals duly appeared, and in due course the Postmaster at Halifax sent Donald A. King to Port Hood to investigate. Mr. King seized what was still on hand, brought them back to Halifax, and some time after they were burned in the fireplace. As they had no official status whatever, Mr. King did not even sigh as he saw them go up in smoke.

In the January 1931 issue of the "B.N.A. Record", Jarrett returns to the problem and status of these Provisionals:—

My unkind remarks brought out a few additional facts. Apparently the nearest these provisionals came to enjoying an official status was when an enquiry regarding them was made in the House of Commons and the P.M.G. replied that

while not sanctioned by the Government in the first instance they had nevertheless been honoured in payment of postage. We would appreciate it if some reader would loan us Hansard with the full report.

The explanation given by the Postmaster at Port Hood, an official statement, may here be introduced in the record:

(Jarrett then sets out the statement which appeared in the article on page 237 of February 'Maple Leaves' as 'a letter from the Postmaster'.)

It is my opinion that there is a lot in Jarrett's theory—and how did Gibbons get the monopoly?

EMMANUEL HAHN

A cutting from the Toronto "Globe and Mail" dated the 15th February tells us of the passing on the previous day of Emmanuel Hahn, one of the foremost designers of the stamps of Canada. We do not think that any other designer was responsible for as many as TEN different stamps, and although some of Hahn's designs were widely and severely criticised others were acclaimed as representing the forefront of contemporary stamp design.

A prominent sculptor, he was the first President of the Sculptors' Society of Canada, and he was responsible for the design and execution of many war memorials and other memorials in the Toronto and other areas. He designed the Canadian Jubilee Dollar of 1935, and executed models for other coins still in use. It was not until 1952 that he became responsible for the design of a postage stamp, and between then and 1956 he submitted success-

ful designs for ten stamps. They are:—

- 3 November 1952: 7 cents Canada goose
- 2 February 1953: \$1.00 Totem Pole.
- 1 April 1953: 3 & 4 cents Moose's head and Bighorn sheep.
- 1 June 1953: 4 cents Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II.
- 1 April 1954: 4 & 5 cents Grey Walrus and Blue Beaver.
- 4 April 1955: 4 cents Musk Ox.
- 12 April 1956: 4 & 5 cents Caribou and Mountain Goat.

We understand that his one real heart-break was the Coronation stamp. He had sculptured a bust and from this the stamp was made. He was not sent a proof until April—the stamp was due to be issued in June—and was horrified with it. He took the first train to Ottawa to try to have it withdrawn but was too late, it was issued much to his great dismay.

BYPEX — 1957

A new era in the history of Canada's national philatelic society was marked by the national exhibition at Ottawa, under the name "BYPEX", which made up the 29th Annual Exhibition and Convention of the Canadian Philatelic Society. This was by far the most important philatelic event ever held in Canada with the single exception of the International Exhibition "CAPEX" held in Toronto in 1951. Organised by the host clubs, the Ottawa Philatelic Society and the R.A. Stamp Club of Ottawa, it was opened by His Worship the Mayor of Ottawa, George H. Nelms, on the 2nd May, 1957.

The official catalogue lists an appetising array of philatelic treasure, and gives a local and international background to the

occasion together with some excellent articles, contributors including Alfred Whitehead and George C. Marler (need we tell you their subjects?)

Over 25 countries provided official exhibits for the Court of Nations, and there were interesting displays by the Canadian Bank Note Company, the British-American Bank Note Company, and Messrs De La Rue. In the Court of Honor were displays by, amongst others, eminent philatelists we are proud to name as members of the C.P.S. of G.B., namely Walter S. Bayley, Vincent G. Greene, Dr. C. M. Jephcott, the Hon. George C. Marler and Dr. Alfred Whitehead.

The Competitive Section consisted of some 350 frames entered by Collectors

from all across Canada and from the United States.

The publicity committee Chairman, Mrs. Laura Barnard, did one of the most remarkable publicity jobs ever, and BYPEX was plugged as few exhibitions ever have been. The result was a remarkable attendance, greater than CAPEX in pro-

portion.

All reports subscribe to the great success of the Exhibition and Convention. We understand that Frank and Mrs. Fairweather, and Hedley Hollands, were thoroughly welcomed and greatly enjoyed the occasion.

THE SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS OF CANADA

By the Slogan Study Circle of the C.P.S. of G.B.

PART V *(Contd. from p. 258)*

The Slogans of 1924, and 1925 follow much the same pattern as the previous years in the advertising of Local and National events, with the emphasis on Postal directives. Two new Charity slogans appeared in 1924, one from Winnipeg "Give to the Budget This Week," and the other from Toronto "Help Community Service Campaign for \$450,000.00." In 1924 Montreal used the bilingual Slogan "Buy Christmas Seals and Fight Tuberculosis," the forerunner of a topical Slogan which became used on a Nation wide basis. In 1924, Winnipeg advertised the "Second Annual Canadian Postage Stamp Exhibition," and in 1925 the "Third Canadian Philatelic Exhibition" was publicized from Montreal. Vancouver produced "Second British Columbia Philatelic Exhibition" in 1925, but no inaugural Stamp or



Philatelic Exhibitions have so far come to light. Winnipeg in 1924 issued a Jubilee Celebration 1874-1924 Slogan, of which further details would be appreciated, and also fuller information would be welcome of the "Old Home Week and PEACE Celebration" at Belleville in 1925. A final note for 1925 on the Slogan used by Hull, which celebrated its 125th Anniversary of Cityhood in this year.

1924

Address Mail to Street or Box Number			St. John N.F.
Address Your Mail to Street and Number			
Kingston	Lethbridge	London	St. Thomas
Sault Ste Marie	Toronto		
Advise Your Correspondents of Your Correct Post Office Address			
Kitchener	Medicine Hat	Saskatoon	
Broadview Boy's Fall Fair Sept. 10-13, Toronto Y.M.C.A.			Toronto
Buy Christmas Seals and Fight Tuberculosis	(Biling.)		Montreal
Calgary Boys' Fair Y.M.C.A. April 23-26, 1924			Calgary
Calgary Exhibition and Stampede July 7th to 11th			Calgary
Calgary Winter Fair Feb. 11. Reduced Fares			Calgary
Canada's Premier Road Show Aug. 11 to 16, 1924. London, Ont.			London
Central Canada Exhibition Ottawa			OTTAWA
Cleaning Up Week May 18th to 24th	(Biling.)		Montreal
Clean Up, Paint Up and Beautify Apr. 21st to May 3rd			Hamilton
Concert for the Benefit of Ottawa Crippled Children Oct.			Ottawa
Don't Fail to Visit Postal Exhibit at Edmonton Exhibition July 14-19			Edmonton
Don't Fail to Visit Postal Exhibit at Saskatoon Exhibition July 21-26			Saskatoon
Do Not Place Money in Unregistered Mail	(Biling.)		Montreal
Federated Budget Campaign Next Week			Winnipeg
From Postal Educational Exhibit Vancouver Exhibition 1924			Vancouver
Give to the Budget This Week			Winnipeg
Give Your Change of Address to the Postmaster			
Calgary	New Westminster	Port Arthur	Prince Albert
Prince Rupert	Regina		
Hamilton G.W.V.A. Poppy Day Nov. 8th, 1924			Hamilton
Have Postal Address on All Stationery			
Lethbridge	Saskatoon	Winnipeg	
Have Street Address on All Stationery	(Biling.)		Montreal
Nanaino	Niagara Falls	Ottawa	Vancouver
Have Street Address on All Stationery	(Biling.)		Montreal
Help Community Service Campaign for \$450,000.00 Nov. 4-7, 1924			Toronto
Help Prevent Forest Fires			
Calgary	Edmonton	Halifax	Kamloops
North Bay	Ottawa	Prince Albert	St. John
Toronto	Vancouver	Winnipeg	
Help Prevent Forest Fires	(Biling.)		
Montreal	Quebec	Trois Rivieres	
Help the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives			Toronto
Help the Hamilton Mountain Sanatorium for Consumptives			Toronto
Insure Parcels for Great Britain and Ireland at the Post Office			
Ottawa	Vancouver	Winnipeg	
Insure Your Parcels at the Post Office			
Belleville	London	Peterborough	Prince Rupert
St. John			
Invest in Post Office Savings Bank			
Calgary	Cornwall	Guelph	Lindsay
Moose Jaw			
Kingston Industrial Exhibition Sept. 16-20, 1924			Kingston
Lethbridge Exhibition July 16, 17, 18, and 19			Lethbridge
Lindsay Old Home Week June 28 to July 5. Come			Lindsay
Mail Early and Take Advantage of Midday Mails			
Brockville	Lethbridge	Moose Jaw	Regina
Sarnia			
Mail Early and Take Advantage of Midday Mails	(Biling.)		Montreal
Mail Your Christmas Parcels Early			
Ottawa	Saskatoon	Toronto	Vancouver
Winnipeg			
Mail Your Christmas Parcels Early	(Biling.)		Montreal
Montreal Home Beautiful Exposition April 12-26	(Biling.)		Montreal
No Accident Week May 31 June 6, 1924	(Biling.)		Montreal
Old Boys' Reunion Chatham Ont. 29th June to 5th July, 1924			Chatham

P.E. Island Carnival Week Charlottetown July 14 to 19			Charlottetown
Peterborough Sept. 10-13, 1924, Exhibition			Peterborough
Place Return Address on All Mail			
Halifax	Moose Jaw	Toronto	
Place Return Address on All Mail		(Biling.)	Trois Rivieres
Place Stamp in Upper Right Hand Corner			
Saskatoon	Toronto	Victoria	
Post Office C.O.D. Gives Satisfaction			
Cornwall	Fort William	Victoria	Winnipeg
Woodstock			
Post Office C.O.D. Gives Satisfaction		(Biling.)	Quebec
Post Office C.O.D. Speeds Business			Winnipeg
Post Office Money Orders Cover the Globe. Use Them			
Edmonton	Kitchener	Ottawa	Peterborough
Regina	Sarnia	Woodstock	
Post Your Mail When Ready and Ensure Early Handling			
Amherst	Hamilton		
Protect the Birds and Help The Crops			
Hamilton	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto
Victoria	Winnipeg		
Provincial Exhibition Regina Sask. July 28th to Aug. 2nd, 1924			Regina
Quebec Exposition 30 Aout-6 Septembre 1924 Provinciale			Quebec
Quebec La Semaine Nationale 24 Juin-1erJuille 1924			Quebec
Quebec Winter Carnival Feb. 21-24, 1924		(Biling.)	Quebec
Register All Letters of Value			
Calgary	Collingwood	Edmonton	Fredricton
Galt	Hamilton	Kitchener	London
Ottawa	Prince Albert	St. John	St. Thomas
Toronto	Vancouver	Victoria	Woodstock
Remember Red Cross Day October 31st			
Calgary	Edmonton		
Royal Winter Fair Toronto Nov. 18th-26th, 1924			Toronto
Safety Week October 9. Be Careful. Prevent Accidents			Hamilton
Second Annual Canadian Postage Stamp Exhibition Winnipeg Sept. 17, 18, 19, 20			Winnipeg
See Brandon Winter Fair March 3rd to 7th, 1924			Brandon
See Postal Demonstration Vancouver Exhibition Aug. 9-16, 1924			Vancouver
See the British Fleet at Victoria B.C. June 21st-24th			Victoria
Send your Money by Post Office Money Order			
Brandon	Collingwood	Moose Jaw	Toronto
Send your Money by Post Office Money Order		(Biling.)	Montreal
Shriners Country Fair Kitchener October 6th to 11th			Kitchener
Stamped Envelopes Save Time And Money			
Hamilton	Moose Jaw	Victoria	Woodstock
Stratford Old Boys' Reunion Aug. 2 to 9. Big Week of Fun			Stratford
36th Annual Bonspiel Winnipeg Feb. 5-15, 1924			Winnipeg
Use Postal Notes. Good at 10,000 Places in Canada			Windsor
Use Postal Notes. Safe, Cheap, Convenient			
Collingwood	Medicine Hat	Regina	Woodstock
Visit H.M.S. Hood July 1st Vancouver			Vancouver
Visit Postal Educational Exhibit Vancouver Exhibition 1924			Vancouver
Visit Postal Exhibit at Western Fair London Oont. Sept. 6th to 13th, 1924			London
Visit Postal Exhibition at Victoria Fair August 18-23			Victoria
Visit Postal Exhibit New Westminster Exhibition Sept. 8th to 13th		New Westminster	
Visit Postal Exhibit Toronto Exhibition Aug. 23 to Sep. 6, 1924			Toronto
Visit the Provincial Exhibition June 30 Brandon July 4			Brandon
Wear a Poppy on Armistice Day			Calgary
Wear a Poppy on Armistice Day		(Biling.)	Montreal
1874-1924 Winnipeg Jubilee Celebration June 18th, 1924			Winnipeg
Write Often and Keep the Family Together			
Nanaimo	Regina		
Your Postman Sells Stamps			
Edmonton	Halifax	Kingston	Ottawa
Toronto	Vancouver	Winnipeg	
Your Postman Sells Stamps		(Biling.)	Montreal
1925			
Add Postal District Number to Toronto Address			Toronto
Address Your Mail to Street and Number			
London	Toronto	Windsor	

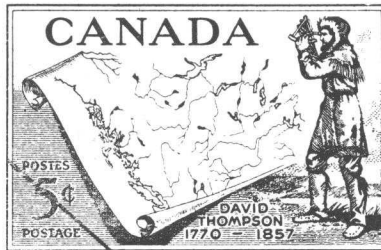
	Address Your Mail to Street and Number	(Biling.)	Montreal
	Advise Your Correspondents of Your Correct Post Office Address		
	Edmonton	Halifax	Lethbridge
	Niagara Falls	St. John	Winnipeg
	Attend Vancouver B.C. Sports Celebration July 1st to 4th	Sarnia	Vancouver
	Banff, Alberta Winter Sports Feb. 3-17, 1926		Calgary
	Beck Memorial Endowment \$500,000.00 Nov. 20th-28th		
	Hamilton	London	Ottawa
	Belleville Fair Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4		Toronto
	Broadview Boy's Fall Fair Sept. 16-19, Toronto Y.M.C.A.		Belleville
	Brockville Reunion. A Week of Joy		Toronto
	Buy Christmas Seals and Fight Tuberculosis	(Biling.)	Brockville
	Calgary Exhibition and Stampede July 5th to 10th		Montreal
	Come to Winnipeg Industrial Show June 22-July 4, 1925		Calgary
	Community Service Campaign for \$450,000.00 Oct. 19th-24th, 1925		Winnipeg
	Concert for the Benefit of Ottawa Crippled Children		Toronto
	Dominion Day July 1st, 1925, Owen Sound		Ottawa
	Do Not Place Money in Unregistered Mail	(Biling.)	Owen Sound
	Don't Fail to Visit Postal Exhibit at Edmonton Exhibition		Montreal
	Don't Fail to Visit Postal Exhibit at Saskatoon Exhibition July 20-25		Edmonton
	Federated Budget Campaign Next Week		Saskatoon
	Federated Charities Campaign Nov. 16-21	(Biling.)	Winnipeg
	Fredrickton Exhibition *		Montreal
* Sept. 12 & 13 1925	From Postal Educational Exhibit Vancouver Exhibition 1925		Fredrickton
	Give to the Budget This Week		Vancouver
Cf. Topic	Give Your Change of Address to the Postmaster		Winnipeg
	Brandon	Edmonton	
Jan 1926 p. 15	Guelph Nov. 9th-12th Show	Fort William	Port Arthur
	Hamilton G.W.V.A. Poppy Day Nov. 7th, 1925		Guelph
	Have Postal Address on All Stationery		Hamilton
	Edmonton	Victoria	
	Have Street Address on All Stationery		
	Moncton	Vancouver	
	Have Street Address on All Stationery	Windsor	
	Quebec	Sherbrooke	(Biling.)
	Help Prevent Forest Fires		
	Help Protect Our Fish, Forest and Game		Kamloops
	Help the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives		St. John
	Help to Control the Corn Borer		Toronto
	Hamilton	Toronto	
	125 ieme Anniveraire Cite—Hull City		Hull
	Insure Parcels for Great Britain and Ireland at the Post Office		
	Saskatoon	Vancouver	
	Insure Your Parcels At the Post Office		
	Amherst	Belleville	Halifax
	St. Catharines	Winnipeg	Hamilton
	Invest in Post Office Savings Bank		
	Cornwall	Edmonton	
	Moose Jaw	Regina	Fredrickton
	Kingston Industrial Exhibition Sept. 15-19, 1925	Saskatoon	Guelph
	Kingston Old Boy's Reunion Aug. 1-6, 1925		Kingston
	Lethbridge Exhibition August 1-8		Kingston
	Mail Early and Take Advantage of Midday Mails		Lethbridge
	Brockville	Calgary	
	Niagara Falls	Winnipeg	London
	Mail Early. Be Sure Your Gifts Arrive in Time		Moncton
	Mail Your Christmas Parcels Early		Ottawa
	Calgary	Hamilton	
	Toronto	Vancouver	St. John
	Mail Your Christmas Parcels Early	Ottawa	
	North Bay Old Home Week Aug. 2 to 9	Winnipeg	
	Old Boy's Niagara Falls Reunion July 13-18, 1925	(Biling.)	Montreal
	Old Boy's Reunion and Peace Celebration Belleville, Ont. Aug. 1st-5th, 1925		North Bay
	Old Home Week Sarnia July 18 to 25, 1925		Niagara Falls
	Old Home Week and Firemens Tournament Charlottetown July 13-18		Belleville
	Parcel Post Insurance \$5.00 for 3 cents		Sarnia
	Parcel Post Reaches Everywhere		Charlottetown
	Brandon	Hamilton	Collingwood
	Place Return Address on All Mail		
	Halifax	Sarnia	

Place Return Address on All Mail	(Biling.)	
Montreal	Quebec	
Place Stamp in Upper Right Hand Corner		
Collingwood	Kitchener	
Place Stamp in Upper Right Hand Corner	(Biling.)	
St. Hyacinthe	Sherbrooke	
Plan to Visit the Golden Jubilee Celebration,	Lethbridge	Lethbridge
Post Office C.O.D. Gives Satisfaction		
Hamilton	Vancouver	Woodstock
Post Office C.O.D. Gives Satisfaction	Walkerville	Trois Rivières
Post Office C.O.D. Speeds Business	(Biling.)	Toronto
Post Office Money Orders Cover The Globe. Use Them		
Brockville	Kitchener	Owen Sound
Peterborough	Vancouver	
Post Your Mail When Ready And Ensure Early Handling		
Regina	Victoria	Woodstock
Quebec Exposition Provinciale 1925. 5-12 Sept.		Quebec
Quebec Winter Sports D'Hiver. From 2.12.25		Quebec
Register All Letters of Value		
Galt	Lindsay	Ottawa
St. Thomas	Saskatoon	
Register All Letters of Value	(Biling.)	Hull
Remember Red Cross Day. October 31st		
Calgary	Edmonton	Ottawa
Royal Winter Fair Toronto Nov. 13-21, 1925		Toronto
Second British Columbia Philatelic Exhibition Vancouver Nov. 6, 7, 1925		Vancouver
See Crystal Garden Carnival Victoria B.C. June 26 to July 1.		Victoria
See Exhibition at Charlottetown P.E.I. Postal Booth Sept. 22 to 25		Charlottetown
See Postal Demonstration Vancouver Exhibition Aug. 8 to 13, 1925		Vancouver
See Postal Exhibit Lindsay Central Exhibition Sept. 19-22		Lindsay
See Postal Exhibit Sherbrooke Fair	(Biling.)	Sherbrooke
Send Your Money by Post Office Money Order		
Calgary	Cornwall	Lethbridge
Saskatoon	Toronto	
Send Your Money by Post Office Money Order	(Biling.)	Montreal
Smiths Falls Old Home Week Aug. 2nd-8th, 1925		Smiths Falls
Sousa's Band. Two Concerts Daily Regina Exhibition July 27-Aug. 1, 1925		Regina
Stamped Envelopes Save Time and Money		
Fredricton	Lethbridge	Prince Rupert
Third Canadian Philatelic Exhibition Montreal 5-9 Oct.	(Biling.)	Montreal
Use Postal Notes. Good at 10,000 Places in Canada		
Calgary	Cornwall	Moose Jaw
Regina	Windsor	
Use Postal Notes. Safe, Cheap, Convenient		
Guelph	Winnipeg	
Visit Postal Booth at Cornwall Exhibition		Cornwall
Visit Postal Booth Peterborough Exhibition Sept. 15 to 19		Peterborough
Visit Postal Exhibit at Western Fair London, Ont. Sept. 12th to 19th, 1925		London
Visit Postal Exhibit Ottawa Exhibition		Ottawa
Visit Postal Exhibit Provincial Fair New Westminster Sept. 7th to 12th		New Westminster
Visit Postal Exhibit Vancouver Exhibition Aug. 8 to 15, 1925		Vancouver
Visit the Provincial Exhibition Brandon June 29-July 6		Brandon
Wear a Poppy on Armistice Day	(Biling.)	Montreal
Wear a Poppy on Armistice Day. Made by Disabled Returned Soldiers in Alberta		
		Calgary
Wear a Vetract Poppy Nov. 11th. Armistice Day. Poppy Day Fund		Toronto
Winnipeg Garden Show. Aug. 31 to Sept. 5, 1925		Winnipeg
Worlds Biggest Bonspiel Winnipeg Feb. 4th, 1925		Winnipeg
Worlds Championship Skating Events St. John Jan. 26, 27, 28, 1926		St. John
Write Often and Keep the Family Together		
Moose Jaw	Ottawa	Prince Rupert
Saskatoon	Victoria	Regina
Your Postman Sells Stamps		
Belleville	Brantford	Sarnia
Winnipeg	Woodstock	Toronto
Your Postman Sells Stamps	(Biling.)	Montreal
Your Postmaster Sells Mailing Lists		Winnipeg

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT NEWS RELEASE

NEW POSTAGE STAMP TO COM

MEMORATE DAVID THOMPSON



The Honourable Hugues Lapointe, Postmaster General, to-day announced the details of a special postage stamp to be issued in honour of David Thompson, famous Canadian explorer and geographer of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The stamp will be a five cent denomination and will be first issued for sale on June 5th, 1957.

Mr. Lapointe also announced that although the Post Office Department had indicated in November, 1956, that among the postage stamps to be issued in 1957 would be a 10 cent Aerogramme form and a 5 cent stamp with the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) as the subject,

plans for the issuing of these two stamps had now been postponed indefinitely. This was due to the fact that suitable designs for these stamps had not yet been found.

The story of David Thompson is that of a young English "Charity" boy who at the age of 13 came to Canada in the service of the Hudson Bay Company after having completed a course in navigation. Following his arrival in 1784, he painstakingly continued his studies, and soon was carrying on important exploratory work for the company in the Northwest. By the time he was 17, he had penetrated Western Canada as far as present day Calgary. David Thompson had an unusual ability to get along with the Indians, and his friendship with the various western tribes played an important part in the success of his work. Transferring to the North West Company in 1797, Thompson devoted all his time to mapping and exploration and before his death in 1857 had become famous for his achievements in the territories now forming the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia.

The stamp, designed by George A. Gunderson, Ottawa, will be blue in colour, and is being engraved and printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa.

DUPLEX OF TORONTO

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

One of the most interesting and instructive lines of research that the student of Canadian Postal History can take up is the origin and evolution of Duplex cancellations. Other types of cancel come and go, but Duplex go on for ever—at least in a very short time they will celebrate their centenary. This long period of use gives a better view than is obtainable from more ephemeral types of the postal developments, indeed of the general developments—of a town or city.

Of all the great cities of Canada, Toronto stands supreme in its use of duplex cancellations. A hundred years ago, when it was but a fraction of its present size and its postal organisation a fraction smaller still, it was one of the first cities to experiment with this novel labour-saving device. In the 1880's it introduced and tested new types of duplex, more than any other centre. As it grew, it absorbed flourishing suburbs—Parkdale, Spadina Avenue, Yorkville, and the like—and had distinctive duplex hammers for each. Branch and

Street sub-offices were added from time to time, each, again, with its distinctive duplex. At the turn of the century, Toronto established "Depots" and, later, still, "Stations" which further swelled the total of duplex cancellations. How many different duplex in all are included in the phrase "Duplex of Toronto" I cannot say; in the Victorian era alone already 40 have been recorded, and there have been many additions.

The introduction of duplex into Canada is clearly determined by a letter* dated 23rd February, 1860, from which I quote:—

23rd Feb., 1860,

"To D. G. Berri—London, England.

I am directed to forward to you for execution the within requisition No. 38 for dated stamps **having attached to them horizontal cancelling bars**".

The requisition ordered four hammers, two indicating AM and two PM, for each of six towns, including Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto, and two hammers each for

* Boggs, Vol. II. Page 5 E.

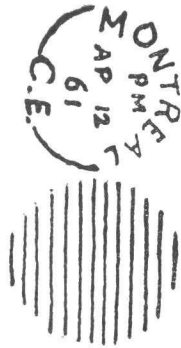


Fig. 1. Type I.A.13.



Fig. 2. Type II.A.8.



Fig. 3. Type I.G.13.



Fig. 4. Type II.A.11.



Fig. 5. Type II.G.8c



Fig. 6. Type II.H.9



Fig. 7. Type II.H.14.



Fig. 8 Type I.G



Fig. 9. STREET Type



Fig. 10 Type II.L.7a.(4)



Fig. 11. DEPOT Type.



Fig. 12. Type III.G.10.

a further sixteen towns.

It may be noted that in 1860 there were 1700 post offices in Canada (which increased at a steady rate of 200 per annum for the next 40 years), so that only 1.3% of the post offices, i.e. the larger ones, received duplex hammers.

There is a very interesting point about this first supply. Three **different** types were made, i.e. Montreal with numerous thin bars (code description I.A.13.), Quebec with few thick bars, (II A.8.) and Toronto with broken bars (I.G.13.) (See illustrations 1, 2, 3.) There is no official explanation to this, but I suggest that Mr. Berri sent these three types as samples, and the Montreal type was approved for all the other 16 towns. The Quebec type (but with 9 thick bars) came into its own forty years later, when it was universally adopted as the standard pattern about 1900. The Toronto type was obviously a failure, the broken bars were weak and did not adequately "kill" the stamp, and it was never repeated. In fact it was very little used at all, the common Toronto cancellation of the 1860-68 period being the well-known 7 bar or 9 bar Toronto Grid, (powerful killers), which are found abundantly, whereas the 1860 Toronto duplex is decidedly rare.

By 1866 (possibly earlier) we find Toronto with a duplex of the Standard thin bar pattern (I.A.13) without AM or PM above the date and the letters CW below the date. Sometime after Federation (1868) two new duplex were used with the letters CW changed to ONT, (earliest recorded date 1874) and found in two sizes, large and small. Shortly afterwards, in 1876, and again 1878, the pattern of killer was changed to fewer thick bars (I.A.11 and II.A.11. fig. 4.) After 1880 Toronto appears to have abandoned duplex, of the standard A type (except for sub-offices) and experimented with a number of unusual types, as detailed below.

In these unusual types, the name **TORONTO** or the number 1 appears in the killer sandwiched in or enclosed by a varying number of bars. These include five in 1880-81 (vide figs. 5, 6, and 7.) i.e. Toronto in 8 thick bars (circular) and AM or PM.

No. 1 in 9 thick horizontal bars (oval) and exact time 10 AM, 3 PM etc.

No. 1 inside a diamond and 14 thin bars with the indicia number 12.

The only Toronto duplex before 1900 to show a number! The only strike of this scarce duplex recorded to date is in the big proof book of the Philatelic Foundation, New York. (The illustration is approximate.)

In 1882 we find the first indications of the expansion of the city, with the opening of three branch offices, North, East and West, with a very characteristic hammer (III G.10. vide fig. 8.) Apparently no South Branch was opened, as the South boundary of Toronto is water front. In the same year (1882) the Union Railway Station, Toronto, was using a duplex of the standard pattern (II.A.13) with thin line.

Further evidence of the continued expansion of the city occurred in 1886, when a number of "STREET" post offices were provided with duplex hammers (vide fig. 9.) These included Bathurst Street, Bleeker Street, Carleton Street, Dundas Street, Peter Street, Queen Street East, Spadina Avenue, and others. All these, it may be noted, showed AM or PM as indicia, NOT numbers. At this time or shortly afterwards, in 1888-89, Toronto absorbed three outlying districts, Parkdale, Spadina Avenue, Yorkville, and Riverside, and celebrated the achievement by designing a new and very handsome type of duplex (II.L.7. vide fig. 10) with vertical bars in an oval, enclosing a number 1 for Toronto, 2, 4, 5 for the substations. These hammers, again, showed exact time. 10 AM 3 PM etc. It is interesting to note that while Parkdale (2) and Yorkville (4) continued in use until 1900, Spadina Ave, (3) appears to have stopped in 1895, with the adoption of the Squared Circle type of cancel, while Riverside (5) must have lived a very short life, as it is distinctly scarce. Riverside also had another hammer, not a duplex but a 1-ring circle (Jarrett No. 311) with RIVERSIDE B'CH (Branch) above, and TORONTO below, which is commoner than the duplex, but still scarce.

That the 1888 period was one of rapid expansion for Toronto is also indicated from other sources. For example, the oval cancel with letters A to W for the different sub-offices (vide Jarrett No. 358, page 438.) But as these were not duplex, they are only mentioned as further evidence, and do not really concern us in this duplex article.

During the 1890's there was quiet on the Toronto duplex front, (in common with most duplex) while the Squared Circles had their brief day of glorious life, but 1899 witnessed further developments. Member Chandler tells me that in this year, Depots were established in Parkdale, the South end of Spadina, and in the Yorkshire area i.e. P, S, and Y DEPOT, (vide fig. 11.) and received duplex hammers accordingly. These had a very short life, however, as in 1901 we find them converted into C, B, and F, "STATIONS" which have continued to the present day. These stations did not have duplex but 3-ring circles (Jarrett No. 377.)

in 1900-01 more Street P.O.s were using duplex hammers, including Elm Street, York Street, Toronto Junction, etc. These were of the Standard (II A.9) type which was universally adopted at that period. Also, for 9 months in 1901, Toronto experimented with a unique type of duplex (see fig. 12) with nothing in the dater except a time-mark and date, and with TORONTO between bars in the killer. CANADA

This was used from April to December 1901, and then abandoned as unsatisfactory.

I have not the knowledge nor the material to trace the development of Toronto duplex in the Edwardian and Georgian eras, perhaps some other enthusiast will carry on from here.

In this summary of the principal duplex markings used in Toronto and its sub-offices over a period of 40 years there are several points of interest worth noting. It gives a good idea of the growth of the city and its postal administration, from the Simple Start, when four hammers were considered adequate to the multiplicity of types and sub-offices in the closing years of the period. Again the development of duplex in Toronto forms a striking contrast with that in its rival for supremacy—Montreal. In Montreal the standard A type of killer, circular in shape with unbroken horizontal bars, was used practically throughout; in Toronto, from 1880 the A type of killer was practically abandoned in favour of a variety of picturesque and sometimes bizarre type as the accompanying illustrations show. Why Toronto should have adopted this policy I cannot even guess.

Again, there is the curious feature of the so-called "Clerks' Numbers", i.e. numbers appearing above the date in the dater. Montreal was the first post office to adopt these (in 1873) and they appear extensively on Montreal duplex, as a general rule Nos. 1—10 up to 1893 and higher numbers (10—24) thereafter. Toronto, by contrast, practically never adopted "Clerks' Numbers" up to 1899, but showed a time mark, i.e. AM or PM on some types, and exact time (10 AM, 3 PM etc.) on others, chiefly those with a numeral in the killer, while

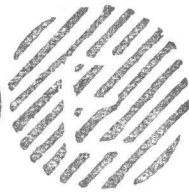
the freak duplex of 1901 (fig 12) adopted the 24 hour clock method. If an important centre like Toronto concentrated exclusively on indicating the times of cancellation, and never bothered about clerks, it is certainly rather difficult to understand why less important centres should have found it necessary to check on clerks and ignore the time factor. This is but one of many pointers which suggest that the expression "Clerks' Numbers" may be misleading.

There are several other points of interest in the Duplex of Toronto, but I have (I hope) given sufficient pointers to justify the opening sentence of this article.

POSTSCRIPT

Since the above article on Toronto duplex was written, two new interesting developments have come to light, which are worth recording. First, the possibility of a 2-ring target duplex. There is a Toronto cover in the Chandler collection with two identical strikes of a 2-ring target plus a C.D.S., spaced at 3 o'clock and 4 mm. distance, dated Sept. 1, 1880. There is another cover in the Bonar collection, also with two identical strikes of a 2-ring target plus a C.D.S. dated Oct. 29, 1880, but located at 8.30 o'clock. These two covers, each with two identical strikes, suggest that in 1880 some Toronto postmaster (or clerk) was experimenting unofficially to combine his 2-ring target cancel with a C.D.S. to make a duplex. Details of more examples of such covers would be welcome addition to our knowledge.

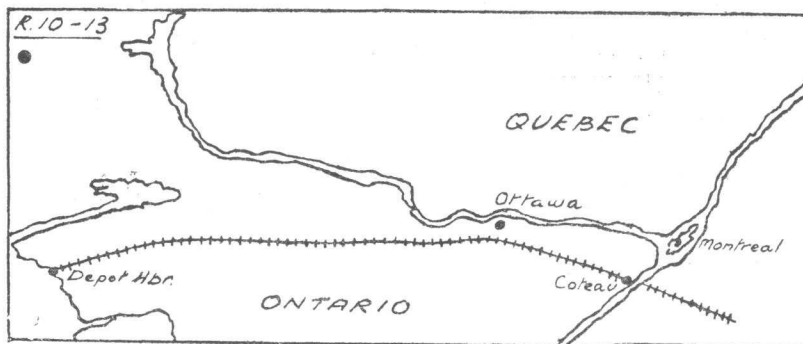
The second discovery is equally startling. Member Chandler has kindly brought to my notice three remarkable duplex in the C. A. Kemp collection (to whom due acknowledgement is made). One shows a hollow N in 14 thin horizontal lines in the killer, (vide fig. A and Jarrett No. 1059); the second a very similar W in 16 horizontal lines, while the third shows a hollow E in 11 thick diagonal lines (vide fig. B). These are all dated 1880-81, and I understand they were the first duplex issued to the newly created North, West, and East Branches, later to be replaced by the pattern already illustrated in "Maple Leaves" (M.L.10 of Aug. 1956). They are undoubtedly very rare. One wonders what further surprises Toronto has in store!



EARLY CANADIAN RAILWAY POST OFFICES

By LIONEL F. GILLAN (568)

PART III

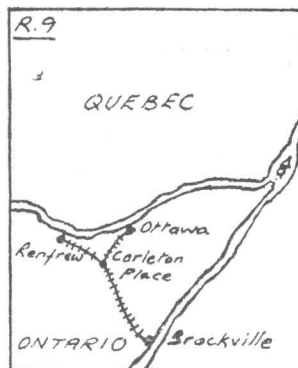


THE BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY (R.9) (R.28)

This railway was incorporated in 1853 to build from Brockville to Smith's Falls, Arnprior and Pembroke, with a branch line to Perth.

The line to Smith's Falls was completed in February, 1859, together with the branch to Perth. Almonte was reached later in the same year, after which construction appears to have been considerably retarded, the extension northwards to Sand Point (6 miles from Arnprior) not being completed until 1867. Two years later the line was extended via Renfrew to Pembroke, and in 1876 a branch from Carleton Place to Ottawa was built. In 1878 the railway was amalgamated with the Canada Central Railway which in turn became a part of the C.P.R. in 1881.

This railway therefore, together with the Canada Central which built between Calander (near North Bay) and Pembroke, and the North Shore Railway, (Montreal to Ottawa) forms the eastern section of the C.P.R. transcontinental line which was opened for traffic between Montreal and Port Moody (12 miles from Vancouver) in



June 1886.

Extant postmarks point to the fact that a railway post office has operated over the Brockville and Ottawa route since it was first constructed, and since it is still operating is one of the oldest R.P.O.'s in Canada.

Other R.P.O.'s which have served this route include the Ottawa and Pembroke (still operating), Brockville and Carleton Place, Ottawa and Brockville, Pembroke and Ottawa and Ottawa and Pembroke.



THE CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY (R.10-R.13, R.10A)

This railway was really a composite line formed by the amalgamation of the Coteau and Province Line Railway and Bridge Co., the Montreal and City of Ottawa Junction Railway, the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway and the Pembroke Southern Railway.

The first two named railways amalgamated in 1879 under the title of the Canada Atlantic Railway which later, 1899, absorbed the other two, the final amalgamation being completed in 1906. By this time the G.T.R. appear to have obtained by purchase of stock a controlling interest in the railway, final amalgamation being completed in 1914.

The railway thus to-day forms a part of the Canadian National Railway system. The completed line extended from Depot Harbour (Near Parry Sound) through Renfrew, Arnprior, Ottawa, and Coteau to East Alburgh in Vermont, U.S.A. a distance of some 466 miles.

Railway Post Offices appear to have operated over this system since its completion in 1897, and apart from those incorporating the name of the original railway, include the Ottawa and Parry Sound, the Ottawa and Depot Harbour and the Ottawa and Barry's Bay R.P.O.s.

The Montreal Coteau and Ottawa, and the Ottawa Coteau and Montreal R.P.O.'s have also operated over this system, the line from Coteau to Montreal having been completed circa 1900.

N.B. There is no through line between Parry Sound and Ottawa now, the line from Whitney to Algonquin Park having been abandoned.



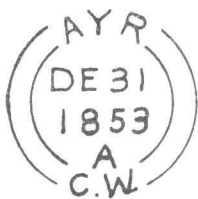
ADDITIONAL INDICIA IN CANADIAN HANDSTAMPS OF THE VICTORIAN ERA

By COLONEL DUNCAN McLELLAN

The Dictionary defines indicia as "Discriminating marks; signs; badges; tokens:" in this article the phrase "additional indicia" refers to letters, numbers and signs found below or above the date in office handstamps or cancellors of the circular, duplex and squared circle types. Additional indicia appear in some of the earlier PAID markings but these may be considered as being hand-struck postage stamps and are outwith the scope of this article, as are Railway and Steamboat handstamps.

TOWN U C has the letter D below the date. Some "two part circle" handstamps without territorial designation letters at the base but having CANADA after the town name e.g. AYLMER-CANADA, OTTAWA-CANADA have the letter O below the date, CITY OF OTTAWA U C has a I. These additional indicia are an integral part of the handstamps which were probably made by John Francis of London.

Early handstamps with L C or C E at the base are remarkably free of additional



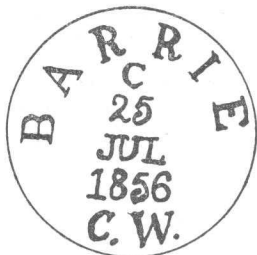
From 1848 the letters A, B or I are found below the type set date on some "two part circle" handstamps having C W at the base, examples being AYR, FRANKTOWN, NIAGARA, PAKENHAM, RICHMOND HILL. Similar type handstamps but with U C at the base may show a short horizontal dash below the date, as CLINTON, KEMPTVILLE, SAUGEEN, SMITHS FALLS. BRANS-

indicia.

Farrett in "Stamps of British North America" notes with regard to indicia below the date "these letters etc. have no special significance. Each stamper in Liverpool and London offices retained his own date stamp, with initial letters to distinguish it, and similar date stamps were supplied to the Colony." Alcock and Holland in "The Postmarks of Great Bri-

tain and Ireland" refer to such letters and symbols as being duty or time-letters. With the exception of OTTAWA, where O and I were used in different handstamps, all the additional indicia noted, so far, below the date are from small towns where probably only one clerk was employed. TORONTO employed three clerks in 1852 and had several handstamps in use but without additional indicia. There is no evidence to show that additional indicia below the date on early Canadian handstamps were either clerk's or time marks.

From about 1856 large sized single and double outer ring types of handstamps, again mainly with C W at the base, show the letters A, B or C above the date. These handstamps were made in Boston and it is probable that the letters were changeable but of no postal significance, having been used in small towns.

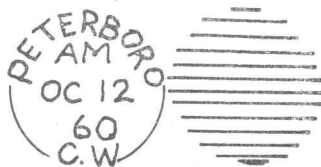


Boggs, Part II, records an order to Berri of London, dated 3rd Sept., 1859, for three date stamps for QUEBEC "introducing in these stamps the letters P M which are intended to indicate such letters as are stamped in the afternoon." These were "one part circle" handstamps with L C at the base and strikes from November, 1859, show the P M above the date. This time indicium was probably a fixture in the handstamps.



On 23rd February, 1860, an order was given to Berri for "Dated stamps having attached to them cancelling horizontal bars". Stamps were ordered for twenty two cities, either two or four for each city according to its size but half the order for each city was required to show A M and the other P M. These were the first of the duplex type of handstamp and the

dated part had either C W or C E at the base as appropriate.



Several cities appear to have dispensed with the A M and P M indicia shortly after taking the handstamps into use and so many early duplex strikes are found to be blank above the date. It must be noted however, that A M and P M are to be found in circle and part circle handstamps in slightly later concurrent use in these same cities during the 1860s, mainly as backstamps, and it is concluded therefore that the different types of handstamps were, at times, used for different postal purposes.

On the formation of the Dominion in 1867 Q or QUE and ONT began to be used in substitution for C E and C W and about the same time QUEBEC started to use the letters A, B and C above the date, HALIFAX used A, MONTREAL made use of the numerals 1, 5, 7, 8 and 10 and OTTAWA 1, 2 and C. No further change is noted until 1877 when HALIFAX introduced 1, 2, 3 and 4, followed by TORONTO in 1879 with exact times i.e. 2 PM, 6 PM etc.

The various changes noted between 1859 and 1886 are:—

- 1859 QUEBEC PM—to indicate letters stamped in the afternoon.
- 1860 22 Cities. AM and PM—to indicate the period of the day at which mail matter was posted.
- 1867 QUEBEC A B C—to indicate three mails in the day.
MONTREAL 1 5 7 8 10—to indicate mail posted or stamped at these hours daily.
- 1868 HALIFAX A
- 1873 OTTAWA 1 2 C—to indicate three mails in the day.
- 1877 HALIFAX 1 2 3 4—to indicate four mails in the day.
- 1879 TORONTO 2 PM etc.—between the day/month and year lines of the date.
- 1880 MONTREAL 1 to 12—above the day/month line, AM or PM below. No year. Hour times.
- 1881 WINNIPEG 1 and 2—to indicate two mails in the day.

1882 OTTAWA 1 2 3 4—to indicate four mails in the day.

1886 HAMILTON 3 AM etc.—hour times, above the date.

All these indicia were in concurrent use with AM and PM in other handstamps in the same offices.

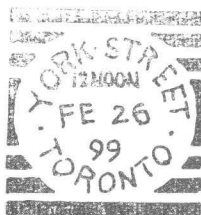
The above data show that from 1859 experiments were progressively carried out in the larger offices to indicate on mail when it was stamped and (sic) despatched and that where more than two mails were despatched in a day and A M and P M no longer sufficed recourse was made to the use of letters, numbers or time indicia. From 1886 the system of marking mail became more widespread and may be generalised as:—small towns with only one outgoing mail in the day did not use any additional indicia, medium sized towns used A M and P M, larger towns used A, B, C and D or 1, 2, 3, 4 and occasionally 5, while the largest cities indicated exact times—in differing ways. HAMILTON LONDON, MONTREAL, NOTRE DAME ST. WEST/MONTREAL, TORONTO, TORONTO DEPOTS and OTTAWA made use of some or all of the numbers 1 to 24, indicating these hours by the 24 hour clock. WINNIPEG used 1 to 10 only. TORONTO also used hour times, 10 AM, 12 NOON, 3 PM, 6 PM etc. The 24 hour clock style was increasingly used from 1901.

Some "Street" offices made use of very exact times:—

YORK STREET/TORONTO — 3.30, 6.30, 9.45.

ST. CATHERINE ST/MONTREAL— 3.15, 6.35.

Generally low and high numbers, and times, are much scarcer than middle numbers or times, indicating that the bulk of the mail was posted and despatched during normal hours.



Some writers refer to the numbers above the date as "clerks numbers" but they are not so. It was undoubtedly the intention of the postal authorities to indicate when mail was despatched—not who despatched it.

An exception to the "above the date" style of additional indicia occurred in 1892

when from January of that year HALIFAX N.S., HAMILTON, LONDON, MONTREAL, OTTAWA, ST. JOHN N.B. and WINNIPEG made use of a barred circle type of handstamp in which the city name followed by CANADA is at the top of the ring and the year as 92 is at the bottom. The lettering and date are separated by four thin and two thick horizontal bars of varying length. Between the thick, innermost, bars the month and day indicia are followed by a time marking shown as A1—A12 to P1—P12 or 1A etc. to 12P. 6N, :: A are also known. The use of these experimental handstamps was almost wholly confined to the year 1892. The OTTAWA one was reused for eight or ten days during March, 1893, while MONTREAL continued to make intermittent use of at least six different barred circle handstamps during the period 1892-1901, mostly as an office stamp or a back-stamp on registered mail.

The 1A etc. style of time marking was used at KINGSTON and FREDERICTON during 1892/93 but in ordinary circular handstamps and "above the date".

Other additional indicia found above the date during the period under review are:—

1874 NIGHT—TORONTO=indicating night mail.

1875 NT NT—TORONTO and from 1890 HAMILTON, MONTREAL, etc.

1878 T—VICTORIA B.C.=significance not known

1883 SF—VICTORIA B.C.=for mail routed through San Francisco.

1891 SI SI—HAMILTON=significance not known.

1892 O — HAMILTON, VICTORIA B.C., WINDSOR N.S.=significance not known.

1894 *—CANNING, PLEVNA, WELAND, etc.=a star similar to that in contemporaneous use in several British Colonies and in present day C.A.P.O.s to indicate registered mail.

1895 R—HAMILTON=registered mail.

1899 NPB—OTTAWA = Newspaper Branch.

The foregoing chronology is not exhaustive and it is hoped that readers will furnish additional information on this interesting subject.

Acknowledgement is made to Messrs J. Millar Allen, Frank W. Campbell and E. A. Smythies, who were good enough to read over the original notes of this article and comment thereon.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

PRECANCEL STUDY GROUP

MY DEAR FRED,

I am afraid the work on the precancel handbook is progressing very slowly. A circular letter sent out last November to some 150 members produced only 10% of answers. This is most disappointing, it will be impossible to produce a worth-while hand book without the co-operation of all members interested.

Yours sincerely,
R. B. HETHERINGTON.

UNUSUAL TORONTO MARKING



DEAR FRED,

Can any member supply information as to the purpose etc. of the marking of which I produce a tracing?

Yours sincerely,
J. P. MACASKIE.

LABRADOR T.P.O.

LABRADOR, J. P. O.

AUG 26 1896

NEWFOUNDLAND

I recently came across thirteen copies of the scarce Labrador T.P.O. on Newfoundland 1890 3c. This interesting cancellation is illustrated and referred to in Bogg's book on Newfoundland but not in Jarrett.

According to the Rev. N. Cole of Nova Scotia this cancellation was used on board the R.M.S. Grand Lake by the "floaters" who fished from schooners and posted their mail directly on board. It was not employed in the many shore post offices on the route of the steamer.

My thirteen copies were all on the 1890

3c. as follows:

In Magenta	Aug. 16 1896 (2)
	Aug. 26 1896 (3)
In Black	Sep. 9 1896 (2)
	Sep. 23 1896 (1)

and five indecipherable dates.

The cancellation measures 45 mm x 25 mm and the enclosed illustration is actual size.

Yours sincerely,
M. W. CARSTAIRS.

OUTDOOR RECREATION ISSUE

DEAR FRED,

I like your remarks on the "Quads," and would like to point out that the "Twins" are very popular also. There are only five pairs on a sheet, two of fishing and three of the skier. I have enclosed two samples. They should be illustrated in the columns. I am sorry I have not a "Twin" with which to frank this letter.

Tell Stevie I am not a native Canuck, although I am proud to be one by adoption. If he is looking for the first native Canuck member of the C.P.S. of G.B. you should introduce him to Belinda. She has the honour of being the first Canadian to join.

Kind regards,
Yours sincerely,
H. BUCKLAND.

RE CANADA "PROVISIONAL"
COIL STAMPS

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

I notice Miss Ann Dorian has written you and dipt her "oar" and it—the oar—has made me dive into this subject once more. I hope this will clear the water her oar has stirred up. I have dug out my collection of coils and studied these special ones, once more. I have a pair and a strip of 3 of the first "stamping"—a rectangle done in purple, with the year date in ink. The stamping has a place for year but it was not there when the stamping was done. I have 3 strips of 4 of the second stamping—circular in black ink. The date on these is May 11th, the same as in the originals, but no year is shown. It is evident that the rubber stamps in the dept. were different but the party doing this later stamping knew the date of the first ones, so must have set the rubber stamp to May 11th. They were in two different size of letters as shown in my catalogue, on page 61. Now lets look into the stamps themselves. The pair of the first is slightly darker than the strip. All lines in these are clear and clean. In the

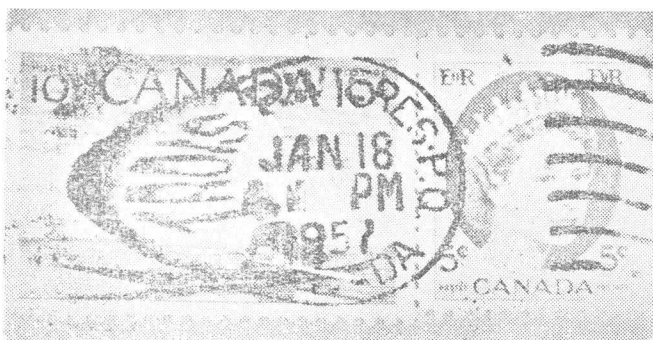
second stamping I find two tints are present in each strip, the lighter being on thick paper and the lines in these are clean clear cut in the spandrels, while the darker tint shows "fuzzy" lines and on thinner paper—somewhat like the experimental paper of 1924. All of both stampings are of the retouched die, the first plate of which was approved Dec. 28th, 1912, and therefore these coils were made AFTER the regular coils had been issued sometime in Nov. 1912. Some of these coils

show they have been cut into strips while others show torn apart points of the perfs. There are no oval stampings on the paste-ups. The late Mr. Norris who did the original stamping wrote me many years back about it all and he claims there were 18000 rolls of these made, evidently to satisfy an emergency demand the P.O. could not supply with the regular coils. I hope all is clear now.

Sincerely,

L. SEALE HOLMES, M.D.

ODD CANCELLATIONS



DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

I enclose a present day oddity which may be considered worth an illustration.

Odd cancellations were much more common in the early days of Canadian philately when postmasters supplied their own variations, often with only a whiskey cork and a pocket knife. It is refreshing to

find a present day cancellation and a machine cancel at that, which turns out such artistic marking as the above illustration.

Kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

W. M. C. WILLCOCK.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP

NEW MEMBERS

- 986 COLLIER, S. H., 35 Crown Lane, Streatham Common, London, S.W.16.
- 987 LANGLOIS, Pierre, 98 Cours de Vincennes, Paris XII, France
- 988 D'SOUZA, B. B. J., P.W.D., P.O. Box 10, Entebbe, Uganda.
- 989 BOYD, Norman M. D., 1175 Kildare Road, Windsor, Ontario.
- 990 GOLDMAN, Leo, 2264 Gladstone Ave., Windsor, Ontario.
- 991 LA PIERRE, Leo, 339 McEwan Street, Windsor, Ontario.
- 992 BORTH, Ather R., 200 Kent Ave., Kitchener, Ontario.

C
C., P.
C.
CR.
C., V.
C.
C., P.C.

RESIGNATIONS

- 660 BATES, R.
- 666 BRISTOW, A. M.

DEATH

- 114 BILTON, C. H. E.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

- 325 CALNAN, N., F.R.S.P.L., Bramber, Chalkwell Esplanade, Westcliffe on Sea, Essex.
- 84 HETHERINGTON, R. B., c/o 58 Ackender Road, Alton, Hants.
- 726 HOLLANDS, H. J., 354 East 18th Street, Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
- 635 HUTTON, T. R., 5 Elm Close, Amersham, Bucks.
- 10 OGDEN, Miss B. L., F.C.P.S., c/o The Toronto Dominion Bank,
3 King William Street, London, E.C.4
- 924 SMITH, A. D., 37 Albert Road, Braintree, Essex.
- 551 WILSON, R., 42 Eton Ave., Hampstead, London, N.W.3.

AMENDMENT

- 713 BROCK, Rear Adml. P. W., C.B., D.S.O.

Net Change: +4. New Total: 677.

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Write to the Editor,

56 Chesfield Road,

Whitstable.

MAPLE LEAVES

Official Journal of
THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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

Coombe Leigh, 56, Chestfield Road, Whitstable, Kent.

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Vol. 6, No. 11

AUGUST, 1957

Whole No. 49

Notes and Comments

Holidays

These notes are being dictated in the middle of July when the usual rush is beginning, to try and get everything done, in order to be able to go away on holiday. By the time the next two weeks have expired and the Editorial holidays commence, we shall be so exhausted that we shall wonder if it is all worth while.

Fortunately two or three days away from the office soon make us realise that it is worth while, and even though we may come back to a desk full of work and a house full of philatelic mail. Nevertheless, we expect to come back refreshed.

Family Details

We expect to be away from home from the 29th July until the 19th August. No mail will be forwarded and nothing will receive attention until after our return. It usually takes five minutes to get the door open because of the number of letters inside. Anyone waiting for an answer will, therefore, understand that even after our return it will take a few days to get through the lot.

Although we shall take the caravan we shall not go so far this year. Mrs. Tomlinson has sufficiently recovered to take a holiday, but everything must be on a very modest scale. We would like to place on record our appreciation of the kindness of the many members who have written enquiring about the position and asking what they could do to help. These thoughts have been most appreciated.

Scarborough 1957

Our President and the other Members responsible for arrangements tell us that things are going well with all the details and that Convention at the end of September should be as good as ever. We understand that there is very little accommodation left, and anyone wanting it should get in touch with Dr. Willan as otherwise it may be too late. We are also told that the amount of material provided for the auction is deficient in quantity and many more lots are wanted. Cataloguing will close before this issue comes out, but further lots will be accepted almost up to the time of sale.

Carl Mangold

Readers will see in the Post Office Information that the two new stamps to be issued on the 14th August have been designed by Carl Mangold. We think this is the first time when the postage stamps of Canada have been designed by one of our Members. According to our information, Mr. Mangold was born in Switzerland in 1901 and he is a graduate of the School of

Industrial Design in Zurich. He came to Canada in 1928 and has been responsible for many notable exhibition pieces. He is a well known Philatelist belonging to many of the leading Societies of Europe and America. He is a Member of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, and became a Member of the C.P.S. of G.B. in the early months of 1956. We understand it has long been his ambition to design a stamp for Canada, and we sincerely trust that the resulting product will satisfy him and all other philatelists.

Hedley Hollands

Recent epistles tell us that Hedley is settling down quite rapidly and seems to be working and playing hard. He still finds time to recruit new members for the Society and to write letters to his many friends over here. We shall miss him at Scarborough, but hope that on a subsequent occasion he will be able to come back for Convention. He asked us to pass his good wishes to all his old friends and to say that whilst he is working his way through the list of all the letters he should write, it is obviously going to take a long time.

Appreciation

The Editor's lot is one of more kicks than anything else, and it came as a refreshing change to receive a personal letter last month from a Member in Ontario saying, "Another stamp season is drawing to a close, and it is a proper time to acknowledge the pleasure I have had from reading *Maple Leaves*." The letter goes on to discuss the journal and the great satisfaction which this particular reader gets from it. He goes on to say, "Maple Leaves is becoming better known in Canada, and inevitably more and more Canadian collectors will join CPS of GB. To my mind, dues are much underpriced at 10/- per annum; membership is good value at 20/-."

There are personal references which had not been repeated. It is appreciation like this which makes up for many of the trials and tribulations which the job entails.

Next Issue

It has been our practice to produce the October number a few days earlier so Members could have it before going to Convention. This will continue this year; we will do our best to see that the October issue is in your hands before you set off on the trail for the north-east coast. The December issue will, of course, be the Year-Book number and will contain an up-to-date list of Members, Officers and the various reports on Convention.

First Day Covers

We would like to record our appreciation of the usual stalwarts who see that we know when the new stamps come out. The David Thompson issue produced covers from Herb Buckland, Bob Duncan and from Hedley. We are most appreciative. We would also like to record our thanks for a cover bearing the hundred years Self Government Commemorative of South Australia sent to us by Donald Cox.

Trade Items

Wyndham's Stamp Company (Member G. Strong) have moved from St. Martins Court to new premises at 136 Merton Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19. Those who look to Mr. Strong for his capable assistance in dealing with their Canadian problems should make a note of the new address.

We should like to express our appreciation to Member C. N. Richardson for the use of one of his blocks for the illustration on the front cover of the last issue of *Maple Leaves*. This block was used without his permission, and we are most grateful to him for giving permission after the event and for his understanding in the matter generally.

Norman Todd tells us, in connection with our reference to his booklet articles, that there is a very comprehensive study of the booklets of the British Empire being issued by H. R. Work of New York. He says that this "really is good." We shall look forward to seeing a copy in due course.

K. Bileski

Member Bileski has now completed the first stage of his new publishing programme. We have already seen a copy of the new catalogue which he has produced. The review of it will be found elsewhere in this issue. To accompany this catalogue he has also brought out the Canada Basic Album again the subject of review. We cannot fail to be impressed by the skill, care and quality which have been embodied in this publication. It is very pleasing to know that such standards can be produced to-day.

R. Hume Brodie

Capt. Hume Brodie passed away on the 25th June. One of the very early members of the Society, he was perhaps better known as a tireless worker for all causes philatelic, and was a stalwart of the Glaswegian area until some ten years ago, when failing health caused him to move to Cornwall. He soon identified himself with philatelic matters in his new environment and served the West Cornwall Philatelic Society in particular. As one of our "grand originals"—Member No. 25—he was of the favoured few who put this Society of ours "on the map." To his widow and family, and to all his many friends, we extend our most sincere condolence.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Convention is rapidly approaching, and the programme appears in this issue. The philatelic fare speaks for itself, and is well up to the standard which we have come to expect at Convention.

Two afternoon coach tours have been arranged, offering very different attractions. York, with its mediaeval walls and magnificent Minister, its old houses and picturesque streets, is not to be missed by anyone who does not know this fascinating city, while the Whitby tour offers some splendid moorland and valley scenery. The charges for these, including afternoon tea, will be 10/6 York and 9/6 Whitby. It will facilitate the organisation of these tours if members intending to join them would notify Mr. Macaskie or myself beforehand.

It is assumed that all members residing at the Crown will attend the Dinner on Saturday evening. Will any members wishing to bring guests please inform Mr. Macaskie?

The greatest pleasure of Convention, however, is meeting other members and their ladies. I am glad to report that bookings to the time of writing are very satisfactory. If you have not yet booked, there is still time, but please send me your booking now, to Oak House, Shaw, Lancs.

Writing this at the end of June, the only disappointment is the slow arrival of lots for the Auction. I hope before this letter is in your hands the material will be much increased, but in case you have overlooked the matter, please send your lots immediately to Mr. J. A. Lea, 6 Albert Square, Manchester, 2. At the same time, don't forget to let Mr. Macaskie know your intentions for the competitions, so that frame space can be arranged.

The reports I receive from the Society's Officers are excellent. Membership continues to increase steadily, and I am sure the reports to be presented to the A.G.M. will be most satisfactory.

CONVENTION PROGRAMME

Crown Hotel, Scarborough, 1957

Thursday, September 26th :

- 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. Arrival of Members and Reception by the President.
 8 p.m. Display by Mr. A. J. Stott, with Paper by Mr. W. E. Lea—Early Newfoundland.

Friday, September 27th :

- 10 a.m. Study Circle. Small Cents. Col. D. McLellan.
 2 p.m. Motor Coach Trip to York.
 8 p.m. Paper and Display. Mr. L. G. Tomlinson—Prince Edward Island.

Saturday, September 28th :

- 10 a.m. Study Circle. 1898 Map Stamp. Mr. F. Tomlinson.
 11.30 a.m. Committee Meeting.
 12 noon Annual General Meeting.
 2.30 p.m. Convention Auction.
 7 p.m. Reception. Annual Dinner and Presentation of Awards.

Sunday, September 29th :

- 10.30 a.m. Lantern Display of Early Canada—Mr. J. F. Bird.
 2 p.m. Motor Coach Tour via Thornton Dale and Goathland Moors to Whitby. Return by Whitby Moors and the Coast Road.
 8 p.m. Paper and Display. 1859 Issue—Mr. G. Whitworth.

CONVENTION COMPETITIONS

Members are reminded that the arrangements for entries in the Exhibition at the Scarborough Convention may be found on page 20 of the April 1957 issue of *Maple Leaves*.

Very little news of entries in the various classes has been received so far, and members intending to enter exhibits under one or more of these classes are asked to advise Mr. J. P. Macaskie as soon as possible in order to facilitate the planning of the Exhibition. His address is 23 Thornhill Avenue, Lindley, Huddersfield. Study Groups, both local and postal, are particularly urged to send in an entry under Class 2, which has been poorly supported in recent years.

Committee Members

The order of seniority of Committee members has today been determined as follows:—

Scotland.	Mr. J. Millar Allen.	Retires 1957.
	Mr. J. Anderson.	Retires 1958.
	Mr. D. Gardner.	Retires 1959.
North.	Dr. Hollingsworth.	Retires 1957.
	Mr. J. F. Bird.	Retires 1958.
	Mr. S. Brayshay.	Retires 1959.
South.	Mr. G. F. George.	Retires 1957.
	Mr. N. Argenti.	Retires 1958.
	Mr. J. C. Cartwright.	Retires 1959.

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the Crown Hotel, Scarborough, on Saturday, September 28th, at 11.30 a.m.

C. W. HOLLINGSWORTH, Hon. Secretary.

Nominations for Office 1957-58

The following nominations for Office in the Society for the year commencing October 1st, 1957, have been received, and are published herewith in accordance with Rule 15.

<i>Office</i>	<i>Nominee</i>	<i>Proposer.</i>	<i>Seconder.</i>
President.	G. B. Harper.	Dr. R. Willan.	D. McLellan.
Vice-President (South).	S. Godden.	G. B. Harper.	Dr. R. Willan.
Treasurer.	J. P. Macaskie.	G. B. Harper.	Dr. R. Willan.
Secretary.	Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth	G. B. Harper.	Dr. R. Willan.
Committee (Scotland).	J. Millar Allen.	D. McLellan.	Dr. R. Willan.
Committee (South).	G. F. George.	G. B. Harper.	Dr. R. Willan.
Committee (North).	G. Whitworth.	J. P. Macaskie.	Dr. R. Willan.

Secretary on Holiday. The Secretary will be on holiday from August 17th to 31st, during which period no correspondence will be dealt with.

Editor on Holiday. From 28th July until 18th August. Pray for the weather!

CLIPPINGS FROM B.N.A. MAGAZINES

No. 48.—THE MORE ELUSIVE PLATE BLOCK POSITIONS OF CANADA'S 1935 SILVER JUBILEE COMMEMORATIVE SERIES

By LORNE WM. BENTHAM

Unlike recent issues of Canada which have the plate imprint attached to a block of four, plate block positions of the 1935 Silver Jubilee set have to be collected in strips of ten (that is two rows of stamps) in order to obtain the complete imprint. While there are a number of specialists who collect strips of six stamps, it is much better for the collector to have complete marginal imprint with a strip of ten.

In lieu of condensing the imprint onto a block of four, many of the plate imprints on Canada's earlier issues, including the 1935 Silver Jubilee set, were on one line and covered the space of five stamps.

The imprint that appeared on the 1935 Silver Jubilee set is as follows:

"No. 3 579 CANADIAN BANK NOTE CO. OTTAWA NO. 3". (This, of course, was one of the many plate numbers that was assigned to this commemorative set by the printers.)

Let's discuss the scarce positions of each denomination of this set.

There were two plates used during the printing of the 1c. denomination of this set, which depicts a portrait of Princess Elizabeth. Canadian plate block specialists have always observed that lower left position of plate number two has been the scarcest of all the positions of this stamp. It is valued at anywhere from \$4 to \$6, largely depending on its condition. There was only one plate block to a pane of 100 stamps of this denomination.

The 2c. denomination, depicting a portrait of the Duke of York (who later became King George VI), was also printed from two plates and the scarcest position has been upper right of plate number two. Its philatelic value has been placed by leading dealers and specialists at \$7. One plate block appeared on a pane of 100 of this stamp.

The 3c. stamp of this set, which had as its main design portraits of King George V and Queen Mary, was printed from three plates. The scarcest and most elusive

position of this stamp has been lower right of plate number three. Its philatelic valuation is \$15. There was one plate block to a pane of fifty stamps of this denomination.

The 5c. denomination was extremely popular ever since it was first released in May of 1935. As a matter of fact, there was one plate block to a pane of 100 stamps. Two plates were used. Lower left position of plate number two has been the most-sought-after-position of this stamp by specialists, as it is worth at least three times more than any other position of this stamp. According to leading plate block dealers in Canada, as well as the United States, the valuation of this position has been placed at \$40.

Considered to be one of the exceptionally well-designed stamps that Canada has released in her postal history, the 10c. stamp of the set, depicting Windsor Castle, was also printed from two plates. There

was only one plate block to a pane of fifty stamps. The scarcest plate block position of this denomination has been upper right of plate number two, which is valued at \$50.

The 13c. stamp, which had as its main design the Royal Yacht "Britannia," was printed from two plates. Lower right of plate number two is the scarcest and dealers place a value of \$60 on this position. It is also interesting to note that this denomination had the lowest number of copies printed, insofar as this set is concerned. According to official records of the Canadian Philatelic Agency, there were only 1,100,000 copies printed. Two plate blocks were attached to each pane of 100 stamps.

(All philatelic values stated are for strips of ten).

"Western Stamp Collector,—
15th Sept., 1956."

No. 49.—CURRENT REVENUE STAMPS OF CANADA MAY BE HAD FROM SPECIAL AGENCY

By LORNE WM. BENTHAM

Canada is definitely on the map when it comes to pleasing philatelists. In fact, the Canadian government is well aware of the great potentialities of the philatelic hobby insofar as financial returns are concerned, for Canada operates two separate philatelic agencies at Ottawa.

The most publicized, of course, is the one operated by the Post Office Department. In addition to this one, there is a separate philatelic section within the National Revenue Department. It deals only in current mint Canadian Revenue Stamps and sells them at face value to interested collectors.

The Stamp Branch of the National Revenue Department was established out of a legitimate need. In other words, it wasn't set up to bleed collectors of their money and without their official endorsement.

Prior to the organization of the Stamp Branch, officials received numerous requests from philatelists in Canada as well as the United States who wanted to buy mint Canadian revenue stamps. The demand was so great that the authorities had to neglect their normal duties to attend to these requests.

Incidentally, the many collectors who wrote in, prior to the establishment of the Stamp Branch, were considered by the authorities to be a nuisance rather than a valuable asset to the department, until one very keenly interested high ranking official (who has since retired) decided that something should be done to help these collectors in their specific requests for revenue stamps. This official was an ardent philatelist and he knew how beneficial the

collectors could be to the National Revenue Department, especially in receiving extra profit.

He prepared a special brief for the consideration and subsequent approval of his superiors in the department on the idea of establishing a special section devoted to selling revenue stamps to collectors. That was in the late 1930s. The official was Lorne P. Young, who held the position of Assistant Deputy Minister of Customs and Excise.

Immediately on the submission of his brief to the higher ranking officers of the department, the Philatelic Agency was organized without any argument at all. In fact, the departmental authorities were sold on the idea since it would eventually mean a greater profit for their section of the Canadian government.

Ever since it was established in the late 1930s, the Stamp Branch has proven to be of valuable assistance to Canadian Revenue specialists.

It is, however, very interesting to observe that there isn't any other avenue of obtaining current mint Canadian Revenue stamps than from the Stamp Branch, National Revenue Department. The many post offices throughout Canada do not carry these stamps in their stocks. And interested collectors are strongly advised to write Larry A. White, Chief of Stamp Branch, National Revenue Department, Connaught Building, MacKenzie Avenue, Ottawa, Canada, for a copy of the latest list of stamps available at face value.

"Western Stamp Collector,
15th Sept., 1956."

No. 50.—CANADA—SCOTT No. 153

By HANS REICHE

The 2 cent coil stamp of 1922, printed in green and perforated 12 horizontally, is one of the most elusive of the Canadian coils. Only 250,000 of this stamp were printed, of which a large number were used and destroyed. The number picked up by collectors and dealers in used or mint condition was not large, and for this reason it should be a good item for investment. Used pairs are especially hard to find, and are much scarcer than mint. Paste-up pairs are almost impossible to come by, as probably only a few hundred were ever issued.

Scott No. 133, used and mint, is becoming more elusive each year, as is reflected in the gradual price-rise of this stamp.

Unfortunately, there exist a great number of singles and pairs which have been manufactured from stamps issued in sheets, by cutting either one or two sides of the perforations off, to give the impression of a genuine coil stamp. In the first case the stamp has, of course, no value whatsoever; in the other, the price for a pair may be \$8 or more. In these short notes the writer would like, as others have already done, to outline some of the features of the genuine coil in the hope that it may help some collectors distinguish the true from the false.

Although there has never been actual proof from which plate this green coil was printed, there are indications that the 2c carmine plate (No. 2) for the vertical coil, was used also to produce the 2c green coil. However, this is only an assumption, as no official record seems to be available. The coil stamp was printed by the "wet" printing method, that is, the paper was moistened prior to the printing process. The

drying of the paper produced a slight shrinkage, and the impression of the stamp design was thereby reduced in size. Any of the genuine coil stamps must, therefore, come from a "wet" printing, and their dimensions can be gauged as 17x21 mm. This is approximately half a millimetre less than the stamps printed by the "dry" method.

The second item to watch for is the paper. The genuine coil was produced normally on a thick wove paper and the design of the stamp can seldom be seen from the back of the stamp.

As a third indication of the real thing, a slight break can be found which appears at the junction line of the oval and the frame line at the lower left side of the stamp, about 1.25 mm. above the tip of the second maple leaf. All coil stamps originating from a genuine roll, and which have been examined by the writer, show this break.

Another feature noted is a slightly-bent top to the left numeral box, towards the outside frame line. However, this may not occur on all stamps.

The shade of the coil stamp is normally a darker green, due to the "wet" printing process, but this cannot always be taken as a true indication of a genuine coil, as a number of shade variations have been seen. One last item of interest is the fact that the majority of these coil stamps were issued in Hamilton, Ontario, and any dated copies with the town cancellation of Hamilton around 1922 should help in the identification of a genuine coil, and eliminate any bogus ones that happen to come your way. (B.N.A. TOPICS NOV. '52)

EARLY CANADIAN RAILWAY POST OFFICES PART IV

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY (R. 14, 15, 121)

This railway was incorporated in 1868 as the Erie & Niagara Extension Railway to build from Fort Erie via St. Thomas to Sandwich or Windsor. The actual line was built from Fort Erie via Canfield, Hagersville, Tilsonburg, St. Thomas and Fargo to Amherstburg, with a branch to Courtright from a junction near St. Thomas. Both these lines were in operation in 1878, a branch from Essex Centre to Windsor being completed later.

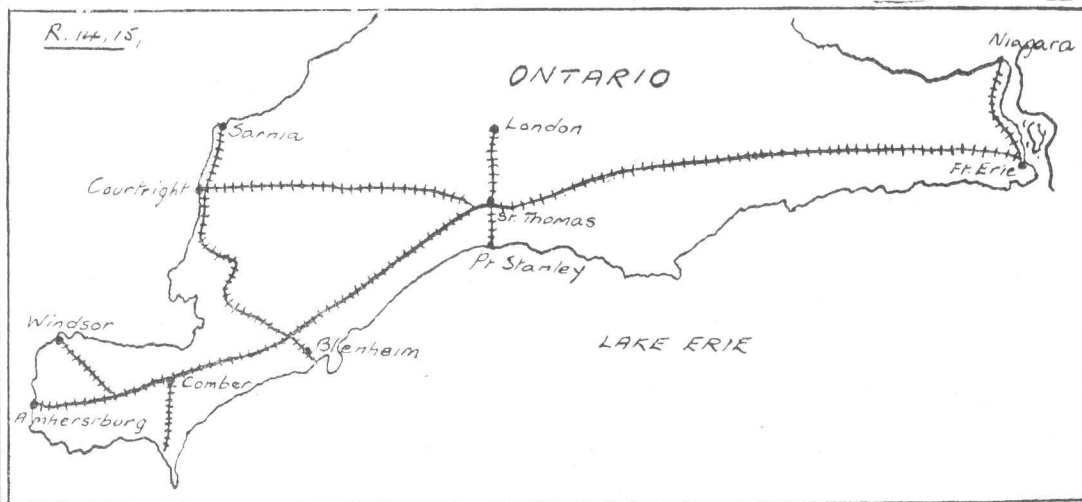
The name of the railway was changed to the Canada Southern Railway in 1869, and for many years entered into fierce competition with the G.W.R. 'Air Line' which it closely paralleled between St. Thomas and Fort Erie.

In 1875 the Erie & Niagara Railway, running from Fort Erie to Niagara was ac-

quired, and later in 1888 running rights over the London & Port Stanley Railway were also secured.

In 1904 the Canada Southern amalgamated with the Leamington & St. Clair Railway, (Leamington to Comber), and the Sarnia Chatham & Erie Railway (Sarnia via Courtright and Wallaceburg to Chatham). The whole combined system was then leased to the Michigan Central Railway. In 1929 it was leased to the New York Central Railway for 99 years.

Railway Post Offices appear to have operated over this system since it was first constructed, and apart from those which were named, according to early practice, after the railway itself, include the Bridgeburg & Courtright, Bridgeburg & St. Thomas, Blenheim & Sarnia, Canfield Junction & St. Thomas, Fort Erie & St. Thomas, St. Thomas & Canfield Junction, St.



Thomas & Courtright, St. Thomas & Fort Erie, and St. Thomas & Windsor R.P.O.'s.

N.B. Both R.140 and R.150 postmarks refer to the line from St. Thomas to Courtright.

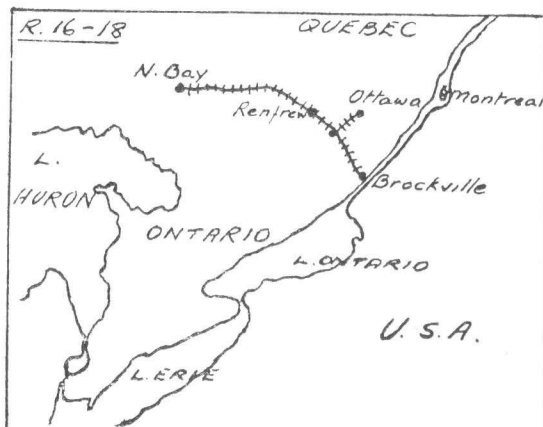
None of these R.P.O.'s appear to operate now. Most of them ceased many years ago, the last apparently being the Fort Erie & St. Thomas which ceased operating with effect from the 1st May, 1952.



THE CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY (R16-R18)

The nucleus of this railway was the Brockville & Ottawa (q.v.). In 1878 the two railways amalgamated under the name of the Canada Central Railway, which had been incorporated in 1861 to build from Lake Huron to Ottawa and Montreal.

At the time of amalgamation the Brockville & Ottawa had built from Brockville to Pembroke with a branch from Carleton



Place to Ottawa, and during the next three years the line was extended from Pembroke to Callander near North Bay.

In 1881 the railway was merged with the C.P.R. and thus became a section of the transcontinental line between Ottawa and Vancouver which was opened for traffic in 1886.

As might be expected from the comparatively short independent existence of this railway, postmarks with the wording Can.



Central Rwy. etc., are very rare, and only appear to have been used on the Brockville to Ottawa and Pembroke runs.

Upon merging with the C.P.R. a railway post office was established on the western run between Ottawa and Port Arthur, and it is known from Post Office records that the same clerks operated throughout the whole of the journey of some 873 miles.

Between the year 1886, the first railway post office operated on the 2nd July of that year, and the years preceding the First World War several postmark types embody-

ing the words C.P.Ry. Ott. & Pt. Arthur or variations thereof were in use. Postmarks reading Ottawa & Fort William and variations thereof belong to the same run, but their use seems to be confined to 1900 - 1914 period.

With the creation of the Toronto & Fort William Railway Post Office, the older railway post office appears to have been discontinued.

N.B. The Montreal and North Bay R.P.O. operates over this section between Ottawa and North Bay.

NEWFOUNDLAND CORNER

By Dr. R. WILLAN

No.8



No.13



No.18.



No.23



No.28.



No.33.



No.38.



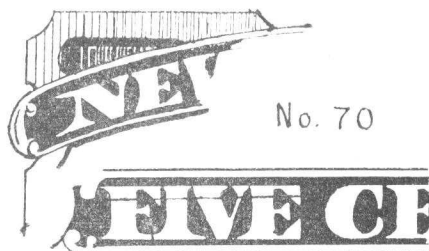
No.43.



The stamps of Newfoundland from 1880 to 1896 were printed by the British-American Bank Note Co., Montreal, and taken as a group they are undoubtedly the least inspiring of the Colony's issues. Only the ½c dog and the 10c brigantine can possibly be regarded as attractive in appearance, and probably for that reason the stamps have been neglected by students. Most collectors are content merely to acquire the various catalogued shades, and it is the only period in which the postmarks

are more interesting than the stamps. However, as with practically all stamps, study does bring to light a number of varieties, and a note regarding two of these may be of interest.

The 10c brigantine was printed in sheets of 50, 5 x 10, with the printer's imprint at the top and bottom of the sheet. The plate was marked out in a most elaborate manner, and the sheets show a multitude of guide-lines and markings in various positions. Of these, the best known is the so-



called "hairline through CE of CENTS". This is an arc struck in laying out the plate, and occurs on all stamps of the middle (third) vertical row with the exception of the top and bottom, that is to say on Nos. 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, 33, 38 and 43. On Nos. 8 and 13 the arc is in the white space between the value label and the bottom frame line. In the other cases it passes through the letters CE. On the four stamps in the lower half of the sheet, the line is convex downwards; on those of the upper half it is convex upwards, and on No. 18 it is doubled. In all cases except Nos. 8 and 28 there is a vertical line associated with the horizontal arc. The sketches show the position of the lines in the various stamps.

The second variety is one which has never been described to my knowledge. It is on the 5c seal and occurs in all the three

printings (1880, 1887 and 1894). That portion of the frame which forms the two top corners of the stamp has a number of fine vertical lines. On stamp No. 69 the whole of these lines in the top left hand corner are doubled. On stamp No. 70, also in the top left corner, about two thirds of the lines are doubled. On this latter stamp there is also a guide line through the letters FIVE in the value label. In the first printing, pale dull blue, the continuation of this line can be seen through the left hand numeral, but this portion does not show in the later printings. I am at a loss to account for the doubling of the lines in the top left corner of these two stamps. The normal lines and the duplications are similar in strength of impression. It does not look like either a re-entry or a retouch, and there is no sign of doubling elsewhere on the stamps. I should be very interested to hear any suggestion as to how the variety might arise.

REVIEWS

BOOKLETS

The collection and study of stamp booklets has grown over these last few years until it today constitutes an accepted phase of collecting, with its own devotees and specialists. Gone are the days when the little interest and the still less knowledge was vested in the smallest handful of people, nowadays everyone knows something about booklet issues. It only seems yesterday, and it must be 20 years ago, that your Editor bought an Edward booklet—complete and mint—in a well-known dealer's shop for 3/6d, the dealer remarking that no-one valued the item as all the stamps had at least one straight edge!

Whilst we sigh for the halcyon past, nevertheless we applaud the increase of knowledge and the publication which, by putting such knowledge on record, make it available for future generations of collectors. So we welcome the appearance on the editorial desk of "The Booklets of Canada"* second edition, by C. P. Arnold of 49, Christie Street, Troy, New York. This is a most attractive and comprehensive handbook, reasonably illustrated, referenced to Scott and with the items priced in dollars. It contains a lot of information

we have not seen on record before, and we imagine that every well-based enthusiast will insist on having a copy on his library shelf.

We do not know Mr. Arnold, he does not appear in our membership (obviously he cannot know it all!) but we would like to compliment him on a splendid little production. No price is quoted, so we do not know how much it costs or whether there are any local supplies. We suggest, however that a line to Mr. Arnold, mentioning Maple Leaves, will produce such information.

* THE BOOKLETS OF CANADA, 2nd edition, by C. P. ARNOLD.

PLATE BLOCKS

Another development of fairly recent times is the collecting of Plate Blocks, not from the old time viewpoint of it being rather pleasant to have an odd corner or other piece and that it would be even better if the item should bear the imprint, but from the idea of collecting with a target of completion.

Obviously collectors must have far more money to spend on the hobby than ever before. We used to complain about the far

too frequent issue of new designs! Now-a-days the plate block enthusiast seeks to buy and keep a block of at least four from every corner of every plate where an imprint appears—in fact we have seen references to those corners of especial plates which were without imprint AS SOMETHING EVEN MORE ATTRACTIVE STILL!

To cater for such formidable enthusiasm is essential, and the third edition is now to hand of "THE CANADA PLATE BLOCK CATALOGUE",* as originally compiled by Maj. K. Hamilton White, revised and published by the Stanley Stamp Co. Ltd., of 877, Hornby St., Vancouver 1. We understand copies can be obtained through C. N. Richardson. This is an attractive production, essential for the plate block collector, and of great interest to all other collectors of the stamps of Canada. From here you can learn of values of the odd piece you collected years ago "just because I liked the look of it." You find that it has now a value—in the catalogue at least—a value out of all proportion to the stamps which comprise it, and that the page of 1935 13 cents Silver Jubilee—a block of ten, lower right Plate One—has a label of \$55.00 placed upon it. But the catalogue is for more than this, it gives all values, places and positions, quantities issued, plates used, date of issue etc., and contains also a most informative section on the imprints used, especially on 19th Century issues. Altogether a most useful, informative and essential production, the standard of which is fully up to the reputation of its predecessors and of the house of Eaton.

* THE CANADA PLATE BLOCK CATALOGUE, 3rd edition, price \$2.00, Stanley Stamp Co. Ltd., 877 Hornby St., Vancouver.

(available through C. N. Richardson, price 15/-)

BASIC CANADA

Member K. Bileski, of Station B, Winnipeg, has for a long time had an enviable reputation for presenting the unusual, even though it was usually to be found that what he presented was in fact the answer to "a long felt want". Many members will have seen the type of album frontispiece which comes from him, colourful, rich, full of interest, but perhaps a stage too picturesque for the conservative Briton although extremely popular in most parts of the world.

Mr. Bileski's new production will however command a ready demand over here, although his production does not cater for all tastes. It takes a dual form, firstly the BASIC CANADA CATALOGUE.* This is in two parts also, one the VISUAL SECTION illustrating the basic stamps is-

sued up to the press date of the catalogue (1956). These illustrations only have to be bought once., Mr. Bileski will supply the continuation either annually or bi-ennially for a nominal cost. The second half of this catalogue is the CHECK LIST or price schedule, this will be issued and revised every two years. This deals with the items shown in the visual section, pricing all stamps in 5 different states:—singles mint and used, blocks four mint and used, on cover. Major and some minor varieties and errors are also priced. The two sections are most handsomely printed and produced, are looseleaf and fit the same special binder.

The illustrations are not in colour but form 28 pages of actual size photographs with an attempt to depict the different shades by photographing each one and letting the different tones of the black and white speak for themselves. Thus we have an actual photograph of sixteen of the 10c Prince Consort 1859s. In the check list there is room for any notes the collector may wish to make.

The second half of Mr. Bileski's production is the BASIC CANADA ALBUM,* a tastefully printed, special card pages, loose-leaf production, again of similar size to fit the special binder. This provides spaces for the varieties listed in the basic Canada catalogue, all earmarked and ready for each particular stamp. Again, there will be future issues of the extra pages as necessary, and Mr. Bileski is working on the compilation of a similar work designed for blocks of four and, perhaps, plate blocks. Pages will also be available later for revenues, precancels, O.H.M.S. perfs and other specialised lines.

The catalogue, check list, and album pages are all of horizontal size, specially punched to fit the binders. The card sheets are of wonderful quality (Opaline Parchment fourdrinier card specially made in Belgium for Mr. Bileski). We understand that only a limited number were originally made, that a second order has almost completely gone, and that may be some delay in supply unless ordered promptly. A sample set of pages is available for 2/-.

For the hapless specialist, this may have a real appeal in getting him to try and make a fairly complete collection of Canada, and we feel that Mr. Bileski is going to attract a much wider market for his production than one would normally expect. It is not cheap, but it is of such magnificence and quality that no-one can say it is expensive.

* CANADA BASIC CATALOGUE price 20/-, ditto, CHECK SHEETS, price 15/-, CANADA BASIC ALBUM PAGES, price 60/-, BINDERS (holding about 100 sheets) price 35/-. All from K. Bileski, Station "B", WINNIPEG, Canada. (Set of sample pages, post free, 2/-).

FIELD P.O.s AND M.P.O.s LONDON

By L. D. McCONNELL (845)

The recent letters asking questions on this subject prompt me to submit a list of M.P.O.s and N.P.O.s for World War II which is taken from the Forces Postal History Society's Newsletter, No 8 of July 1954.

M.D. No. 1 Ontario.

St. Thomas	101
Thames Valley	102
Fingal	103
Aylmer	104
Guelph	105
Port Albert	106
Centralia	107
Galt, N.P.O.	109
Preston	110
Clinton	111
Windsor	112
London	113
Cedar Springs	114

M.D. No. 2. Ontario.

Toronto	201
Camp Borden	202
Niagara	203
Toronto	204
Dunnville	205
Brantford	206
Jarvis	207
Camp Borden	208
Hagersville	209
Camp Borden	210
Hamilton	211
Toronto, N.P.O.	212
Malton	214
Oshawa	215

M.D. No. 3 Ontario

Ottawa	301
Barriefield	302
Trenton	303
Ottawa	304
Petawawa	305
Rockcliffe	306
Uplands	307
Connaught	308
Mountain View	309
Trenton	310
Belleville	311
Barriefield	312
Picton	313
Kingston	314
Brockville	315
Rockcliffe	316
Ottawa, N.P.O.	317
Ottawa	318
Desoronto	319
Arnprior	320

M.D. No. 4. Quebec.

Farnham	401
St. Bruno	402
St. Hyacinthe, N.P.O.	403
St. Hubert	404
Lachine	405
Montreal	406
Montreal, N.P.O.	407
Montreal, N.P.O.	409

M.D. No. 5 Quebec.

Valcartier	501
Mont Joli	502
Bagotville	503
Gaspé, N.P.O.	504
Three Rivers	505
Ancienne Lorette	506

M.D. No. 6-8. N.S. P.E.I.

Aldershot	601
Dartmouth	602
Debert	603
Debert	604
Halifax, N.P.O.	605
Halifax, N.P.O.	606
Halifax	608
Halifax	609
Summerside	610
Sydney	611
Charlottetown	612
Debert	613
Yarmouth	614
Halifax	615
Kingston	616
Cornwallis, N.P.O.	617
Halifax, N.P.O.	618
Ft. Sydney	619
Windsor	620
Halifax	621
Sydney, N.P.O.	622
Sydney, N.P.O.	623
Yarmouth	624
Summerside	625
Cornwallis, N.P.O.	626
Halifax, N.P.O.	627
Maitland	628
Shelburne, N.P.O.	629
Halifax, N.P.O.	630

M.D. No. 9. New Brunswick.

Sussex	701
Moncton	702
Penfield Ridge	703
Scoudouc	704
Moncton	705
Fredericton	706
Utopia	707

M.D. No. 10. Manitoba.

Shilo	1001
Dauphin	1002
Brandon	1003
Macdonald	1004
Paulson	1005
Rivers	1006
Carberry	1007
Souris	1008
Winnipeg	1009
Gimli	1010
Winnipeg	1011
Portage La Prairie	1012
Winnipeg	1013
Winnipeg	1014

M.D. No. 11 BR. Columbia.

Vernon	1101
Patricia Bay	1102
Victoria	1103
Nanaimo	1104

Port Alberni	1105
Vancouver	1106
Chilliwack	1107
Prince George	1108
Terrace	1109
Prince Rupert	1110
Jericho Beach	1111
Esquimalt, N.P.O.	1112
Esquimalt, N.P.O.	1113
Victoria, N.P.O.	1114
Prince Rupert, N.P.O.	1115
Vancouver	1116
Vancouver, N.P.O.	1117
Vancouver	1119
Vancouver	1120
Comox	1121
Tofino	1122
Boundary Bay	1124
Abbotsford	1125
Polar Bear Force, Williams Lake FPO	1126
Allford Bay	1127
M.D. No. 12. Sask.	
Dundurn	1201
Regina	1202
Mossbank	1203
Saskatoon	1204
Yorkton	1205
Dafoe	1206
North Battleford	1208
Estevan	1209
Swift Current	1210
Prince Albert FPO Esquimo Force	1212

Saskatoon, N.P.O.	1213
Regina	1214

M.D. No. 13. Alberta.

Sarcee Camp	1301
Edmonton	1302
Macleod	1303
Lethbridge	1304
Calgary	1305
Claresholm	1306
Penhold	1307
Calgary	1309
Calgary	1310
Wainwright Camp	1311
Vulcan	1312
Calgary	1313
Edmonton	1314
Edmonton	1315
Calgary	1316
Calgary	1317

Numbers not listed were not opened.

1015	Fort Churchill
1123	Ucullet.

The list when published by that Society, was accompanied by illustrations of about three dozen varieties of postmark used.

Is there in existence anywhere a check list of offices used during the 1914-1918 war by the Canadian Militia etc., or a list of those opened during manouvers between the wars?

I shall be pleased to receive any information on this subject from readers interested.

THE VICTORIA JUBILEE SPECIAL CANCELLATIONS— ESSAYS

By WINTHROP S. BOGGS

Early in March 1896 the first electric cancelling machines were placed in use in Montreal, and by April of the same year similar machines were in use in Ottawa. It was on these machines that the first flag cancellations were used. This type of cancellation has been studied and written up in a series of articles by R. A. Odell which appeared in "Popular Stamps" in 1941-42, and were later published in book form in 1945 by A. L. MacCready of Cobden, Ont.

In this listing there are three types of Victoria Jubilee cancellations, designated as types 4, 5, and 6 respectively of the flag cancellations. They were used only in Montreal and Ottawa, the earliest appearing in June 1897. Apparently the suggestion that these cancelling devices be fitted with dies to mark the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign came from a certain J. Brooks Young, president of the New England Paper Co., Montreal, who apparently also represented the Bickerdike Mail Marking machine.

Herewith are the contents of the two letters relating to his proposal, the first being as follows:

NEW ENGLAND PAPER CO.
21-23 De Bresoles St.
Montreal.

January 22nd, 1897.

Honorable William Mulock,
Toronto, Ont.
Dear Sir,

The World's Ottawa special says—"Representations have been made to the Postmaster General that it would be fitting for the Government to recognize the Queen's Jubilee year by an entire new issue of postage stamps."

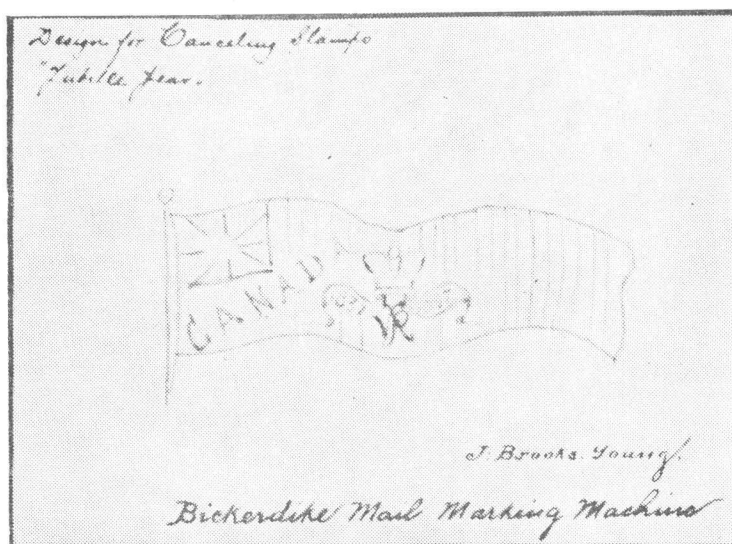
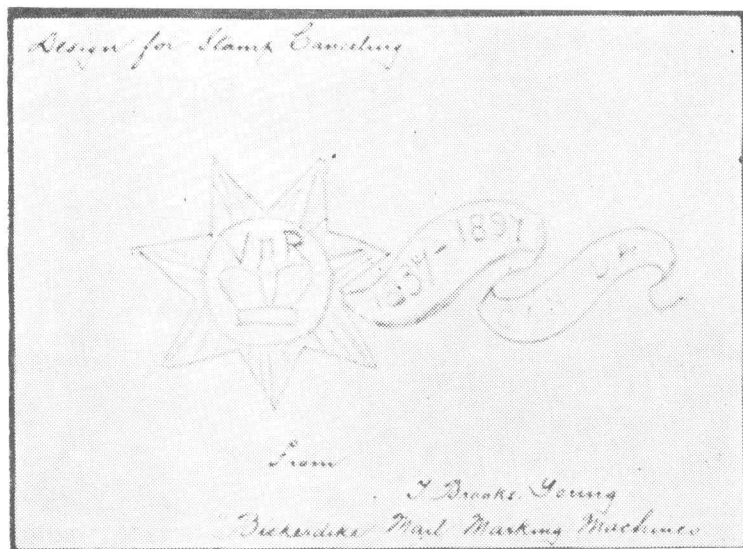
Would it not be a better idea to have the dies in the New Stamp Cancelling Machines represent the Diamond Jubilee year in some way. They are made of steel, and any design can be engraved upon them, which we would be pleased to have done for you at very little if any expense, and if these machines are to be placed in Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Victoria, Halifax, Winnipeg, St. John, Ottawa, Kingston, Hamilton, and London, the loyalty of Canada would be well represented.

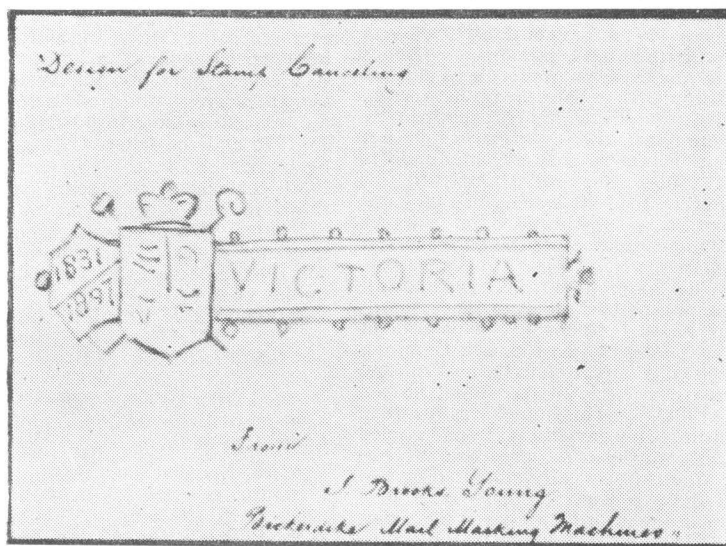
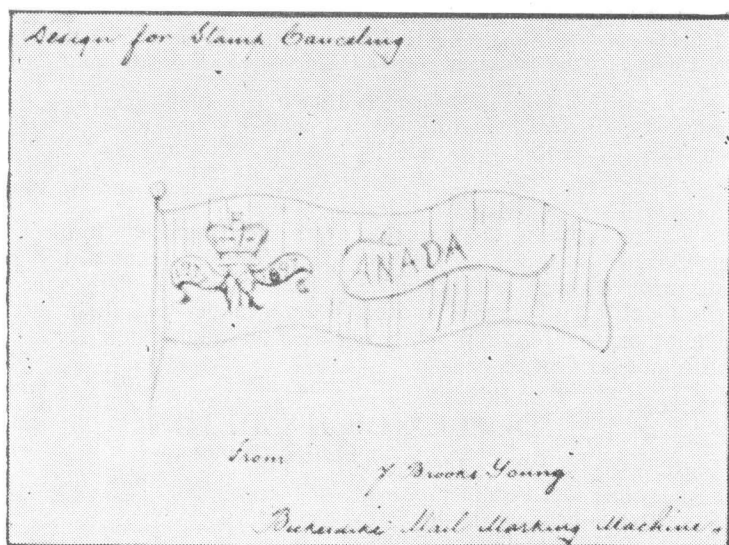
I would take pleasure in submitting Special designs, should you care to have me do so, and remain

Yours very Respectfully,

(Signed) J. Brooks Young.

P.S. Stamps are supposed to be defaced in Cancellation, and it therefore looks as if the object in changing them would not *be accomplished*. "Bickerdike Mail Marking Machine."





Mr. Mulock answered this on February 1st, apparently favorably, as Mr. Young writes again on February 3rd, as follows:

NEW ENGLAND PAPER CO.
 21 & 23 De Bresoles St.,
 MONTREAL

February 3rd, 1897.

Honorable William Mulock,
 Postmaster General,
 Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,

I take pleasure in submitting the Enclosed designs for Stamp Cancellation dies which I thought might be appropriate for use during the Jubilee Year. It seems to me that the "VR" is a little obscure, but of course it can be made as prominent as desired. The Circle with date & etc., of course to be added to this design to make it complete.

I am taking the liberty of Enclosing Copy of an article on "The Postal Union" which I thought you might like to have.

In looking over the Annual Report of the Postmaster General of the United States for 1896, I note that the deficiency was \$8,127,088.44 which was charged to the General Treasury.

It shows that they run somewhat behind there as well as here. Does it not?

Trusting the Elections tomorrow may add another victory to the Liberals, I beg to remain,

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) J. Brooks Young.

"Bickerdike Mail Marking Machine."

As stated sketches were enclosed of the proposed Jubilee cancelling machine designs. They are on four white cards, lightly sketched in pencil. We illustrate them herewith, and it will be observed that one of the designs is very similar to Odell's type 5, while another bears a family resemblance to the same type. The other two were apparently not used although Odell's type 4 might be called a remote cousin of one.

DUPLEX OF HAMILTON

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

When duplex hammers were first ordered for use in Canada in Feby. 1860 from Berri of London, as recorded by Boggs,* Hamilton was one of six towns for which a double set of hammers, two with AM and two with PM, was requisitioned. The duplex was of the standard early pattern I.A.13 with thin bars, (see fig. 1). Boggs notes that the earliest date recorded is 1862, but possibly earlier dates are now known. Since these duplex hammers supplied by Berri were not made from a master die but separately hand-cut, they inevitably differ slightly. These differences are not very obvious, but an accurate tracing of one hammer impression superimposed on another hammer impression makes the differences at once apparent.

With the adoption of the well-known 2-ring numeral cancellations in 1868, Hamilton was allotted number 5. Not content with this standard type of cancel, Hamilton also adopted a duplex cancellation with the number 5 in a circle of horizontal broken bars (I.G.13(5)). This duplex was recorded and illustrated by Jarrett (162), (and copied by Boggs), who also recorded and illustrated the killer subsequently mutilated by two vertical and two diagonal cuts. We can now supplement the information given by Jarrett (page 409) and correct one or two mistakes.

In the first place, there were **two** different duplex hammers of this design, a fact which Jarrett does not mention. The earlier one had the letters C.W. in the dater, and a rather squat thick 5 in the killer (see fig. 2). Jarrett gives the date of introduction as Jany. 1871, and I have seen Dec. 1870. But it is curious that a duplex made in 1870 should have the letters C.W., when standing instructions were issued to Berri in 1868, immediately after Federation, to change C.W. to ONT. Anyway in late 1873 or early 1874 a new duplex hammer was brought into use, with ONT in the dater

and a taller and thinner 5 in the killer (see fig. 3).

It was this second hammer which was mutilated, not the first which had been abandoned earlier. Jarrett gives the date of mutilation as Nov. 1876, but I have an example dated Oct. 1875, and it may have been earlier still. The latest date I have seen of the mutilated duplex is 1877, (see fig. 4). Jarrett's illustration 162 (which is reproduced by Boggs) showing the date Ju. 15 1876 and the letters C.W., can scarcely be correct; because:— (i) the dater with ONT replaced it two years earlier; (ii) it shows the tall 5 which did not occur with the letters C.W.; (iii) the killer had been mutilated at least eight months earlier. To sum up, three varieties of this Hamilton 5 duplex exist.

- (a) 1871-73 with CW and squat 5.
- (b) 1874-75 with ONT and taller 5.
- (c) From Oct. 1875 (or earlier), mutilated.

Any earlier or later dates of these three varieties will be welcome addition to our knowledge of them.

After this diversion from the normal, Hamilton reverted to the standard duplex types in 1877 (see fig. 5). The proof book in the Philatelic Foundation, New York, has impressions of two duplex, in 1877 with 11 thick bars and in 1880 with 10 (I.a.11 and 10). Both have ONT and a time mark—AM or PM—in the dater.

In 1881 there was again a change, in conformity with the general change in the standard duplex pattern adopted at that time, i.e. the dater becomes type II, with a complete outer circle, and with CAANDA at the base, while the killer has numerous thin bars (see fig. 6). The P.F. book has strikes of three hammers, in 1881 with 13 bars, in 1883 with 14 and 15 bars, and with the time mark AM/PM. One or more of these continued in use for many years, the latest date I have is 1891, which, incident-

* Boggs Vol. II Page 5E.



Fig. 1. 1860-70.



Fig. 2. 1870-73



Fig. 3 1873-75

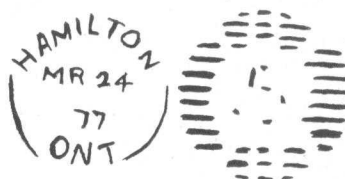


Fig. 4. 1875-77.



Fig. 5 1877-81.



Fig. 6. 1881-84.



Fig. 7 1884-90.



Fig. 8 1883-90.

ally, shows a change in the indicia from AM to number 3, but otherwise the hammer is identical.

In 1884 there was yet another change. Despite the fact that Hamilton already had three duplex hammers in operation of the H.A. 13 type, the authorities started experimenting with another type altogether, the unusual B type, with fewer but thicker unbroken horizontal bars in an oval. Three different hammers of this type are known at present, as noted below:—

(i) 1884. H.B.9. with a small killer 25 x 17½mm, and a dater 25mm diameter, with exact time (8AM, 7PM, etc) as indicia (see fig. 7). This was still in use in 1894, but here again we find the indicia changed to a number (3) after 1890. As McLellan has pointed out, these numbers in the indicia are most probably *not* "clerks' numbers", but another form of time mark, indicating the particular postal clearance in the day.

The following two are recorded in the P.F. book.

(ii) 1887. H.B. (. with a large killer 29 x 18½mm, and a dater 25mm with exact time (7PM etc.) (see fig. 8).

(iii) 1887. H.B.10. with a large killer 28 x 20 and a small dater 23mm diameter. This shows the inexplicable indicia of the letter S, and what this may mean I cannot

even guess!

About 1887 Hamilton appears to have had six different duplex hammers in use simultaneously. Although Hamilton received the circular "Forerunner" cancel (Jarrett 374) in 1892, there is evidence that some of these duplex continued in use until 1894. However I have seen no duplex strikes dated after Dec. 1894, which is the date that Whitehead records for the introduction of the squared circles. During the period 1899-1902, when the squared circles were generally given up, there was again a great expansion in the use of duplex hammers in most of the larger towns, but a notable exception is Hamilton. No example has yet been found of a Hamilton duplex of the common H.A.9 type of 1900, (although a similar type, with indicia No. 4 is recorded in 1894). The explanation is, I think, provided by Whitehead, who has shown that the use of Squared Circles continued in Hamilton until 1913. If this is correct, it indicates that Hamilton had fifteen duplex hammers up to 1887 including four from Berri, and one thereafter to the close of the century.

This concludes the information at present available on the duplex of Hamilton in the Victorian era, which is summarised in the short Appendix to this article.

Serial No.	Dates	Type of dater and Letters	Indicia	Bars	Illustration No.	Remarks
1 a & b	1860-70	I. C.W.	P.M.	13 thin	1	2 hammers
2 a & b	"	"	AM	"	"	2 hammers
3a	1870-73	I. C.W.	blank	13 thin, broken enclosing squat 5	2	
3b	1873-75	I. ONT.	blank	13 thin, broken, enclosing tall 5	3	
3c	1875-77	As above, but	killer mutilated	by vertical and diagonal cuts.		
4	1877-81	I. ONT.	AM/PM	11 thick	5	2 hammers
5	1880	"	"	10 thick		"
6	1881-84	II. CANADA	"	13 thin	6	
7	1883	"	"	14 thin		
8	1883	"	"	15 thin		
9	1884-90	II. CANADA	8AM/7PM etc.	9 thick oval	7	small killer 25 x 17½mm.
10	1883-90	"	"	"	8	large killer 29 x 18½mm.
11	1887	"	"	10 thick oval	—	large killer 28 x 20mm.
12	1894	"	Number 4	9 thick round	—	

D. R. GREENHALGH

It is with very deep regret that we have to announce the death, at the age of 43, of Donald R. Greenhalgh, one of the Society's Honorary Auditors.

Two of Mr. Greenhalgh's three children were with him when his car was involved in a major accident on the York-Malton road on June 20th, but, whilst their father was killed instantly, the children fortunately escaped with only slight injuries.

Mr. Greenhalgh joined the Society almost six years ago and immediately became an active member of the West Riding Group and a willing helper whenever material was needed for study or exhibition. His death will be a great loss to all who knew him, and our sincere condolences go out to his widow and children in their bereavement.

JAMES SHAND

The Aberdeen Group have lost by the death of Mr. James Shand a member who has taken a great interest in philately from his boyhood. He was one of the most knowledgeable philatelists in Scotland and was frequently consulted by other collectors, especially on the early classics.

He had a magnificent collection of Greece from the earliest issues, and in addition had fine collections of early U.S.A., New Zealand (full face Queen Victoria) and other British Colonies. As will be gathered from his roll number (344), he joined the Canadian Society in its early days and frequently exhibited parts of his Canadian collection at our meetings.

Mr. Shand, who was 77 years of age, died on 1st May, 1957.

GROUP NEWS

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE STUDY GROUP

Contact Member—Mr. John F. Bird, 6, West Avenue, Gosforth.

Meetings the fourth Tuesday of the month except where otherwise stated at 6, West Avenue, Gosforth, at 7 p.m.

PROGRAMME FOR SEASON 1957-1958

1957

- *10th September—
Selection of sheets for competition at Scarborough Convention.
- *26th to 30th September—
(Thursday to Monday) C.P.S. of G.B. Convention at Scarborough;
Headquarters, Crown Hotel.
- 22nd October—
"Canadian Small Cents." Discussion and sorting out.
- 26th November—
"Newfoundland"—Display by Past President of C.P.S. of G.B., Dr. R. Willan, F.C.P.S.
- *17th December—
"Stamps in Colour with the aid of Photography"—John F. Bird.
Members' Night.

1958

- 28th January—
"Admirals." Display by J. C. Cartwright, Esqr., F.C.P.S.
- 25th February—
B.N.A. Postal Stationery and Covers, Members.
- 25th March—
"Canada"—J. P. Leith, Esqr.
- 22nd April—
A.G.M. and Members' Night.

Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain Newcastle upon Tyne Group.

Report.

In presenting the 8th Annual report of the Newcastle upon Tyne Group of the C.P.S. of G.B., I regret to say that the Group is not quite in such a strong position as in the previous year, we have enrolled one new member, but unfortunately we lost one through death, one has resigned, and we have had to strike off our list Mr Nicholson now in the forces, who is emigrating to Canada on completion of his military duties, consequently the membership is now reduced to 13.

During the session now closing several excellent Displays and Talks have been given by Group Members, The visit of Mr. J. J. Bonar of the Edinburgh Group in November last when he gave a talk and display of B.N.A. Postal History was a great success, there was a record attendance at that meeting of 14, 9 members and 5 visitors, also the display of Postmarks loaned by Mr J. Hannah of the Aberdeen Group were interesting and much admired.

Your Contact Member attended the Stirling Convention, which again was a successful and friendly meeting, many fine collections of stamps were on view; these have been fully described in our Journal

Maple Leaves". For the first time our Group were unsuccessful in the Group competition.

On the financial side, a credit balance of £3-4-0 is to be carried forward to next season's accounts.

(sgd.) JOHN F. BIRD.
23rd April, 1957.

THE SLOGAN CANCELLATION STUDY GROUP

In June 1956, the first brief report of the Slogan Study Group appeared in *Maple Leaves*, and the results of their activities have now become apparent in the serial

publication of the Slogan Check List. The Group has expanded to sixteen members, and thanks to their efforts, the total listing in the Files exceeds 8,500 entries, of which 90% have been checked. Still further information to increase the percentage check, particularly of the earlier period 1912 to 1938, and to ensure that the information published in the Check List is as complete as possible, would be welcome. Will members who are Slogan "Fans" please let me have lists of their holdings, giving the following details:—

Date of use. Slogan. Town of Use.
and thus assist the Study Circle to attain 100% accuracy.

A. L. HARRIS.

AUCTION NOTES

In Canada bidding and realisations continue to maintain an increasing level.

From a recent auction held by J. N. Sissons, which included a lot of 1859 10 cent on cover, we publish a few extracts:—
Collection of 28 Cross Border

Covers	\$62.50
12d Black, proof with diagonal specimen in red	\$77.50
1859. 5c pale red, mint block of three	\$70.00
10c purple, very fine tied to cover Toronto 9 Bar JU 20.61.	\$37.50
10c deep shade, choice cover with embossed illustration of Toronto on reverse.	\$40.00
1868-75, 3c Large Cent, Laid Paper well centered copy dtd. OC. 1868	\$42.00

1870-93. Collection Small Cents, 606 different Town Cancels (dated) very fine strikes.	\$52.50
1897. Jubilee \$3 bistre, fine mint.	\$43.00
1898/02. 2c carmine, booklet pane of six fine used and rare.	\$82.50
2c carmine, tied to cover with Royal Review Exhibition Park Camp Oct. 11, 1901, Toronto Army Post Office in purple, fine and scarce	\$26.00
1926. Provisional, 2c on 3c single, double surcharge.	\$52.50
Newfoundland.	
1860-3. Thin wove paper, 3d triangle, mint superb.	\$8.25
1911. Guy, 6c-15c complete in blocks of 4, fine mint.	\$105.00
1938. 4c Elizabeth imperf pair, mint rare	\$77.50

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT NEWS RELEASE — 11th JUNE, 1957

New Design Postage Stamps to be Issued.

The Postmaster General today announced the details of two new design postage stamps that will be issued on the 14th August to commemorate the 14th Congress of the Universal Postal Union.

The Universal Postal Union, with headquarters at Berne, Switzerland, was organized in 1874, binding all the countries of the world into a single postal territory for the reciprocal exchange of mail. Delegates from the member nations meet approximately every five years to decide upon policy and administrative matters respecting the movement of international mail. Canada's membership in the Union dates from 1878.

The XIVth Congress of the Universal Postal Union is to be held in Ottawa beginning August 14, 1957, the first time it has ever been held in Canada. Indeed, this will be only the second held on the North American Continent, the first having

been in Washington, U.S.A., in 1897. For 83 years, despite wars and upheavals of all kinds, the Universal Postal Union has carried on its work of facilitating the exchange of international mails, being regarded as an outstanding example of what is possible in co-operation among the nations, when the efforts of all are dedicated to constructive, peaceful purposes.

The two postage stamps to be issued to commemorate the holding of this Congress in Canada will be a small size 5-cent stamp and a large size 15-cent stamp. Both stamps will illustrate, among other elements, the "Postal Horn". This device has been recognized throughout the world as a symbol of the universality of the interchange of mail. Both stamps will be printed in a dark shade of blue. The stamps were designed by Carl Mangold, Montreal, and are being engraved and printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Limited, Ottawa.

**POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
CANADA
NEW POSTAGE STAMP ISSUE**



**COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE POSTAGE
STAMP**
14th CONGRESS OF THE UNIVERSAL
POSTAL UNION
DATE OF ISSUE—14th August, 1957
DESIGNED BY—Carl Mangold, Montreal
COLOUR—Blue for both denominations
SIZE—13/16" x 1" (approximately) for 5c
stamp
1½" x 1" (approximately) for 15c
stamp



PANES OF—

100 stamps of 5c denomination
50 " " 15c "

A full pane of the 5c and/or half pane of the 15c stamp must be ordered for each plate number corner desired.

FIRST DAY COVERS—To be forwarded to the Postmaster, Ottawa 2, Ont. To arrive not later than the 12th August, 1957. A cover service fee of 5c for each cover applies to this issue and must be included in the remittance.

Issued by Authority of the Hon. Hughes Lapointe, M.P. Postmaster General

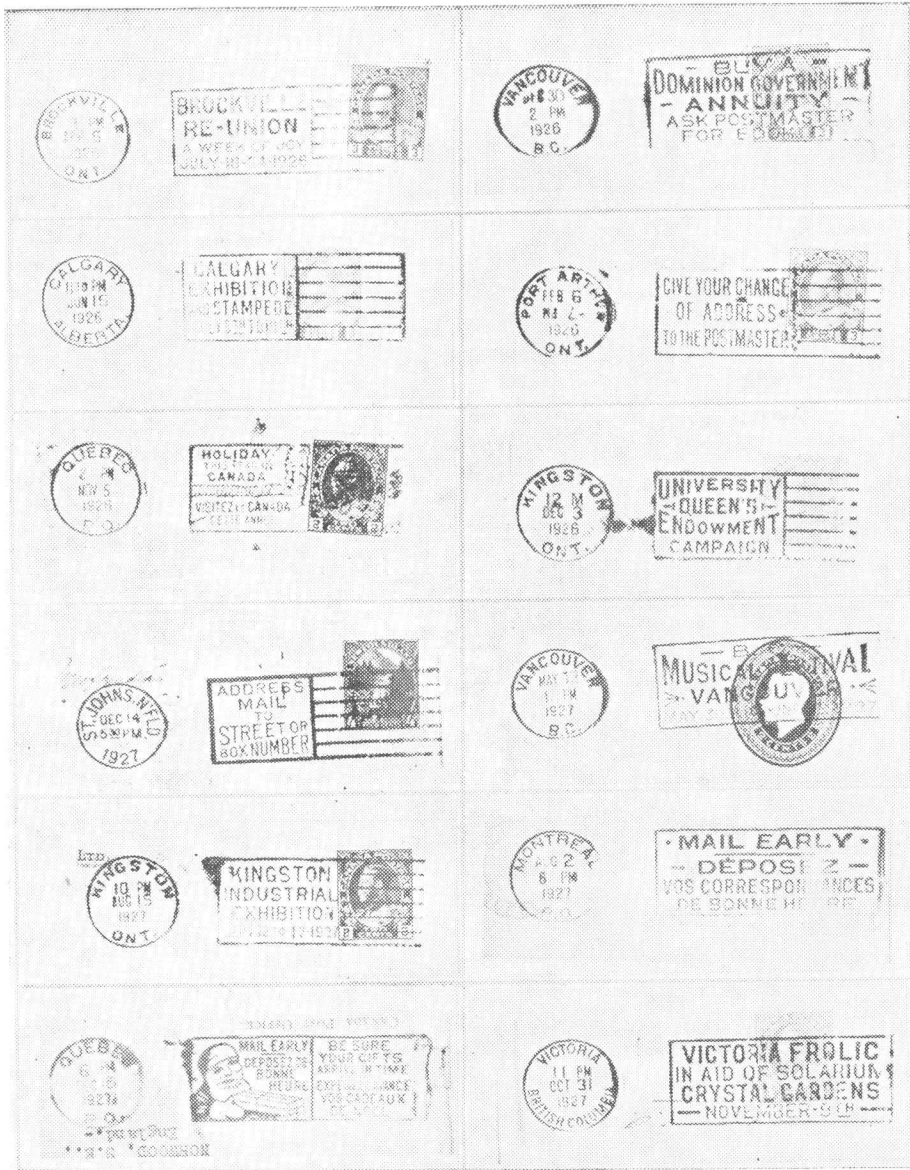
THE SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS OF CANADA
By the Slogan Study Circle of the C.P.S. of G.B.

PART VI (Contd. from p. 296)

As the Slogan Era progresses, what contrast is evident now to the old methods of cancellation, with their Bulls Eyes, Concentric Circles, and Cork Daubs, so aptly named "Obliterators." The attractive slogan depicting a team of huskies drawing a sleigh, followed by the driver, with snow and fir trees to complete the picture, advertised the Quebec Winter Sports of 1926, whilst the "Holiday this Year in Canada" slogan was symbolised by the open road and countryside. Father Christmas appeared on the "Mail Early. Be Sure Your Gifts Arrive in Time," and the "Diamond Jubilee of Confederation 1867-1927" reverted to an attractive Flag Cancellation. Still two more "Pictorial Slogans" of note are the "Ottawa Centenary and Exhibition" in 1926, and the "Confederation 1867-1927," both from Ottawa, the former depicting a general view of the City, and the latter the Parliament Buildings. Considerable increase in the number of postal directives, and the advertising of Fall Fairs, National and Local Exhibitions, Old Home Weeks, and Centennials, make 1926 and 1927 years of abundant interest and variety for the Slogan collector.

1926

Add Postal District Number to Toronto Address	Toronto
Address your Mail to Street and Number	
Sault Ste Marie —Toronto	Windsor
Address Your Mail to Street and Number	Biling.
Advise Correspondents of Your Correct Address	Levis
Advise Your Correspondents of Your Correct Post Office Address	Oshawa
Cornwall!	Halifax
Niagara Falls	Kingston
	London
Banff Alberta Winter Sports Feb. 3-17, 1956	Calgary
Broadview Boys' Fall Fair Sept. 5-13, Toronto Y.M.C.A.	Toronto
Brockville Reunion. A Week of Joy. July 18-24, 1926	Brockville



Buy a Dominion Government Annuity. Ask Postmaster for Booklet

Halifax

Hamilton

London

Ottawa

St. John

Vancouver

Winnipeg

Biling

Buy a Dominion Government Annuity. Ask Postmaster for Booklet

Montreal

Quebec

Calgary Exhibition and Stampede July 5th to 10th

Calgary

Canadian National Exhibition Toronto Aug. 28-1926-Sept. 11

Toronto

Canadian Tennis Championships July 5-10, Victoria B.C.

Victoria

Cape Breton Summer Carnival August 1926

Glance Bay

Sydney

Coldstream Guards Band. Brandon Exhibition June 22 to July 2

Brandon

Come to London Centennial and Old Boys Celebration July 31-Aug. 7, 1926

London

Come to Winnipeg Stampede (Rodeo) June 29 to July 5, 1926

Winnipeg

Community Service Campaign for \$500,000.00 Oct. 26th-30th, 1926

Toronto

Concert for the Benefit of Ottawa Crippled Children			Ottawa
Crippled Childrens Benefit Celebration Woodstock, May 24th, 1926			Woodstock
Dental Health Day Wednesday Oct. 20th			London
Dominion Day July 1st 1926 Owen Sound			Owen Sound
Dominion Track and Field Meet Fort William			Fort William
Don't Fail to Visit Postal Exhibit at Saskatoon Exhibition July 9-24			Saskatoon
Do Not Place Money in Unregistered Mail	Biling.		Hull
Exposition Vallee du St. Laurent. Trois Rivières			Trois Rivières
* Federated Charities Campaign Oct. 25-30	Biling.		Montreal
* Fredricton Exhibition Sept. 15-22			Fredricton
Galt Centennial and Old Home Week June 29th to July 4th, 1926			Galt
Give Your Change of Address to the Postmaster			
Brandon	Fort William	Hamilton	Port Arthur
Saskatoon			Regina
Have Postal Address on All Stationery			
Have Street Address on All Stationery			
Calgary	Moncton	Vancouver	
Have Street Address on All Stationery		Biling.	Sherbrooke
Hear the Famous Coldstream Guards Band at Vancouver Exhibition			Vancouver
Help Prevent Forest Fires			
Calgary	Edmonton	Fredricton	Halifax
Kamloops	North Bay	Ottawa	Saint John
Toronto	Vancouver	Winnipeg	
— Help Prevent Forest Fires			Biling.
Montreal	Quebec	Trois Rivières	
Help Protect Our Fish, Forest and Game			St. John
Help the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives			Toronto
Help the Sani. Buy Health Stamps			Hamilton
Holiday this Year in Canada			
Calgary	Halifax	Regina	St. John
Toronto	Vancouver	Winnipeg	
Holiday this Year in Canada		Biling.	
Quebec	Montreal		
Ice Carnival Community Service Vancouver December 17th			Vancouver
Industrial Exposition Industrielle Forum Oct. 17-20			Montreal
Insure Parcels for Great Britain and Ireland at the Post Office			Charlottetown
Insure Your Parcels at the Post Office			
Amherst	Calgary	Guelph	Moose Jaw
Prescott	St. Catharines	Winnipeg	
Invest in Post Office Savings Bank			
Collingwood	Nanaimo	Regina	Sarnia
Woodstock			
Kingston Industrial Exhibition Sept. 14-18, 1926			Kingston
Lethbridge Exhibition			Lethbridge
Lindsay Central Exhibition Sept. 22 to 26, 1926			Lindsay
Mail Early and Take Advantage of Midday Mails			
Edmonton	Lethbridge	London	Moncton
Mail Early and Take Advantage of Midday Mails		Biling.	Montreal
Mail Early. Be Sure Your Gifts Arrive in Time			
Calgary	Edmonton	Halifax	Hamilton
Ottawa	Regina	St. John	Toronto
Vancouver	Victoria	Winnipeg	
Mail Early. Be Sure Your Gifts Arrive in Time		Biling.	
Montreal	Quebec		
Mail Your Christmas Parcels Early			
Saskatoon	Vancouver	Winnipeg	
Mail Your Christmas Parcels Early		Biling.	Trois Rivières
Next Week. Federated Budget Campaign.			Winnipeg
Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition at Amherst			Amherst
Old Home Week Cornwall Ont. July 31-Aug. 7, 1926			Cornwall
Old Home Week Owen Sound July 1 to 9, 1926			Owen Sound
One Hundred Years of Mineral Wells 1826-1926			St. Catharines
Ontario Dental Health Day October 20th, 1926			
Hamilton	Ottawa	Toronto	
— Ottawa Centenary and Exhibition Aug. 16-18, 1926			Ottawa
— Parcel Post Insurance. \$5.00 for 3 cents			
Calgary	Edmonton	Hamilton	Lethbridge
St. John	Vancouver	Woodstock	
Parcel Post Insurance. \$5.00 for 3 cents		Biling.	Montreal

* Federated Budget Campaign Next Week. Winnipeg

Parcel Post Reaches Everywhere	Brandon	Halifax	Ottawa	Saskatoon
	Sudbury	Toronto	Vancouver	Winnipeg
	Woodstock			
Parcel Post Reaches Everywhere			Biling.	Quebec
Place Return Address on All Mail				
	Brandon	Collingwood	London	Oshawa
	Toronto	Walkerville		
Place Return Address on All Mail			Biling.	Hull
Place Stamp in Upper Right Hand Corner				Kitchener
Place Stamp in Upper Right Hand Corner			Biling.	St. Hyacinthe
Post Office C.O.D. Gives Satisfaction				
	Calgary	Vancouver	Walkerville	
Post Office C.O.D. Gives Satisfaction			Biling.	Trois Rivières
Post Office C.O.D. Speeds Business				
	Calgary	Edmonton	Fredricton	Regina
	Toronto	Winnipeg		
Post Office Money Orders Cover the Globe. Use Them				
	Belleville	Medicine Hat	Owen Sound	Peterborough
	Prescott	Vancouver		
Post Your Mail when Ready and Ensure Early Handling				
	Regina	Saskatoon		
Produced in Canada Exhibition	Hamilton Ont.	May 31st to June 5th		Hamilton
Protect the Birds and Help the Crops				Hamilton
Quebec Winter Sports D'Hiver				Quebec
Quebec Winter Sports D'Hiver from 24.12.25				Quebec
Regina Exhibition July 26-31-1926. Coldstreams Band				Regina
Register All Letters of Value				
	Brockville	Fort William	Galt	Lindsay
	Medicine Hat	Moncton	Moose Jaw	Regina
	Prince Albert	St. Thomas	Sudbury	Timmins
	Victoria			
Register Letters of Value				Strathcona
Royal Winter Fair Toronto	Nov. 12-20, 1926			Toronto
Saint John's Exhibition	Sept. 9th, 10th, 11th			St. John
See the Great International Stampede	Vancouver Exhibition	Aug. 4 to 14		Vancouver
Send Your Money by Post Office Money Order				
	Lethbridge	Regina	Victoria	Woodstock
Send Your Money by Post Office Money Order			Biling.	Montreal
Stamped Envelopes Save Time and Money				
	Prince Rupert	Sarnia	Victoria	
The Hobby Fair	Hamilton	May 4, 5, 6, 7, 8		Hamilton
The Postman is Your Best Salesman. Use Him				
	Lethbridge	Toronto		
This Week. Give to the Budget				Winnipeg
University Queens Endowment Campaign				
	Kingston	Ottawa	Toronto	
Use Postal Notes. Good at 10,000 Places in Canada				
	Fredricton	Lethbridge	Moose Jaw	St. Thomas
Use Postal Notes. Safe, Cheap, Convenient				
	Glace Bay	Sarnia	Winnipeg	
Visit Postal Booth at Charlottetown Exhibition	Sept. 21 to 24			Charlottetown
Visit Postal Booth at Cornwall Exhibition				Cornwall
Visit Postal Booth at Peterborough Exhibition	Sept. 13th to 18th, 1926			Peterborough
Visit Postal Exhibit at Western Fair	London Ont. Sept. 11th, 18th, 1926			London
Visit Postal Exhibition at Victoria Fair	Aug. 16-21			Victoria
Visit Postal Exhibit Provincial Fair	New Westminster Sept. 6th to 11th			New Westminster
Visit Postal Exhibit Toronto Exhibition				Toronto
Visit Postal Exhibit Vancouver Exhibition	Aug. 4 to 14, 1926			Vancouver
Visit the Tulip Show Drill Hall	May 5th and 6th			Vancouver
Vote Election Day. Vote as You Please but Vote				
	Calgary	Winnipeg		
Wear a Poppy on Armistice Day				Calgary
Wear a Poppy on Armistice Day			Biling.	Montreal
Wear a Poppy on November 11th				Toronto
Winnipeg Garden Show	Aug. 30 to Sept. 4, 1926			Winnipeg
World's Championship Skating				St. John
World's Poultry Congress	Ottawa Canada July 27-August 4, 1927			Ottawa
Write Often and Keep the Family Together				
	Regina	Saskatoon	Woodstock	

- Your Postmaster Sells Mailing Lists
Your Postman Sells Stamps
Belleville Brantford Cornwall
Your Postman Sells Stamps Biling. Montreal
- 1927**
- Add Postal District Number to Toronto Address
Address Mail to Street or Box Number
Address Your Mail to Street and Number
Calgary Galt
Vancouver Windsor
— Advise Correspondents of Your Correct Address
Collingwood Hamilton
New Westminster Oshawa
— Toronto Winnipeg
Advise Your Correspondents of Your Correct Post Office Address
Kingston Niagara Falls Stratford
Air Flight Montreal Vancouver July 1927
Alberta Musical Festival Calgary May 9th to 13th
Australian National Band at Brandon Exhibition July 4th to 8th
B.C. Musical Festival Vancouver May 30-June 4, 1927
Broadview Boys's Fall Fair Sept. 14-17. Toronto Y.M.C.A.
Buy a Dominion Government Annuity. Ask Postmaster for Booklet
Calgary Edmonton Halifax
London Ottawa Saint John
Toronto Vancouver Winnipeg
Buy a Dominion Government Annuity. Ask Postmaster for Booklet. Biling.
Montreal Quebec
Buy Christmas Seals. Tuberculosis. Biling.
Montreal Ottawa Trois Rivières
- * Calgary Exhibition and Stampede. July 11th to 16th. Calgary
Canadian National Exhibition Toronto Aug. 27-Sept. 10, 1927 Toronto
Community Service Campaign for \$425,000.00 Oct. 25-29, 1927 Toronto
Concert for the Benefit of Ottawa Crippled Children, Oct. 12, 13, 14, 15 Ottawa
— Confederation 1867-1927
Ottawa Quebec
Confederation Pageant Exhibition August 10 to 20 Vancouver
Diamond Jubilee Celebration Prince Rupert B.C. July 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 1927 Prince Rupert
- Diamond Jubilee of Confederation 1867-1927
Calgary Charlottetown Halifax
St. John Sydney Toronto
Winnipeg Vancouver
- Diamond Jubilee of Confederation 1867-1927 Biling.
Montreal Quebec
- Diphtheria is Preventable Biling. Montreal
Do Not Place Money in Unregistered Mail Prescott
Do Not Place Money in Unregistered Mail Biling. Hull
Edmonton Exhibition July 18-23 Edmonton
Exposition Provinciale Provincial Quebec 1927. 3rd to 10th Sept. Quebec
For Timely Delivery Use Parcel Post Biling. St. Hyacinthe
Fredricton Exhibition Sept. 15th to 22nd Fredricton
Galt Centennial and Old Home Week June 29th to July 4th, 1927 Galt
Get Out and Vote November 25th As You Like But Vote Winnipeg
Give to the Budget This Week Winnipeg
Give to the Blind Toronto
Give Your Change of Address to the Postmaster
Niagara Falls Port Arthur St. Catharines
Guelph Centennial 1927 Anniversary Day Aug. 1-23. Old Home Week 1-6 Guelph
Guelph Centennial Old Home Week August 1-6 Guelph
Hamilton G.W.V.A. Poppy Day Nov. 12, 1927 Hamilton
Hamilton Ontario Celebrates Jubilee of Confederation June 29-July 4 Hamilton
— Hamilton Veterans Poppy Day November 12, 1927 Hamilton
Have Street Address on All Stationery Prince Albert
Help Prevent Forest Fires
Calgary Edmonton Fredricton
Kamloops Nanaimo North Bay
Prince Albert St. John — Toronto
Winnipeg Vancouver
- ⊗ Federated Budget Campaign Next Week. Biling. (Cf. BNA. Topics. Jan. 46, p. 15)
- * Buy Dominion Government Annuities. Ask Postmaster for Booklet. Toronto

Help Prevent Forest Fires			Biling.
Montreal	Quebec	Trois Rivieres	
Help the Boys, Local Campaign This Week			
Ottawa	Toronto		Toronto
— Help the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives			Ottawa
Help the Poor, Local Campaign This Week			
Help The Red Cross			
Calgary	Charlottetown	Edmonton	Halifax
London	Ottawa	St. John	Toronto
Vancouver	Victoria	Winnipeg	
Help The Red Cross			Biling.
Help The San. Buy Health Stamps			Montreal
Help the Victorian Order, Local Campaign This Week			Hamilton
Historical Pageant Massey Hall June 22th to 25th			Ottawa
Holiday This Year in Canada			Toronto
Charlottetown	Halifax	Moose Jaw	Saint John
Toronto	Vancouver		
Holiday This Year in Canada			Biling.
Montreal	Quebec		
— Insure Your Parcels at The Post Office			
Amherst	Brandon	Calgary	Carlton Place
Galt	Guelph	Kamloops	Medicine Hat
Port Arthur	Regina	St. Catharines	Smiths Falls
Sudbury	Sydney	— Winnipeg	Yorkton
Insure Parcels for Great Britain and Ireland at the Post Office.			Charlottetown
Kingston Industrial Exhibition Sept. 12 to 17, 1927			Kingston
Mail Early			Montreal
Biling. Mail Early and Take Advantage of Midday Mails			
Moncton	Sarnia	Toronto	
9 BNA copies - cancel out Mail Early. Be Sure Your Gifts Arrive in Time			
Calgary	Edmonton	Halifax	Hamilton
London	Ottawa	— Regina	Saint John
Saskatoon	Vancouver	— Victoria	Winnipeg
Mail Early. Be Sure Your Gifts Arrive in Time			Biling.
Montreal	Quebec		
Mail Your Christmas Parcels Early			
Lethbridge	Moose Jaw	Owen Sound	Peterborough
Windsor			
Mail Your Christmas Parcels Early			Biling.
Newfoundland for Your Vacation. Write Tourist Bureau			Trois Rivieres
Next Week. Federated Budget Campaign			St. John's N.F.
Old Home Week Owen Sound Ont. July 1st to 8th, 1927			Winnipeg
Open Air Horse Parade July First Toronto			Owen Sound
Pacific Foreign Trade Council Victoria B.C. Sept. 15, 16, 17, 1927			Toronto
Parcel Post Insurance. \$5 for 3 cents			Victoria
Halifax	New Westminster	Saint John	Toronto
Walkerville			
Parcel Post Insurance \$5 for 3 cents			Biling.
Montreal	Sherbrooke		
Parcel Post Reaches Everywhere			
Brandon	Charlottetown	Edmonton	Fredricton
Hamilton	Kamloops	Kingston	Kitchener
Lethbridge	Ottawa	Owen Sound	Prescott
— Regina	Stratford	Sudbury	Vancouver
Winnipeg	Woodstock		
Parcel Post Reaches Everywhere			Biling.
Pay Small Accounts by Postal Note, Safe, Cheap			Quebec
Vancouver	Woodstock		
Peninsular Fall Fair Chatham			Chatham
Place Return Address on All Mail			
Brandon	Brockville	Calgary	Cornwall
Fort William	Fredricton	Galt	Guelph
Halifax	Lethbridge	London	Peterborough
Strathcona	Vancouver	Walkerville	Winnipeg
Woodstock			
Place Stamp in Upper Right Hand Corner			
Kitchener	Prince Rupert	Victoria	
Place Stamp in Upper Right Hand Corner			Biling.
St. Hyacinthe	Trois Rivieres		

Plan to Plant Another Tree			Estevan
— Post Office C.O.D. Gives Satisfaction			
Oshawa	— Regina	Vancouver	
Post Office C.O.D. Gives Satisfaction			Biling.
Hull	Trois Rivieres		
— Post Office C.O.D. Speeds Business			
Brandon	Brantford	Calgary	Edmonton
Fredricton	Hamilton	Lindsay	Prince Albert
Regina	St. Catharines	Sarnia	Saskatoon
Smiths Falls	Stratford	— Toronto	Woodstock
Post Office C.O.D. Speeds Business			Biling.
Quebec	Sherbrooke		
Post Office Money Orders Cover the Globe. Use Them...			
Belleville	Nanaimo	Owen Sound	Regina
Saskatoon	St. Thomas	Sault Ste. Marie	Sydney
Post Your Mail When Ready and Ensure Early Handling			
Moose Jaw	Victoria		
Produced in Canada Exhibition Hamilton Ont. May 30th to 4th June.			Hamilton
Protect the Birds and Help the Crops			Hamilton
Quebec Winter Sports D'Hiver			Quebec
— Regina Exhibition Aug. 1-6, 1927. Australian National Band			Regina
Register All Letters of Value			
Amherst	Belleville	Brandon	Carlton Place
Chatham	Estevan	Fort William	Hamilton
Lindsay	Medicine Hat	Nanaimo	North Bay
Regina	Sault Ste. Marie	Sudbury	Timmins
Toronto	Trenton	Vancouver	
Register All Letters of Value			Biling.
Remember the Babies March 9			Chicoutimi
Remember the Orphans February 16th, 17, 18th			Ottawa
Rose Day May 4th, Help the Kiddies			Ottawa
Royal Winter Fair Toronto Nov. 16-24, 1927			Toronto
See Miniature Postal System Working at the Saskatoon Exhibition July 25-30			Toronto
Send Your Money by Post Office Money Order			Saskatoon
Send Your Money by Post Office Money Order			Windsor
Send Your Money by Post Office Money Order			Biling.
Spend Jubilee Sports Day July 1 at Lindsay Parade Sports Pageant			Montreal
Stamped Envelopes Save Time and Money			Lindsay
Estevan	London	Moncton	St. John
Toronto			
Stamp Out Tuberculosis. Buy Christmas Seals			
Brantford	Calgary	Edmonton	Halifax
Hamilton	Peterborough	Saint John	Sault Ste. Marie
Vancouver	Windsor		
Subscribe Liberally to the Hospital Campaign			Biling.
The Hobby Fair Hamilton Ont.			Montreal
— The Postman is Your Best Salesman. Use Him			Hamilton
25th Annual Nelson Fruit Fair Nelson Sept. 21, 22, 23, 24, 1927			Toronto
Use Postal Notes. Good at 10,000 Places in Canada			Nelson
Use Postal Notes. Safe, Cheap, Convenient			St. Thomas
Sarnia	Glac Bay		
Use Postal Notes. Safe, Cheap, Convenient			Biling.
Victoria Frolic in Aid of Solarium. Crystal Gardens November 9th.			Levis
Visit Postal Booth at Cornwall Exhibition			Victoria
Visit Postal Booth Charlottetown Exhibition			Cornwall
Visit Postal Booth Peterborough Exhibition			Charlottetown
Vive L'Epargne Assistez au Congres de la Jeunesse les/er 2 et 3 Juillet			Peterborough
World's Championship Stampede Exhibition August 10 to 20			Montreal
World's Poultry Congress Ottawa Canada July 27-August 4—1927			Vancouver
Your Postman Sells Stamps			Ottawa
Brockville	Cornwall	Saskatoon	
Your Postman Sells Stamps			Biling.
Your Postmaster Sells Mailing Lists			Montreal
Calgary	Moose Jaw	Regina	
Winnipeg			Saskatoon

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

VARIETIES OF CITY TYPE
PRECANCELS

MY DEAR FRED,

Further to my notes in the June issue (p. 285), I can now confirm the variety:—

REGINA — Sask. Type 2, Missing Letters. "IN" of REGINA missing and both bars broken with a gap of 4 mms.

In connection with this, I have now obtained a part pane of these stamps (Bottom Right Pane) which shows the variety on stamps No. 20 & 80. This pane has the variety "Cut Off Letters" in the top horizontal row, all stamps.

Yours truly,

R. B. HETHERINGTON. (84)

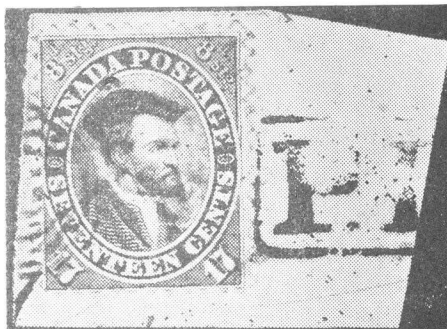
LAID PAPER IN RECENT ISSUES

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

On page 273, I notice a letter by J. D. M. Harvey re this paper. I first noticed this paper in part of a sheet of the 4c value of the first issue of Geo. VI. I had just bought it at the local main P.O. I labelled it and put it aside. Many years later I had a letter from a collector who noticed it and sent me one of each value to the 8c, all used to examine and report what I thought of the paper. This started me checking, and beginning with the 1c used, I found many copies with it also in coils, and booklet panes. I then checked mint copies of all values up to the \$1.00 value and found it in some of each value. It showed up so clearly in the margins of sheets. In the issues since that one I have found it in many, but have not made any notes on what ones. It is not common. Bear this in mind that it shows more easily and clearly than does the laid paper of 1851 and is much finer and the lines are closer together. To deny the existence of these lines is to admit you have poor eyesight. Remember, laid paper is wove paper, having parallel lines showing in the texture of the paper, similar to a watermark. This paper was not used because the regular paper was short, but rather it just happened in the regular process of manufacturing. The paper manufacturers are unable to explain WHY it happened, but it is actually so. I feel this is a variety of paper texture that is just as collectable as the laid paper of 1851, 1868, or the ribbed papers of 1852, or the paper in the 2c, 5c and dues in the 1924 issues. We also have some laid paper varieties in the wrappers and post bands. All varieties of these laid papers, vary much in texture, number of lines to the inch, and width of the lines. It is interesting to note that collectors are really looking INTO their stamps and not just at them.

L. SEALE. HOLMES, M.D.

UNUSUAL BLOCK



DEAR FRED,

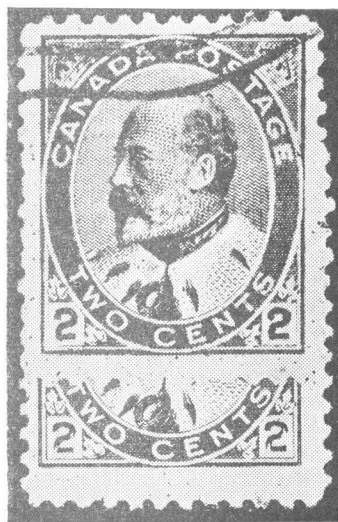
Can any member supply information about the above marking?

Yours sincerely,

JIM WOODS (663)

EDWARD VARIETIES

DEAR FRED,



The above items may interest Edwardian specialists. One has a third of the numeral box missing, the other has curious bald patches on the numerals and vertical frame lines in identical places, something I have never seen on the Admirals or elsewhere.

Yours sincerely,

ANN DORIAN.

VARIETIES

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

I wonder if any of your readers have heard of or seen these before:—

(1) Small Queen 1c unused, overprinted

- in light blue "STAMP"
- (2) A Registered cancel on a pair of Small Queens 1c from Sherbrooke, Que., in purple and reading as follows

REGISTERED
SHERBROOKE — QUE
FEB 22 1894

Yours truly,
J. J. McCUSKER Jr (973)

10c 1897 JUBILEE RE-ENTRY

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

I have an exceptionally fine re-entry, doubling of "1837", "TEN CENTS", bottom frame line between both bottom frame lines, letter "R" in centre of stamp, oval frame lines above 1837, and very clearly in various parts of the Crown, particularly in the main jewel.

This is a constant variety, I have it both mint and fine used, and I know of a third copy also mint. It is quite different from the variety listed by Boggs, doubling of the bottom frame line, a copy of which I also have. There must be more copies

about, I only examined about 100 to find the three referred to.

Yours sincerely,
D. LEVITTON (853)

LIBRARY SERVICE

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

I do hope you can spare me a couple of inches of space to pay tribute to one of the often unsung heroes of our Society—Mr. Greenhill, the librarian.

A few months ago I sent him a most formidable 'wants' list, and although he warned me that I would probably end up with 'philatelic indigestion'—as I have!—Mr. Greenhill has most conscientiously sent me a parcel of books as fast as I have returned the previous one.

Wrapping parcels is a chore most of us do not undertake with much pleasure even at Christmas, and to have to spend much of one's spare time doing so is a real labour of love.

Yours sincerely,
WILFRED V. GILES No. 833.

"IS THIS A DUPLEX?"



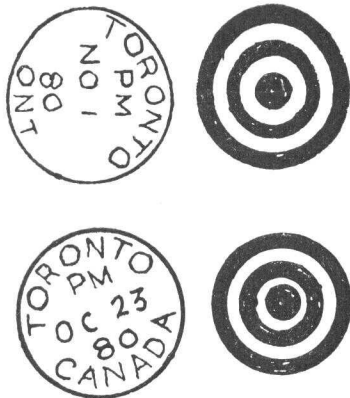
DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

Mr. Bonar, in his interesting note "Is this a Duplex?" (MAPLE LEAVES page 289) asks for further evidence whether the common 2-ring target killer was used as a duplex, and the publication of his note, and of my brief reference on page 300, has resulted in a good deal of further evidence coming to light, a summary of which may interest your readers.

Member Macaskie (C.P.S. 377) has reported a Toronto strike similar to Mr. Bonar's, and in addition mentioned he had

very similar strikes from Winnipeg, Montreal, and Hamilton. Member Willcock (C.P.S. 599) very kindly sent me two more strikes of Toronto and no less than five of Winnipeg. We may, therefore, I think, take it as established that this 2-ring target killer was used experimentally as a duplex in Toronto and Winnipeg, and possibly in Montreal, Hamilton, Quebec. An example of the Winnipeg cancel is illustrated.

There are several interesting points to note. Mr. Bonar noted that "the dater ... might end up at any angle to the killer."



This certainly happened in the case of Toronto, as amongst the half dozen copies we find the killer at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock of the dater! In the Winnipeg examples the movements are not so drastic, and fluctuate between 2 and 5 o'clock.

The Toronto strikes show another point worth mentioning.

Two tracings are illustrated, dated within a week of each other, one with ONT in the dater, the other with CANADA, which clearly suggests there were two duplex hammers in use with this peculiar device.

The six Toronto examples are dated between Sep. 1 1880 and March 30 1881. The six Winnipeg examples are dated Nov. 1881 and May-July 1882. This seems to suggest that this experimental duplex was not used very long at these post offices, and it is curious that Winnipeg should apparently have started the experiment so long after Toronto had abandoned it!

Further information on these intriguing duplex cancels, which have circles instead of bars in the killer, and movable daters. (thus ignoring the general standard and principals of Canadian duplex) would be very welcome.

Yours sincerely,
E. A. SMYTHIES.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP

NEW MEMBERS

993	BIELBY, J. E., "Ailsa Craig," 194 Skipton Rd., Harrogate, Yorks.	C.N.
994	McKANNA, A. G., 41 Saybrook Ave., Toronto 18, Canada.	CG.
995	INSLEY, A. H., 378 Melrose Ave., Toronto 12, Canada.	C.
996	GREEN, F. C., 95 Cottingham St., Toronto 7, Canada.	C.
997	CROUSE, W. V., Box 762, Amherstburg, Ont., Canada.	C.
998	WAKEHAM, P. T., 425 Belle Isle View, Riverside, Ont., Canada.	C.
999	SIMONS, D., 272 Oak Ave., Windsor, Ont., Canada.	C.
1000	ERBACH, W., 140 Blucer St., Kitchener, Ont., Canada.	C.
1001	WOODHEAD, C., 123 Albertus Ave., Toronto 18, Canada.	C.
1002	LYON, P. A., 196 Greenfield Park, Quebec, Canada.	C.
1003	TRAVERS, J. W., 39 Cardigan Rd., Toronto 18, Canada.	C.
1004	SKINNER, J. B., Secretary, R.C.A.F. Station Stamp Club, Aylmer, Ont., Canada	C.
1005	TONGUE, W. F., Wyvern House, Newington College, Stanmore, N.S.W., Australia.	C.
1006	SALTER, J. H., Police House, Otterton, Budleigh Salterton, Devon.	C.P.H.
1007	SIMON, R. H., 7 Cassel Ave., Bournemouth W., Hants.	C.
1008	PATERSON, J. A., 12 Cameley Green, Twerton-on-Avon, Bath, Somerset.	C.
1009	BEALEY, E., 2341 W. Broadway, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.	C.N.

RESIGNATIONS

835	BERKELEY-WHITTAM, W. W.
314	CUNNINGHAM, W.
657	JOHNSTON, Dr. E.

DEATHS

578	GREENHALGH, D. R.
296	LEWIS, H.
110	WARDHAUGH, J. B.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

873	AMOS, D., 98 Grendell Ave., South St. Vital, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.
207	BISSETT, J. M., "Holmglen," Busby Road, Carmunnock, Lanarkshire.
216	DAGGETT, H. M., 4078 West 37th Ave., Vancouver 13, B.C., Canada.
258	GUYLEE, Mrs. E. W., "Orchards," Anston Hall, North Anston, Nr. Sheffield.
857	LAMB, R. M., Box 573, Kitchener, Ont., Canada.
47	MITCHELL, Mrs. G. Croal, Croft-na-Choille, Northmuir, Kirriemuir, Angus.
639	NEFF, Leland I., 430 S. Burnside Av., Apt.10-K, Los Angeles 36, U.S.A.
513	NICHOLSON, E. A., Armstrong Junior Senior High School, Armstrong, B.C.
892	POWELL, G. A., 181 Mayor's Walk, Peterborough, Northants.
390	SARGEANT, K. S., Yafford Cottage, Upper Brownhill Rd., Maybush, Southampton.
798	STRONG, G., 136 Merton Rd., Wimbledon, London, S.W.19.
975	WHEADON, R. O., Sgts.' Mess, R.A.F. Benson, Nr. Reading, Oxon.
646	WORWOOD, W., 1462 17 St. North, Charny, P.Q., Canada.

AMENDMENTS

479	HARRISON, A. N., C.V.O., O.B.E.
779	TOTTEN, Mrs. E. A., 4600 Bruce Ave., Minneapolis 24, Minnesota, U.S.A.
289	WALKER, P. G., F.R.P.S.L.

Net Change: +11. New Total: 688.

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Official Journal of
THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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

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OCTOBER, 1957

Whole No. 50

Notes and Comments

Half a Century

With this issue we complete the first half century of numbers of "Maple Leaves". The Society can look back with pride on these fifty issues, commencing with Bruce Auckland's pioneering modesty and the relatively small quarterly edition, turned out on a duplicator. That these first four such productions eventually had to be reprinted in the same form and size as present ones, so that their value could not be lost and they could be bound in with all the others is an inadequate indication of what they meant to the pioneers of the Society.

The journal has been the link between the majority of our membership and we rejoice that it has continued to expand and cement a friendship and association between B.N.A. enthusiasts all over the world. On now to the "hundred up"!

U.P.U. Congress Issue

We would wish to extend our thanks to the never-failing band of correspondents who send us the details and first day covers each time a new issue arrives. Allen, Bob and Frank all saw that we didn't overlook this occasion. We should also mention the many correspondents who see that our mail, each day, is dotted with covers of philatelic interest. Correspondents in countries other than Canada often see that we are given proper opportunity to appreciate the issues of the land in which they live. We appreciate all this good fellowship and kindness very much indeed.

Norman Todd

Tells us that he is returning to Happisburgh, and that from the 20th September all his business will again be handled from the old address. We have often referred to his famous "Canadian News Letter" and the value of the writings contained therein. Just as we think 10/- per annum is the best value in the world (the subscription to C.P.S. of G.B.), we also think that a humble half-crown is likewise for the "C.N.L."

C. N. Richardson

Our other specialised Canada dealer has recently decided to print instead of duplicate his regular list of special offers. Have you seen a copy of this interesting and attractive production?

Harmer's Report

For the second time in their history £1,000,000 has been exceeded in the year to 31st August. This is in respect of London, New York and

Sydney business, and includes Auction and Private Treaty sales. Congratulations to all the firm who made this wonderful achievement possible!

British Columbia Philatelic Society

Our first contact with this Society comes in the form of a copy of their Monthly Bulletin from Vancouver, B.C., which is a duplicated single sheet bearing the name of the President, Mr. G. S. Ketcheson, and headed Vol. VI, No. 3. It appears from references in the bulletin to stamps of countries other than the B.N.A. group that the Society is a general one and not a specialised one.

Changing Times

This is the last "Maple Leaves" for which your present Editor will be responsible. From September 1946 to January 1952 Bruce Auckland produced the first 22 numbers and from April 1952 to October 1957 we have produced a further 28. It's been great fun. Thanks a lot for putting up with it all.

The New Editor

Jim Woods, who is taking over, has been a back-room boy for some time. Well known to the members of the London Group, few people in the wider reaches of the Society have so far had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He will need the sympathy, help and understanding which have always been accorded to us in such full measure. Please see that he gets it.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

This is my last Presidential letter, and I look back on my year of office with considerable satisfaction. The Society continues to progress in all its aspects, and though I can claim no personal part in this progress I am proud to have been associated with the band of stalwarts who are responsible. I pay tribute with gratitude to our Officers, every one of whom has given unstinted service of the highest order. Their labours have made my duties a sinecure, and I realise more fully than ever before how fortunate we are to have such enthusiasm and competence in our affairs. I should also like to express my thanks to the former Presidents of the Society who have never failed to respond to my appeals for advice.

This issue of Maple Leaves will be distributed in time for Convention. Bookings at the time of my writing number 60, and I am looking forward to a most enjoyable gathering. It will be a great pleasure to welcome a number of newcomers, but we shall miss some of the old faces. Col. McLellan our Scottish Vice-President, is recovering from a severe illness and will not be with us. His absence will be a loss to the Convention. On behalf of all members I extend to him and to others who will be kept away by illness our best wishes for a speedy recovery, and hopes to see them next year.

Looking through the various sections and activities of the Society, the one black spot seems to be the Newfoundland Study Group. My Presidential duties have kept me so fully occupied that I have scarcely looked at a stamp in the last year. I hope that after Convention I may once again have time for a little philately. However, I think the Newfoundland students who attend Convention will have no cause for complaint that they are neglected.

To all members I send my best wishes for an ever increasing pleasure and satisfaction in their collections and studies. I am confident that with their co-operation the Society will continue to go from strength to strength.

R. Willan.

NEWFOUNDLAND CORNER

By Dr. R. WILLAN

The Cabot stamps of 1897 form a landmark in the history of Newfoundland postal issues, and are remarkable in several respects. This was the Colony's first commemorative set, and though it cannot claim to be the first in the British Empire, the Canadian Jubilee issue having preceded it by five days, it undoubtedly joined the American Columbus issue of 1892 in setting the fashion for the spate of commemorative sets which have since appeared to fill the albums of collectors. It was, moreover, Newfoundland's first set of real pictorials. Of course for thirty years previously there had been pictorials of a kind—codfish, seal, dog and ships—but these introduced scenes of a quite different type. The workmanship of the stamps is excellent, but the designs leave much to be desired. The frames are far too heavy and are much overloaded with words. Never before had so much been crowded into such small space.

The reasons for this issue of these stamps seem to be curiously mixed. Officially they were to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Newfoundland by John Cabot and also the 60th year of Queen Victoria's reign. All bear the dates 1497-1897, but the designs fall into three groups. The head of the Queen on the 1c value is the only one having any possible connection with the diamond jubilee. Four values are concerned with Cabot's voyage. The 2c depicts Cabot, though actually the portrait is not of John Cabot, but of Sebastian his son, who accompanied his father on the voyage. The 3c value shows Cape Bonavista, the landfall of Cabot. On the 10c appears what is alleged to be Cabot's ship, the "Matthew," though this is copied from the "Santa Maria" on the 3c American Columbus stamp of 1891. Finally, the 60c value shows Henry VII, who granted the charter to Cabot and rewarded him for his discovery of "the new isle" with the princely sum of £10. It would appear that British officialdom valued Newfoundland even less highly in 1457 than in 1949!

A third reason for the issue is obvious, for the remaining nine values have no connection with either Queen Victoria or Cabot. They are pure advertising, showing various of the Colony's features and resources, industrial and sporting. There are ample grounds for suspecting a fourth reason for this set of stamps, and that even at this early date the authorities were not aware of the stamp collector as a source of revenue. Fourteen values were certainly not required for postal purposes. Eight had been sufficient previously, and six sufficed for the next thirteen years, while the high values were never again equalled except for air stamps. It is a fact that in the twelve months following the issue of the Cabot stamps the Post Office revenue was practically doubled, the in-

crease being due almost solely to the sale of the Jubilee stamps.

The engraving and printing of the Cabot stamps was entrusted to the American Bank Note Co. of New York. Only one printing was made, and the dies, rolls and plates were destroyed on June 23rd, 1897, the day before the first issue of the stamps. The printing of the low values to 6c comprised 400,000 of each except for the 3c, which was 1,000,000. From 8c to 15c there were 200,000 of each, and 100,000 of each of the four top values. The 1c value exhausted in September 1897, followed by the 2c in November 1899. Remainders of the 3c (2,658) and 5c (11,342) were destroyed in January 1900. The other values remained on sale for many years, and actually the 60c did not exhaust until 1936. Several times inventory was taken of the Cabot remainders preparatory to destruction, but the orders were stayed and the stamps returned to the vaults. It seemed a dismal fate for these much-lauded stamps, and it could not at the time be foreseen that some portions of these remainders were to attain a philatelic value far in excess of the entire original issue. In their old age they were to serve purposes undreamed of when they were printed.

The first attempt at resurrection was abortive. A sheet of the 60c value was surcharged "Two/2/Cents" in three lines in red, but this work was not completed as the overprinting was not clearly discernible against the dark background of the stamp. In June 1919, however, the first important Cabot surcharge was produced, when 10,000 copies of the 15c value were overprinted for use on projected Atlantic flights, creating the well-known "Alcock and Brown" stamp. The 15c value was again surcharged in September 1920 when 50,000 copies were surcharged 3c; 3,000 in the narrow setting and 47,000 in the wide. At the same time 50,000 of the 30c stamps were surcharged 2c, and 50,000 of the 35c were surcharged 3c. Two essays at the same time were 3c on 6c in red and in black, and the 2c on 30c in red. November 1921 saw 14,000 of the 35c stamps overprinted for the Halifax Air Mail with its many varieties, whilst the final transformation of a Cabot remnant produced one of the great philatelic rarities, when in 1927 300 copies of the 60c value were overprinted for the Pinedo Air Mail.

Truly this was a remarkable set. A pioneer set with a single printing; its varied original purposes and its later adaptation for uses which as its birth would have been mere fantastic nonsense; the extraordinary difference in the life of individual values one being on sale for three months and one for thirty-nine years. There is nothing comparable in the entire field of philately.

GROUP NEWS

LONDON—ANNUAL REPORT.

There has been considerable interest in the meetings of the London Section during the present session. The September visit to the Romford Philatelic Society was a good beginning for the Season and, as usual, Canadian Postal History and Philately were covered in chronological order of issues.

The first Members Meeting had Displays by Messrs Aberdeen, Smith, Attenborough, and Williams and also Mrs Seymour. Mr. Aberdeen included a showing of his Admiral's issue, Mr. Smith the issues of 1930 and 1931, Mrs. Seymour cancelling of small cents and various squared circles, Mr. Attenborough P.E.I. covers to the U.S.A.

In October the Council did their part when Clougher showed the Pence issues, Cole the large and small cents issues, Yorke the Edward VII and the Admiral issues, Back the Quebec issue, some Pence and the Two Cent of 1864, Robertson the Two Cent Red of the Admiral issue and Greenhill Air-mail letters from 1947 onwards.

The November display was fixed by Mr. N. M. Clougher on the subject of Postal History. The historical survey reached back to the days of smoke signals, while the earliest material shown was dated 1768. Of the many choice items which were shown, special mention might perhaps be made of a "PAID" mark Type 11., which was eleven years earlier than the previous recorded date, and a letter marked "Looted by the Boers" which was displayed, complete with a portion of "a flag of truce". Special attention was also paid to the markings of Prince Edward Island and included what we believed to be the only known "P.E.I. Ship Letter" mark—in fact there were two of these. Altogether a very memorable evening.

In December, we welcomed Mr. W. E. Lea with a display of Queen Victoria items from 1859. Most of the rarities were shown and those who have had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Lea before will know the wonderful condition of his collection. His complete mastery of the subject was very much in evidence, especially during question time, and everyone left the meeting feeling that one knew quite a lot more

about that wonderfully interesting period of Canadian Philately.

The January meeting was a "domestic one—our old friend 2 sheets or 6d. under a new inflationary guise of "4 sheets or 1s."

On 13th February we welcomed Robson Lowe, the choice of subject being left to him to decide, the only request being that it should have an B.N.A. flavour. The result was a magnificent evening, put over in his own special way, with many an amusing anecdote thrown in for good measure. The first part consisted of the Chalon Head and the application of the famous portrait to stamps, many beautiful ones and some most unusual ones such as the Queensland beer barrel tax being shown. Needless to say there was a 12d. black "specimen", also a sheet of mint blocks of the Jubilee issue. The second part was devoted to Sperati and his efforts and was equally fascinating. We are wondering how soon we can persuade him to come again.

In March, the continued interest in the Admiral Issue was shown by invited Displays by Members who had specialised in this issue.

Owing to the cancellation of the original fixture for April, Mr. N. M. Clougher was again asked to fill the breach at the very last moment. On this occasion a very fine Display was given, ranging from the "Queen" issues up to the modern times and included two excellent colour charts of the 1868 and 1870 issues comprising some beautiful mint items. Mr. A. E. King also contributes to the evening with some selected items from his large collection.

At the Annual General Meeting held in June the following were elected to hold Office:

Chairman:	G. F. George
Contact Member:	N. M. Clougher, F.R.P.S.L.,
Council:	N. Argenti, R. S. B. Greenhill, D. G. Robertson, Maj.-Gen. D. C. Spry, C.B.E., D.S.O., R. H. Yorke.
Hon. Sec.:	W. Williams.
Hon. Treasurer:	H. D. J. Cole.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

NEWS RELEASE—12th JULY, 1957

New Design Postage Stamps to be Issued

The Honourable William Hamilton, Postmaster General, today announced the details of a new design "primary industry" postage stamp to be issued on the 5th September of this year.

This will be a five cent stamp, printed black, and will illustrate a miner working underground with a pneumatic drill. This design emphasises the significance of mining in the nation's economy.

In issuing this five cent mining stamp, the Post Office Department wishes to pay tribute to the great progress achieved by the mining industries of Canada, and to all those employed in these activities.

On the 8th September there will convene at Vancouver the Sixth Commonwealth Mining and Metallurgical Congress. This is an event of international significance. Delegates from approximately 70 countries of the world will travel from Vancouver to

NEWS RELEASE—18th JULY, 1957



Royal Visit of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip to be commemorated by a Postage Stamp

The Honourable William Hamilton, Postmaster General, today announced that the Post Office Department will issue a special postage stamp to commemorate the visit to Canada in October of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip.

The tradition of recognizing a visit of the reigning sovereign will be continued for the forthcoming visit of the Queen and the Prince.

Work is well advanced on the design and engraving of the stamp to be issued and details of the design will be announced at a later date.

Halifax, visiting the major mining areas, metallurgical and related industrial plants.

The stamp was designed by Mr A. J. Casson, R.C.A., Toronto, who achieved much success with his design for the current issue twenty cent "Pulp and Paper" stamp.

THE SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS OF CANADA

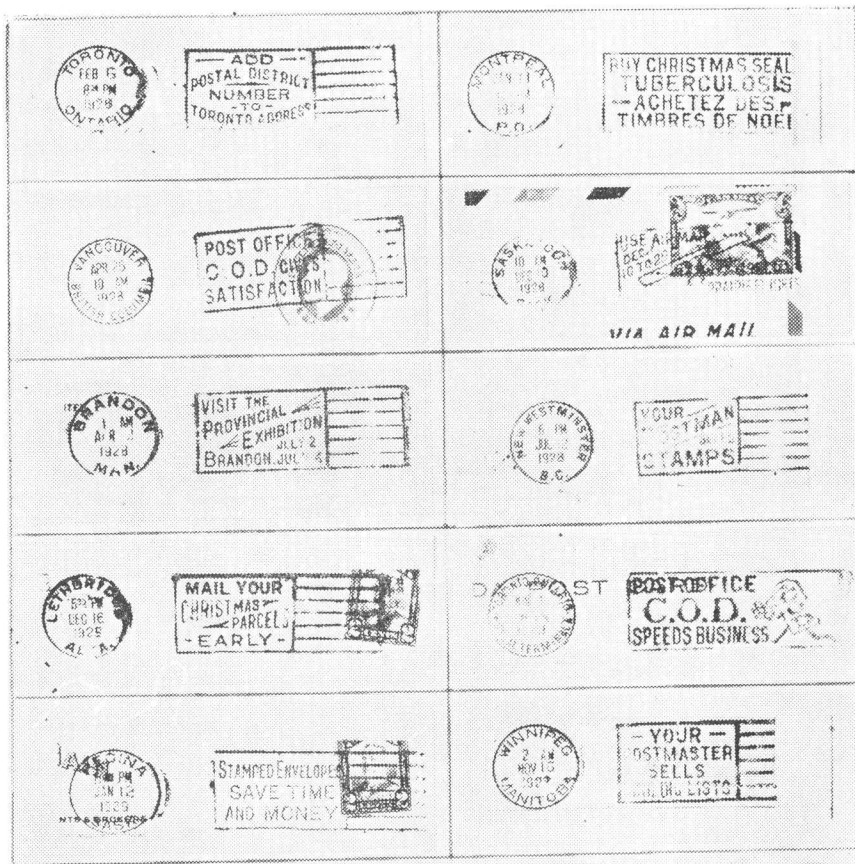
By the Slogan Study Circle of the C.P.S. of G.B.

PART VII (Contn. from p. 335)

The number of Slogans recorded for both 1928 and 1929 show a decrease on 1927, but the Postal Authorities maintained their predominance of Postal directives, with a reallocation to different towns and districts. The first "Use Air Mail" slogan, allotted to towns from which the inaugural Prairie Flights emanated, appeared in 1928, followed in 1929 by the appeal "Save Time. Use Air Mail", a slogan which was to have extensive use throughout the whole of Canada. Thus the Air Mail era commenced, and gathered momentum as further Air Flights were undertaken. Of special note during this early Air period are the following; Montreal Air Craft Exhibition 1928, Border Cities Aviation Meet Air Derby Walkerville Airport 1928, Moncton First Maritime Air Pageant 1929, and the slogans commemorating the 10th Anniversary of the First Transatlantic Air Mail Flight by Alcock and Brown, in 1929. Fairs, Exhibitions and Charity Appeals were advertised, including Postal Exhibitions and Booths, and in 1928 Vancouver made use of the 1925 slogan format to advertise the "Third British Columbia Philatelic Exhibition".

1928

- Add Postal District Number to Toronto Address Toronto
- Address Your Mail to Street and Number Regina
- Cornwall Gloucester Halifax
- Sarnia Woodstock
- Address Your Mail to Street and Number Biling. Levis
- Advise Correspondents of Your Correct Address Lindsay
- Hamilton Kingston Lethbridge
- Moose Jaw New Westminster North Bay Peterborough
- Smiths Falls Toronto
- Advise Your Correspondents of Your Correct Post Office Address Regina
- Galt London Prescott
- Stratford
- Attend Gladiola Show at Lindsay Aug. 2-3 Lindsay
- Attend Montreal Aircraft Exhibition July 7th to 15th Biling. Montreal
- Banff Highland Gathering Calgary Aug. 31-Sept. 3 Calgary
- B.C. Musical Festival May 7th-12th, 1928, Vancouver B.C. Vancouver
- Border Cities Aviation Meet Air Derby Walkerville Airport Sept. 8 Windsor
- Brantford Industrial Exposition June 6-11 Brantford
- Buy a Dominion Government Annuity. Ask Postmaster for Booklet
- Edmonton Toronto
- Buy a Dominion Government Annuity. Ask Postmaster for Booklet Biling. Montreal



- | | | |
|--|------------|------------------|
| Buy Christmas Seals Tuberculosis | Biling. | |
| Montreal | | Trois Rivières |
| Buy Made in Newfoundland Goods | | St. John's N.F. |
| Calgary Exhibition and Stampede July 9th-17th | | Calgary |
| Canadian National Exhibition Toronto Aug. 24 to Sept. 8, 1928 | | Toronto |
| Clean Up and Paint Up. The Modern Crusade | | St. John |
| Do Not Place Money in Unregistered Mail | | |
| Galt | | Sydney |
| Edmonton Exhibition July 16th to 21st | Victoria | Edmonton |
| Federated Budget Campaign Next Week | | Winnipeg |
| For Timely Delivery Use Parcel Post | | St. Hyacinthe |
| Fredricton Exhibition Sept. 18-22 | | Fredricton |
| Give to the Budget This Week | | Winnipeg |
| * Give Your Change of Address to the Postmaster | | |
| Cornwall | Halifax | Niagara Falls |
| Sarnia | Strathcona | — St. Catharines |
| Hamilton Veterans Poppy Day November 10, 1928 | | Hamilton |
| Have Postal Address on All Stationery | | Timmins |
| Have Street Address on All Stationery | Biling. | Trois Rivières |
| Help Ottawa's Crippled Children Oct. 15-20 | | Ottawa |
| Help Prevent Forest Fires | | |
| Kamloops | Halifax | Toronto |
| Help Prevent Forest Fires | Biling. | Quebec |
| Help The Boy. Local Campaign This Week | | Ottawa |
| Help The Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives | | Toronto |
| Help The Victorian Order. Local Campaign This Week | | Ottawa |
| Industrial Exposition Industrielle Forum Oct. 17-20 | | Montreal |
| In Old Japan. Canada's Pacific Exhibition Vancouver B.C. Aug. 8-18 | | Vancouver |
| Insure Parcels for Great Britain and Ireland at the Post Office | | Edmonton |

Insure Your Parcels at the Post Office			
Calgary	Halifax	Kamloops	Medicine Hat
Moose Jaw	Ottawa	Port Arthur	St. John
Sarnia	Sudbury	Victoria	Winnipeg
Woodstock			
— Invest in Post Office Savings Bank			
Brandon	Regina	— Victoria	
Kingston Industrial Exhibition Sept. 11 to 14, 1928			Kingston
League of Nations Day. April 17th			
Ottawa	Toronto		
Mail Early		Biling.	Montreal
— Mail Early and Take Advantage of Midday Mails			
Edmonton	Galt	Halifax	Moose Jaw
Sarnia	Saskatoon	— Toronto	
— Mail Early. Be Sure Your Gifts Arrive in Time			
Calgary	Halifax	Hamilton	London
Ottawa	— Regina	St. John	Toronto
Vancouver	Victoria	Winnipeg	
— Mail Early. Be Sure Your Gifts Arrive in Time		Biling.	
Quebec	— Montreal		
Mail Your Christmas Parcels Early			
Halifax	Kamloops	Lethbridge	Moose Jaw
Owen Sound	Peterborough	Windsor	
Montreal May 12-24. Clean, Paint and Beautify			Biling. Montreal
National Council of Women Foundation Fund Appeal Begins Oct. 1st			
Halifax	Kingston	Ottawa	Toronto
Vancouver	Winnipeg		
National Council of Women Foundation Fund Appeal Begins Oct. 1st			Biling. Montreal
Observe Sunday			
Calgary	Victoria	Winnipeg	
— Parcel Post Insurance. \$5 for 3 cents			
Fredricton	Halifax	— London	Walkerville
Parcel Post Insurance. \$5 for 3 cents			Biling.
Montreal	Sherbrooke		
Parcel Post Reaches Everywhere			
Brandon	Charlottetown	Halifax	Hamilton
Kamloops	Kitchener	Ottawa	Sault Ste Marie
Walkerville	Windsor		
Place Return Address on All Mail			
Calgary	Fort William	Fredricton	Guelph
Halifax	London	St. John	Vancouver
Place Return Address on All Mail			Biling. Trois Rivières
Place Stamp in Upper Right Hand Corner			Kitchener
Post Office C.O.D. Gives Satisfaction			
Oshawa	Vancouver		
Post Office C.O.D. Gives Satisfaction			Biling. Hull
Postmasters Convention Saskatoon June 26th, 27th, and 28th			Regina
— Post Office C.O.D. Speeds Business			
Brantford	Edmonton	London	Ottawa
Prince Albert	— Toronto	Winnipeg	
Post Office Money Orders Cover the Globe. Use Them			
Nanaimo	St. Thomas	Sydney	Trenton
Post Your Mail When Ready and Ensure Early Handling			
Galt	Lethbridge	Nanaimo	Prescott
Produced in Canada Exhibition Hamilton, Ont. May 28th to June 2nd			Hamilton
Quebec Winter Sports d'Hiver			Quebec
Regina Exhibition July 30-Aug. 6, 1928. H.M. Royal Air Force Band			Regina
— Register All Letters of Value			
Amherst	Belleville	Carlton Place	Chatham
Cornwall	Galt	Hamilton	Moncton
— Regina	Sarnia	Sault Ste Marie	Thetford Mines
Toronto			
Rose Day. Help the Kiddies. May 4th			Toronto
Royal Air Force Band Exhibition August 8th to 18th			Vancouver
— Royal Winter Fair Toronto Nov. 21st-29th, 1928			Toronto
Saskatchewan Musical Festival Moose Jaw May 23, 24, 25			Moose Jaw
See Miniature Postal System Working at the Saskatoon Exhibition July 23-28			Saskatoon
See Postal Booth Peterborough Exhibition			Peterborough
Support Girls Camp Temple Theatre			Brantford
Tag Day April 12th. Help the Animals			Toronto

The Hobby Fair Arena Hamilton Ont. October 8-13			Hamilton
Third British Columbia Philatelic Exhibition Vancouver April 13, 14, 1928			Vancouver
This Mail was Carried by Postal Airplane to Toronto			Toronto
Use Air Mail Dec. 10 to 29. Special Prairie Flights			
Calgary	Edmonton	Regina	Saskatoon
Winnipeg			Edmonton
Use Better Seeds Grow Better Crops			Victoria
Use Postal Notes Good at 10,000 Places in Canada			Victoria
Victoria Day Celebration May 23, 24			Victoria
Victoria Musical Festival April 10th to 14th			Charlottetown
Visit Postal Booth Charlottetown Exhibition Aug. 20 to 24			Peterborough
Visit Postal Booth Peterborough Exhibition			Victoria
Visit Postal Exhibition at Victoria Fair			Brandon
Visit the Provincial Exhibition Brandon July 2-July 6			Winnipeg
Vote Nov. 23rd. Vote as You Please but Vote			
Write Often and Keep the Family Together			
Cornwall	Regina		
Your Postman Sells Stamps			
Belleville	Brockville	Cornwall	Lethbridge
New Westminster			
Your Postmaster Sells Mailing Lists			
Saskatoon	Winnipeg		
1929			
Add Postal District Number to Toronto Address			Toronto
Address Your Mail to Street and Number			
Cornwall	Edmonton	Galt	Medicine Hat
Sarnia			
Address Your Mail to Street and Number		Biling.	Montreal
Advise Correspondents of Your Correct Address			Lethbridge
Brandon	Edmonton	Winnipeg	
New Westminster	Toronto	Hamilton	
Advise Your Correspondents of Your Correct Post Office Address			
Nanaimo	Saskatoon	Sudbury	
Alexandra Rose Day May 15th.			Toronto
Armistice Day. Canadian Legion Vetcraft Poppies			
Calgary	Halifax	London	Ottawa
St. John	Toronto	Vancouver	Victoria
Winnipeg			
Armistice Day. Canadian Legion Vetcraft Poppies		Biling.	Montreal
Be Sure to Vote. Vote Early			Ottawa
Buy a Dominion Government Annuity. Ask Postmaster for Booklet			
Edmonton	Halifax	Hamilton	London
Ottawa	Peterborough	Toronto	Vancouver
Victoria	Winnipeg		
Buy a Dominion Government Annuity. Ask Postmaster for Booklet. Biling.			
Montreal	Ottawa		
Buy Made in Newfoundland Goods			St. John's N.F.
Calgary Exhibition and Stampede July 9th to 13th			Calgary
Canadian National Exhibition Toronto Aug. 23-1929-Sept. 7			Toronto
Commemorating First Transatlantic Airmail June 14th, 1919			St. John's N.F.
Do Not Place Money in Unregistered Mail			
Galt	Strathcona		
Edmonton Boy's and Girl's Fair April 3, 4, 5, 6, 1929			Edmonton
Edmonton Exhibition July 15th to 20th.			Edmonton
Edmonton Spring Show April 9-13, 1929			Edmonton
Exhibition Championship Stampede Vancouver Aug. 7-17			Vancouver
Federated Budget Campaign Next Week			Winnipeg
For Timely Delivery Use Parcel Post		Biling.	St. Hyacinthe
Give Your Change of Address to the Postmaster			
Cornwall	Halifax	Moose Jaw	Niagara Falls
Sarnia	Woodstock		
Hamilton Veterans Poppy Day November 9th, 1929			Hamilton
Have Postal Address on All Stationary			Timmins
Have Street Address on All Stationery			
Edmonton	Galt		
Have Street Address on All Stationery		Biling.	Montreal
Help Canada's Crippled Children			Ottawa
Help Liberally Notre Dame Hospital Appeal Fund		Biling.	Montreal
Help Ottawa's Crippled Children Oct.			Ottawa
Help the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives			Toronto
Help the Orphans on March 17			Ottawa
Industrial Exposition Industrielle Forum Sept. 17-21			Montreal

Insure Parcels for Great Britain and Ireland at the Post Office			
New Westminster	Victoria		
— Insure Your Parcels at the Post Office			
Brantford	Calgary	Halifax	New Westminster
Niagara Falls	Prince Albert	Regina	St. John
Sarnia			
Invest in Post Office Savings Bank			
Guelph	Kamloops	Prescott	Regina
Kingston			Kingston
Mail Early and Take Advantage of Midday Mails			
Edmonton	Fort Frances	Galt	Sarnia
Mail Early. Be Sure Your Gifts Arrive In Time			
Calgary	Edmonton	Halifax	Hamilton
Kamloops	London	Ottawa	St. John
Saskatoon	Toronto	Vancouver	Winnipeg
Mail Early. Be Sure Your Gifts Arrive in Time			
		Biling.	Montreal
Mail Your Christmas Parcels Early			
Halifax	Lethbridge	Moose Jaw	Owen Sound
Prince Rupert	Victoria	Windsor	
Moncton First Maritime Air Pageant July 1st and 2nd, 1929			
			Moncton
Montreal May 18-25. Clean, Paint and Beautify			
		Biling.	Montreal
National Council of Education. 4th Triennial Conference			
Vancouver	Victoria	Victoria-Vancouver	
Observe Sunday			
Calgary	Edmonton	Halifax	Hamilton
Ottawa	Regina	Saskatoon	Toronto
Vancouver	Victoria	Winnipeg	
Observe Sunday			
Chicoutimi	Montreal	Quebec	Biling.
Trois Rivières			Sherbrooke
Parcel Post Insurance. \$5 for 3 Cents			
Fort Frances	Fredricton	St. Catharines	Sault Ste Marie
Parcel Post Reaches Everywhere			
Brandon	Brockville	Kitchener	London
Ottawa	Owen Sound	Sarnia	Smiths Falls
Vancouver	Victoria	Windsor	
Parcel Post Reaches Everywhere			
Montreal	Sherbrooke	Biling.	
Peterborough City and County Old Home Week June 29 to July 6, 1929. Peterborough			
Place Return Address on all Mail			
Belleville	Calgary	Charlottetown	Guelph
Kamloops	Lindsay	London	St. Thomas
Sault Ste Marie	Sydney	Timmins	Vancouver
Yorkton			
Place Stamp in Upper Right Hand Corner			
Post Office C.O.D. Gives Satisfaction			Moose Jaw
Carleton Place	Glac Bay		
Post Office C.O.D. Gives Satisfaction			
		Biling.	Hull
Post Office C.O.D. Speeds Business			
Brantford	Carleton Place	Chatham	Hamilton
Kingston	London	Ottawa	Toronto
Winnipeg	Woodstock		
Post Office C.O.D. Speeds Business			
		Biling.	Quebec
Post Office Money Orders Cover the Globe. Use Them			
Guelph	Moncton		
Post Your Mail When Ready and Ensure Early Handling			
Prescott	Prince Rupert	Sarnia	
Protect The Birds and Help the Crops			
Hamilton	Victoria		
Provincial Exhibition New Westminster B.C.			
Regina			New Westminster
Regina Exhibition July 29 to Aug. 5, 1929. Princess Pat's Band			
			Regina
Register All Letters of Value			
Hamilton	Kamloops	London	Moncton
North Bay	Orillia	Ottawa	Owen Sound
Peterborough	Port Arthur	Prescott	Prince Rupert
Regina	Toronto	Woodstock	
Register Letters of Value			
			Toronto
— Remember First Transatlantic Flight by British			
and Lieut. Whitten Brown June 14, 1919		Aviators Cap. John Alcock	T/4
Fredricton	Hamilton	Toronto	
Royal Winter Fair Toronto Nov. 20th-28th, 1929			
			Toronto

- Save Time Use Air Mail
 Calgary Hamilton London Medicine Hat
 Toronto Windsor
 Send Your Money by Post Office Money Order
 Collingwood Fort William Oshawa
 Send Your Money By Post Office Money Order Biling. Levis
 Stamped Envelopes Save Time and Money
 Regina Toronto Victoria Walkerville
 Tag Day April 4th. Help the Animals Toronto Montreal
 Use Air Mail Biling. Edmonton
 Use Better Seeds. Grow Better Crops Stratford
 Use Postal Notes. Good at 10,000 Places in Canada
 Use Postal Notes. Safe, Cheap, Convenient
 Kitchener Trenton
 Use the Advance Posting Bureau Winnipeg
 Visit Postal Booth Charlottetown Exhibition Aug. 19-23 Charlottetown
 Visit the Provincial Exhibition July 4 Brandon July 5 Brandon
 Winter Garden Revue Vancouver Exhibition Aug. 7-17 Vancouver
 Write Often and Keep the Family Together
 Ottawa Toronto
 Your Postman Sells Stamps
 Halifax New Westminster Ottawa Saskatoon
 Your Postman Sells Stamps Biling. Trois Rivières
 Your Postmaster Sells Mailing Lists Winnipeg

CLIPPINGS FROM B.N.A. MAGAZINES

Contributed by R. J. DUNCAN

No. 51.—FREDERICTON FLAG CANCELLATION

By A.K.G.



Through the initiative of the Chamber of Commerce of Fredericton, N.B., another Flag cancellation was added to the list in 1948 of those already recorded.

This cancellation was promoted to advertise and publicize the Centennial Celebration of that old city and was in use for relatively short periods of time, and based on personal experience, collectors will find this an elusive item for their cancellation collection.

The Post Office records at Fredericton list the following dates for its use:

Two weeks starting Feb. 29, 1948.

Last two weeks of May, 1948.

Last two weeks of June, 1948.

However, it seems that on its last use, through oversight the die was left in the cancelling machine and, as a result, a cover is known dated July 1st, 1948.

The Postmaster at Fredericton advises that the die was returned to Ottawa shortly after its last use.

The diameter of the date circle is 22 mm and the length of the Flag, from flag pole to lower right point the Flag is 50 mm. The overall length of the die is 83 mm.

A cover showing the flag dated Feb. 29th, 1948 would be a very nice item in any collection of cancellations.

—Popular Stamps—April '50.

No. 52.—VICTORIA'S MYSTERY CANCELLATION

By REGINALD NAIRNE

The Victoria Post Office made use of a special cancellation in 1901 which today is among the rarest Canadian postal markings known to collectors.

This was a roller type in the form of a flag, on which was superimposed a shield bearing the words "Provincial Exhibition, Victoria, October 1 to 5." To the left was the ordinary circular date. This cancell. along with the almost exactly similar one

which was being used concurrently in Toronto to publicize the fair they were holding there in August, happen to be Canada's first advertising type cancellations. (And strangely enough, Victoria was not to make use of another until nearly ten years later.)

It was obviously the intention, when the machine was first put into use during the early part of August, 1901, that it should



continue to advertise the Exhibition right up to its closing date of Oct. 5th. Had this been done the cancellation would have been fairly common even today.

But for some mysterious reason, after being in operation for a little over a week it was suddenly discontinued; and all the evidence points to its never having been put into service again. The result is that only about half a dozen examples of this cancellation are known to collectors today. You will not even find it listed in Jarrett's—in fact Fred had not heard of it when the writer mentioned it to him a year or so ago.

It seems to have been first noted by Mr. Langford of Pasadena, Cal., who probably is the greatest collector of Flag cancellations in the world, for he has over 6000 of them, though most of these are of course from U.S. towns. He states that most of the few known are on covers or 1897 Jubilee postcards addressed to the U.S., and are in the hands of American collectors. His own specimen is on one of these cards.

During 25 years of trading in Victoria the writer has from time to time had the opportunity of going over several large accumulations of correspondence which included local letters with examples of postmarks for at least every week of the first decade of the century. Yet not one of these Flags showed up in any of them! It was after having given up all hope of making a find, that one beauty turned up last fall among a batch of rubbish that was brought in by an old time resident. It was a lovely clean little mourning cover, showing a superb strike dated Aug. 10, and is now in a well known local collection.

Once in a while portions of the cancellation are found on loose stamps, though generally pairs are necessary to distinguish

them. Even these are quite uncommon.

Various theories have been advanced to try to explain the sudden withdrawal of this cancellation. Just to make sure the Exhibition had not been called off for any reason, reference was made to newspaper files. But these show that, on the contrary, it was probably the most gala affair of its kind in Victoria's history, for it was opened by no less a personage than the Duke of Cornwall and York who, along with the Duchess, was making a tour of Canada at the time, accompanied by Sir Wilfred Laurier and many other notables. (The Duke, of course, afterwards became George V.)

Another suggestion was that the cancellation may have been a local production, unauthorized by the P.M.G., and that it was quashed when brought to his attention. But it is practically certain that the roller was made by the same firm that turned out the Toronto Flag about the same time, for they are almost identical. To bear this out, Mr. Goodale has lately made the remarkable discovery that the brass roller is still in existence in the P.O. Archives at Ottawa.

The most likely explanation is that the old timers on the postal staff here would look on the cumbersome roller, (which was of course hand operated), as a con-founded nuisance, as it would slow down handling of the mail to quite a noticeable degree. So perhaps after making a half-hearted attempt to use it for a week or so it may have been conveniently put out of sight and forgotten. The only drawback to this explanation is that surely the Exhibition Committee, after paying their good money for the gadget, would naturally complain they didn't get their money's worth? At this late date we can only make a guess, for it is unlikely we'll ever know for sure.

Popular Stamps—June '53.

“CASA LOMA”

By ANN DORIAN (901)

There are times when the hobby of stamp collecting can be frustrating—such as when a choice item may only be acquired by increasing one's overdraft—but equally it can offer unexpected pleasures, often of a kind unconnected with stamps.

An example of this (which also pointed up Dr. Holmes' remark that we should look **into** and **through** our stamps as well as **at** them!) was my

acquisition of a postcard bearing an Admiral 2c Carmine, mailed from Toronto to Cairo in June 1912. I am interested in the postal history of the period 1912 to 1930, and the stamp was a fine example of the "hairlines across" variety, seldom seen on cover, and it was machine cancelled with an early Canadian National Exhibition slogan. This card I mounted up and forgot about.

It was some months before I read the message on the postcard, and then it did not seem very illuminating. It read in part "...Thanks for card. Yes, it is the same Col. Pellatt who took the Q.O.R. to England. His house is not built yet, I think it is to be after the style of some castle." As a former resident of Toronto, I was mildly interested in this piece of local gossip, but again some time passed before the words "Col. Pellatt", "house" and "castle" began to register.

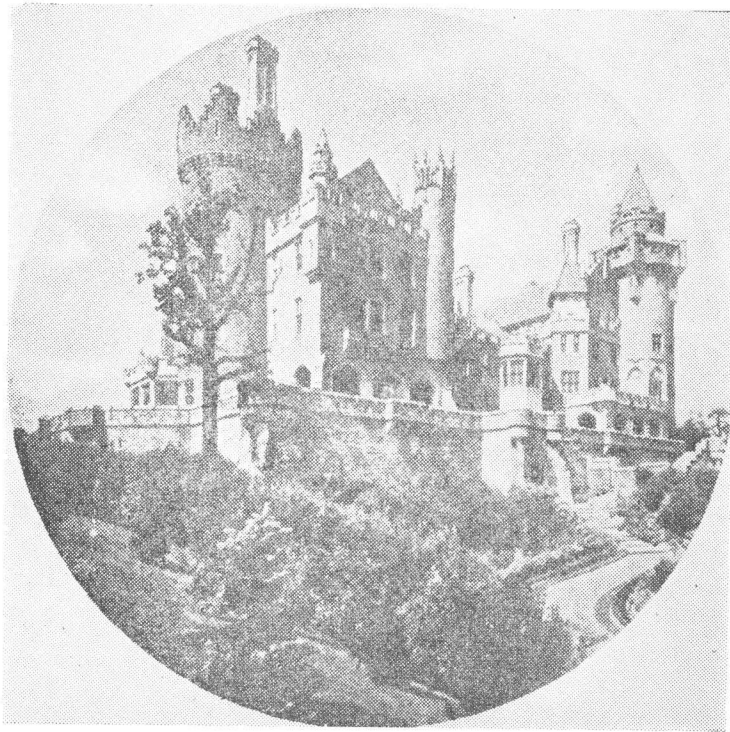
"Yes, it is the same Col. Pellatt..."

Major-General Sir Henry M. Pellatt, C.V.O., D.C.L., V.D., born in Kingston, Ontario, in 1859, died in Toronto in 1939.

"...who took the Q.O.R. to England..."

This interesting Canadian was a champion miler in 1879, a private who rose through the ranks of the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada to become its Commanding Officer (and took the Regiment to England at his own expense to participate in the British Army Manoeuvres of 1910), an industrialist, and a supporter of many cultural and charitable institutions.

"...His house is not built yet, I think it is to be after the style of some castle..."



And here is his "house"! "Casa Loma" he named it, this realisation of a personal dream, standing on high ground overlooking Toronto's southern aspect of skyscrapers, islands and Lake Ontario. When it was built at fabulous cost (the masonry wall surrounding the castle and stables

cost £30,000 alone) it was surrounded by woods—now it is surrounded by an industrial city. It was completed in 1914, required 300 men working for over three years, contains 98 rooms, and replicas of Peacock Alley in Windsor Castle and of the Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey, besides a huge conservatory domed in priceless stained glass. It also has a swimming pool, wine vaults, secret panels, and a white-tiled tunnel running several hundred yards underground and giving access to the stables.

On Sir Henry Pellatt's retirement, the castle became the property of the City of Toronto, and was unoccupied for many years. With thunderclouds for backdrop and dead leaves flying, Casa Loma might have been some ogre's lair in a fairy tale, and at such a time, people hurrying by might glance up at its gaunt silhouette and refer to it as "the haunted house" or "Pellatt's Folly"; but more often it was accepted by Torontonians as part of the city's background, like its docks or street cars.

In 1938, The Kiwanis Club of West Toronto took over the property on a long lease, and developed it as a tourist attraction. From the proceeds, a great deal of re-furbishing and general improvement was done, the balance of the revenue being used by the Kiwanis Club for the benefit of underprivileged children and other charitable works.

Thus a chance remark on a postcard led me to investigate one of the byways of Canadian history, and made me determined to study my stamps even more carefully.

FROM "DOWN UNDER"

(We print with pleasure the following extract from "Australian Stamp News" of 2nd July, 1956):

PHILATELIC "TWINs" WERE RE-UNITED

Two stamp "twins" which were separated for more than 30 years, then re-united by the toss of a coin, were sold in New York recently for more than four times their catalogue value.

The "twins" comprise a pair of Canadian 7½ pence green of 1857 featuring a portrait of Queen Victoria.

An amazing story of the separation, reunion and sale of these most famous philatelic "Twins" was told recently by the U.S. magazine "Stamps" as follows:

A Canadian fur trader, who wanted to avoid the censorship of the Hudson's Bay Company, posted a letter on Nov. 2, 1858, at the year-old U.S. post office at Pembina, a town on the Red River in the extreme northeast corner of what is now North Dakota. Pembina is about 65 miles down the Red River from Fort Garry (now Winnipeg), where the settlers had opened their own post office a few years earlier. The two 7½-pence stamps had probably been purchased at Fort Garry, which exchanged mails with Pembina.

The pair eventually became part of a collection whose owner needed money in 1906. He cut them apart, and the left stamp, bearing the "PEM" part of the postmark, was sold at auction in London that year. It found its way into the collection of Col. John S. O'Meara of Montreal, a Canadian specialist.

The righthand stamp, with the "BINA" part of the postmark, turned up in a New York auction about 1921 and was acquired by Dr. Lewis L. Reford of Montreal, who formed a famous collection of British North American stamps.

Colonel O'Meara and Dr. Reford were close friends, and one day in 1936 when they were looking at each other's stamps, Dr. Reford noticed the "PEM" cancellation on Colonel O'Meara's 7½-pence green. This intrigued him because he remembered his own 7½-pence with its "BINA" marking. He put the two stamps beside each other and found that edges and cancellation matched, leaving no doubt that this was a severed pair.

The men agreed that the pair should be reunited, and decided to draw for the ownership, the loser to receive a certain sum of money. Dr. Reford won and the pair became a cherished showpiece in his collection.

When Dr. Reford died in 1950, his vast collection was sent to New York to be auctioned (it realized more than \$254,000), but the Pembina Pair was withheld by Mrs. Reford, who wrote to Colonel O'Meara:

"I have kept 'Pembina' aside as it is not to be sold to anyone, not even to you, but I would like you to accept it as a remembrance of Lewis. I know it is what he would wish me to do. He would tell me when you used to bring your stamp up, and had many a good laugh over it. It was one stamp that I knew about, and the pleasure it gave to you both. It

was strange how they came together.

"I would like to feel that 'The Twins' were going 'home,' and know they will give you a great deal of pleasure."

The Colonel's reply included these words:

"As to 'Pem' and 'Bina,' our 'twins' as we called them, he really was the one responsible for bringing them together, though late in their existence. And now,

through your thoughtfulness and kindness, they will not again be separated but remain with one of the **foster parents** . . ."

Two years later Colonel O'Meara died and the pair was purchased by Paul H. Dolbec of Quebec.

When the famous pair was auctioned in New York recently they realised \$1000 against their catalogue value of only \$240.

"Australian Stamp News."

SOME RARE CANADIAN DUPLEX

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

An intensive search for duplex cancels, spread over two continents and with the welcome co-operation of many Canadian specialists, has resulted in the discovery of a number of interesting little-known cancels. Some of these have never been recorded or illustrated before, some were recorded—but not as duplex—by Jarret, and some have been included in articles and notes that have appeared from time to time in "Maple Leaves" (M.L.). Notes and illustrations of a selection of these, which include most of the duplex rarities that have so far come to light, may prove of interest to readers of this journal, even if they have been mentioned before.

It is curious how frequently these unusual duplex seem to go in threes. For example, three towns in the Maritime Provinces, Chatham, Dorchester and Moncton, which had never used duplex cancels before, and, so far as I know, never used them again, in the early 1880's adopted a duplex of unusual type, with 10 unbroken horizontal bars in the oval killer, and one of the very few duplex types with no outer circle round the date. Type III.B.10. (See fig 1, also fig. 13 M.L. Dec. '56, page 202).



Fig. 1

Toronto, the home of so many unusual duplex types, gave birth to no less than three unusual "triplets." These include:—

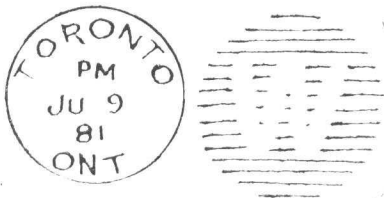


Fig. 2



Fig. 3

(a) The remarkable trio with albino N.E. and W. in the barred killers, 1880-81. (See fig. 2 and M.L. June '57, page 300). (b) The change to North, East, and West Branches in 1882. (See fig. 3 and fig. 10 M.L., Aug. '56, page 133). (c) The three Depots, P.S. and Y. in 1899-1902. (See fig. 4 and fig. 11 M.L. June '57, page 298).

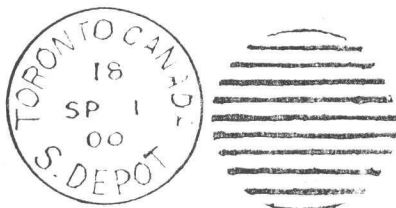


Fig. 4

Not content with this, Toronto shared with other towns the distinction of two more unusual sets of duplex, which are recorded in the big proof book in the Philatelic Foundation, New York. These include:—

(a) Oval killers with broken horizontal bars enclosing a numeral, 1 in a diamond for Toronto, 2 in a diamond for Montreal, 1 in a circle for Ottawa. The first two were recorded in the P.F. book in Sept. 1881, the third (Ottawa), although not recorded in the P.F. book, appeared at the



Fig. 5



Fig. 6

same time. (See figs. 5 and 6). (b) The second trio include Toronto, Montreal and Quebec, of which only Montreal is recorded in the P.F. book, but Toronto and



Fig. 7

Quebec (produced simultaneously) are mentioned (*not* as duplex) by Jarret. These show the name of the town in bold type in the circular killer between eight thick bars. (See fig. 7 and fig. 5 M.L., June '57, page 298).

As it happens, Toronto can be included in yet another trio, but this is probably fortuitous. In the June '57 Maple Leaves (page 289) Mr. Bonar illustrated a Toronto cover with two identical strikes of a two-ring target combined with a circular date-stamp (1880), and asked "Is this a duplex?" The publication of this note

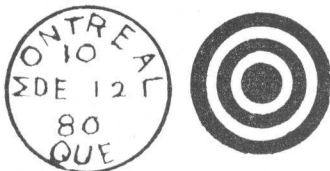


Fig. 8

quickly brought evidence to light to prove this this curious combination was in fact a duplex, and Members Chandler (843), Macaskie (377) and Willcock (599) have recorded examples not only from Toronto, but also from Winnipeg and Montreal, all dated 1880-82. (See fig. 8). It was probably experimental or fixed up locally to supplement the supply of duplex hammers, and it is quite possible that this combination was tried out in other large towns also. The curious feature is that the relative position of the dater and killer varies continuously and astonishingly!

Two duplex cancels which cannot be omitted from a list of rarities are the first Toronto duplex of 1860, and the Riverside 5. The first has been recorded and

illustrated already in "Maple Leaves" (fig. 3, June '57, page 298) and by Jarrett (No. 1302), but Jarrett's illustration appears to be incorrect, as it shows 10 horizontal bars cut vertically six times (=54 dashes) in the killer, whereas all complete strikes seem to date (mostly in Mr. Whitworth's collection) show 13 horizontal bars cut eight times (=89 dashes). Complete strikes of this rare cancel are very difficult



Fig. 9

to find. So are complete strikes of Riverside II. L.7.a.(5), which is mentioned in "Maple Leaves" (June '57, page 299), but is now illustrated for the first time. (See fig. 9).

Three very unusual duplex, which have never been recorded or illustrated before, are now illustrated. Huntigdon in 1891 had



Fig. 10

a duplex with the circular killer showing a broad diagonal cut, 11 to 5 o'clock, across the 10 horizontal bars. (See fig. 10).

St. Andrews N.B. in 1882 had a remarkable duplex. The oval killer, with nine thick bars enclosing a circle, is a common type with a numeral inside the small circle. The peculiar feature of this St. Andrew duplex is that the circle is blank, apparently the numeral that should have been there was forgotten! (See fig. 11).



Fig. 11

The third duplex, used in Woodstock ONT. in 1887, was in fact partly illustrated by Jarrett (No. 175), but *not* as a duplex, and the P.O. of origin was unknown. Member Buchanan (193) produced a card showing a complete strike of this duplex,

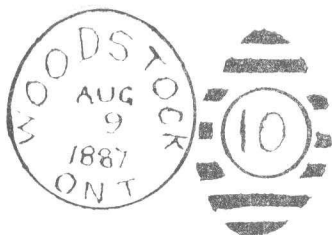


Fig. 12

the oval killer with only seven bars enclosing a small circle with the number 10. (See fig. 12).

To conclude this survey of rare and little-known duplex, I may mention two more which have in fact been recorded in recent articles in "Maple Leaves." A brief note in June '57 (page 290) recorded for the first time the fact that at least three different corks were used in the Port Hope cork duplex in 1870. Not so very long ago even leading dealers and collectors of Canadian cancellations failed to recognise this cancel, which is now better known.

I also include that remarkable Toronto duplex of 1901, III.G.9f (see fig. 13), which was mentioned in "Maple Leaves" in

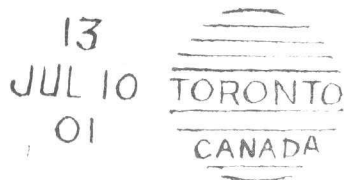


Fig. 13

Aug. '56 (page 133). When Jarrett published his famous book in 1929, this was apparently considered quite common, as his valuation is 5 cents! In fact, comparatively few collectors or dealers appear to have seen it—one well-known dealer assured me that no such Canadian cancel exists! I have failed to find or hear of a strike on a cover or card, and Member McLellan (480), who, I believe, has more specimens of this duplex than all other known copies put together, has suggested it might have been used for parcels or some special purpose.

Finally, I illustrate a duplex of doubtful status (only one example is known at present) and unique type, with oblong killer having 11 unbroken vertical bars, type I.E.11, used in the small P.O. of Weldford



Fig. 14

N.B. in 1894. (See fig. 14). Although it looks like a duplex, it might be independent strikes of dater and killer close together and accidentally in the correct relative position. Until or unless further copies turn up, it cannot be accepted definitely as a duplex for this reason. If any readers have a similar cancel, I hope they will record it.

In this note I have mentioned 30 varieties of duplex cancels (and one doubtful). Of these, 10 were mentioned by Jarrett in his 1929 catalogue, but only four of these were described as duplex. The remainder has not been recorded or illustrated before the publication of the series of duplex articles in "Maple Leaves" during the last two years. I think I can safely say that none of these 30 varieties is common, the majority are rare, half a dozen, in fact, are only known at present by single specimens! It is the main object of this note to encourage collectors everywhere to examine their Canadian XIX century cancels, in the hope of finding (and recording) some of these rarities, and/or finding new varieties, which have so far eluded recognition or knowledge of them. Only by such co-operation, on as wide a scale as possible, can our knowledge of duplex cancellations be extended.

POSTSCRIPT.—Yet another doubtful duplex demands determination! Is the accompanying illustration a true or false



Fig. 15

duplex? Jarrett illustrated the killer (No. 367) not as a duplex, but that applies to many of his illustrations and proves nothing. It is slightly crooked and misplaced, and no other copy is known at present. On the other hand, the strike cancels the stamp of a postcard to which was earlier applied a faint bar cancel, and two further separate strikes were quite unnecessary to cancel the stamp again. Also it dates from the time (1880) when Toronto and other P.O.s were apparently experimenting with home-made duplex having the killer fixed and the date screwed in (resulting in incorrect relative positions vide fig. 8). If it is a duplex, it is, I believe, unique in having the month and year in *both* killer and dater, involving periodic changes in *both*, and therefore, presumably neither fixed, which must have been very troublesome and probably led to a short life. It is hoped that the publication of this brief note and illustration may result in further examples coming to light.

R.C.A.F. STATION POSTMARKS

By J. MILLAR ALLEN, Sqn. Ldr. P. R. GREY
and Dr. C. W. HOLLINGSWORTH

This list of R.C.A.F. Station Postmarks is published in an attempt to obtain a more complete listing. We hope that any readers possessing any additional information will pass it on to the writers, and it is hoped that a supplementary list may be published in the future.

We have noted six varieties of postmarks in use, and have found it most convenient to list the Stations alphabetically, indicating opposite each the relevant type noted.

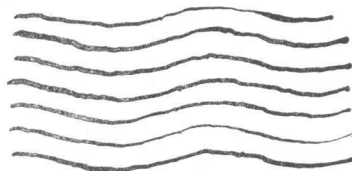
Types of Postmark.

1. Handstamp. 'R.C.A.F. Station' at top, and town and province at base, except in the case of Rockcliffe, Ottawa, where 'R.C.A.F. Stn. Rockcliffe' it at top, and 'Ottawa-Ont' at base.
2. Handstamp. 'R.C.A.F. Station and town' at top, province at base.
3. Handstamp — duplex type.
4. Handstamp. Only noted from Lachine, with M.P.O. number.
5. Machine. Wavy line killer.
6. Handstamp. Money Order Office type, with or without (6a) number.



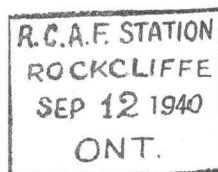
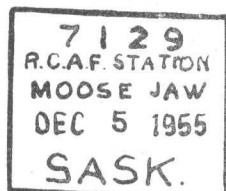
2.

3.



4.

5.



6.

6a.

In all cases except where indicated, the full wording 'R.C.A.F. Station' appears on the postmark.

We give a note of the Money Order Number in every case, even where the appropriate type 6 Postmark has not yet been seen by us.

Station name	Postmark Type						M.O. Number	Notes
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Aylmer West, Ont.		x					2129	
Bagotville, P.Q.		x					0051	
Borden, Ont.		x					2287	
Calgary, Alta.	x							Now Lincoln Park, Alta.
Centralia, Ont.		x					2491	
Chatham, N. B.		x					X713	
Clinton, Ont.		x					2561	
Comox, B.C.		x					9153	
Edgar, Ont.		x					2804	
Edmonton, Alta.	x						8359	Guthrie Park Alta from 16th May 1955
Falconbridge, Ont.		x						Opened 5th April 1955
Foymount, Ont.		x				x	2957	
Gimli, Manitoba		x					5279	
Greenwood, N.S.		x					X279	
Holberg, B.C.		x					9317	Opened 25th May 1955
Lac St. Denis, P.Q.		x					1315	
London, Ont.		x					3512	Opened 1st Novr. 1954
Macdonald, Man.		x					5451	
Mont Apica, P.Q.						x	1451	
Moose Jaw, Sask.		x				x	7129	
Parent, P.Q.							1313	
Penhold, Alberta		x					8773	Opened 25th Oct. 1954, Type 6a (No M.O. Number).
Rockliffe, Ont.	x					x		
Rockliffe-Ottawa, Ont....	x						4193	Same station as previous, name changed. Postmark reads "R.C.A.F. Stn."
St. Hubert, P.Q.		x					1272	
St. Jean, P.Q.							1449	
Ste. Marie, P.Q.							1724	Opened on 2nd Nov. 1954, and name changed to St. Sylvestre on 18th Aug. 1955.
St. Sylvestre, P.Q.								
Saskatoon, Sask.		x			x		7541	Type 5 reads "R.C.A.F. Sta."
Senneterre, P.Q.		x					1799	
Summerside, P.E.I.	x					x	X090	
Trenton, Ont.	x	x				x	4783	
Uplands, Ont.		x					4800	
White Horse, Yukon ...		x				x	X001	
M.P.O. 201 R.C.A.F. Stn. Lachine, P.Q.				x				

- Notes.** 1. In a few cases in the above list, where a Station is named but no Type given, the name has been taken from the Official List of Post Offices, and the actual Postmark not seen by us.
2. In the majority of cases the Postmarks seen by us have been post-war, mostly in the 1950's. A marked exception to this is Rockliffe, Ont. Type 6a dated Sep. 12, 1940.
- Acknowledgements to Ed. Richardson, and M. W. Carstairs for information on Money Order Type.

EARLY CANADIAN RAILWAY POST OFFICES

PART V

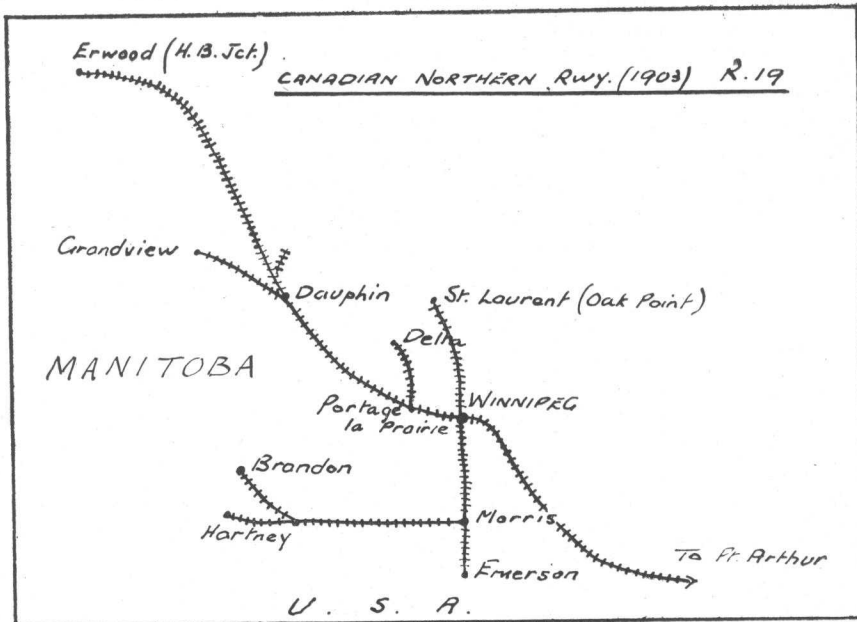
By LIONEL F. GILLAM

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY R.19

This railway was originally incorporated as the Lake Manitoba Railway & Canal Co. in 1889, when plans were made to build from Portage la Prairie to the southerly boundary of Lake Manitoba.

Actual building did not commence until

1896, when a line was constructed from Gladstone on the Manitoba and North Western Railway to Dauphin. This line was completed in the same year. At the same time running rights were secured over the Manitoba & North Western from Gladstone to Portage la Prairie. In the following year a spur from Dauphin to



Lake Winnipegosis was built, and the main line continued north westerly towards Erwood near the present Hudson Bay Junction, which was reached in 1899.

In the same year the railway amalgamated with the Winnipeg Great Northern Railway (Winnipeg to Oak Point), and changed its name to the Canadian Northern Railway.

In 1900 it amalgamated with the Manitoba South Eastern Railway, which had obtained a charter to build from Winnipeg to the International boundary, and which at this time had constructed a line from Winnipeg via Marchand to Warroad. In the same year two further lines—the Port Arthur Duluth & Western and the Ontario & Rainy River Railways were also purchased, and the combined lines, when they were finally connected in 1901, provided through connection between Winnipeg and Port Arthur. At the same time in the west a spur from Dauphin to Grand View was also built, and the lease of three more railways, the Northern Pacific & Manitoba, the Winnipeg Transfer, and the Waskada & North Eastern Railways added still further mileage to the rapidly expanding system.

The lines taken over from the Northern Pacific were as follows:

- Winnipeg to Emerson (66 miles).
- Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie (54 miles).
- Morris to Brandon (via Hartney Junction 145 miles).
- Portage la Prairie to Delta (15 miles).
- Hartney Junction to Hartney (50 miles).

From the foregoing it will be seen that during the comparatively short period of twelve years the Canadian Northern Railway had developed from a purely local



“feeder” line designed to serve the then scattered farming districts of Manitoba, into a potentially transcontinental system, and during the years immediately preceding the Great War this impetus to expand, due to a variety of reasons, gathered such momentum that the railway became the third largest in Canada.

This development reflected the confidence and faith which its promoters felt in the economic future of the country, and largely drew its support from those elements in Canada which feared that some measure of competition to the Canadian Pacific Railway would alone inhibit the monopolistic tendencies that the latter inevitably revealed, particularly in the Western Provinces.

Considerations of space preclude other than an outline sketch of the development of the Canadian Northern during the years 1901 and 1918, when it was finally absorbed into the Canadian National Railway system, but a brief summary of the most important lines constructed or acquired is given below.

By 1915 the Canadian Northern had built up a transcontinental railway system stretching from Vancouver to Quebec, but

by this time the prosperous years were over. The effects of the Great War, and the consequent recession in trade and the dislocation of business which resulted made it increasingly impossible, without governmental assistance, for the Canadian Northern to carry on. As a result of this, on May 31, 1918, the Canadian Government took over the control of the railway. The Canadian Northern, together with the Grand Trunk Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific, were finally merged with the Canadian Government Railways (formerly the Intercolonial Railway) in 1923.

It is not possible to list all the R.P.O.'s which have operated over Canadian Northern lines, or still operate over former Canadian Northern lines. The routes which have been served or are served by R.P.O.'s are, however, indicated in the following lists with asterisks.

In this connection, however, it may be as well to remind readers that postmarks bearing the initial C.N.R. refer to R.P.O.'s operating over Canadian Northern routes, and not Canadian National routes as is sometimes supposed.

Lines constructed 1903-1915 (Western Province)

- Arthabaska Landing to Edmonton.
- Brandon Jct. to McCreary.
- *Calgary to Saskatoon.
- *Camrose to Calgary.
- Dalmeny to Carlton.
- *Delisle to Tichfield.
- Edmonton to Vancouver.
- *Edmonton to Winnipeg.
- Greenway to Deloraine.
- Hallboro to Beulah.
- Maryfield to Estevan.
- Melfort to St. Brieux.
- Moose Jaw to Radville.
- *Hudson Bay Jct. to Le Pas.
- Neepawa to Ross Jct.
- *North Battleford to St. Walburg.

Radville to Willow Bunch.
Regina to Prince Albert (acquired from C.P.R. 1906).

Prince Albert to Big River.
*Saskatoon to Regina, Brandon and Portage.

*Scarth to Hartney.
*Somerset to Carman.

*Sturgis to Canora.
Tichfield towards Alsask.
Avonlea westwards.

Winnipeg to Gypsumville.
Winnipeg to Hodgson.
Winnipeg to Victoria Beach.

Lines constructed or acquired 1901-1915 (Ontario, Quebec and Maritimes)

Sudbury via Parry Sound to Toronto (1906).

Toronto to Belleville and Ottawa.
Ottawa to Hawkesbury (1905).

*Quebec to Roberval and Chicoutimi (Quebec and Lake St. John Rwy. 1912).

*Brockville to Westport (Brockville, Westport & North Western Rwy. 1914).
Kingston to Belleville & Ottawa line.
Picton to Wallace (Central Ontario Rwy. 1912).

York River to Howland.
*Riviere a Pierre to Quebec.

*Quebec to Garneau.

*Garneau to Riviere a Pierre.

*Montreal to Joliette (Chateauguay & Northern Rwy. 1903).

*Halifax Bridgewater & Yarmouth (Halifax & South Western Rwy. 1912).

*Bridgewater to Middleton (Halifax & South Western Rwy. 1912).

Toronto to Hamilton & Brantford.

Hamilton to Suspension Bridge.

*Inverness to Point Tupper (Inverness Rwy.)

*Riviere a Pierre to Hawkesbury (Great Northern Rwy. 1903).

*Port Arthur via Capreol to Ottawa.

MODERN DUPLEX CANCELLATIONS

By Dr. C. W. HOLLINGSWORTH

In my article on 'Cancellations on the Medallion Issue', published in the October 1956 Issue of 'Maple Leaves', I mentioned some of the types of Duplex markings that existed at that time. The present article sets out to bring the story more up to date, and to show that whilst there has been much standardisation of types as compared with the Victorian era, there is ample scope for collection and study of Modern Duplex Cancellations.

In present day Duplex, two different varieties of datestamp may be found, and the characteristics of the two kinds will be first mentioned.

1. 'Old type datestamp'. (Figure 1). This type has been in use for many years, and is characterised by the large letters used for the town and province. The letters are 3mm tall, or occasionally a little larger. The diameter of the circle is usually 23mm, but occasionally 24mm, or even 25mm may be found. The month of the date up to the late 1940's



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

is expressed in the usual two letter abbreviation e.g. MR 14, whilst after this time the use of Roman numerals for the month e.g. III 14, gradually replaces the former method.

2. **'New type datestamp'.** (Figure 2). First noted in use in the early 1950's, and characterised by the letters being only 2mm tall. The Roman numeral type of date is most commonly seen. The diameter is usually 23mm but as in the older type an occasional 24mm or 25mm is found.

Duplex Cancellations with Type 1 datestamp.

I. Barred Oval Obliterator.

Found with 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 bars, of which 10 and 11 are by far the most commonly found. There is much variation in size. In several cases strikes of the same town made in 1934 and 1956 have been examined, and it would seem that the same hammers are still in use. Figures 3 and 4 show typical examples of this type.

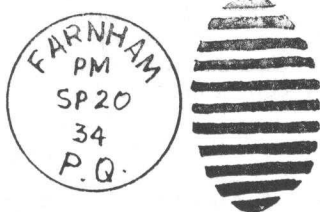


Fig. 3

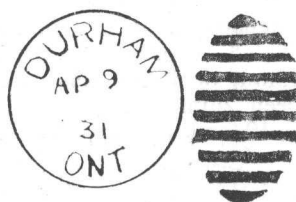


Fig. 4

II. Oval of wavy lines.

There are two varieties of this type, depending on whether the wavy lines begin with an upward (Figure 5.) or downward (Figure 6.) curve.

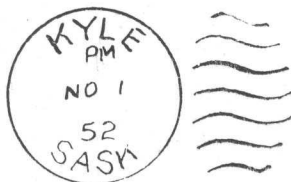


Fig. 5



Fig. 6

Both of these types were noted in the earlier article mentioned, and there are no changes therefrom.

Note. In the same article, a series of barred circles were noted as being part of Duplex cancellations. It would appear that this is incorrect, and that they are in fact separate obliterations.

III. Oval of wavy lines with 'Canada'.

This is similar to Type II, but the word 'Canada' appears vertically upwards at the left of the wavy lines. Again there are two varieties depending on whether the lines begin with an upward or downward curve. In several instances this type has been found replacing the previous one.

a. Downward curve at left.

A number of sub-divisions of this can be made according to the dimensions of the word 'Canada'. Firstly the letters of 'Canada' may be either 2mm or 3mm tall. Secondly, the length of 'Canada' may be 15mm, 16mm or 17mm, with either height of letter—thus giving at least six different sizes.

The two extremes, as noted by me are shown—Fig. 7 shows 'Canada' 2mm tall, and 15mm long (the smallest noted), and Fig. 8 shows 'Canada' 3mm tall and 17mm long (the largest noted).

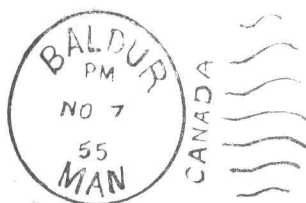


Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 9

b. Upward curve at left. (Fig. 9.)

This was the least commonly found of any type mentioned, only three clear copies in several hundreds being seen.

Duplex cancellations with type 2 datestamp.

This is the most recent addition to the duplex range, and only the 'Canada plus wavy line' type has been noted in use with the new style datestamp. As with the earlier obliterators of this type, there are the two varieties depending on the direction of the curve. Each variety can again be subdivided according to the length of 'Canada' which may be 13mm, 14mm, 15mm or 16mm long, but in every copy examined the letters have always been 2mm tall.

Figs. 10 and 11 show examples.



Fig. 10

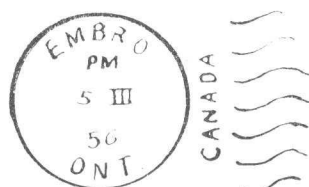


Fig. 11

The trend in modern Duplex types.

From 1946 to 1956, some towns have been noted as having three different types in use in sequence. In some eight towns thus noted, the sequence of change of type has been the same thus:—

1. Type 1 datestamp with wavy line obliterator.
2. Type 1 datestamp with wavy line plus Canada obliterator.
3. Type 2 datestamp with wavy line plus Canada obliterator.

This apparently typical sequence is illustrated herewith in the case of Castlegar B.C. (Figs. 12, 13, 14.).



Fig. 12



Fig. 13

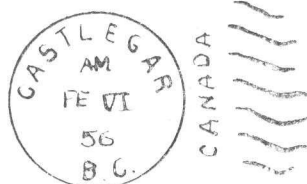


Fig. 14

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SMALL ADS.

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

The "pulling power" of Maple Leaves has been vindicated and I am now the pleased possessor of not one but THREE copies of the elusive issue Whole No. 15, Vol. 3 No. 3.

Just before we left on a (non-philatelic)

Convention trip I received an offer from a very nice gentleman in Scotland and I sent along the \$3.00 the day we left. On our return in three week's time the Scotsman's copy was awaiting me, plus a copy from England (sent in advance of payment), and PLUS an offer of another copy from a member in Canada.

I could see the Canadian being very disappointed, and so I sent him his \$3.00, together with \$3.00 to England. I tell you this in detail for two reasons. First, to tell you that the little ads. in Maple Leaves do get results; second, to disclaim any thoughts of my being a hoarder.

If it should be there are others who want to bind a complete file, I'll promptly turn them in to whomever you direct at the price I paid for them. Otherwise, of course, I don't mind owning them, knowing they are not likely to deteriorate in value.

All of the best to you and yours,
ELEANOR A. TOTTEN.

1946 GOOSE 7c AIR

DEAR FRED,

Regarding the 1946 Goose shifted transfer roll variety (pages 19 and 20 of Volume 5 etc.) I can confirm the doubling of both left and right frames mentioned by Mr. Hans Reiche, but I do not know the plate position. This doubling also affects the left side of the left numeral box, and the frames are completely doubled top to bottom.

Yours sincerely,
ANN DORIAN (901).

PAPER

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

I have the following mint Canadian stamps printed on a dirty-looking greyish paper:—

6c or 5c olive brown Air Stamp of 1932.
S.G. 313 (two singles) and to a lesser degree the
4c blue Princess Elizabeth of 1948,
S.G. 410 (block of four).

I do not think the colour is due to climatic changes or to damp, as the gum is in its pristine condition. I have not seen any reference to this type of paper in any publication. What is known about it?

Yours sincerely,
JOHN ANDERSON (7).

FIELD P.O.s AND M.P.O.s

DEAR FRED,

With reference to L. D. McConnell's list for World War II in the August M.L., it would seem that since the war there has been a re-allocation of some of the M.P.O. numbers. I have two examples of this dated 1955 thus:—

M.P.O. 502 Claresholm Alta.,—502 was Mont Joli, Que., whereas Claresholm was 1306.

M.P.O. 503 Grand Centre, Alta.,—503 was Bagotville, Que., and there was no M.P.O. Grand Centre.

I have two dated 1956 using numbers which are not allocated in the list, namely:—

M.P.O. 300 North Bay, Ont., and M.P.O. 400 Winnipeg, Man.

Yours sincerely,
C. W. HOLLINGSWORTH.

LIBRARY NOTES

Although no notes have appeared since February last, the Library has been well used by C.P.S. members, and most of the standard works have been continuously out on loan.

We have recently acquired:—

"Baedeker's Canada of 1900."

"History of the Post Office in British North America."

"Canadian Perfin's."

"100 Years of Canadian Stamps."

"90 Years of Security Printing."

The last named is a very fine production of the B.N.A. Bank Note Company and was presented to us by Mr. Gundersen, the Art Director of the Company.

Thanks to Jack Levine and Bob Duncan of B.N.A.P.S., we are now nearly complete in our volumes of "B.N.A. Topics". If any member can spare the following for the Library, we should be most grateful:—

Volume 1—No's 2, 3, 4, 5.

Volume 2—No's 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8.

Volume 3—No's 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10.

Volume 4—No's 1, 4, 5.

Whilst still in begging mood, I would add that we have 9 complete volumes of "Topics" which only await binding before I can put them on the lending list. If any member has the facilities for binding these at something less than the normal price, he would do a real service to the Society.

Let me just add the pleasure it has been to me during the past year to have corresponded with so many of you. I look forward to a still larger post in the coming year.

R.S.B.G.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP

Amendments to Membership to Sept. 3rd 1957.

New Members.

- 1010 GATES, Mrs M. E. M., 107 Stanhope St., W. Footscray, W.12,
Victoria, Australia. N.
1011 RORKE, W., H.Q. Western Command, Edmonton, Alta, Canada. C.R. to C.Q.
1012 NOBLE, Major J. E., BMH Kamonting, Taiping, Perak, Malaya. C.
1013 DRAKE, E. N., 136a Walmer Rd., Toronto 4, Ont., Canada. C.
1014 ROBERTS, A. G., 52 Osmond Rd., Hove 2, Sussex. C.G. to C.G.E., P.C.
1015 WODEHOUSE, N. H., 47 Woodland Ave., Hove, Sussex. C.
1016 CLEMENTS, E. H., 12 Southdown Rd., Shoreham-by-Sea, Sussex. C.
1017 SATTINGER, R. H., 111 South Third St., Brooklyn 11,
New York, U.S.A. C.R.P.S.
1018 SHORT, C. J., 224 Balmoral Ave., N. Hamilton, Ont., Canada. C.N.
1019 SMITH, A. F., 16 Woodill St., Halifax, N.S. Canada. C.
1020 PARK, P. A., 21 Evelyn St., Frankston, Vic, Australia. C.

Resignations.

- 297 COULSON, E. L.
103 STEVENSON, J. M.

Change of Address.

- 942 HATTEY, H. J., 38 Tyrone Rd., Thorpe Bay, Essex.
474 GELINAS, Major J. A., M.C., 14th Field Hospital, APO252, New York, U.S.A.
1006 SALTER, T. H., Devon Constabulary, Ivybridge, Devon.
570 WILLIAMS, D. J., 431 Commonsides East, Mitcham, Surrey.
536 WRESSELL, Mrs M., 134 Newsome Rd., South, Huddersfield.
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