



# MAPLE LEAVES

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

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Vol. 3, No. 7

APRIL, 1951

Whole No. 19

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S.G. 161	8c orange yellow mint block of four .....	£5 0 0
S.G. 171	2c on 3c mint block of four .....	8 0
S.G. 172	2c on 3c mint block of four .....	10 0
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# MAPLE LEAVES

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## NOTES AND COMMENTS

### Contents of Maple Leaves

In this issue we continue with another of "Stevie's" articles on the Maple and Numerals issues. It looks good to the editor, who knows very little about these stamps. It is up to members to send us their comments, constructive and otherwise. Stevie can take it!

Member Searle's discovery of the 1c. George V 1912, thin paper variety, has evidently aroused a lot of interest. Now we publish notes by member Isnardi Bruno. Will other members follow this up with notes on their discoveries?

Member Ossy Fraser can be quite serious at times, and the product of his pen in one or those moments is printed here. Thanks, Oswald! Now we know what a Beaver is!

We have obtained permission from the Collectors' Club of New York to reprint articles written by Mr Winthrop S. Boggs for the Collectors' Club Philatelist and hope to commence in the July number with the first, dealing with the 2c. of 1868.

### Change of Printers

Our printers, who have so ably produced Maple Leaves since we first went into print, gave up business towards the end of the year and the January number had to be printed off by the courtesy of another firm in the neighbourhood. The consequence was a rush to get the number out within as few days as possible of the due date. All things considered, it was quite an achievement to get it out so soon.

The early weeks of the years were busy ones for your office-bearers, who had to find printers able and willing to produce the journal, as well as to find good quality paper for it. Such printers have been found at Berwick-upon-Tweed, the Border town, formerly Scottish, but now administered as in England. This looks like a compromise attained after a fight between Scottish and English members. But we don't have fights!

### "Admiral" Study Group

A group is being formed to study the 1911 to 1925 issues. Students of these issues should communicate with A. E. Stephenson, 44, Saughtonhall Drive, Edinburgh.

### Library

A duplicated list of the books in the Society's library is now available for members who write for it. It includes also a list of leaflets and articles on B.N.A. philately. Perhaps group secretaries or contact members will write to the librarian for the copies they require.

### **Membership Cost**

We are proud of the fact that the benefits of the Society are available to members at an annual cost of only 7/6. For this charge members get a copy of *Maple Leaves* four times a year and are entitled to all the other benefits of the Society. (See the list of services given in July 1950 number of *Maple Leaves*). There is no entrance fee. Membership of a Group only does not constitute membership of the Society. Where a Group organisation exists the Group committee have rules that apply to the local Group. Membership of the Group is advisable, but is not compulsory, and willingness to become a member of a particular Group is not a condition of admission to the Society. This paragraph is inserted in order to clear up any misunderstandings there may be in certain quarters.

### **Changes of Address**

The Secretary, Major G. B. Harper, should be notified of any change of address. He will inform the other officers concerned. With the rush in January it is not to be wondered at that the printer's devils were at work. One with a sense of humour perhaps and a desire to fill a space, extended Sask. to read Saskatoon, much to the delight no doubt of members in Saskatoon, who may now claim Regina on the authority of *Maple Leaves* as part of their city.

### **Winnipeg Relief Fund**

Like a number of other things, a note of this was not printed in the January number:—The Exchange Secretary reports gifts from R. W. T. Lees-Jones, Dr. L. G. Jacob, S. C. Cohen, D. McLellan, J. P. Monson and A. G. Bailey. With the contributions received by Vice-President Cartwright, the proceeds are being made available to the Winnipeg Society for disposal at their discretion.

### **Christchurch, N.Z., Philatelic Exhibition**

Congratulations to members C. S. Stewart of Wellington and S. A. Wood of Auckland on their success at the Christchurch Exhibition. Member Fred Walker, during his travels in New Zealand, met them both and tells of their awards in a note to be published in the next number.

### **Correspondence**

Our last number was too early for us to say "thank you" to the many members who sent Christmas and New Year greetings to the various officers of the Society. Once again they came from all over the world, and many included kindly references to the work we are doing on your behalf. Believe us, it encourages us and makes the work easier when we know it is appreciated.

### **Group News**

Member Hewison of **Glasgow** group keeps us well informed of that group's activities. The subject of display and study for the January meeting was Canadian Special Deliveries and Registration Stamps. Nothing of note was discovered, but a surprising number of the 8c. blue registration stamp were on display. The surprise of the evening was the production by Colonel McLellan of a perfect copy of the 12 pence black, which was greatly admired. At the February meeting, Colonel McLellan again came forward with part of the display; he showed pre-stamp and unstamped covers, dues, frees, etc., and member McGuigan gave a display and talk on the Admiral issues.

**Kent and Sussex** keep to the fore: along comes a copy of "Canadian Comments" with some bright notes and news. A recent meeting at Lewes enjoyed a talk and display by member Tomlinson on the Map stamp. First G. B. Harper, now F. Tomlinson! Member Garrett of B.C. will have to look to his laurels.

## THE NUMERAL ISSUE, 1898-1902

By A. E. STEPHENSON, F.C.P.S.

It is my contention that the "Maple Leaf" and the following "Numeral" issue, though separate issues from the Post Office and the printer's point of view, are, from the Philatelic angle, one subject and should be dealt with together.

Many points link these issues together in the same way as the George Fifth issues of 1912 and 1922 are linked.

### The Necessity for the "Numeral Issue"

The "Maple Leaf" issue had not long been in use when complaints came forth that the various values were not intelligible. This was easily understood when one considers the large French-speaking population in the Province of Quebec, and many other districts where large numbers of immigrants to the Dominion could speak little English and read less.

Another factor helped to clinch the matter. The U.P.U. had been pressing all member countries to adopt arabic numerals for the values on stamps likely to be used for international mails.

### Design

It was decided to modify the design already in use in such a way as to satisfy these two wants.

The new designs were prepared and, when accepted, though the basis of the design was the same, there were considerable differences.

The main difference was, of course, that the bottom corner maple leaves were replaced by small colourless tablets in which were shown the stamp values in arabic numerals, hence the name given by collectors to the issue.

The vignette was based on the Downey portrait, as in the previous issue, surrounded by the Oval containing the words "Canada Postage" and the value in words.

The Oval in this new issue, however, extends on its extreme N.E.S. and West points to touch the outer frame line. In the "Maple Leaf" issue the oval just touches the inner frame.

In the "Numerals" the Queen's jewels are a little better defined and an additional safety-chain is seen dropping from the necklace running parallel on both sides of the pendant jewel.

In the "Maple Leaf" issue in the Queen's Crown the rear "Fleur de Lys" ornamentation appears to be a long spur, while in the "Numerals" it shows as a pointed triangle.

### The Master Die

With these changes in jewels and crown we have sufficient proof that a completely new engraving and master die were made for the issue and not, as sometimes supposed, that the same master die was used to make the working dies for the second issue.

After the master die was prepared, a similar process was used as in the "Maple Leaf" issue; a secondary die was set up for each value.

During the life of the issue, working dies were made for the following values:— $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 15, 20, and 50 cents.

The 4, 15 and 50 cents. dies were not used beyond the Proof stage.

### The Secondary Dies



*The Unissued 50 Cents.*

With the secondary dies we find an interesting difference. In the "Maple Leaf" issue all values have a frame line, composed of one thick line all round. The "Numerals" issue shows various combinations of lines for different values.

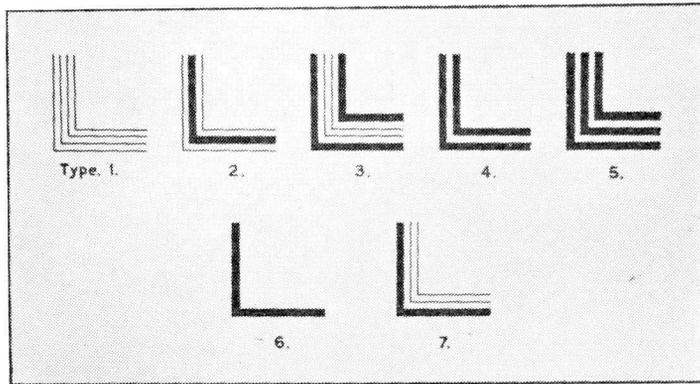
In all values issued during 1898 the frame is composed of four fine parallel lines, except in the case of the 8 cents., which has its frame line built up of two thin lines between two thick lines. We can understand the later issues and values having different combinations of lines, but why the difference of the 8 cents. from the other values prepared almost at the same time?

In this matter we agree with F. W. Pollock of Teanack, N.J., when he says:

"It is therefore just a coincidence that the  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 5, 6, and 10 cents. stamps seem to come from the same die; perhaps the transfer was sufficiently strong throughout the master die, that little re-working was necessary."

We find the 20 cents value with two thick lines forming the frame. The 7 cents has three thick lines, as also has the 4 cents value, which was not issued.

The unissued 15 cents value has a frame composed of one thick line, and the 50 cents value, also not issued, has two fine lines on the inner side of an outer thick line.



*The Frame Types*

### The Two Cents Carmine

We now come to the subject of the 2 cents die in two states. The 2 cents Purple and a certain number of the 2 cents Carmine stamps appear with the outer frame composed of 4 fine parallel lines, while a number of the 2 cents Carmine appear with the frame lines consisting of one thick line between two thin lines.

This second state has caused a controversy in B.N.A. Philately; some schools of study hold that it is Die 1 retouched, other opinions maintain it is an

entirely new die.

I have studied some thousands of copies of this stamp in its second state under glass ranging from 8 to 25 magnifications, and have still to be convinced that the second state would answer to the description of a retouched die—though some plates would appear to do so.

In the Philatelic world one has often to eat one's words, and I shall not attempt to justify my own opinion, but shall leave readers to judge for themselves.

First, I quote an article that appeared in "Popular Stamps" of Canada, based on a "Study of the 2 cent. Numerals" by H. T. Humby, and our own Gerald Wellburn, F.C.P.S.:

"How many plates were used for the 2c. Carmine? How many used for Die I and Die II? Were there two master dies? Why the changes from Die I to Die II? . . . and so on and so on.

"Wherever enthusiasts of this stamp gather, some of the above questions are asked, and so the Hamilton Philatelic Society decided to run down the answers.

"A review of the published information on this stamp shows several omissions and discrepancies.

"Dr Holmes lists Plates 1 to 12 as being used. Winthrop Boggs says Plates 1 and 2 were not used, and lists Plates 3 to 10, 13 and 14 for Die I. Plates 11 and 12 for Die II retouched plates, and Plates 15 to 20 for recut die, new plates.

"Dr W. R. Jeffrey, Arthur and Percy Rankin of the Hamilton Philatelic Society had studied the material available, and had come up with the following:

Die I. Plates 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10, 12-13-14. No Plate 11 has been seen.

Die II. Plates 11-12, 15-16-17, 18, 20. No Plate 19 has been seen.

"However, Gerald E. Wellburn, of Duncan, B.C., sent for study his collection of the plate numbers of the 2c. Carmine, and what a revelation this collection was!

"Dr J. A. Peace started the study of the different plates some years ago, and Gerald Wellburn and the Doctor had collaborated in forming the most complete collection seen around these parts.

"Here are all the plate numbers from 1 to 20 without exception. Here are Plates 11 and 12 in both Die I and Die II, and best of all are Plates 11 and 12 showing experimental retouching of the frame lines, stamps showing the worn frame lines of Die I, others showing the first retouching and finally the finished Die II.

"From this magnificent study the story of the 2c. Carmine emerges, and the following conclusions are reached:

"Only one die was used; this is confirmed by a constant flaw, a dash of colour between 'S' and 'T' of 'Postage,' which is noted on all plates.

"From this die, Plates 1 to 14 were made. Plates 1 to 12 were used for the 2c. Purple, and when the colour was changed in August, 1898, the same plates were used for the 2c. Carmine.

"The frame lines had become so badly worn that Plates 13 and 14 were placed into service and Plates 11 and 12 were used for experimental retouching.

"The original die was then recut from four thin frame lines to three frame lines; the centre line thick and the other two thin.

"Plates 15 to 20 were made from this recut die, and it is the recut die that has become known as Die II.

"A complete list of the plate numbers follows:

- "Die I. Plates 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14.
- "Die I. Retouched Plates 11-12 frame lines resemble Die II.
- "Die II. Plates 15-16-17-18-19-20."

This appeared to settle the matter completely and clear the air, but I now quote from a letter received from that very redoubtable writer on Canadian stamps, F. Walter Pollock, who writes:

"Humby and Wellburn claim that Plates 1 to 14 came from the original die in its original state (11 and 12 being later altered by direct retouching of the plate); 15 and 20 were from the same die after it had been retouched. Boggs says essentially the same. However, neither of these writes has as yet answered Denton's previous finding that 'in plates 15 to 20 there are sufficient variations in the frame lines from one stamp to another—more than can be accounted for by die impressions or plate wear—to confirm the finding that only one die, which was not retouched at any stage, was used in the production of this stamp.' The Rankin brothers also found both types of frame line on a single stamp.

"I have neither the time nor the material to carry on any study to settle these problems, but it is quite certain that the full answer to the story of the 2 cents Numeral has not yet been found, and Humby and Wellburn, for instance, can't expect their contentions to be accepted whole when they completely disregard the positive but contradictory findings of Denton and the Rankins. I have no brief for either side, but am simply interested in learning the truth. However, I can say this, that if the theory of a retouched die is proven, it will be something quite new in Canadian Philately.

"It has always otherwise been the rule that when once a die has been 'issued to the public' in the form of stamps, that die would never be altered. When changes have been necessary, a transfer has been made from the master die or the original working die to make an entirely new working die. Such was the procedure in the case of the 1 and 2 cent values of the Arch issue of 1932."

Can I add my own opinion in summing up? I suggest:

Only one **Master Die** was made, and not two, as claimed by Humby and Wellburn in their study. Why make two and change them in minor details such as the formation of the border? Were they not referring to the secondary or Individual Dies? It would be quite feasible that after a time wear would show in the later plates of Type I as has been shown and an attempt made to retouch the plates, as in Plates 11 to 14. A new secondary die was made in which the border lines were changed. This was used for the laying down of plates 15 to 20. I think this reconciles the views of Humby, Wellburn and Pollock.

A relief transfer of Die I was used to make the new secondary Die II with the border changed or strengthened. The transfer would also carry over to Die II the constant flaw in "ST" of "Postage."

The Rankin Brothers' finding could easily be covered by Humby and Wellburn's theory of Plates 11 and 14.

We are still left, however, to reconcile Denton's theory.

I agree with Mr Pollock's views on the making of a new working die, rather than the retouching of old ones. I would also remind him that Canadian dies have actually been retouched, as for example the Admirals of 1911-1925, where we find George Marler quoting in his book (page 25) "Roll from worked over Die."

### Plates

Only one plate was used for each of the following values:  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 6, 7, 8, 10, and 20 cents.

The 1 cent value used Plates 1 to 8. The 2 cents value in Purple and Carmine used Plates 1 to 20, as already discussed in the case of the 2 cents dies.

Plates 1 to 6 were used for the 3 cents stamp, and Plates 1 to 3 for the 5 cents value.

### Paper

The paper used in this issue was a white wove paper.

The 5 cents value, however, was printed on blue paper, and also on a white paper with blue tint.

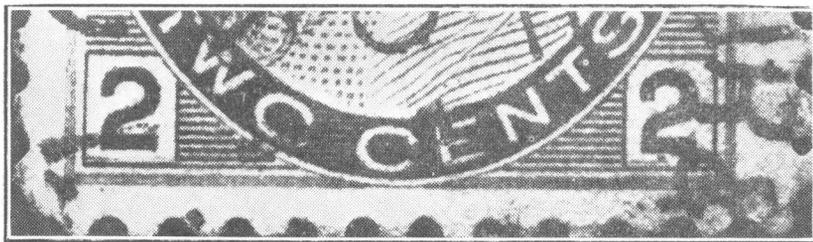
The later printings of the two cents Purple are to be found printed on a thick wove paper.

Most stamps of this issue were sheet printings and perforated 12 all round.

Something new made its appearance in Canadian Philately at this period: the first Booklets of Stamps were issued. These were made up of two sheets of six stamps (2 cents). It was thus possible to have various combinations of stamps perforated 12 by imperf.

In most values it is possible to get stamps imperf all round.

In the case of the 7 and 20 cents values the imperforate varieties had no gum.



*Re-entry*

### Varieties

Re-entries and retouches in this issue are legion, and again it is not my intention to attempt to list them here in full.

The  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent value shows a very marked re-entry and doubling of the words "Canada Postage." The 1, 2 and 3 cents values show many strong re-entries, particularly in the Numeral blocks and the bottom frames.

### B.N.A.P.S.

Gordon P. Lewis, publicity officer of the B.N.A.P.S., sends information that the Society will take the opportunity to hold its annual Convention at Toronto during the week of CAPEX. Exhibits at CAPEX by B.N.A.P.S. members will, in addition, be judged independently by a board of their own judges, and awards will be made by the Society. Complete information can be obtained from the Chairman, Lloyd W. Sharpe, 7, Hughson St. South, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

## CHECK LIST OF NUMERAL ISSUE.

<i>Value.</i>	<i>Die No.</i>	<i>Plate Nos.</i>	<i>Date issued.</i>	<i>Number issued.</i>	<i>Varieties.</i>
½ cent. Black	F. 114	1	September, 1898	9,180,000	Re-entry. "Canada."
1 cent. Green	F. 115	1 to 8	June, 1898	283,500,000	Re-entries in frames and numerals.
2 cents. Purple	F. 116	1 to 20	September, 1898	67,000,000	Many re-entries. Thick paper.
2 cents. Carmine	"	"	August, 1899	190,000,000	Many re-entries.
3 cents. Carmine	F. 113	1 to 6	June, 1898	33,537,600	Many re-entries.
5 cents. Blue	F. 117	1 to 3	June, 1898	19,450,000	
6 cents. Purple-Brown	F. 118	1	September, 1898	460,000	
7 cents. Yellow	O. 10	1	December, 1902	1,250,000	Imperf. with no gum.
8 cents. Orange	F. 119	1	October, 1898	768,800	
10 cents. Brown	F. 120	1	November, 1900	2,250,000	
20 cents. Green	F. 122	1	December, 1900	540,000	Imperf. with no gum.

## PERFORATION—

All values perforated 12 all round.

Imperfurate copies known in all values.

Booklet panes of 2 cents., Imperf. x 12.

*Unissued Die Proof.*

4 cents. Black O. 9 Boggs states that these three values  
 15 cents. " F. 121 "Are strictly esseys as no plates  
 20 cents. " F. 123 were made or stamps issued."

## THE BEAVER

By O. A. FRASER

*Being the gist of a paper read to Aberdeen Group of C.P.S. of G.B. in December, 1950*

The textbooks on zoology inform us that the beaver is the largest member of the family of Rodents now existing in the Northern Hemisphere. It is closely related to the squirrel—but whereas the latter took to the treetops the beaver chose the tree roots! As is well known, of course, it lives a major part of its life in or near water—especially in the more secluded bywaters, and should there not be sufficient water in its chosen valley, it proceeds to rectify this by building its famous dams, of which more anon.



The Beaver used to be fairly plentiful in Northern and Central Europe and in Asia, and was, in fact, found in considerable numbers in Scotland and Wales. Some years ago an attempt was made to reintroduce the beaver here, and a colony was brought to the island of Bute, but although every endeavour was made to encourage breeding, the colony did not thrive and the experiment had to be abandoned. Now he exists almost exclusively in Northern Canada.

This small animal—it measures some 24 to 30 inches, excluding the tail—has been trapped and hunted for hundreds of years for its rich fur pelt, and for many years beaver fur was used extensively in hat manufacture. Nowadays his pelts are used almost exclusively for the adornment (or otherwise) of the lady of fashion.

The industry and prowess of the beaver as an engineer and builder is proverbial and, according to Professor Thomson, who made a study of its habits, it is also very gregarious and sociable. He states that while at work either building their homes (lodges) or their dams, or simply in the felling of the trees, the bark of which they use as food supply, they invariably work in teams. He has ample proof, too, that they have constructed canals or waterways of considerable length along which they can push or pull the logs to their villages. These beaver villages usually consist of dozens of "lodges" or "cabins" constructed of small logs and branches, always in or around ponds or dams, for they must have a plentiful supply of water and trees. They show considerable ingenuity, too, where and how they build their dams across the chosen streams. When examined, these dams have been found to be constructed of many thousands of logs and branches of 3 to 4 feet in length, many being up to a foot in diameter; the logs are bound together with stones and plastered liberally with mud. The base is very strong, often up to 14 feet thick, and tapers to about nine inches at the top. The whole dam is invariably constructed with a convex surface presented to the flow of the stream—the idea of this can be readily appreciated. The lodges or houses are also constructed of logs and branches liberally plastered with stones and mud which, freezing in winter, gives the inmates protection from the intense cold as well as against wolverines, etc. These lodges are of two rooms—the living quarters and the larder, which part is usually well filled with sweet branches, the barks of which are their main feeding supply, but they do, at certain seasons, feed on grasses and water plants as well.

From a Leslie's Almanack of 1868 I have culled the following which, I think, may be of interest. I quote—"The flesh of the beaver is sometimes eaten by trappers and Indians and, as it is an amphibious animal, it is allowed on Catholic tables on days of abstinence. By an old custom, on Good Fridays, beaver is served on the table at the Seminary of Montreal—the diners compar-

ing it to rather flabby pork. The beaver's tail is somewhat like beef marrow when properly cooked, but being rather rich and oily, it is not acceptable to any but the strongest stomach."

It may not be generally appreciated that the beaver, in an indirect way, had quite a hand (or rather pelt) in the postal history of Canada. In 1670 King Charles II gave to Prince Rupert as leader of "Ye Companie of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay" a charter "to administer, explore, trade and exploit the resources of Upper Canada." This "Companie of Adventurers" has had a most remarkable history, and parallel with its activities can be traced the history of Canada for the past 250 years. To-day it still flourishes under the title of "The Hudson Bay Company." During its long history one of its main assets has been its trade in furs and skins—particularly beaver furs. According to the records, in the first 100 years or so of its existence the Company had little need to press this trade, the truth being that its agents and factors had all the furs they could safely handle from Indian trappers, many of whom journeyed over 1,000 miles with their loads, mostly beaver pelts, but with samples, too, of ermine, lynx and fox. The beaver pelt became so important in that territory that it represented a sort of "par value" in the fur trade. However, as communications with Europe improved and with the large influx of emigrants to other parts of Canada, and particularly to the United States, the Company began to push its trading interests further and further North and West (other rival concerns were also in the field for a time, but were gradually absorbed), and to establish a series of trading posts or forts. The establishment of these trading posts was a very important, if not **the** most important, single factor in the economic life of the North West territory of Canada. It can readily be seen how desirable it became to set up and maintain a more or less regular means of communication between these posts and the main centre, now at Montreal. A system of portages was established, varied to suit the terrain—from canoes, horsepacks, dog sledge teams to couriers or foot runners as well as sailing ships. From their inception advantage was taken for the sending of mails and communications as well as stores with these portages, and for many years they were the principal means of communication in that vast area. The aeroplane has now all but superceded these modes of communication, but the work of the "Ye Companie of Adventurers of England" still goes on, and with it the trade in beaver furs—so it can be claimed that the quest for beaver played quite a part in the history of the early mails of Canada's hinterlands.

Perhaps, then, it is small wonder that Sir Sanford Fleming chose the beaver as the central motif of Canada's No. 1 postage stamp. Just in passing, might I add that Sanford Fleming was a Scotsman, having been born in Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire. A remarkable man, an engineer in profession, he played an important part in the preliminary survey work for a Canadian transcontinental railway, and later in the establishment of the cable between Canada and Australia. During this work he was largely responsible for the introduction of a unified time of reckoning or "World Standard Time." He died during the first world war (in 1915).

And now, after all this chatter, you may be feeling a bit like the chappie who rang up his doctor. "Say, doctor," he said, "my wife has just dislocated her jaw—perhaps you will look in if you're passing this way within the next week or two."

However, I feel sure that in the perusal of these few sheets of 5c. Beavers with various retouches, re-entries and moved transfers, indicated, that you will enjoy as much as I have a short study of Canada's Beaver, both animal and stamp.

## SMALL CENTS. THE PROBLEM OF THE 6 CENTS.

*The following is a joint article on the part of member J. J. Bonar and our President, R. W. T. Lees-Jones. To member Bonar much of the credit for the research is due, but he modestly writes most of the notes as if the research and the writing had been the work of our President.*



In the issue of "Maple Leaves" of July, 1949, I reported a strip of three of the 6 cents light chestnut shade from the top of the sheet showing unexplained marks. In answer to my request for further notes about these varieties. Member J. J. Bonar of Lasswade sent me in March, 1950, a mint block showing the varieties which I had described and invited me to use the information obtained from the block for a second article.

The block is one of eight stamps in two horizontal rows of four. Over the two left hand stamps and a part of a third is the major portion of an imprint ". . . sh American Bank Note Co., Montreal." The block thus contains Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 15, 16, 17, 18. Nos. 6 and 7 are the stamps which I described in my original note. They come therefore from the top row of one of the panes of the Montreal plate and, as some of the other stamps in the block show minor re-entries, the block was presumably printed after the Montreal plate was re-entered. Boggs gives the date of the re-entering as 1892.

While the block serves to answer one question, it also raises another. Above the imprint over the right hand corner of the first stamp is a letter which may be "R" or a "B" with a break in the foot of the lower loop. The same letter, in this case inverted, appears above the imprint in a strip of 2c. illustrated by Boggs on page 285. I believe that the letter is "B," and Boggs takes the same view in the list of letters used on plates of various values which he gives on page 287. In that list he gives only two letters for the 6 Cents value. These are "A" for the Montreal and Ottawa left pane and "C" for the Montreal right pane. The only other reference to letters on panes of the 6 Cents I have seen is in Jarrett (1929), who reports "The letter 'R' appears above the top imprint in the Ottawa printing."

I have in my reference collection three pieces showing imprints on 6 cents plates. The first is a strip of nine from the top left corner of the sheet with the imprint "British American Bank Note Co., Montreal and Ottawa." It has the letter "A" centred over the imprint and a reversed letter "R" in the left hand corner, signifying that the plate had been re-entered. According to Boggs, this Montreal and Ottawa plate was re-entered in 1895. The other two pieces both come from the later Montreal plate. One is a block of 14 (7 x 2) from the top right hand corner of the sheet and has the letter "C" reversed over the imprint. It does not show traces of re-entering. The third piece is a block of 25 (5 x 5) from the top left hand corner of the right pane. In the left hand corner it shows a guide line in the gutter margin to facilitate division of the panes. The piece shows only the first half of the imprint and does not show any letter over it. It has numerous minor re-entries. The absence of the letter "B" proves that it is not from the same pane as Mr Bonar's piece. Further, a similarity in the position of guide dots, imprint, etc., seems to make it clear that it comes from the same pane as the block of 14 which it overlaps.

It would thus appear that at least in the latter part of their existence, the left hand pane of the Montreal and Ottawa plate bore the letter "A" and that the right and left hand panes of the Montreal plate were lettered "B" and "C" respectively.

Two things at least remain to be done. The first is to confirm the identification of panes which I have suggested. The second is to trace a copy of the imprint over the right hand pane of the Montreal and Ottawa plate. Is an imprint from the later printings without a letter or can two imprints be found with the same letter in different positions?

Mr Bonar has the spirit of the C.P.S. of G.B. and has done all he can to help in the study of the varieties that brought the other queries to the forefront. Will some of our other members co-operate and write to the Editor with helpful data to further the study of Canada's small cents?

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## 1912 ISSUE 1 CENT. GREEN ON GREYISH PAPER

By H. A. ISNARDI-BRUNO. Member No. 250.

Mr Macaskie's article in the January issue of "Maple Leaves" brings further interest to the above stamps.

My dated copies are all from January to April, 1916, nearly all in January. The town names, where readable, are mostly Swift Current, Moose Jaw, Gull Lake, and Regina. Those not so clear may be from Admiral, if there is such a town, Morse (?) and Moosemin (?). There are several bearing the slogan "Provincial Winter Fair, Regina, Mar. 14-17, 1916." These obviously were used before that date.

As for locating the plate, this might help; I have two only copies with straight edges at left, both having a flaw or re-entry in the "AD" of "CANADA." The "A" has a line at top and a smudge down the right edge; the "D" has two thin lines along the top towards the left, and a couple of strokes at the beginning of the curve. They are, of course, from the same position on the plate and from either the upper or the lower right panes. Straight edges may still be of some use!

On another two copies there is a flaw in the thin vertical line to left of left "1," forming a slight bulge, and on another copy the line is quite thick at this point, and it may be a retouch. There is no way of locating these except on the sheet.

In my opinion this thin greyish paper variety was used or sold for use in Saskatchewan, being distributed to a few towns from some central post office. Some may have been taken or sent to other parts of Canada. There is no doubt that a mistake can easily be made in verifying this paper until one has seen a number of them, after which there should not be any doubt.

One in 1200, according to Mr Macaskie, certainly makes it hard to find, but then he is lucky to have so many to look through. If he looks hard enough I am sure he will find something yet unrecorded. Good luck!

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### Congress

The 33rd Philatelic Congress of Great Britain will be held at Felixstowe, with the Ipswich P.S. as hosts, from 29th May to 1st June. Our members will no doubt as usual be well represented there. Those who wish to become members of Congress should send their application to Mr E. F. Hugen, 3, The Woodlands, London Road, Brighton, 6. Fee, 7/6.

The **Edinburgh** group had in February the most successful meeting of the season, when all present took part in displaying and discussing the Maple and Numerals issues. Some members were helped to find interesting re-entries among their "duplicates." The January meeting, at which there were fewer present, displayed and discussed postal stationery with the help of Boggs. Postal Stationery is not everyone's choice, but it was evident that interest could be aroused. One member who had not displayed, went home and immediately mounted up his small collection.

At **Dundee** in March ex-President A. E. Stephenson gave a display on "Study Points of Modern Canada," which was based on the 1911-1925 Admiral issues, showing the differences in wet and dry prints, the various plate types, etc.

The **London** group held its A.G.M. in February. Their average attendance over the past season was reported at 15. (It is now up to Aberdeen to beat this). Member Nugent Clougher was re-elected as contact member. The display for the evening was given by member J. M. Stevenson on Canada's War Effort series. Librarian Kenneth Anderson has been missing from the meetings owing to illness, but we are glad to learn that things with him are now on the up grade. We are glad to learn also that member Cheavin is recovering from his accident. Members Cheavin, Shipton, Robertson and others are active members of the Surrey Federation of Philatelic Societies and give B.N.A., etc. displays.

The **Aberdeen** Group have had a very successful series of monthly meetings. The membership is now 23 and the attendance at the meetings has averaged 15. On 8th November the members saw a portion of the extensive collection formed by member George Beverley of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. On 13th December member O. A. Fraser gave an exhaustive display of the 5c. Beaver and the 1898 Map Stamp (in large blocks and panes) and rare Canadian Flown Covers. The Beavers were highly specialised and many interesting varieties were shown in the Map Stamp. On 10th January the members were entertained by Mrs Orkin at her home, and were shown "My Canadian Album." Mrs Orkin, who is a Canadian, exhibited many magnificent pages of Large and Small Heads; the 1897 Jubilee set complete mint and used, and later issues in imprint blocks and panes. Member A. L. Bruce gave a display on 14th March entitled "Some Canadian Varieties I Have Found." Included in this display were (a) 15c. Large Head, a so far unrecorded variety showing extensive plate damage to the left side of the stamp; (b) two dies of the Postage Dues of 1906-15 affecting the 1c., 2c. and 5c. values; (c) varieties in perforations of the Registration stamps of 1875-88; and (d) numerous re-entries in the George V issues of 1912.

### **Pacific International Exhibition**

Among items recently to hand is a copy of the prospectus of the Pacific International Exhibition received from member Nairne of Victoria, B.C., who tells us that the Exhibition is to be held at Victoria from May 19th to 21st. Though this is an annual event held by the N.W. Federation of Stamp Clubs, this year it will be a special one to celebrate the centenary of Canada's first stamps, and though it will be rather overshadowed by CAPEX, it is expected to be an outstanding event. Two of our members whom so many of us met when they were over here will take a prominent part—Gerry Wellburn as Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, and Capt. Binks, who will give a talk on Canada's first stamps. We were all delighted to learn that Capt. Binks has been elected President of B.N.A.P.S. Hearty good wishes to him in his new office!

## CONVENTION FUND AUCTION

This will be an experiment, with two objects in view; first the usual object of an auction, and second, a propaganda effort of the C.P.S. Success depends upon the co-operation of our members, and the extent to which the material offered will attract non-member visitors.

B.N.A. lots of good quality are wanted, but a proportion of other country lots, or mixed lots, or collections will be acceptable. Local publicity will be given to the event. All lots offered for sale should be sent to Mr D. Gardner, 20 Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie, Lanarkshire, Scotland, by registered post and marked "C.A." on the outside. Include a brief description of each lot and state whether unreserved or the reserve price. Enclose stamped addressed envelope or post card for acknowledgement. It will be assumed that your own insurance policy covers all risks, and the Society does not propose to take out special insurance for this purpose. Every care will, however, be taken. Lots should reach Mr Gardner by mid-July. Minimum auction charges, including a charge for unsold lots carrying a reserve price. Return of lots unsold will be at owner's expense. A list of lots available will be completed and will be sent to any member for a charge of 6d. Where time permits, lots will be forwarded for inspection at viewer's expense.

Lots may, of course, be donated for the benefit of the Fund.

Approximate time table:—Receipt of lots up to 14th July. Lists available and lots available for inspection from 21st July.

No lots will be sent out for inspection after Saturday, 18th August.

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## JACK CANUCK—100 NOT OUT

Cricket centuries or philatelic centenaries now are "three a penny," but the centenary year of the "3d. Beaver" is now with us. We like making a noise, but what better excuse can we have than this to "shout the odds" and tell the tale of the two cities.

We draw your attention to our President's letter. It is said that we cannot be in two places at once, but the ubiquitous C.P.S.G.B. can do "a' things, and dae them mighty weel."

**Toronto:** A number of our members from this side hope to cross the Pond to join our members "over there" in celebrating the centenary at Capex in September. Some of the best displays belonging to members of the Society will be on show there, and there will also be a composite display from the Society.

**Harrogate:** It is left to us at home to see that the Canadian Philatelic flag is kept flying at this time. Our Annual Convention will be held in the Spa town from 5th to 8th September. The arrangements have been in the hands of our Yorkshire groups. Our "Tykes" have, with their usual North Country thoroughness, laid on a real good show. Let us support them well. There will still be plenty of material left in this country to make a really good exhibition. Let us all get down to it.

JACK CANUCK.

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**COVERS WANTED.**—Ordinary commercial and private covers from 1897 onwards, used from Canada to Britain and other countries, wanted to purchase, but no "philatelically used" first days, etc. Even if you have only a few for sale or exchange please send them to F. W. L. Keane, Summerland, British Columbia, Canada.

## CONVENTION OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

to be held on 5th to 8th SEPTEMBER, 1951  
at the CAIRN HYDRO, HARROGATE

### CONVENTION COMMITTEE:

#### *Conveners:*

R. W. T. LEES-JONES, "Merridale," Hale, Cheshire.  
D. GARDNER, 20, Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie.

#### *Convener of Exhibits:*

J. P. MACASKIE, 7, Wellington Street, Oakes, Huddersfield.

#### *Convener of Social Activities and Hotel Bookings:*

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

#### *Society Secretary:*

MAJOR G. B. HARPER, 53, Chesil Court, Chelsea Manor Street, London, S.W.3.

*Finance*—J. P. MACASKIE.      *Publicity*—L. BARESH.

*Convener of Stewards* (to be arranged).

This is the Canadian Centenary year, and it is the privilege of the Yorkshire members that Harrogate should be chosen as the venue of the Society's Centenary Convention.

The date has been fixed in September in order to avoid clashing with the holiday season, and with the view that the autumn is the time most likely to be suitable for the majority of the members of the Society.

Harrogate is situated in the heart of some of the best of Yorkshire's countryside, and is very pleasant at this time of the year. Good hotels, shops and numerous beauty spots await the visitor to the town.

Despite the short time available for organised social activities, the most popular events have been retained, and this will ensure that the usual informal and friendly atmosphere is maintained.

There is a further opportunity for members to meet together to discuss their common interests, to meet old friends, and to make new ones, and it now rests with the members to ensure the success of this event by indicating at an early date their intention to be present.

In view of the special importance of this Centenary year, members are particularly asked to support the event by sending in exhibits in one or more of the various classes, and thus make the standing exhibition one that is worthy of such an occasion.

The programme is on similar lines to that of the last Convention, and is detailed below:—

### **Section A. Exhibition.**

- (a) Group Displays (Competitive). Each local Study Group is invited to send a display of four or eight sheets. Any B.N.A. subject may be chosen. The display may be either a Composite Display by any number of members of the Group, or one given by one or two specified members of the Group. Displays must show the names of all members contributing.
- (b) Contributed Class (Competitive). This class is open to all members to contribute displays of 4, 8 or 12 sheets of any interesting subjects of B.N.A.
- (c) Research and Study Class (Competitive). This class is open to all members to contribute displays of 4, 8 or 12 sheets of any subject of their own study or research in B.N.A. Philately.

The greatest care will be taken of all exhibits sent in, until they are returned to their owners. The exhibition room will be under the constant care of stewards, and those who wish may have the use of the hotel Manager's safe for their sheets. Members are reminded, however, that their insurance cover should be in order, as the Society cannot undertake to be responsible for such a formidable item.

All members contributing should see that their exhibits are sent off to be in the hands of the Convener of Exhibits not later than September 1st, or to him, care of the

Manager, The Cairn Hydro, Harrogate. All sendings should be registered and securely packed, and stamps sufficient for return registered postage should be enclosed, unless the member will be attending the Convention and will take the exhibit back with him.

### Section B. Research and Study.

- (a) Invitation Displays. Certain well-known collections have been considered, and invitations extended to well-known Philatelists to give talks and displays.
- (b) Study Circles. As usual, as much time as possible will be allotted to Study Circles, both informal and formal, as it is felt that this is one of the most popular aspects of the event.

### Section C. Social Activities.

- (a) Motor Coach Tour. Arrangements have been made, for those members who wish, to take part in a Coach Tour to Fountains Abbey, a well-known beauty spot, on the Thursday afternoon.
- (b) The Society Reception and Dinner. This has always been a highlight at previous Conventions, and will be held on the Friday evening.

### Reservation of Hotel Accommodation and Motor Coach Seats.

Arrangements have been made for blocks of rooms to be held at certain hotels (as detailed hereunder). Members are particularly requested to place their bookings not later than 1st JULY, as the hotels cannot guarantee to hold rooms available after this date.

Hotel terms are as follows:—

1. The Cairn Hydro, Ripon Road. (Venue of the Convention):  
Inclusive charge, 32/6 per day for full board (per person).  
Bed and breakfast only, 21/- per person. Lunch and Dinner, 11/6.
  2. The Ridings Private Hotel, Springfield Avenue. (Five minutes from Convention):  
21/- per day for full board (per person). No bed and breakfast terms.
  3. Arrangements are in hand for further accommodation to be made available at nearby inexpensive hotels, and members interested may request details of these.
- Motor Coach Seats—These are at the rate of 5/- per person. Early application is advisable.
- Society Dinner—Tickets for this are available at 17/6 per person. The charge is higher than that at the Edinburgh event, but in view of the greatly increased costs since then, it is considered to be a very reasonable one.

All applications should be sent to the Convener, Mr A. Gabbitas, 56 Blair Athol Road, Sheffield, 11.

### Convention Time Table

#### Wednesday, Sept. 5th

12.30 p.m. - 4.0 p.m.	Registration of members attending.
4.30 p.m. ... ..	Opening of Convention and Exhibition.
7.30 p.m. ... ..	Invitation Paper and Display.

#### Thursday, Sept. 6th

10.0 a.m. ... ..	Informal Study Circles.
2.30 p.m. ... ..	Motor Coach Tour to Fountains Abbey.
2.30 p.m. ... ..	Informal Study Circles.
7.30 p.m. ... ..	Invitation Paper and Display.

#### Friday, Sept. 7th

10.0 a.m. ... ..	Study Circles.
2.30 p.m. ... ..	Convention Fund Auction (Auctioneer: Mr. D. Gardner).
7.0 p.m. ... ..	Society Reception and Dinner, and Presentation of Awards.

#### Saturday, Sept. 8th

10.0 a.m. ... ..	Annual General Meeting.
2.30 p.m. ... ..	Invitation Paper and Display.

The Exhibition will be open throughout each day, except during the hours of the Invitation Displays. A hearty welcome is extended to non-members to attend the Exhibition or any of the meetings during the Convention other than the Annual General Meeting.

**HARRY DAVIE****AN APPRECIATION**

It is with the utmost regret we announce the very sad loss to the Society in the death of Mr Harry Davie.

He was one of the original founder members of the Society in the years before the war.

It has been my privilege to have worked with Harry for many years now in the philatelic sphere. In the early days of the formation of the Kirkintilloch Philatelic Society, he threw himself into the work of getting that Society well established, ultimately becoming its President. The Glasgow Philatelic Society was another outlet for his energy. He was always one of those people who are "running and carrying" behind the scenes to make a venture a success. On our re-forming the Canadian Philatelic Society after the war, Harry again was one of the first to carry on the good work, this time as Treasurer of the Society, a job he carried out under very difficult and trying conditions. During the last year, he found he had taken on more work than he could cope with, and gradually handed over his various philatelic offices.

We knew that during the last twelve months he had not been his own robust self, and half expected it when he asked to be relieved of his office as Treasurer of the Society, but none of us then realised the seriousness of the situation.

His hobby was his stamp album, but like many who are fond of stamps, he got little opportunity of studying them himself, but sacrificed his time so that others might enjoy theirs.

In him the Society had a very loyal and devoted friend.

In offering our condolences to Mrs Davie and his daughter Freda we can assure them that Harry will always remain a very happy memory in the Society.

A. E. STEPHENSON.

**NEW MEMBERS**

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>
523	BOTTOMLEY, A. du T. (O.B.E.), c/o Bank of Montreal, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. C.B.N.	
524	PAYNE, W. E., 67 Honeypot Lane, Stanmore, Middlesex. C.B.N.	
525	MATTHEWS, W., 114 St. Stephan's Road, East Ham, London, E.6. C.B.N.	
526	WOODLEY, A. A. J., "Mirador," 9 Headland Park Road, Preston, Paignton, S. Devon. C.	
527	BYTH, J. G., 6, St. Vincent Avenue, Blackpool. C.	
528	MacMILLAN, Blois E., 4 Cartaret Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada. C.	
529	WHITE, W. T., 6312 Marguerite, Vancouver, B.C., Canada. C.B.	
530	CROMWELL, R., 147 High Street, Tewkesbury, Glos. C.	
531	ALLEN, E. K., 5 Chestnut Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada. Counterfeits.	
532	LOUTIT, V. H. (Mrs), Ardgowan, Westburn Crescent, Aberdeen. C.	
533	SHEPPARD, F. S., 23 Hawthorn Gardens, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 3. C.B.N.	

**CHANGES OF ADDRESS**

- 26 BUCKLAND, Herbert, Port Perry, Ontario, Canada.  
 59 VIGO, D. J., 2 Erroll Road, Kingsway, Hove, Sussex.  
 187 BARTON, G. E. C., 5 Hamlet Court, Queen's Road, Cowes, I.O.W.  
 242 MACDONALD, A. R., 2 Erroll Road, Kingsway, Hove.  
 302 YEULETT, J. W., Cornerway, Stanford, Dingley, near Reading, Berks.  
 413 HARRIS, A., Leonard, 50 Victoria Road North, Southsea.  
 464 TILLEY, E. W., 210 Old Road West, Gravesend, Kent.  
 470 JONAS, C., 35A St. David's Road South, St. Annes-on-Sea, Lancs.  
 473 WALLACE, R., "Eildon," Old Edinburgh Road, Inverness.  
 479 HARRISON, A. N., 8 Henrietta Gardens, Bath.  
 485 MORRIS, J. S., "Downside," 192 Nevill Avenue, Hove, 4, Sussex.  
 488 HURST, Peter J., Apt. 23, 1489 Mountain Street, Montreal, Canada.  
 521 THOMAS, H. G., 9 Column Street, Treorchy, Rhondda, Glam.

**RESIGNATIONS**

- 68 STAFF, F. W.; 101 DAVIES, C.; 115 FRANKS, W. A.; 252 THURSTON, C. E.;  
 261 BACKHOUSE, D. F.; 273 FIREBRACE, J. R.; 279 YOUNG, C. L. R.; 285 ADAM,  
 T. W., Rev.; 318 PILE, F. J.; 319 MATTHEWS, T. W.; 405 COSSAR, J.

**CORRIGENDA**

- 497 CANHAM, H. E., for Saskatoon read Sask.      518 For Chearer read Shearer.

**DECEASED**

- 4 DAVIE, H. B.      260 MILLS, B. R.      292 HENDRY, A. D.

**OFFICE-BEARERS***President—*

R. W. T. LEES-JONES, F.R.P.S.(L.), F.C.P.S., Merridale, Bank Hall Lane,  
 Hale, Cheshire.

*Founder and Past President—*

A. E. STEPHENSON, F.C.P.S., 44 Saughtonhall Drive, Edinburgh, 12.

*Vice-Presidents—*

DAVID GARDNER, F.C.P.S., 20 Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie, Lanarkshire.  
 J. C. CARTWRIGHT, F.C.P.S., 53 Madeira Park, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.  
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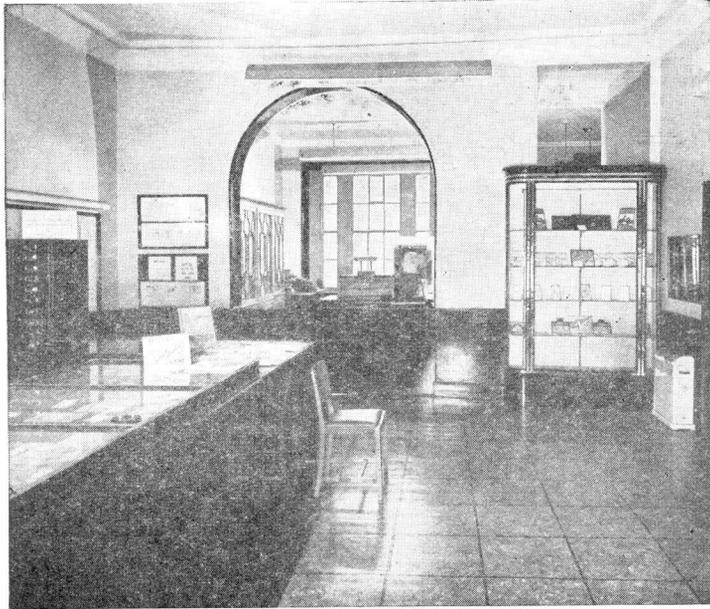
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