



# MAPLE LEAVES

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

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Vol. 5 No. 9

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Whole No. 37

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## CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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**Vol. 5 No. 9**

**AUGUST, 1955**

**Whole No. 37**

### *Notes and Comments*

#### **Summer Time**

Whilst all you lucky people are lounging in the garden in the sunshine (Temperature 80 degrees—even at Aberdeen), the poor permanent officers of the Society — with the assistance of the President — continue to slave on your behalf. Still, by the time you receive this issue the editorial family will have downed all tools and the caravan should be somewhere in Cornwall or Devon. No replies to correspondence until after 21st August, and then we shall have to work through the pile!

#### **Convention**

Arrangements seem to be progressing satisfactorily, although there is still a lot to be done. By the way, the Convention Souvenir Envelopes are now ready and available. They can be obtained from principal officers, or from your Editor — who controls supplies — at 2½d each or 2/- per dozen. Get yours now.

#### **E. T. E. Lloyd**

The unfortunate and untimely death of our Librarian, E. T. E. Lloyd, has come as a great shock and severe loss to the Society. He had been unwell for some time, but nothing serious was suggested. We spent an evening with Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd only a few days before he was rushed into hospital, and part of the time was spent in planning the holidays and relaxation which were going to put him back on his feet. Within a very short time indeed it was known to us that he had only a few days left. The personal loss we have all sustained and the blow to the Society cannot be told in words. Our deepest sympathy goes to Mrs. Lloyd.

#### **H. C. V. Adams**

As a result of a road accident whilst returning from a holiday, H. C. V. Adams died in hospital on July 1st. A member of the Council of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, he is best known for his own wide philatelic knowledge over a remarkable field and for his services to "The Royal." He won the Grand Prix at the London International Stamp Exhibition of 1950. In spite of his advancing years, he was 81, he always found time to be interested in the stamps of British North America, and his membership of this Society dates back to shortly after its rebirth in 1946. He was elected a Fellow of this Society in 1954.

## **Librarian**

The President has made arrangements for Mr. G. F. George, of 40, Warwick Road, Coulsdon, Surrey, to be appointed Acting Librarian for the remainder of the Society year.

## **Convention Auction**

David Gardner has kindly agreed, once again, to handle these arrangements. His address is, as before, 20, Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie, Lanarkshire.

## **1868 Large Queen 15 cents**

Member H. G. Bertram of Dundas, Ontario, who has been working on this stamp for some time, made photostat copies of various articles on the above stamp to help him in his references. He has been good enough to make an extra copy of the series and has sent them, beautifully bound, for incorporation in our Society Library. There will be some small delay whilst the Editor works through the articles, but they should be with the Librarian, Mr George, by the time this issue is distributed. To quote Mr. Bertram: "I feel sure that anyone wishing to study this particular issue will find this collection of papers most interesting." We agree most heartily, and on behalf of all our members over here record our sincere thanks and appreciation of Mr. Bertram's kindness.

## **Mistakes will happen**

By general standards we are of the opinion that a high standard of work goes into our Journal. Every now and then however, in spite of all reasonable precautions, something goes wrong. May we apologise to C. N. Richardson for the splitting of his letter on page 252 of the June issue? He wrote under three headings, the first two sections appear in column one of page 252 — the letter that has "no finish to it" — and the third is the last paragraph at the foot of column two.

The heading on page 248, to Mr. Harris's article, should of course be "The Slogan Postmarks"—not the single "Postmark" which infers there was only one!

## **Correspondents**

Incidentally, we have some fun occasionally with our many friends—our correspondents seem to turn into friends. Mr Harris, mentioned in the previous paragraph, asked us to do some research for him about his slogans — turning up articles and lending them to him — which of course we did. It was something which took a little time when we were pretty busy in other directions, and as Mr. Harris is a Chemist in Southsea, we mentioned in our reply that he had better send some aspirins for the headache he had given us! A packet of aspirins accompanied the journals when they were returned!

## **First Day Covers**

We would like to thank A. H. Christensen, Herbert Buckland and Frank Campbell for recent covers, the latter also for a specimen of the new U.S.A. reply card which is franked outwards bearing George Washington's head, but on the return shewing Martha Washington—Martha getting in the last word!

## **Member's Success**

The London Section is feeling very proud of Member W. Williams, who has recently brought Canada very much to the fore in Middlesex. His display "A study of the 2c small Queen, 1872-1897" has been very much in the news. With it he won the Sir Arthur Elvin Cup of Wembley Philatelic

Society—for advanced work—and a month later, on behalf of the Wembley Society, the Bishop Cup of the Middlesex Federation. This latter award was in the annual competition open to all Societies in the Middlesex Federation.

Congratulations, Mr Williams from all of us. We shall look forward to an article on this stamp from you in due course.

### **Yorkshire Tyke**

On a recent visit to Harrogate we were able to make an evening trip over the Yorkshire hills to visit Ernest Whitley in the delightful old-world village of Stanningley. There are undoubtedly very many reasons why everybody should visit Stanningley—you ought to see it for yourselves—but the fact that “Our Ernie” lives there is the dominant one.

We had a wonderful evening, stamps, photography, heraldy, holidays, a never ending discussion of mounting enthusiasms. Ernest proudly displayed the Clifford Aikens Cup, which he won last year for his work on the Québec Centenary issue, and showed some of the stamps and work which went into the study of the lowest value. He advanced a revolutionary theory about something to do with early G.B. stamps about which someone is one day going to sit up!

With friendly humour and banter never ceasing it was time to go away before we had really started! We’ll be back!

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## **PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE**

In the last issue I had to report to you the death of a prominent overseas member, and now an even heavier blow has struck our Society close at home with the passing of our Librarian, E. T. E. Lloyd.

Mr. Lloyd has departed from our midst in the prime of his life, having fallen victim to that scourge of mankind—cancer. Right up to his last few days he remained a staunch supporter of our Society, and during my visit to him in hospital he still talked hopefully about his future plans for the library and the Convention Auction.

We shall all remember—and miss—Mr. Lloyd as one of our staunchest supporters, and one always ready to help. He was a keen student of the Registrations and the Edwardian and early George V issues, in which he made many new discoveries. We shall, however, always remember him best for the excellent work he did as our Librarian. He took over a comparatively small accumulation of books and leaflets, and by diligent work and many additions turned this into a library of which we can all be proud.

We also mourn the loss of Mr. H. C. V. Adams, a Fellow of our Society. A prominent philatelist known the world over and chiefly associated with the early issues of Great Britain, Mr. Adams also had a close link with the C.P.S. of G.B. with his magnificent collections of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which many of us had the pleasure of seeing at last year’s Convention, and also at one of the earlier “get-together” parties in London.

The death of Mr. Lloyd has necessitated the appointment of a new Librarian, and you will be pleased to learn that Mr. G. R. George, of 40 Warwick Road, Coulsdon, Surrey, has kindly agreed to take on this task. The library could not have been placed in better hands, and I hope you will all give Mr. George your full support.

A more immediate problem was the Convention Auction, and our sincere thanks are due to Mr. David Gardner for having so readily jumped into the breach. Due to his excellent work in previous years, our Conventions are now self-supporting and, with your active support by way of sending in surplus material, this year he will, I am sure, do equally well.

In regard to the Convention, I outlined to you in the last issue a tentative

programme, and, having received no protests or alternative suggestions, we shall finalize our arrangements on these lines. However, please do ask your ladies and let me know which of the shows they would like to see. The most popular ones are fully booked four to eight weeks ahead, and we cannot work miracles by getting seats at short notice. All those who intend to come to Friday's banquet, also please let me know well in advance, indicating the number of guests you are bringing. I remember a similar occasion when a philatelic dinner was being held in Canada, at which at the last moment tables had to be placed in an adjoining room, and even in the corridor, to accommodate those who had neglected to advise the organizer of their intention to attend!

This is the last time that I am addressing you in Maple Leaves as President, and I should like to take this opportunity of thanking you for your support in the past year and of expressing the sincere wish that you will treat my successor with equal kindness; and I hope we shall see many of you at our Convention in September. The organising committee are all working hard to make this a most enjoyable event for you, and all you have to do is turn up in large numbers.

### CONVENTION AUCTION—Revised Arrangements

In the tragic circumstances of Mr. Lloyd's death, the President has appealed to me to complete the auction arrangements. All auction lots or gifts should be sent to the following address:—

D. GARDNER, Esq., 20 Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie, Lanarkshire.

I shall be heavily engaged on my official employment from now until the end of September. If contributing members will do their best to meet the following points I on my part will endeavour to make the auction successful, and contributors and purchasers satisfied.

Auction lots should be properly mounted and if possible each lot should be enclosed in a suitable auction folder, with a brief description suitable for inclusion in the catalogue written on the outside cover. Number your lots lightly in pencil at the top right hand corner and enclose a list showing merely those numbers and any reserve figure you wish to put on. I will acknowledge lots if you enclose a stamped addressed envelope or post-card. Marked catalogues will be sent to vendors.

Will you please note the revised dates. Final date for receipt of lots August 10th, catalogues available about one week later on request and on receipt of 6d. Lots available for inspection at enquirer's expense up to but not later than 7th September. Your kind co-operation will be greatly appreciated.

### PRECANCEL STUDY GROUP

Group Secretary—R. B. HETHERINGTON

At last the Precancel Studies are beginning to take shape. I must apologise to members for the delay in getting this Study Group going but owing to my recent change of address, things have got rather behind. One or two members have already indicated that they would be interested in receiving a File of Information, therefore it is proposed to forward a Loose Leaf Folder, to members who would like to see it. Will you please let me know if you would like to receive it?

At some time in the future it is hoped to be able to publish a Handbook on Canadian Precancels, including Precancelled Postal Stationery.

For a start, will members report under the following headings, for Precancels:—

- (a) The early provisionals.
- (b) The Regular Official Rollers—Rubber Types.
- (c) The Regular Official Rollers—Electro Types.
- (d) The Regular Official Town Types.
- (e) The Regular Official Numeral Types.
- (f) The present day Provisionals—such as issued by Brampton.
- (g) Varieties not Catalogued in the Official Catalog of Canada Precancels (Fifth—1954—Edition).

Regarding Precancelled Postal Stationery, will members report under the headings as

set out in Mr. Daggett's letter. Please give full details and use Bond's Types and Numbers.

DEAR MR. HETHERINGTON,

Thanks a lot for your aerogramme re Canadian postal stationery precancelled. I had a letter in B.N.A. Topics in the last issue asking for help, and have already a couple of replies. I will be very glad to co-operate with you. May I make a few suggestions? I feel that we should use the catalog nos. used in Bond's book on Canadian Postal Stationery as the latest work on the subject. On my own point I make up a file card for each item with the following details:—

- (1) Type of stationery item, denomination, colour Bond's No.
- (2) Details of Die type (of the G.VI items which had 2 dated dies) as well of printing method (the same G.VI items were offset and typographed) and finally size to nearest 1/16 inch.
- (3) Many items were on "special order" stationery. For these I use Bond's Nos, or if not listed there, give full details as above, and as well Bond's TYPE No.
- (4) Details of precancel with measurements in mms. to the nearest ¼ mm. (I usually make a drawing, or get it photostated with a cm. ruler beside it for future reference.
- (5) Date of use and place of use (often the address of the user is useful).
- (6) Name of contributor of item.

I realise that I do go in greater detail than perhaps needed, but until I see how

things shape up I feel it needed for many items I record and do not have myself, but have only borrowed them.

May I have your comments and ideas? Later on will send you what listings I have.

Yours sincerely,

H. M. DAGGETT, JR.

If members know of any articles appearing in any Magazines on the subject will they let me know, or if possible let me have a copy of the published information; this applies mostly to American and Canadian journals, as far as I can find out very little information has been published in English Magazines except for "Maple Leaves".

## GROUP NEWS

### WEST RIDING GROUP

At a meeting in March, the Group had the pleasure of seeing the interesting study of the 1898 Map stamps formed by our Editor, Mr. F. Tomlinson. The display included plated copies from all plates, many in large mint blocks. Those present were convinced that Mr. Tomlinson must already possess most of the existing copies after seeing this collection!

The last meeting of the season was held in April, when Mr. G. Whitworth displayed a collection of the first four issues of Canada. Included in the display was a very fine study of the 1859 issue showing different printings.

## PACKET LETTER RATES

By FRANK W. STAFF (693)

The packet letter charges on mail carried over the North Atlantic have for long presented problems to those who collect Transatlantic Mail. Having been engaged for some few years now collecting information and facts for my forthcoming book, "The Transatlantic Mail", I am able to enlighten those who have been baffled by the conflicting rates in force, particularly those from 1800 onwards.

The basic ocean postage rate for a single letter between London and North America was always 1/-. This was laid down by the Act of 9 Ann c.10.1710 (effective 1 June, 1711.) By the Act of 37 Geo.111 c.18 1796 the inland postage was added, so that the inclusive rate on a single letter to London was 1/8d—but from Falmouth, 1/-. In 1801, an Act was passed (41 Geo. 111 c. 7) which increased the inland rates, so that on a letter to or from London the inclusive rate became 1/10d—from Falmouth it remained at 1/-. In 1805, all postal rates were increased by 1d., and 1d. was added to the Ocean rate, which made the postage to or from London 2/0, and from Falmouth 1/1d. An Act of 1813 (52 Geo. 111 c. 88) increased further the inland postage rates, making the inclusive rate on a single letter to or from London and New York/Halifax,

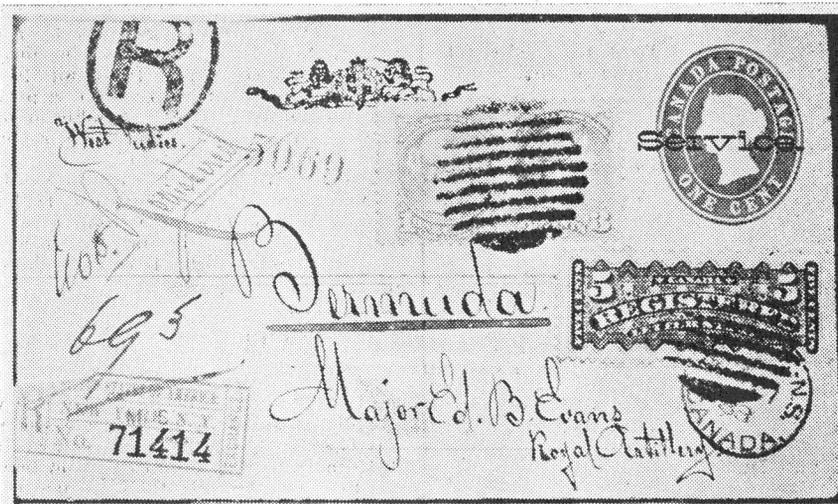
2/2d. In March, 1839, the packet rate was established at 1/- to or from anywhere in the U.K. to North America; and in June 1840 the rates were confirmed and defined for the Cunard contract 1/- a single letter, and so on from anywhere in the United Kingdom to either Boston or Halifax.

A certain amount of confusion arose out of this, as the instructions were misunderstood by some postmasters, who continued to charge at the old rate of per sheet, so that letters contained in envelopes were sometimes charged double. This was put right by a Treasury minute of July 6th, 1840. On the Canadian side too, the problem arose of a suitable uniform inland rate of postage in conjunction with the packet rates. This was settled by a Treasury minute of July 6th, 1840, when a uniform rate of 2d. was decided upon. This made a letter from anywhere in the U.K. to anywhere in Canada (but not B.C. or Far Western territories) rateable at the inclusive charge of 1/2d. It happens therefore that covers will be found dated during June 1840 up to July 6, 1840, addressed to Canada and showing postal rates which appear impossible to agree. In cases of this sort, much patience and a study of the prevailing Canadian rates will help to solve the query!

## THE "HECHLER" OVERPRINTED COVERS

In chapter forty-four, on page 747, Boggs refers to "a class of material which is not counterfeit or fake, but merely bogus; the product of a vivid imagination with the assistance of various printing devices." He tells us that the largest number of items of this type were the product of a certain Henry Hechler of Halifax. He was responsible, amongst other things, for a number of unauthorised bisects of the Small Queens issue, particularly in September and October 1884 cancelled "HALIFAX, CANADA," usually vertical halves of the 2c on bank notices. He was a dealer of those days and his activities continued in providing philatelic "variations" until at least 1896.

"In 1884-85 (we quote mainly from Boggs) Louis Riel led another abortive rebellion in the North West Provinces. The Government sent troops out, with various additional legends. These were unofficial and without sanction and among them were the '53rd Rifles' from Halifax, of which Henry Hechler was Captain. This enterprising gentleman was also interested in philately,



and took the opportunity to have envelopes and postcards overprinted 'Service' from the Post Office Department, but the overprinting did not affect the postal value, and used copies are frequently seen."

There were two types of overprint, one in smaller and heavier type than the specimen we illustrate, overprinting was done in black, red and blue, on 1c cards and envelopes and on 3c envelopes. Altogether, including three "double overprints," Boggs lists 14 varieties.

The second type of overprint, as shown in the attached illustration, consist of the word "Service" printed across the stamp, the addition of the Coat of Arms in the top centre of the cover, and the words "On M.S. only" at lower left—which in this case are obscured by the Registration Label.

### A POSTMARK QUERY

By J. J. BONAR (341)

The cover illustrated appeared in the last Convention Auction, when no one appeared to notice that the numeral cancellation which it bears does not conform to the accepted listing.

There are three date stamps. On the face of St. Hyacinthe of the 18th March, 1870, and on the reverse Montreal of the same day and St. Johns of



the following day. The letter thus travelled from St. Hyacinthe, east of Montreal and south of the St. Lawrence, via Montreal to St. Johns, south-east of Montreal.

The two-ring numeral strike is not entirely clear, but beyond all doubt the first numeral is "5." The second appears to be "3," but could be "7." Neither of these numbers appears in the books of reference as the numeral allotted to St. Hyacinthe. That is always quoted as "17."

Number "53" is allocated to Three Rivers, which lies on the north side of the St. Lawrence about half-way between Montreal and Quebec, while number "57" is given to one or more offices in Ontario far out of the route of this letter.

Can any reader throw any light on the problem? Has anyone a cover which would confirm the allocation of 17, 53 or 57?

### E. T. E. LLOYD

The untimely death on June 15th of Ernest Lloyd at the age of 51 is a sad loss to our Society. A schoolmaster by profession, he was known to all members of our Society as our Librarian. Since holding this office his efficiency has made our Library not only a credit to the Society, but a valuable and serviceable asset.

Those of us who have known him for many years will miss him very much, for we knew him to be a true philatelist and a serious student of Canadian stamps. He conducted much research into all issues from 1870 onwards; his last study was the registration issues.

During the 18 years I was privileged to know him, every week brought a letter about things philatelic. He was a glutton for work, always searching for the answers the way he liked best, by going through vast quantities of material. He leaves a widow and son, to both of whom our heartfelt sympathies are extended.

G. R. C. S.

## PRECANCELLED CANADIAN POSTAL STATIONERY

By R. B. HETHERINGTON (84)

I have been attempting research into the pre-cancels on Postal Stationery, and the following list sets out my findings so far. This list is very far from complete, but its publication may assist in the pursuit of information on this neglected subject.

### BAR TYPES

- 1 Cent Orange (Admiral Type 1922) Precancelled with 3 pairs of horizontal lines. 14½ mm overall (Thin Lines). Buff Card.
- 1 Cent Orange (Admiral Type 1922) Precancelled with 3 pairs of horizontal lines. 14½ mm overall (Thick Lines). Buff Card.
- 1 Cent Orange (Admiral Type 1927) Precancelled with 2 pairs of horizontal lines. 12 mm overall (Thick Lines). Buff Card.
- ½ Cent Blue (George V 1930 Die 11) Precancelled with 2 Thick Bars 1½ mm wide 25 mm overall. (Cut out only). Cream Card.
- 1 Cent Green (George V 1932-33) Precancelled with 3 pairs of horizontal lines 14½ mm overall (Thick Lines). Buff Card.
- 1 Cent Blue Green (George VI 1943) Precancelled with 3 pairs of horizontal lines 29 mm overall (Thick Lines). Buff Card.
- 2 Cents Olive Green (George VI 1943) Precancelled with 3 pairs of horizontal lines 29 mm overall (Thick Lines). Buff Card.
- 1 Cent Green (George VI 1950) Precancelled with 3 pairs of horizontal lines 14½ mm overall (Thick Lines). Buff Wrapper.
- 2 Cent Olive (George VI 1951) Precancelled with 3 pairs of horizontal lines 14½ mm overall (Thick Lines). Buff Card.
- 2 Cent Green (Elizabeth II) Precancelled with 3 pairs of horizontal lines 29 mm overall (Thick Lines). Buff Card.

### TOWN or CITY TYPES

#### Vancouver

Wrapper reported for Vancouver by Mr Frank W. Campbell, but he gives no details of type or date.

#### Toronto

- 1 Cent Orange George V (Oval Type) on Buff Card, no further details supplied
- (?) Mr Frank W. Campbell reports Envelope precancelled with City Type but gives no further details.

### NUMERAL or MONEY ORDER TYPES

**Calgary.** 8160. Reported use by Mr Roy Marshall, no other details.

**Hamilton.** 3100. 1931. 1 Cent Green on White (Card ?)

**Perth.** ? Mr Frank W. Campbell reports the use of Numeral Envelope for Perth, Ont., but gives no further details, this appears rather extraordinary as Perth was not authorised to use Numeral Precancels in the ordinary way. Why therefore was the use of Stationery allowed with this Type of Precancel ?

- Toronto.** 4530. 1925. 1 Cent Green (Oval) on White, also on Buff.
- 1931. 1 Cent Green on White and on Buff.
- 1933. 1 Cent Green on ? Envelope.
- 1933. 1 Cent Blue Green precancelled with two pairs of horizontal lines and 4530 13½ mm overall.
- 1933. 1 Cent Green on White, Buff and Cream (Cards?)
- 1933. 1 Cent Green on White (Small 4530).
- 1937. 1 Cent Green on Buff.
- 1937. 1 Cent Green on White (1) Precancelled in Red.  
(2) Precancelled in Green.
- 1937. 1 Cent Green on Grey—Error 4030 for 4530.
- 1938. 1 Cent Blue Green Large 4530 Bars 43 mm overall.

## NEWFOUNDLAND CORNER

By Dr. R. WILLAM (437)

### GUY TERCENTENARY ISSUE.

Credit for the first serious attempt to colonise the island of Newfoundland belongs to John Guy and the "Company of Merchants and Adventurers of the Cities of London and Bristol." The scheme had been mooted for a long time, but finally in 1610 King James I of England granted to John Guy of Bristol a charter to colonise the island between Cape St. Mary and Cape Bonavista, and with 35 men he arrived in the ship "Endeavour" in June 1610. He set up his staff house at Cupids in Conception Bay, and there built houses, stores, wharves and a fort. Later, the town of Mosquito was founded. On a second voyage in 1612 he was accompanied by a clergyman, the Rev. Erasmus Stourton, and in the following year the first child of European parents was born at Cupids. The colony suffered in many ways from invaders, who burnt their mill and harassed the settlers.

The 300th anniversary of this first colonisation effort was the subject of commemorative celebrations at St. John's in August 1910, and the Post Office collaborated with the issue of a set of stamps. These were placed on sale at St. John's and Conception Bay Post Offices on 15th August, 1910, and at all Post Offices in Newfoundland at the end of August. The popularity of this issue was shown by the Postmaster General in his report for 1910, where he states that the sale of stamps in 7 months had been almost equal to the total sales for the year to June 30, 1909, the increase being in a great measure due to the issue of the Guy stamps.

Early in 1910 Whitehead Morris & Co. had tendered for a five year contract to print the stamps of Newfoundland, with an estimated requirement of 25 million stamps. The tender being accepted, on 27th April, 1910, an order was placed with them for a set of 10 postage stamps, the top value being 12c depicting King Edward VII. The numbers of the various denominations were:— 1c 3,000,000; 2c 5,000,000; 3c and 4c 50,000 each; 5c 500,000; 6c, 8c, 9c, 10c and 12c 10,000 each. In addition, 2000 stamps of each denomination were to be made up in sets and enclosed in a small envelope. This number was increased to 5,000 on May 4th. Sets of stamps in envelopes suitably inscribed were sold at face at the Newfoundland Pavilion, Crystal Palace, London, in October 1911. I have no record of the numbers sold. Boggs states that there were 2,000 sets, the high values being engraved, and that the supply was exhausted in a few hours. As the necessary lithographed stamps for 5,000 sets had been printed and were still in London, it seems probable that

they would be used to meet the obvious demand.

The work of preparing the plates was put in hand. In the case of the 1c, 2c and 5c values, these were made up of 200 subjects, divided into two panes of 100 (10 x 10) by a gutter 38mm. wide. The remaining plates were of 100 subjects (10 x 10).

On 6th May, 1910, King Edward VII died, and it was at once decided to add another denomination to the set bearing the likeness of the new King George V.

At a meeting on May 18th various instructions were given. The 1c, 2c and 5c stamps must be a distinct green, red and blue respectively. The other colours were left to Whitehead Morris & Co., with an instruction that the colour of each stamp should be as distinct as possible. It was pointed out that some colours suit those stamps with views better than others, and a set of old stamps was supplied as examples. Without waiting for the 15c stamp if it was not ready, proofs of the other values were to be submitted by May 26th. These were to be printed on the paper which it was proposed to use, all gummed and perforated, and the proof for the 12c value was to be a full sheet of 100, for better seeing the size of sheet, perforations, gum and general appearance.

The proofs were duly submitted, and were returned with remarks concerning three denominations. The 3c was bistre, and was marked "to be more definite in colour". The 10c in orange was to be another colour, and the 15c black was to be a different colour. A complete new set of proofs was submitted, this time all being imperforate. The 3c was changed to olive and the 10c to purple-slate, but for some unexplained reason the 15c remained unchanged. The 1c was slightly more yellowish than the original and the 8c slightly deeper in shade, whilst the 4c, originally a warm violet, was changed to a quite different cold blue-violet. These were the colours used for the issued stamps. The second proofs, imperforate, are not very rare, though frequently called imperf. stamps. The first proofs, however, are extremely rare. I only know of one other complete set apart from my own, that being sold by Robson Lowe to one of our members about two years ago. Undoubtedly, the great majority of the sets which originally existed have been broken up. The 3c bistre and the 10c orange appear occasionally because they are obviously not the issued stamps, though their actual status is often not understood. The 1c and 8c proofs differ so little from the issued stamps that they are difficult to distinguish, and the 4c is quite likely to be regarded as a colour changeling. Other values are quite

indistinguishable from issued stamps.

On 28th June, 1910, the colours were approved and the numbers to be printed confirmed. The sheets were to be packed between white cardboard in bundles of 500, each 100 being divided by slips of paper. A "good supply" was wanted by July 20. Wastage in printing was considerable, for of 5,240 sheets of all values in the original printing, 239 were discarded as spoilt, a loss of 4.6%.

500 sheets each of the 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c and 5c, and 100 sheets each of the other six denominations, were despatched by post on 25th July, 1910. This represented the total order of all values except the 1c, 2c and 5c. These were the only stamps of which more than one printing was made. They were printed and sent out at different dates, the order being finally completed by the despatch of 9,200 sheets of the 2c stamp from Liverpool on 6th October, 1910.

The reversed "Z" error on the 6c stamp

was not noticed until after the original printing had been made. The plate was corrected and 190 sheets were printed of which 23 were bad. 100 sheets were sent by parcel post on 29th July, 1910, only four days after posting the first consignment. There was only one printing from this corrected plate. Statements that the "Z" was at first only partly corrected, and was only fully corrected in a later printing are quite wrong. They doubtless arise from the fact that, the alteration being done on the plate, there is some inevitable variation, and some stamps show a more clean correction than others.

All stamps of the original printing were perforated 11.8 x 11.8 line. Subsequent printings of the 1c, 2c and 5c stamps were perforated with several different machines.

This article is purely historical. A description of the stamps themselves, their varieties and the method of their production, will constitute a subsequent article.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

### News and Information

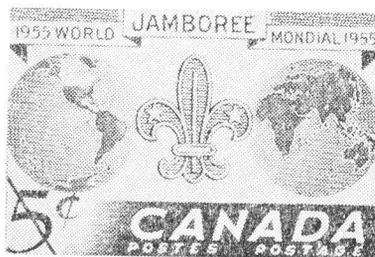
#### ALBERTA-SASKATCHEWAN COMMEMORATIVE.



A new 5c stamp is being issued on 30th June to commemorate the Jubilee of the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. The stamp is to show tribute to the contribution made by thousands of pioneers to a splendid record of progress and achievement in these two Provinces.

Designed by Laurence Hyde of Ottawa, it will be horizontal in format and will be blue in colour. The stamps are being engraved and printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa, and will be issued to Postmasters in panes of 50 stamps each. The stamps were on sale from the 30th June. Printings will be made from two plates, Nos. 1 and 2.

#### INTERNATIONAL BOY SCOUT JAMBOREE COMMEMORATIVE



A 5c stamp will be issued, on the 20th August, as a tribute to the International Boy Scout Movement which is making a splendid contribution to world understanding. The stamp will commemorate the 8th World Boy Scout Jamboree that will be formally opened by His Excellency, the Governor-General, at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, on the 20th August.

The stamp, horizontal in format, will be printed in two colours, green and gold, by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa, and was designed by Laurence Hyde of Ottawa.

Two plates will be used for the green colour, Nos. 1 & 2, but the gold colour will be printed from one plate only, No. 1. The announcement states:—"This postage stamp is of the commemorative type and will not be re-ordered when the original supply is exhausted, and will not be overprinted with the letter "G" to indicate its use by Federal Government Departments.

## PRE-CONFEDERATION REMINDERS

By F. WALTER POLLOCK

Reprinted from "Stamps," December, 1939

The facts concerning the remainders of the various colonies which united to form the Dominion of Canada are not new, but will bear repeating, with no thought on the part of this writer that he is contributing anything new or original to the subject, already so well covered in Jarrett's catalog, and in the handbooks by Poole, to which I here acknowledge my indebtedness for all that follows.

The records regarding the stamps of British Columbia and Vancouver Island are somewhat contradictory and incomplete. Thus, the 5c rose and the 10c blue issued in July, 1865, and inscribed only for Vancouver Island, became obsolete on the 19th day of November, 1866, when the Island joined to, and made a part of the colony of British Columbia, but whereas Jarrett states that "the current stamps of each colony were distributed and used throughout the combined territory," Poole quotes a letter written by Dr. C. L. Helmcken, Speaker of the first Parliament of Vancouver Island, in which he says: "Each colony now had its own separate postage stamps. . . . This continued until the union of the Colonies occurred in 1866, after which only British Columbia stamps were used. Those of Vancouver being burned according to order, many thousands went up in smoke."

While neither of my authorities comments on the 3d blue, issued November 1, 1865, the inclusion of this stamp in the Bartlett letter-head, and the fact that all catalogs price the unused stamp lower than the used, would indicate that mint stocks at some time must have been replenished by remainders.

On the 20th day of July, 1871, British Columbia became a Province of the Dominion, and on the 25th of the following month, G. E. Griffin, a postal inspector from Ottawa, certified to the destruction by fire of the remaining stocks of the surcharged issues of 1867-69, in the following quantities, and including both sizes of perforations:

|           |         |
|-----------|---------|
| 5c .....  | 146,400 |
| 10c ..... | 120,000 |
| 25c ..... | 451,680 |
| 50c ..... | 508,080 |
| \$1 ..... | 117,600 |

It will be noted that the foregoing official record contains no reference to the 2c brown which, like the 3d blue, commands a better price used than mint. Jarrett says that it, "with other values, was on sale to dealers before being retired, the majority of the stamps being sold as unused remainders." He also recalls that "it is believed that there was a leakage from

this source (samples kept by the Crown Agents for the Colonies in London) between 1897 and 1900." But the quantities available thereby numbered only about 50 to 75 each of four or five items. A few years later, "most other values, perforated 14, turned up in small blocks," presumably "from the 'Haslett' stock secured by H. Griebert." However, the quantities available of all the surcharged stamps, after subtracting those known to have been destroyed, as above, were so small, except in the case of the 2c denomination, that only the remainders of that lowest value could have affected the market to any appreciable degree.

Turning now to New Brunswick, the only colony not included in the Bartlett display, Jarrett refers to remainders, both for the pence and for the cents issues, but in neither cases does he indicate their disposition. Both he and Poole, regarding the pence values of 1851, quote the Postmaster-Generals' report of 1859: "The principal part of those remaining on hand are unfit for sale, having been damaged by being stored in the vault of the Post Office in St. John, which was so damp as to cause them to mold, and the colors to run." The uniformly high prices realized on mint copies clearly indicate that there was little or no salvable material.

The remainders of the cents issue usually occur without gum. They became water-soaked when, in 1892, the Customs House in St. John, in which they were stored, was burned. Poole quotes W. H. Bruce: ". . . in the general disturbance after the fire, they came to light and a large quantity of them came into the possession of a number of small boys in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Agency at St. John, including the Messrs. Coram Bros., the two Coombes boys and others. . . . There were 1, 2, 5, 10, 12½, and 17 cent stamps found; but very few of the 1 and 10, and a greater number of the 2 and 17. Most of the lot has now been secured by American dealers."

In May, 1896, a cache of Nova Scotian stamps of the 1860-63 cents issue was turned up in Ottawa, where they had been stored, and the Hon. W. S. Fielding, then Premier and Secretary of the province, cabled a well-known English firm, to ascertain what quantity they would purchase at face value. A reply was sent, asking for further particulars, but in the meantime, A. A. Bartlett and Donald A. King had bought the lot for \$18,000. The quantities involved have been the cause for much speculation, but the actual figures are still unrevealed. The purchasers inferred that collectors should be satisfied

with the opportunity for acquiring mint specimens much below catalog quotations of the period, and in his budget speech at Yarmouth, on February 1, 1897, the Premier informed the Legislature "that when the sale of stamps took place, it was accompanied by a proviso that the Government, on their part, would keep the quantity of stamps secret, and at this moment I have not the slightest information as to the number of stamps which were sold." Mr. Fielding added the hope that the House "would not require any further explanation upon this point," explaining that if the quantities were made public, "all opportunity for legitimate speculation would be lost."

There were no remainders of the 5c stamp, the only denomination of the series to show a better price mint than used in current pricings, and it will be noted that the Bartlett letter-head omits that value from an otherwise complete reproduction of Nova Scotia's cents issues.

On July 1, 1873, Prince Edward Island was admitted as a Province, and eleven years later, its remainders were sold. These included considerable quantities of both pence and cents values, lacking only the three items, 2d, 3d, and 6d, perforated 9, and comprising the first issue of January 1, 1861. Stamps having a face value of more than \$90,000 were sold for \$1,100!

The quantities sold of each stamp are as follows:

|     |       |         |
|-----|-------|---------|
| 1d  | ..... | ?       |
| 2d  | ..... | 241,000 |
| 3d  | ..... | 226,000 |
| 4d  | ..... | 277,000 |
| 4½d | ..... | 42,600  |
| 6d  | ..... | 21,000  |
| 9d  | ..... | 100,000 |
| 1c  | ..... | 124,500 |
| 2c  | ..... | ?       |
| 3c  | ..... | 10,000  |
| 4c  | ..... | 94,000  |
| 6c  | ..... | 162,000 |
| 12c | ..... | ?       |

While neither Poole nor Jarret can give any exact figure for the 1d, they both note that the remainders exist, and as the memorandum prepared on March 14, 1874, in the Provincial Treasurer's office noted, in addition to the above, 143,000 "mixed stamps," they both surmise that the stock of the 1d must have been included therein. For the 2c Poole says 5,000, and Jarrett, 75,000. Considering the low value today of the mint stamp, at about the same price as the 1c, I am inclined to accept Jarrett's figure as more nearly correct. On the other hand, for the 12c, Poole gives 165,000, while Jarrett reports 143,000, and here I think the latter may have inadvertently repeated the figure for the mixed stamps.

Jarrett also mentions that the 6d were nearly all of the blue green shade, while the 9d were all red lilac.

## THE CANADIAN 2 CENTS MAP STAMP OF 1898 (continued)

By F. TOMLINSON (74)

### PART VII

#### Black Printing—Plate 3 (continued)

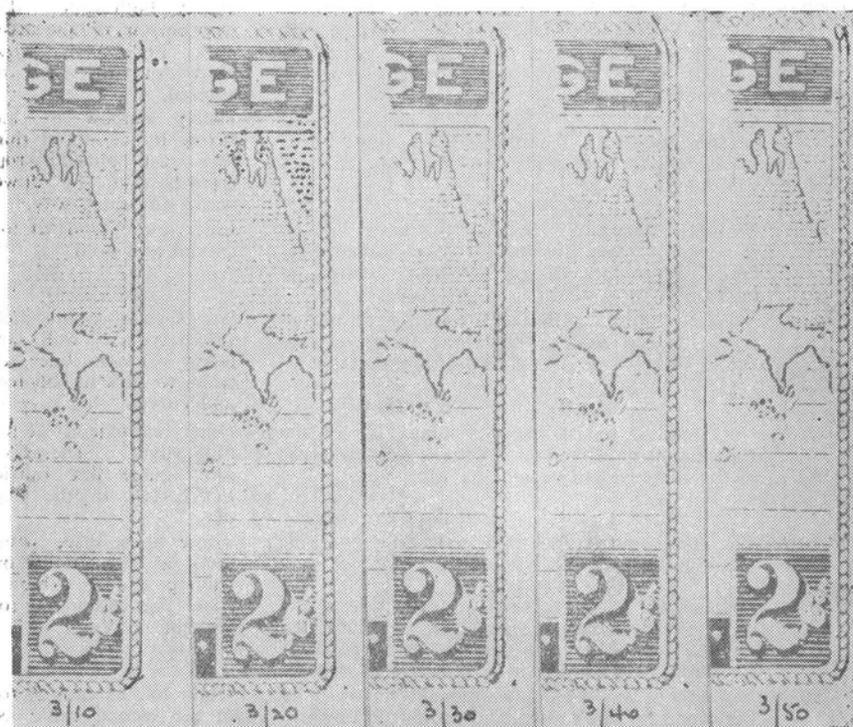
In Part VI, which appeared in the June issue, a description was given of the ten retouches to the bottom row of the plate. The article mentioned, however, that in addition to the bottom row, the whole right side of the plate was also retouched. No other stamps on any other plate were so affected, and any copy showing a clear strengthening of the right side by the addition of two or more vertical lines to the right cable can be allocated, unhesitatingly, to the right column of Plate 3. The reason for this strengthening, on one particular plate only, is not easily apparent, and has not been deduced so far.

The presentation of the identification features is again given in the form followed in previous Parts of these articles, the features originally listed by Mr. Lees-Jones and those I, myself, have found it easiest to work from. In giving the reader the benefit of both, his identification powers may be strengthened.

Only nine positions are dealt with; stamp No. 100 is most easily identified in the base cable retouch section. It is the only one with a full retouch both to side and base.

#### VERTICAL (RIGHT) CABLE RETOUCHES (two lines added) PLATE 3 IDENTIFICATION FEATURES

| Stamp No. | per Mr. Lees-Jones  | My own data                |
|-----------|---|----------------------------|
| 10        | Heavy retouching along whole length of rope. Special feature, 2 dots outside rope on level with "T" of POSTAGE. | 2 Dots outside top of "E." |



- |    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| 20 | General retouching over length of rope. Special feature the outside retouch finishes in a curved line at the last twist of the rope the angular curve before the rope assumes the horizontal.        | Heavy both sides. The top portion of the map, under POSTAGE, shows clear doubling as if re-entered.           |
| 30 | General retouching. Special—a line is found outside the rope 3 mm. long, starting downwards on a level with the base of "E" in POSTAGE.  | Heavy—narrow by and below India. Faint third line just outside rope from base of "E" downwards for short way. |
| 40 | General retouching. Special, the inner line of the rope at the top finishes in a curved line, which is prolonged and finishes beyond the horizontal rope still in a slight curve.                    | Inner line extends at top, curved and bold.   |
| 50 | Specially, the inner line of the rope is retouched from the top to a level of the framework of the 2—whence no further retouching occurs.  | No special point—both sides done well and heavy—inner line appears to fork at top (coil and curve).           |
| 60 | Very similar to 20, but the inner side of the rope in 60 is retouched all the length, whereas in 20, only halfway from the top.  | Outer line extends at top, only slightly. There is a faint guide line outside POSTAGE in the margin.          |
| 70 | Fine line outside the rope, extending over the block containing the word POSTAGE.  | Three lines, three strong lines at top, right one leaving side of cable.                                      |
| 80 | Retouch very delicate—on the inner side of the rope only, and then in small lengths—but at the top the line—very fine indeed—prolongs itself for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. beyond the horizontal rope. | Inner line extends at top, straight but faint.  |
| 90 | Not too heavy a retouch—the outer portion of the rope retouched most, and prolonged upwards beyond the bend a slight fraction.   | Outer line extends at top, at the second cable join downwards a diagonal retouch extends into the margin.     |

As previously stated, stamp 100, which also has the retouched right side, is best treated under the heading of base line retouches. For the sake of completeness, however, the details of it are again given below:—

- |     |  |   |
|-----|--|---|
| 100 | Three lines under the "IRE" of EMPIRE—two dots outside right lower corner. Slight (if any) retouching to the vertical portions of the rope, but the base rope heavily retouched. | There is an extra line to the retouch, as a tangent to the top line, under the right value tablet, two extra lines under EMPIRE, and the whole right side is retouched. |
|-----|--|---|

### 1859 12½c UNRECORDED VARIETY

By J. MILLAR ALLEN (422)

On position 19 on the sheet of the 12½c of 1859 there occurs a very interesting and clearly marked flaw on the nose of the Queen and this can be seen on the photomicrograph above. This illustration is an example of the fine work done by our member Ernest Whitley.

The flaw consists of a blotch of colour which varies slightly in size and shape from printing to printing and gradually becoming more pronounced but it would be a difficult matter to say how it was caused in the first place. The cause may be a slight weakness in the metal of the plate at this point as the writer has seen a copy that was in the possession of Mr Lees-Jones which showed the flaw in an early state taking the form of three minute lines of colour on the nose whereas later printings show the flaw as one continuous colour blotch.

The flaw corresponds in character to some degree with the well-known,



if rare, flaw on the 17c of 1859 known as the "Burr on the Shoulder" or "Balloon" Flaw which occurs on the late state of position 7 on the sheet as in both cases the relative degree of prominence is progressive with the life of the plate. However, there is the difference that the 17c flaw is only found on the very latest printings whereas the Nose Flaw occurs much earlier, somewhere in the middle life of the plate, possibly around 1863. In the case of the 17c Flaw, the theory has been advanced that it was caused by the dropping of a metal tool or other hard object on the plate and this solution may also be applicable to the Nose Flaw.

As to the question of dating the first appearance of the flaw, if one uses the new method of perforation classification of the 1859 issue arrived at by Winthrop S. Boggs in his recently published handbook entitled "Early American Perforating Machines and Perforations 1857-1867," the three copies of the flaw in the possession of the writer fall into the three perforation groups of 11.85 x 11.85, 11.85 x 11.95 and 11.95 x 11.85. It is, therefore, noted that the earliest perforation of 11.60 x 11.60 or the subsequent four combinations of 11.60 with 11.85 and 11.95 have not yet been recorded for this variety. A further copy from position 19 in the writer's possession is from the perforation group of 11.60 x 11.60 and shows no sign of the flaw but it may yet be recorded on one or more of the other four combinations mentioned above.

This valuable work on perforations by Mr Boggs is well worthy of study by any student of the 1859 issue or, indeed, of the stamps of the other countries supplied by the American Bank Note Co. during this period of which the book also treats. The writer noted particularly that the perforation approximating to 11.60 and which, in the book, is stated to be  $11\frac{1}{2}$  for practical purposes, has now been established as occurring on these stamps since he maintained this contention over two years ago in "Maple Leaves." However, this matter of perforations is another story for another day.

The writer would be pleased to hear from any member who has a copy of this flaw and can thus help to reconstruct the story since the only dated copy he has is rather late being in 1867. The writer also intends, with the forbearance of your Editor, to continue to contribute short studies of other interesting stamps of the  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c and other values of the 1859 issue.

### CLIPPINGS FROM B.N.A. MAGAZINES 18—QUEBEC ISSUE VARIETIES

This issue, the first Canadian 20th Century Commemoratives continue to grow in popularity. For those who like varieties, I mention the few I have found so far:

$\frac{1}{2}$ c—only the well known re-entry and plate flaw on stamp 44.

1c—only the hairline variety.

2c—a) strong hairlines in top sheet margin.

b) strong vertical guide line extended from upper left corner of stamp No. 6

c) guide dots often visible in "P" of Postage

5c—a) the "scratch" variety mentioned in packet No. 223

b) guide dots and vertical lines often found in "P" of Postage

c) horizontal guide lines (traces) thru "Canada Postage 1908."

7c—guide dots found in most all stamps in varying positions in "P" of Postage

10c—no varieties

15c—broken "C" of Canada in stamp No. 11

20c—a) major re-entry in upper right portion of stamp (position unknown)

b) minor re-entry at base of "Tage" of Postage

c) "scratch" above "C" of Quebec.

d) strong "spur" on right frame line

e) "gash" in "G" of Postage.

There are probably lots more—so happy hunting! (Popular Stamps—Oct. '54).

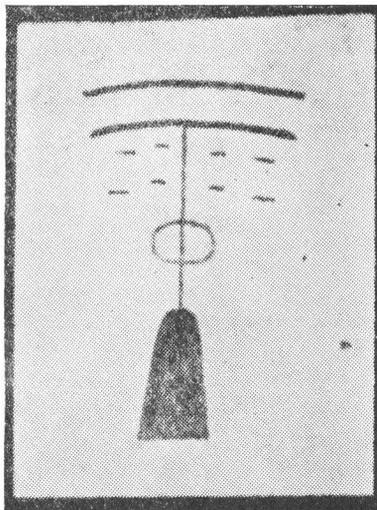
### 19—THE BROKEN SPIRE VARIETY

By MAX ROSENTHAL

• **Collecting varieties** in Canadian stamps can be endlessly fascinating because there is hardly any limit to the number of constant varieties to be found on them. What appeals to me is that many of them are to be found on cheaply-priced stamps. This holds especially true for used copies, which also fits in with my predilections. Furthermore, they are often harder to obtain in used stamps, partly because the cancellations may hide them, and partly because variety seekers seem to look for them more often on mint copies.

A well-known variety which I have not seen priced in used condition is found on Canada No. 173, the 10c Library and Parliament stamp of the 1930 issue, with the spire at the top of the tower broken or missing.

I have arranged a page of used copies showing various stages of this variety. These stamps, broadly speaking, have four stages. In the first, the spire has become much thinner than usual, enough so that to the naked eye it may appear to be absent, at least in part. In the second, the extra thin spire has been broken at one or more



places, leaving gaps.

The next stage has only a piece of the spire projecting from the horizontally oval ornament which surmounts the steeple proper, leaving the rest of the space to the top empty. The fourth stage has the oval completely bare of any projecting spire.

Thus, we have the thin spire, the interrupted spire, the broken spire, and the missing spire. The final stage is by far the scarcest, and I don't believe that any of my

copies quite belong in it. Obviously, because the line engraved on the printing plate was so thin to start with, it was easy for foreign matter to fill it up. This is not a constant variety in the sense of occurring in a definite position, but it does recur time after time, in the same ways. The most interesting part of it is that the stamps themselves, through their successive stages, show how this variety came into existence. (B.N.A., Topics—April '55.)

## 20—1890 NUMERAL ISSUE—RE-ENTRIES

By Dr. L. LEALE HOLMES

### 1898 Numeral Issue

#### Re-entries

1c Green. No. examined 1550

Left Num'l Box      Right Num'l Box



Type 1. 2 Stamps



Type 2. 3 Stamps



Type 3. 1 Stamp



Type 4. 2 Stamps



Type 5. 1 Stamp

Type 6. CAN... POS... doubled 1 Stamp

Type 7. CAN... AGE doubled 1 Stamp

2c Purple No. examined 600

Left Num'l Box      Right Num'l Box

Type 1. CEN-- Doubled 1 Stamp

Type 2. POS... CEN... doubled 1 Stamp

2c Red Die 1 No. examined 3600



Type 1. 24 Stamps



Type 2. 22 Stamps



Type 3. 9 Stamps



Type 4. 1 Stamp

The findings I am presenting here are the work of Stanley Harrod of Toronto who has gone through a few thousand copies of this issue and who has looked closely into the makeup of each stamp. He has done this in the accumulation he has of these in his own possession.

It is to be hoped that the publishing of this material will not only be of interest to collectors of Canadian stamps, but be a stimulus to many collectors to really look minutely into the stamps of their collection, or whatever accumulations they may have,

in order to make a systematic study of any one stamp or issue.

The first cut covers the 1c Green, the 2c Purple and Part of the 2c Red Die 1; the second cut continues the 2c Red Die 1 and also gives the information on the 2c Red Die 2.

*The 3c Carmine and the 5c Blue.*

3c Carmine. No. examined 525

Type 1. Three cents, oval below, and both numerals doubled. 2 Stamps.

5c Blue. No. examined 300

No re-entries found.

2c Red Die 1 CONTINUED  
Left Num'l Box Right Num'l Box



Type 5. 9 stamps



Type 6. 30 Stamps



Type 7. 13 Stamps



Type 8. 2 Stamps

Type 9. Two CENTS & Oval Frame below Two CENTS doubled. 1 Stamp

Type 10 Bottom Spandrels & frame doubled 1 Stamp

2c Red Die 2 No examined 1200  
Left Num'l Box Right Num'l Box



Type 1

2 Stamps



Type 2

1 Stamp



Type 3

1 Stamp



Type 4

1 Stamp



Type 5 1 stamp



Type 6 3 Stamps

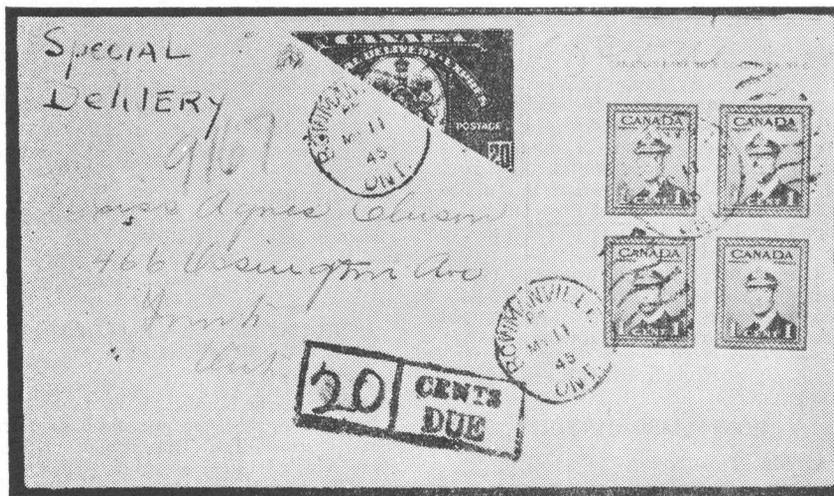
Type 7 Flaw in frame L.R. corner 2 Stamps

1998 Numeral Issue Re-entries.

## BEWARE OF BISECTS!

The above illustration shows, quite clearly, the rejection by the Canadian Postal Authorities of an attempt to use a bisected half of the old 20c Special Delivery stamp for the present 10c Special Delivery rate.

The surcharging recorded on the cover, 20 cents due, clearly resolves



the issue, being the levying of twice the normal rate of underpayment, similar to the practice in this country.

Our purpose however in illustrating this item and in drawing the attention of our members to it, is that the next logical stage is the removal of the bisect from the cover—on piece with its cancellation—and the representation of it as, at least, a desirable philatelic item!

Nearly all the cover could be retained in an attempt to authenticate the acceptance, by the Post Office, of the bisect.

Members are urged to regard all items such as this might turn out to be with distaste, suspicion and incredulity. The same applies to alleged single "imperfs," there are signs of a continuous increase of this type of manufactured curiosity coming on to the market, rejection of it seems to be the only cure.

We venture to suggest to the Canadian Postal Authorities that the cancellation of the bisect is a great mistake, and merely goes to satisfy the creator of this abomination. Can we suggest to them that such covers be impounded and destroyed, or at least that the faulty material, i.e., the bisect itself, be mutilated before the cover is passed on its way?

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### CRACKED IMPRINT—ONE CENT. S.G. 414.

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

I notice in the June issue of *Maple Leaves* that, in your feature "letters to the Editor," a question is asked by Mr. C. N. Richardson regarding the cracked Imprint variety of S.G. 414.

In answer, I would like to point out that

this was mentioned in the *CANADIAN NEWS LETTER* of OCTOBER 1953. To give details this crack is Top left on Plate 5. When first it was noticeable it measured only 7 mm. in length, but it gradually spread to be 28 mm. before printing was stopped. We have three states in our reference collection. This type of crack is, of course, very different in type from the "hair lines" arising from hardening

surface cracks of earlier issues, and is typical of the chrome cracks which very seldom appear. This crack was approximately half-a-mm. wide at the final stage!

Yours very truly,  
NORMAN TODD (633).

### POSTMARK QUERIES

DEAR SIR,

Reference Maple Leaves, June 55, page 252, paragraph C, Postmark Queries.

Because of security reasons, information concerning these postmarks is difficult to obtain, as they are of a confidential nature.

I am under the impression that CFPO stands for Canadian Field Post Office, but I don't think that it is a series to supercede the Wartime MPOs.

Stamps finely cancelled with this type of postmark are scarce; and a few pages of these specimen in anyone's album will make a very interesting showing.

Cpl. STANLEY LUM (780).

### POSTMARK QUERIES,

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

The answer to Mr. John Anderson's question in the June issue concerning Canada 5c. Air Stamps (S.G. 274) with the North Sydney (not Sidney) Nov. 11, 1930 marking is as follows.

The stamp was used on a letter flown by the Newfoundland aviators Sullivan & Fraser from the mainland to Stephenville Crossing (St. Georges Bay, N'f'd) on Nov. 12, '30. The David Field catalogue lists it under No. 176 and states 250 were flown and fuller details are in the American Air Mail Cat. Vol. II, page 242, No. 242. In our book "Newfoundland Air Mails" details of the flights (four stages, 2 Canadian & 2 Newfoundland) are given in Chapter 18 but the Canadian mail is outside the scope of the book.

The N'f'd P.O. ran an extra-territorial Mail Sorting Office at North Sydney at that time under the control of the Postal Agent, Mr. A. W. Shano. Incidentally, covers

carried on Archibald's 'plane "Bluenose" in July 1929 usually bear one of the two N'f'd North Sydney backstamps.

Sincerely yours,  
CYRIL HARMER (621.).

### SQUARED CIRCLE POSTMARKS

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Whitehead asks for information regarding earlier or later dates than those published in his handbook. I have the following in my collection:—

EDMONTON, Alberta, Dec. 17/94 which is one month earlier than that listed. Strike is double on pair of 1c yellow, and quite distinct.

Congratulations to Dr. Whitehead on an admirable publication.

Yours sincerely,  
A. L. HARRIS (413)

### "BRAMPTON" — EMERGENCY PRECANCELS.

MY DEAR FRED,

Further to the above, I have now received a letter from the Director of Financial Services, Post Office Department, Canada, from which I quote as follows:—

"The regulations of the Post Office Department are very explicit to the effect that no Postmaster may cause postage stamps to be precancelled and that the only authorised precancelled stamps are those issued by this Branch. At the present time the only authorised markings are the horizontal bars printed on the stamps. For the stamp in question it appears that the Postmaster did not have in stock 1 cent precancelled stamps and, therefore, he precancelled quantities, probably in full sheets, with a cancelling roller, prior to their being separated and affixed to mail".

From the above remarks it appears that the "Brampton" issues were quite unauthorised, although of considerable interest to collectors of Canadian Precancels.

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

## PACKET CHATTER

The intervention in holidays, not forgetting temporary restrictions in postal services, reduces the tempo of packet business while the sun shines. However, a too small stock of books is a reminder to me that I cannot build for the coming months without bricks, so there is an ever-open invitation to chuck bricks at me in the shape of saleable Canadian material — and not otherwise!

It has been said before, and is repeated here without apology, that less than 5% of our membership bestir themselves to send even an occasional book to their Exchange Packet. Our Packet is no mean undertaking with a

high level of sales, but I see no reason for complacency when I view what is the present position—and what it could be if more members, with the resources for exchange purposes, would use them for the benefit of themselves and the ultimate good of their Society as a whole.

I have been able in recent months to secure one or two new recruits to that small group of regular contributors who are the backbone of your Exchange Packet. But one or two is not enough. I need more of such as they. Members who realise the advantages of selling their stamps singly at reasonable prices for a commission which must be almost the lowest in the business today, and who are willing to take this ever-present opportunity, open to everyone, to put something into their Society besides their annual subscription.

## AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP

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- 789 PETRI, Pitt, 378, Delaware Ave., Buffalo 2, N.Y., U.S.A. C  
 790 TALLISS, Albert E., 24, Acheson Road, Hall Green, Birmingham, 28. C  
 791 BERGER, B. C., Flat 10, 14, Kings Gdns., Hove, Sussex. CR—CQ  
 792 WOOD, Dr. Arthur Brian, 19, Southbourne Road, Bournemouth East, Hants. C.P. (R.P.O's)  
 793 BROOKS, G. Scott, Apt. 7, 2150, Tupper Street, Montreal 25, Province of Quebec, Canada. C.N.B.  
 794 DISTIN, Ronald Cecil, 128, Boundary Rd., Wallington, Surrey C.  
 795 WEBB, David N. A., 87, Eastern Ave., Micheldean, Glos. C.  
 796 BURNS, Orland G., M.D., Wing Bldg., Kamloops, Brit. Columbia, Canada. C.O. (Plate blocks.)

### RESIGNATIONS

- 580 ASPINALL, L.  
 489 KINGSCOTE, H. R. F. As from 30th September, 1955.

### DEATHS

- 64 HEARN, Capt. G. L.  
 45 BAIN, James T. About December, 1954.  
 160 LLOYD, E. T. E. On 15th June, 1955.  
 159 ADAMS, H. C. V. On 1st July, 1955.

### CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 660 BATES, R., 26, Reinwood Road, Oakes, Huddersfield, Yorks.  
 236 BINKS, Capt. B. C., 1311, The Crescent, Vancouver 9, British Columbia, Canada.  
 596 BLEASE, H. F., 5, Victoria Road, Trowbridge, Wilts.  
 227 BREMNER, A. A., 4, Peel Terrace, Edinburgh, 9.  
 372 BREWER, D. J., 95, Barton Hill Road, Barton, Torquay.  
 550 BROWN, H. H., Shoreham, Church Road, Southbourne, Bournemouth.  
 200 COLE, H. D. J., 4, Clarks Mead, Bushey Heath, Herts.  
 474 GELINAS, Capt. J. A., 116, McMurray SHV 1, San Antonio, Texas, U.S.A.  
 725 HUME BRODIE, Capt. R., Kellow Farm, Plaidy Looe, Cornwall.  
 211 HEDLEY, R. P., 78, Allen Street, Buffalo 2, N.Y., U.S.A.  
 1 STEPHENSON, A. E., "Cragview," West End, Colinsburgh, Fife.  
 185 TITFORD, Miss Rose, 1, Wellesley Court, Maida Vale, London, W. 9.  
 350 WALKER, F., June Cottage, North Street, Petworth, Sussex.

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