

# MAPLE LEAVES

Official Journal of  
THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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## Notes and Comments

### Spring Arrives

Outside in the garden the birds are singing, the grass is growing, and Mother Nature is performing her annual miracle as life returns in full measure. We have to start work on April Maple Leaves in competition with all the demands of our surroundings. Priorities are difficult to establish, whatever we do, someone will be quite sure we should have done something else!

### Frank W. Campbell

Frank's last letter arrived just after the February issue had gone to press. He sent me a bunch of trailer mags., since passed on to another enthusiast, and talked of the heaviest snow there in 23 years "and 5 below"! It seemed incredible whilst we were experiencing one of the mildest winters for many years.

### Experimental Coils

Frank also says:—"I have had some experimental coils of Edward to look over. They are waste experimental stuff that got out of the printing office. Some old pre-cancel sheets were also used to try pasting sheets together. But some could have been used legitimately by some insider. I can't disprove their use but doubt it was legitimate."

### Rare Cancels

He also reports:—"An odd pair of cancels found. One a bilingual **POINTE-AUX-PERES-FATHER POINT PQ.** This is the ship reporting station in Rimouski, at mouth of St. Lawrence, est. 1863. Other is **IGNACE KEE 1884.** Now this was established in 1883 and **KEE** ended in 1882. Likely the **PO** did not keep up to geographic changes. Any **KEE** is rare indeed".

### Bypex 1957

Allen Christensen sends us a specimen of the special cancellation to be used for this exhibition, that of the Canadian Philatelic Society (of Canada). It will be held at the Chateau Laurier from May 2 to 4. It consists of a replica of the squared circle cancellation which has been the subject of much serious study and research by philatelists during recent years (shades of Alfred Whitehead — who started it all). "BYPEX" was chosen, made up of "BY" from Bytown, which was Ottawa's name from 1827-1854. The name originated from that of Lt. Col. John By who built the Rideau canal, on the success of which much of Ottawa's development arose.



### Bypex Programme

Allen tells us there will be displays by over twenty nations diplomatically

represented in Ottawa, many never having been previously shown outside the mother country. The Canadian Bank Note Co. and the British-American Bank Note Co. will be exhibiting, both displaying their methods as well as their productions. The Canadian Government will, of course, be represented in the Court of Nations, and there will be a post office in the Exhibition which will be directly supplied by the Philatelic Agency. "Wish we were there!!"

### **Windsor "Y" Bulletin**

Again we are pleased to receive a copy of this, and would compliment the Editor, P. T. Wakeham, on not only maintaining the standard set by the first two numbers but in finding ready material of major interest, much of which we ourselves haven't seen before. This is no small compliment, as we have sought to read widely over the field of Canadian philatelic literature and journals for several past years now, and have ransacked such libraries as that of the R.P.S. (London) in the process. It just shows how much there is altogether. Keep it up, Windsor "Y," it's a grand job you're doing.

### **Standard Plate Block Catalogue**

Our Member and good friend, F. B. Eaton of the Stanley Stamp Co. Ltd., Vancouver, tells us in one of his recent letters that the expected date of release will be about the 31st March next. There is a terrific demand for this type of collecting over there and it seems to be gaining in popularity over here as well. The new catalogue will be the third edition of this well known work. He says: "We already have some hundreds of orders from individuals in addition to the very substantial ones in wholesale quantities from dealers". Talking of the field this new interest now covers he says:—"Our stock of Plate Blocks is, we believe, the best that exists in Canada, yet the ones we cannot supply are amazing".

### **Christmas Greetings**

Rather late, owing to the vagaries of the surface mail from such parts, we received a Christmas Card from Don. Cox (one of our three members in Australia) posted at Fiji on the 3rd December 1956. We got it about the 1st of February, but it was still just as welcome! Not only had it a 2½d stamp with a most regal portrait of our Queen, but it bore a slogan cancellation (look out, Len) "WHEN WINTER COMES FOLLOW THE SUN TO FIJI". Which incidentally makes me unsettled every time I think of the idea. Instead of Robins and Snow, it portrayed Diamond Sparrows and Yellow Gum Blossom, but it was the written wording which really hit us:—"From Donald and Eileen Cox, here on our honeymoon cruise. Kindest thoughts for Christmas and every good wish for your Health and Happiness in the New Year. (New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and New Zealand)."

All good wishes, heartiest congratulations, and every happiness to you both, Eileen and Donald. We are sure that all our members over here, and everywhere else, will join us in this expression to you. By now you will be settled back home in New South Wales but our wishes are just as sincere.

### **The Philarule**

At 5/-, this is a transparent rule on lines already familiar as a well known perforation gauge, but this one is designed principally for measuring surcharges, diameters, cancellations etc. Supplied by the London Label Co. Ltd., it is going to be a great help to measurement fans. We expect it will be on sale through usual trade channels, and can certainly recommend it is a very useful article for those whose interests run on postmarks especially.

### **Convention**

Our President tells us that some members do not complete their reading. He had a letter arguing about the venue of Convention on the grounds that certain charges might be too much. In view of the fact that he had set the

charges out in his announcement—much less than his correspondent was complaining might be the case—he had to take Editorial Opinion on how to reply !

Let us again remind you—Convention is at Scarborough, at the Crown Hotel, from September 26th to the 30th. A block of accomodation has already been provisionally reserved at 42/- per day. We ourselves have made our booking, why not be sensible and make yours as well ? Send it to Dr. Willan, not the hotel.

### **Herb. Buckland**

Is coming to England this summer, and has made his Convention booking too ! We shall all be glad to see you Herb. Stevie, who is notoriously inaccurate, says you were the Society's "first real live native Canuck"—whether you were or not, we will help you to live it down. He also says you at Membership Number 26 are one of the Corps Elite of the First Fifty C.P.S.G.Bs. This is another of those rather doubtful honours, when we get you at Scarborough we'll go into a more detailed explanation of what we mean ! Herb leaves Montreal on August 9th, Saxonia to Southampton and returns Oct. 29th, same boat. His address here will be c/o Mrs. M. Ford, 23 Church Lane, North Bradley, Trowbridge, Wilts.

### **American Type Cancellations**

In his recent letter, Herb. Buckland says :—"I would like to say a word about those American type cancellations. In the case of small offices, such as those mentioned, the Post Office Department do not own the cancellation machines. These are purchased by the Postmaster for his own convenience. The cancel instruments provided for the small offices are the hammer and roller type. Smaller offices only get the hammer type. Some machines bought by the local postmasters are of the U.S.A. type. The larger offices are supplied by the Post Office Department. In the Toronto office, there are many cancellation machines in constant use".

### **Reader's Digest**

We do not regularly see a copy of this publication, although one comes our way occasionally. It was with some interest that we received, from Allen Christensen in Montreal, the cover of the Canadian version for March 1957, depicting—in colour—"a group of Canadian stamps, new and old, from the collection of Carl Mangold of Montreal". A varied selection from imperforate issues to Q.E.II, even our Map was included. And in the inside of the cover was the usual explanation of "This Month's Cover", entitled "CANADIAN POSTAGE STAMPS" making a reference to the stamps illustrated, to the Canadian Philatelic Society and its "BYPEX" Exhibition, and some references to the value of the Canadian "Twelvepenny Black". Allen says:—"This sort of publicity is invaluable".

We rushed out to get a March 1957 G.B. edition, to see if by any chance it was alike, but the whole thing differs—even in the contents list there is no similarity, other than the regular features. We're sending our March issue to Allen, we doubt if he will find it as interesting as we found the cover only of his issue !

### **R. B. Hetherington**

We are very sorry to say that "Heffie" has had a very rough time lately and has been far from well since coming out of hospital just before Christmas. He tells us that he will be going back into Hospital again in a few week's time.

In the meantime he has not been well enough to return to his home at Pulborough, but is being looked after at c/o 58, Ackender Road, ALTON, Hants., to which address correspondence should be sent for the time being. At present most of his files and records are at Pulborough, but he hopes to be able to answer all letters in due course. He has several very interesting letters, and

says that quite a few new items have been reported in his Precancel Varieties field. He hopes to prepare some notes for a future issue on these matters.

Hurry up and get well, Heffie boy, all of us wish you a speedy recovery and a rapid return to complete health.

### **Outdoor Recreation**

And we don't mean cutting the grass or dubbing your way round a golf course. No, we are referring to the new issue—the Canadian Quads—of which we were well remembered by our friends, Herb., Allen, Cyril and Bob who sent us F.D.C.s. We also had one from “The Toronto Globe and Mail” which was also very thoughtful. Incidentally, the first four covers, all bearing blocks of four, were all different combinations, and *were all coming away from the covers.*

Wonder what's wrong with the gum, can't just be coincidence. The statistically minded can work out all the combinations and permutations which can be achieved in a block of four. There's a diagram somewhere in this issue showing the layout of the plate.

### **Cyril Purvey**

His friends over here will be sorry to learn that Cyril has postponed the trip over here which he intended to make this year. On the other hand they will want to join with us in wishing him every happiness in his recent marriage.

In his retirement Cyril has purchased a tourist resort on Vancouver Island, the Viking Resort at Bowser, in the middle of the best salmon fishing. He says: —“If you ever feel the need to relax, just come over”. He suggests an alternative if we can't get—“just think about it”. We prefer the first!

### **Miss Rose Tifford**

“Rose” has already had enough of retirement, and has joined the organisation of another of our members, A. L. Michael, at Messrs H. E. Wingfield & Co. On learning the news, we felt impelled to write immediately to Rose and assure her of our best wishes in her new appointment, and to write to “Mike” and congratulate him on his perspicacity—so we did both. We know our readers will want to be associated with these sentiments. Good luck to you both, we shall now have to stay twice as long when we look in!

### **Our New Secretary**

Many members will not need any introduction to Dr. Chas. W. Hillingsworth, who took over the appointment at mid-March. Dr. Hollingsworth has been an enthusiastic collector and student of the stamps of Canada for some time past, and is a most suitable and able member, and an admirable choice for the post of Secretary. The Society are indeed to be complimented on the choice which has been made.

To Charles we would say: “On behalf of all of us, the very best of success in the job you are taking on. We will do all we can to help you and lighten your load if you will only give us the chance.”

### **Hedley J. Hollands**

Through family difficulties we were prevented at the very last minute from attending the London meeting at which goodbyes were said to Hedley. We had to say them our own way. The other officers soon know the value and quality of the work any other officer does, Hedley was superb.

A note from Allen Christensen gives us the very latest news (dated the 20th March):—“Hedley Hollands is arriving in Toronto on Saturday. Louis Lamouroux, the President of C.P.S., is arranging to meet him at the airport, and he is being invited to open the North Toronto Exhibition that afternoon. Also, he has arranged with Doug. Patrick for him to speak on Saturday's March 30th broadcast of the C.B.C. Stamp Club. So he will at all events receive a philatelic welcome to Canada. All good publicity for the C.P.S. of G.B.!!

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Convention arrangements are gradually taking shape. As I reported in our December number, the Convention will be held from 26th to 30th September at the Crown Hotel, Scarborough. This is a first class hotel, beautifully situated on the South Cliff and commanding a superb view of the coast from Castle Hill to Flamborough Head. I can personally vouch for the high standards and comfort of the hotel, and the inclusive charge for those attending the Convention is the very moderate one of 42/- per day. Rooms with private bathroom can be reserved if required at an extra charge. A block of rooms has been provisionally reserved, and early application for these should be sent to me at Oak House, Shaw, Lanes.

We shall have a large room for our meetings and displays and a smaller one for Committees, Study Circles, etc. A note from Mr. Macaskie concerning competitions and displays appears elsewhere in this issue. As is customary, we shall hold an auction, and I hope as many members as possible will send material for this. Lots should be sent to Mr. J. A. Lea, 6 Albert Square, Manchester, 2, to reach him by July 6th. Any lot marked as a gift to the Society would be an addition to our funds and would be greatly appreciated.

The formal displays and papers in the evenings have always been an important feature of Convention and those arranged for this year are fully up to the high standard set in the past. In addition Study Circles will be arranged and a philatelic feast is assured to all members attending. The annual Dinner will be held on the Saturday evening when the various trophies and awards will be presented.

Scarborough itself offers a host of attractions, and two afternoon coach trips will be arranged. The present intention is that one of these should be to York and the other along the coast to Whitby, returning by the Goathland Valley. I hope for a record attendance. The more we are, the happier we shall be. Send your bookings early.

Hedley Hollands has now completed his arrangements, and flies to Canada on March 22nd. His period of office has not been very long, but he has endeared himself to all, and he takes with him our best wishes for a full and happy life in his new sphere. Dr. Charles Hollingsworth takes over the secretarial duties, and we wish him all success in a task for which he is eminently fitted.

R. WILLAN.

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## CONVENTION AUCTION

All auction lots or gifts should be sent to J. A. Lea, 6 Albert Square, Manchester, 2. They should be sent to reach him not later than 10th July, as lots received after that date cannot be guaranteed inclusion in the catalogue. They will be acknowledged if an addressed envelope or postcard is enclosed.

All stamps should be properly mounted unless the lot consists of bulk material in boxes or stock books. If possible, each lot should be enclosed in a suitable folder bearing on the face a pencilled number and a brief description. A list should be sent with the lots showing opposite each of these numbers the valuation and any reserve price the contributor may wish to put on particular lots. Please remember that too high reserves mean unsold lots.

Material for sale should be British North American. Other countries are never popular and may only be included up to five per cent. of the total sent. Please remember also that defective stamps are unlikely to sell, but we cannot have too much of decent material reasonably valued.

## CONVENTION COMPETITIONS

Arrangments have been made for 64 frames to be available for the Scarborough Convention in September and there should be ample room for all members wishing to enter one or more of the Convention Competitions. The competitive classes for which entries will be accepted are as follows:—

1. Research and Study.
2. Study Groups.
3. Contributed displays :
  - (a). British North America up to 1900 (incl. numeral issue).
  - (b). British North America from 1901 onwards.

As usual, the Stanley Godden Trophy will be awarded to the best exhibit complying with its conditions in any of the above classes. Members are reminded that this award applies only to B.N.A. issues up to 1897, and are asked to refer to page 47 of the February, 1956 issue of Maple Leaves for the full rules.

This year each entry will be allowed two frames and members should particularly note therefore the following details:—

Each frame has a display space measuring  $11\frac{1}{4}$  inches by 38 inches and will therefore hold 4 standard-size sheets or 5 smaller sheets in a horizontal row. Five standard-size sheets can be accommodated if overlapping is possible. Entries should consist therefore of 8, 9 or 10 sheets in order to fill the two frames allowed for each entry and intending exhibitors are requested to plan their entries accordingly.

All entries should be sent to J. P. Macaskie, 23 Thornhill Avenue, Lindley, Huddersfield, Yorks, to reach him not later than the 24th September, 1957.

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### NOTICE

It is once more my duty to remind Members that nominations for the Offices of the Society are invited, and in order to be considered at the Annual General Meeting to be held during the Convention at Scarborough (Sept. 26th to 30th 1957), must be in the hands of the Secretary by 17th August 1957. Members are also reminded that nominations for the award of Fellowship of the Society should be in my hands by 20th July, 1957. Forms may be had on request from me at any time.

C. H. HOLLINGSWORTH,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hon. Secretary.

192 Lichfield Road,  
Walsall.  
31st March, 1957.

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### LONDON RE-UNION

Saturday, 9th March, brought the customary bi-annual buzz of Canadian chatter at the Shaftesbury Hotel, London, when C.P.S. members from near and far foregathered for a few hours. It was a delight to see so many who had travelled long distances to join the party, but a disappointment that members from the London area did not rally round in their customary fashion.

The pattern for all these meetings is similar, but only because it has been proved that it is as members would wish. Firstly, a general invited display collated and framed by the expert, Stanley Godden. This covers a wide field of B.N.A., thus displaying something of interest to all present. Then follows a short auction of donated items which helps to pay for the afternoon's meeting. Bidding is brisk and certainly keen, but only because of the generosity of the donors in presenting worthwhile items. Tea and more chatter is the next item. "More" is the operative word, for the great joy of these meetings

is the making of new friendships, and renewing old ones with those with whom one has corresponded during the intervening months. After tea comes the special display.

This time we were indeed fortunate in having Dr. Willan with us to take us through the fascinating sheets of Newfoundland, some of which he was to show at Stampex on behalf of C.P.S. of G.B. Dr. Willan proved by his talk that he is a master of his subject, and we are grateful to him for coming for the second time in his Presidential year to join our gathering. By this time we usually find stray bodies in evening dress mixing in with us, and this is a signal that the day is done and the next party is waiting to take over the room.

Three more names must be mentioned. The sorrow which we all felt that Fred Tomlinson could not be with us owing to his wife's serious illness; our thanks to Geoff Harper for organising the meeting once again in conjunction with Hedley Hollands. Finally to Hedley himself, who was making a "definitely last appearance" prior to departing to a new life in Canada.

Dr. Willan expressed the thanks of all of us to Hedley for his successful period as Secretary and wished him, from all of C.P.S., good luck in the future. This closed another meeting. It is the spirit of these gatherings that is so wonderful—mere words are inadequate to express that. But to all members I would only say—watch for the next date; come once and you will never want to miss another one.

## SOME ASPECTS OF THE 1859 ISSUE OF CANADA

By J. MILLAR ALLEN

### PART III

The Imprints on the plates of this issue consist of the name of the firm producing the stamps i.e. "American Bank Note Co. New-York." and it is to be found eight times around the margins of the sheets of all the values except the 17c. As none of the correspondence with the Company by the P.O. Department which has been published refers to the Imprints, there seems to be no reason forthcoming for its omission from the 17c. plate.

The normal positioning of the Imprints was two on each of the North, south, east and west margins and the positioning relative to the stamps opposite was approximately the same in the 1c., 2c. and 12½c. values i.e. beside stamps numbers 3 and 8 in the north, 93 and 98 in the south, 30 and 80 in the east and 21 and 71 in the west. The wording reads upright in the north and south, upwards in the west and downwards in the east and is at an average distance of about 1 mm. from the outer frame lines of the stamps. This distance may vary by as much as 1 mm. from 1¼ mm. to ¾ mm. and the distance can also vary in the case of any one single Imprint as in the case of the one slanted Imprint in the north margin of the 1c. and the same can be found in the west margin of the 5c. though not so pronounced.

The Imprints on the 5c. are placed in the same positions as for the three other values mentioned above except that the format of the stamp being horizontal and

not vertical as in the other values, the usual east margin becomes the north margin on this plate and, consequently, the east Imprint reads upwards instead of downwards and the south Imprint is inverted relative to the stamp above.

An entirely different Imprint setting was given to the plate of the 10c. value where the eight Imprints are placed opposite two stamps in all cases. It may be significant that this setting bears no resemblance to that of the other values and may indicate that this Imprint was impressed on the plate at an earlier date than the other Imprints. Indeed, all the Imprints may have been added to the plates at an earlier date than that suggested by Calder and Boggs as being at the time of the preparation of the order of 28th November 1864.

To pursue the question of the impression of the 10c. Imprint, I have a copy on piece from the west margin showing portions of what appears to be the lettering of the Imprint in the correct position where one would expect to find it beside stamps numbers 21 or 81. The copy is well tied with the duplex postmark of Peterboro, C.W. and dated OC.11.61. The postmark is the well known duplex issued to a number of offices in 1860 and, in my opinion, genuine. Unless this can be refuted by other collectors with dated material, it would, therefore, appear that the Imprint was added to the 10c. plate at least as early as when the seventh order for this stamp of the 16th August 1861

was being prepared. I might add that Calder when analysing the printings of this value, examined only 207 dated copies dated between the orders of 16th August 1861 and 28th November 1864 (after which the Imprint was supposed to have been added) out of a total of 336,000 copies printed from the appropriate positions on the sheet that could have shown traces of the Imprint.

Can we also assume that the Imprint on the 2c. was added earlier than the assumed date at the end of 1864? This new value was ordered in June 1864 and the first order was sent on by the printers in July and it would be a natural assumption that the Imprint was placed on the plate when it was made in June. There is no evidence to support the view that it was added later that I have seen.

The correspondence recorded by Boggs in his Canada Volume 2 does not make any mention of the addition of the Imprints and we must look elsewhere for assistance in this matter. The statement that all copies showing the Imprint are perforated 12x12 though often repeated, can no longer be accepted and used to substantiate the belief that the Imprint was impressed late in 1864. Such perforations as 11.75 which was formerly regarded as being an early perforation, can be found in combination with, say, 11.85 and 11.95 on stamps showing the Imprint. Whilst this is so the last two perforations seem to be more commonly found but we cannot take any of these perforations, at present and without a great deal more research, as indicating any definite period for the use of the stamps that bear them.

## FALSE EVIDENCE

A short time ago the writer was offered a Canadian cover bearing a 10 cent stamp of the 1859 issue. Close inspection soon revealed a number of discrepancies which should not be found on a genuine cover.

The letter was posted from Frost Village L.C. to Massachusetts U.S.A. for which the rate was 10 cents, and the cover itself is quite genuine. The addressor knew that he was going to pre-pay postage by cash, for whilst addressing the envelope he wrote the word "PAID" in the right-hand corner. The c.d.s. is Frost Village MY. 5. 61. in black, and in red is stamped the word "PAID", alongside which is written 10c. in red pencil showing that this sum has been paid to send the letter. The following day the cover was back-stamped Montreal L.C. MY. 6. 1861. This cover did not therefore require a postage stamp. However, in its present condition there is a 10 cents stamp tied to the left-hand side by a 13 bar circular obliterator similar to the duplex type that was used then in certain towns but not at Frost Village.

The stamp is the colour of the 21st order. According to Mr. Boggs, the postal author-

Dated copies with the Imprint are extremely scarce and in my own collection of all the 1859 values bordering on a thousand, I find the incidence of such dated copies to be just less than one per cent. This is not taking into consideration thousands more that have been inspected but without making any special search for them.

The Imprint can be very important in the plating of the 1c., 2c. and 5c. if this is ever accomplished. The positioning of the Imprints in relation to the nearby stamps of the 1c. and 5c. can be differentiated in all the eight positions of the Imprint. Some work has already been done on this with strips etc. and some of the positions can be identified e.g. the slanting Imprints already mentioned provide further recognition points.

Major Chapman has made a study of the Imprints of the 5c. as will be seen in "Topics" for November 1955 and he has revealed distinguishing features in the two Imprints in each margin. He notes that one of the types in the east margin appears at varying distances from the opposite stamp frame line in different printings but he offers no explanation. On examination of several copies of the Imprint referred to, it shows definite traces of re-entry, the first Imprint having been slightly nearer to the frame line and slightly north of the newly entered Imprint. I note that Mr. G. Whitworth has written an article on this particular Imprint in "Maple Leaves" and gone into the subject very fully.

From these few remarks on the Imprints it will be seen that they provide plenty of worth while study and that a lot more has yet to be learned about them.

ities placed this order on 25th September 1865, and to support this date, material examined by the writer bears the dates from March to September, 1866. The perforation of the stamp is 12, a perforation which has not been recorded on this value before 1865. The stamp is No. 20 on the sheet and carries the first part of the imprint "American Bank Note Co. New York". Boggs states that this was rolled on to the plate for the order of November 28th 1864, and the writer has not seen any imprint on any 1859 value with a date earlier than December 1865. In fact, a stamp from position No. 8. dated JU. 2. 65 shows no trace of imprint although the margins are ample.

It is clear from the above points that the c.d.s. should not bear a date earlier than 1865, and such a cover cannot therefore be used as a basis for research work.

At Stirling, Mr. J. Millar Allan gave a paper on some aspects of the 1859 issue, and he has been good enough to let the writer have a copy of this along with a 10 cent stamp on piece described in para. 5,

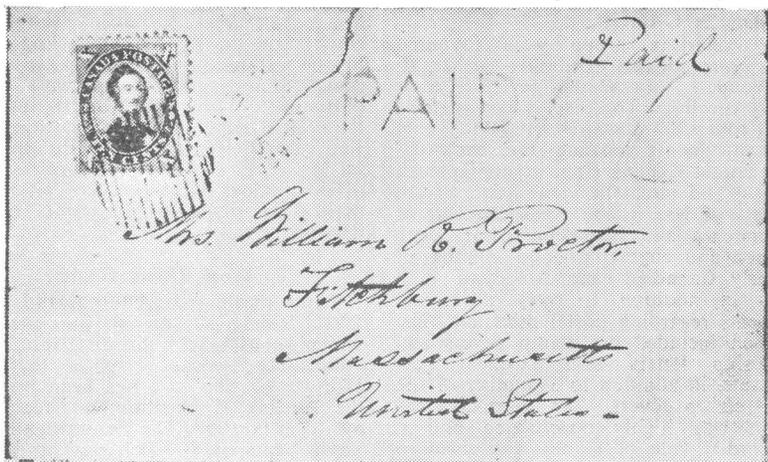
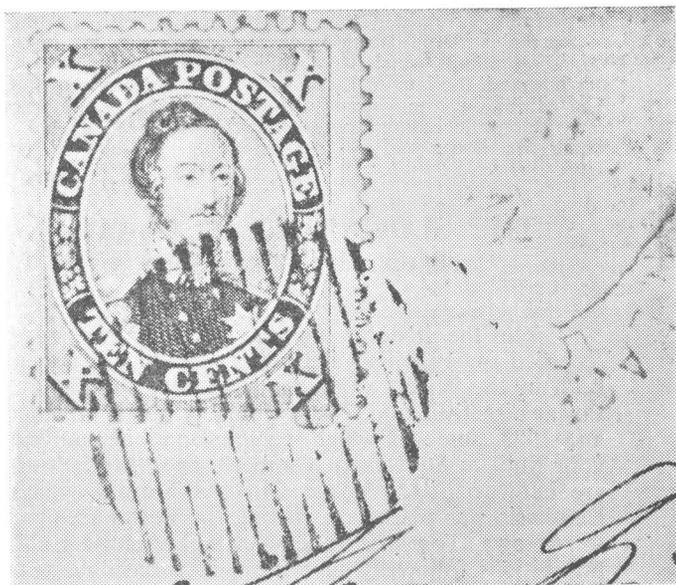


Figure 1.



Figure 2.



of part 3. This piece appears to be a replica of the above cover because the stamp is exactly the same colour, the 21st order, and should not bear the c.d.s. prior to the date of its printing in 1865. The stamp is perforated 12, (11.95 x 11.85) which as above has not been seen prior to 1865.

The c.d.s. is of the duplex type, and carries the name Peterboro, and is dated OC. 11, 61 (Fig. 1). On page 573 of Boggs Volume 1, there is an illustration of the Peterboro duplex with the date 1860. In the writer's collection there is an exact

replica dated 1868 (Fig. 2). Now this duplex on Miller Allan's piece is dated between these two dates and is not a replica. It will be seen that in the Boggs diagram the stroke of "P" points to 10 o'clock, in the duplex under consideration the stroke of "P" points to 9 o'clock.

The writer is confident that this piece should be regarded with the greatest of suspicion, and has suggested that an expert committee opinion should be obtained before this item can be used as basis for study.

## GROUP NEWS

### ABERDEEN GROUP

The Aberdeen group were favoured with a quite unusual exhibition by Mr. R. G. Woodall of Wimborne for their January meeting. The display consisted of maps (from 1709 onwards), engravings and postal documents showing the early development of Canada from a geographical, historical and philatelic view. Letters from prisoners of war in the American war of Independence and Napoleonic wars were displayed and engravings and photos of the early Canadian and American mail vessels in addition to very interesting documents regarding postal rates, etc. The collection included pre stamp covers and some ship letters with excellent post marks, etc. in addition to a number of the earliest stamp covers. Mr. Woodall's exhibition was highly appreciated and a very cordial vote of thanks was given to him and to Mr. Oswald Fraser, the compere, on the call of Mr. A. F. L. Macgregor.

For their February meeting Mrs. Bruce very kindly gave the Group the privilege of seeing a large portion of the fine Canadian stamps which were collected by her husband, the late A. I. Bruce of Cults. The exhibition commenced with the very early stamps including "large Queens" of which Mr. Bruce had a large representa-

tion of excellent specimens showing re-entries and flaws. An interesting feature of the exhibition was the dated "small cents" stamps and others with unusual postmarks. There was also an interesting lot of first day airmails of various routes. The exhibition was excellently sponsored by Mr. A. F. L. Macgregor and on the call of Mr. Alex. Mackie a cordial vote of thanks was given to Mrs. Bruce and Mr. Macgregor.

### West Riding Group.

Three meetings have been held by the West Riding Group so far during the winter months. At the first meeting the Aikins Trophy was presented to Mr. G. Whitworth, who had not been present at the Stirling Convention to receive the award in person. The Group's entry of 6c Small Cents issue, which was awarded first place in the Group Competition at Stirling, was shown and a further subject was chosen for entry in the Group Competition at the Scarborough Convention.

The second meeting of the session was devoted to a preliminary examination and study of all material available for the above exhibit, and at the third meeting Mrs. M. Wressell entertained the members with a fine display of modern Canadian issues.

## THE SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS OF CANADA

By the Slogan Study Circle of the C.P.S. of G.B.

### PART IV *(Cont. from p. 222)*

From the moderate number of under 100 slogans per year which we have recorded for 1920 and 1921 the succeeding years show very marked increases, both in the variety of wording and the number of towns of issue. Further Postal directives and Postal publicity slogans made their appearance in 1922 and 1923, some of which were to continue until the present day. "Address your Mail to Street and Number", and "Mail Your Christmas Parcels Early" are but two of the Postal Directive Slogans which still continue to appear. Emphasis was placed on visiting the Postal Exhibits which were a feature of the Ottawa, Toronto, Vancouver and Victoria Exhibitions in 1923, and other Exhibitions followed this pattern in succeeding years. The steady increase of issued Slogans of all types must have convinced the Postal Authorities of the importance and significant appeal of this type of "Postal Directive and General National Appeal" advertising, and certainly Canada entered a "SLOGAN ERA" which continues today.

### 1922

Address Your Mail to Street and Number

Calgary	Halifax	Hamilton	Montreal
Nana'mo	Ottawa	Quebec	Regina
St. John	Toronto	Vancouver	Winnipeg

Advise Your Correspondents of Your Correct Post Office Address

Belleville	Charlottetown	Edmonton	Fort William
London	Montreal	Port Arthur	St Catharines
Saskatoon	Vancouver	Windsor	Winnipeg

Auto Equipment Show Winnipeg Feb. 6-11, 1922

Winnipeg

Buy, Build and Work to Reduce Unemployment	Hamilton	Kingston	London	Ottawa
	Peterborough	Toronto		
Buy Made in Newfoundland Goods				St. Johns NF
Buy War Savings Stamps and Help Reconstruction				Coburg
Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition	Sherbrooke	Aug. 26-Sept. 2		Sherbrooke
Canadian National Exhibition	Toronto	Aug. 26-1922-Sept. 9		Toronto
Canadian Track and Field Championship	Calgary	Aug. 12, 1922		Calgary
Clean Up! Fire Prevention Day	October 9th 1922			
	Calgary	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa
	Regina	Toronto	Vancouver	Winnipeg
Do Not Place Money in Unregistered Mail				Toronto
Electrical Exhibition	May 1 to 6	Kitchener, Ont.		Kitchener
Give Your Change of Address to the Postmaster				
	Brockville	Chatham	Fredricton	Sarnia
	Stratford	Victoria		
Have You Contributed to the War Memorial?				St. Johns N.F.
Help Prevent Forest Fires				
	Calgary	Edmonton	Kamloops	Prince Albert
	Vancouver	Victoria	Winnipeg	
Help Prevent Forest Fires			(Biling.)	Quebec
Help Save The Children Fund. Famine Relief.	Elgin Bldg.	Ottawa		
	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg
Help the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives				Toronto
Help the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives				Toronto
Home Building Exposition	Edmonton	March 6-11, 1922		Edmonton
Insure Your Parcels at the Post Office				
	Collingwood	Moosejaw	North Bay	Owen Sound
	Portage La Prairie	Vancouver	Woodstock	
International Peony Show	London	June 1922		London
Kingston Industrial Exhibition	Sept. 19-23, 1922			Kingston
Made in Guelph Exhibition at Guelph Armoury	May 8-13, 1922			Guelph
Mail Early and Take Advantage of Midday Mails				
	Halifax	Ottawa		
Mail Your Christmas Parcels Early				
	Halifax	Montreal	Regina	Toronto
	Winnipeg			
Montreal Winter Sports	Jan. Feb. 1923			Montreal
Nettoyez Jour de la Protection Contrae les Incendies	9 Octobre 1922			Quebec
Old Boys' Reunion	Walkerville	Aug. 6-13, 1922		Walkerville
Old Boys' Reunion	Windsor	Aug. 6-13, 1922		Windsor
Orillia Old Home Week	Aug. 6-12, 1922			Orillia
Place Stamp in Upper Right Hand Corner				Montreal
Post Office C.O.D. Gives Satisfaction				Ottawa
Post Office Money Orders Cover the Globe. Use Them				
	Cornwall	Lindsay	Peterborough	St. Thomas
	Truro			
Post Your Mail When Ready and Ensure Early Handling				Guelph
Protect the Birds and Help the Crops				
	Guelph	Hamilton	Vancouver	Victoria
	Winnipeg			
Provincial Exhibition of Manitoba	July 24th to 29th			Brandon
Register All Letters of Value				
	Galt	Lethbridge	Moncton	Niagara Falls
	Salt Ste Marie	Sherbrooke		
Register Letters of Value				Toronto
Remember Red Cross Membership				
	Calgary	Regina	Winnipeg	
Remember the National Fish Day. February 1				
	Calgary	Edmonton	Halifax	Hamilton
	Montreal	Moose Jaw	Ottawa	Regina
	St. John	Toronto	Vancouver	Winnipeg
Saskatoon Industrial Exhibition	July 17-22, 1922			Saskatoon
Travaillez et Donnez du Travail pour Reduir le Chomage				Quebec
Use Postal Notes. Good at 10,000 Places in Canada				
	Montreal	Nanaimo	Picton	
Use Postal Notes. Safe, Cheap, Convenient				Glace Bay
Victoria Fair	Sept. 24-28, 1922			Victoria
Wear a Poppy on Armistice Day			(Biling.)	Montreal
Western Fair	London Canada	Sept. 9-16, 1922		London

Winter Carnival Ottawa Jan. 28-Feb. 4			Ottawa
Work and Provide Work to Reduce Unemployment			
Calgary	Edmonton	Fort William	Halifax
Hamilton	Kingston	London	Montreal
Moose Jaw	Ottawa	Peterborough	Port Arthur
Regina	St. John	Saskatoon	Toronto
Vancouver	Victoria	Winnipeg	

## 1923

Address Mail to Street or Box Number			St. John's N.F.
Address Your Mail to Street and Number			
Brantford	Calgary	Hamilton	Kingston
Lethbridge	St. John	St. Thomas	Sault Ste Marie
Address Your Mail to Street and Number		(Biling)	Montreal
Advise Your Correspondents of Your Correct Post Office Address			
London	Medicine Hat	St. Catharines	Vancouver
Victoria			
Auto and Radio Equipment Show Winnipeg Feb. 5 to 10, 1923			Winnipeg
Broadview Boys' Fall Fair Sept. 12-15, Toronto Y.M.C.A.			Toronto
Buy War Savings Stamps and Help Reconstruction			Cobourg
Calgary Boys' Fair Y.M.C.A. April 4-7, 1923			Calgary
Calgary Exhibition and Stampede July 9th to 14th, 1923			Calgary
Canadian National Exhibition Toronto Aug. 25-1923-Sept. 8			Toronto
Central Canada Exhibition			Ottawa
Clean Up Week May 20-26		(Biling)	Montreal
Do Not Place Money in Unregistered Mail			
Edmonton	Toronto		
Do Not Place Money in Unregistered Mail		(Biling)	Montreal
Drive to the Right			Halifax
From Postal Educational Exhibit Vancouver Exhibition 1923			Vancouver
Give Your Change of Address to the Postmaster			
Brockville	Calgary	Medicine Hat	Moose Jaw
New Westminste	Ottawa	Prince Albert	Windsor
Government Motor Highway Banff-Windermere Open June 30th, 1923			
Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Victoria
Winnipeg			
Greater Courtesy Campaign. Courtesy Costs Nothing. Be Courteous			
Hamilton	London	Windsor	
Have Faith in the West			Winnipeg
Have Postal Address on All Stationery			Winnipeg
Have Street Address on All Stationery			
Niagara Falls	Regina	St. John	Sydney
Toronto	Victoria		
Have Street Address on All Stationery			(Biling)
Montreal	Quebec	Sherbrooke	
Help Prevent Forest Fires			
Calgary	Edmonton	Fredricton	Kamloops
Ottawa	St. John	Vancouver	Winnipeg
Help Prevent Forest Fires			(Biling)
Quebec			Quebec
Help the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives			Toronto
Insure Parcels for Great Britain and Ireland at the Post Office			
Ottawa	Winnipeg		
Insure Your Parcels at the Post Office			
Brockville	Fredricton	London	Nanaimo
Peterborough	Vancouver	Victoria	Windsor
Invest in Post Office Savings Bank			
Guelph	Lindsay	Toronto	
Mail Early and Take Advantage of Midday Mails			
Belleville	Hamilton	Moose Jaw	Regina
Saskatoon	Toronto		
Mail Early and Take Advantage of Midday Mails			(Biling)
Quebec			Quebec
Mail Your Christmas Parcels Early			
Brandon	Cornwall	Edmonton	Halifax
Ottawa	Toronto	Vancouver	Winnipeg
Montreal Winter Sports Jan.-Feb. 1923			Montreal
Old Boys' Reunion London Canada Aug. 5-10, 1923			London
Old Home Week Windsor Ont.			Windsor
Place Return Address on All Mail			
Oshawa	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg
Place Return Address on All Mail		(Biling)	Montreal

Place Stamp in Upper Right Hand Corner	—Montreal	Regina
Cornwall	Halifax	Winnipeg
St. Thomas	Toronto	
Post Office C.O.D. Gives Satisfaction		
Fort William	Lethbridge	Montreal
Regina	St. John	Sarnia
Post Office C.O.D. Speeds Business		Moose Jaw
Post Office Money Orders Cover the Globe. Use them		Winnipeg
Collingwood	Hamilton	Toronto
North Bay	Peterborough	Lindsay
Post Your Mail when Ready and Ensure Early Handling		Prince Albert
Amherst	Guelph	Kitchener
Toronto		Portage la Prairie
Protect the Birds and Help the Crops		
Hamilton	Montreal	Victoria
Provincial Exhibition Regina July 30th to Aug. 4th, 1923		Regina
Register All Letters of Value		
Collingwood	Edmonton	Galt
Lethbridge	Moncton	Niagara Falls
Regina	Sherbrooke	
Register Letters of Value		Hamilton
Royal Winter Fair Toronto Nov. 20th to 28th		Owen Sound
		Regina
		Toronto



- Saskatoon Exhibition July 23 to 28, 1923. Pioneers Day Saskatoon
- Send Your Money by Post Office Money Order Hamilton
- Brandon Collingwood Fredricton
- Port Arthur Vancouver
- Social Hygiene Council Membership Campaign. Join Today Toronto
- Stamped Envelopes Save Time and Money Saskatoon
- Fort William Halifax Ottawa
- Winnipeg
- Use Postal Notes. Good at 10,000 Places in Canada New Westminster
- Brandon Peterborough Windsor
- Use Postal Notes Safe, Cheap, Convenient
- Glace Bay Toronto
- Visit Postal Exhibit New Westminster Exhibition Sept. 10th to 15th
- Visit Postal Exhibit Ottawa Exhibition Sept. 7-17, 1923 Ottawa
- Visit Postal Exhibit Toronto Exhibition Aug. 25 to Sept. 8, 1923 Toronto
- Visit Postal Exhibit Vancouver Exhibition Aug. 11 to 18, 1923 Vancouver
- Visit Postal Exhibit Victoria B.C. Exhibition Sept. 1 to 8, 1923 Victoria
- Western Fair London London
- Winnipeg Garden Show Sept. 3 to 7, 1923 Winnipeg
- Write Often and Keep the Family Together Vancouver
- Halifax Nanaimo Toronto
- Y.M.C.A. Circus Windsor April 19-21, 1923 Windsor
- Yorkton Stamp Exhibition Sept. 19th-22nd, 1923 Yorkton

### NEWS RELEASE

Date of Release, Friday, 8th February, 1957, P.M. Papers

Hyde of Montreal and are being engraved and printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa.

#### “Outdoor Recreation” Postage Stamps to be Issued.

The Honourable Hugues Lapointe, Postmaster General, today announced the details of a special set of postage stamps to emphasize the recreational activities that may be enjoyed in Canada. The stamps will be issued for sale to the Canadian public on the 7th March, 1957.

Four stamps will be issued in this set, all blue in colour, and of 5c denomination. One stamp will illustrate a skier, another fishermen, another a swimmer and a fourth a hunter. These four major vacation activities are being illustrated on postage stamps to further the knowledge that Canada, the “LAND OF VACATIONS UNLIMITED”, offers a variety of recreational fare to those who travel for pleasure.

The designs are the work of Lawrence

PLATE 1

1	2	1	1	2
3	4	2	3	4
1	2	3	1	2
3	4	4	3	4
1	2	1	1	2
3	4	2	3	4
1	2	1	1	2
3	4	2	3	4
1	2	3	1	2
3	4	4	3	4

PLATE 1

1	2	1	1	2
3	4	2	3	4
1	2	3	1	2
3	4	4	3	4
1	2	3	1	2
3	4	4	3	4
1	2	1	1	2
3	4	2	3	4
1	2	3	1	2
3	4	4	3	4

Four different postage stamp designs are printed on each Post Office pane of 50 stamps. The designs are laid out in each of the four plate number position panes in the patterns illustrated. Each number refers to a stamp design. No. 1 represents the fishing stamp; No. 2 the swimming stamp; No. 3 the hunting stamp and No. 4 the skiing stamp.

There are four panes printed from plate number one and four from plate number 2. Patrons may order single stamps; attached blocks of 4 or full panes. To obtain a plate number corner block or stamps from any specific location on a pane, a full pane of 50 stamps must be purchased. The Department reserves the right to limit the number of any specific design that will be supplied in relation to the available quantities.

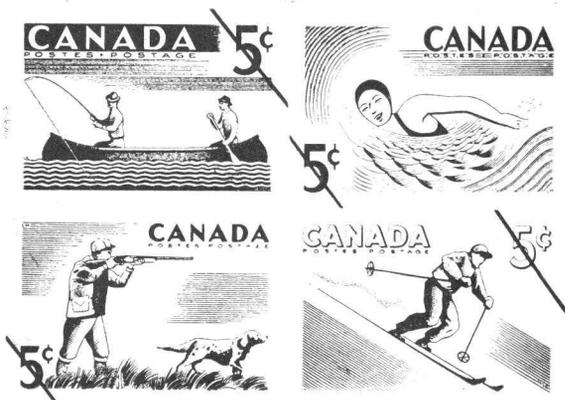


PLATE 1

1	2	1	1	2
3	4	2	3	4
1	2	3	1	2
3	4	4	3	4
1	2	1	1	2
3	4	2	3	4
1	2	1	1	2
3	4	2	3	4
1	2	3	1	2
3	4	4	3	4

PLATE 1

1	2	1	1	2
3	4	2	3	4
1	2	3	1	2
3	4	4	3	4
1	2	3	1	2
3	4	4	3	4
1	2	1	1	2
3	4	2	3	4
1	2	3	1	2
3	4	4	3	4

Date of Release, Friday, 1st March,  
1957 P.M. Papers

*New Design Postage Stamp to be Issued*

The Honourable Hugues Lapointe, Postmaster General, today announced the details of the new design Wildlife series postage stamp that will be issued on the 10th April to emphasize Canada's National Wildlife Week.

The postage stamp will be of 5c denomination, printed in black and white, and will illustrate the Loon, a bird well known on Canada's many lakes. The bird will be depicted on a lake in its natural habitat. The stamp was designed by Laurence Hyde, Montreal.

By issuing this postage stamp, the Post Office Department wishes to assist those private, provincial and federal Government Agencies striving to increase interest



in the importance of securing and restoring the wildlife resources of Canada. These resources are of considerable economic value, and a constant source of pleasure to thousands in every walk of life.

## NEWFOUNDLAND CORNER

By Dr. R. WILLAN (437)

In the last issue of "Maple Leaves" I omitted some points about the Newfoundland air stamps, particularly their perforations. In the 1931 set two line perforating machines were used, gauging 13.8 and 14.1 respectively. Various combinations of these can and do occur, but I can only list those in my own collection. I should be grateful if anyone having other combinations would inform me of them so that I can add them to the list. All values, both with and without watermark, occur perforated 14.1 all round, but I have only the two 15c stamps perforated 13.8 all round. The three unwatermarked stamps and the 50c watermarked are found perforated 14.1 (long side) x 13.8. I have not seen a mixed perforation with 13.9 on the long side. I should like to know whether these exist, also the other mixed perforation on the 15c and one dollar watermarked, and 13.8 all round on other than the 15c stamps.

The Dornier stamp, like the unoverprinted watermarked stamp is perforated 14.1. The 50c unwatermarked stamp imperforate between horizontally is 14.1, as is also the one dollar watermarked imperforate between horizontally. The 50c unwatermarked stamp imperforate between stamp and left margin is 14.1 x 13.8.

Before leaving these stamps I again draw attention to the 50c and one dollar stamps with and without watermark se tenant. These are catalogued by several authors, but I have never seen them, and never spoken to anyone who has. It would be interesting to know exactly how these occur. In the case of the 15c, of course, both vertical and horizontal pairs occur with and without watermark, and the cross watermark is sometimes found. With reasonable regard for paper economy, two panes of the 50c stamp could have been

printed on a sheet of paper. With this arrangement horizontal pairs could exist with and without watermark, but not vertical pairs, and the cross watermark would not occur. In the case of the one dollar stamp both horizontal and vertical pairs could occur, and also the cross watermark. Paper economy, however, seems to have been little considered, for in the case of the 15c stamp which was printed in by far the greatest numbers, 63% of the paper was wasted, whereas if they had been printed with the watermark vertical only 25% need have been wasted.

The 1933 air stamps again show perforation varieties. All values are line perforated, the 10c and 60c gauging 11.3. The other three values all appear with 14.1 perforation, but the 5c and 75c also occur perforated 13.7. The Balbo stamp overprinted on the 75c value is also found in these two perforations. I have never seen the 30c stamp in the 13.7 perforation. Does it exist? The 5c varieties, imperforate between horizontally and imperforate right margin are both in the 14.1 perforation.

In the December number of "Maple Leaves" I mentioned the 10c value of the 1932 issue with inverted watermark. Since then I have acquired a block of the 20c green also with the watermark inverted. As far as my experience goes inverted watermarks are not common in the stamps of Newfoundland. Much commoner are stamps with sideways watermark in which the watermark is reversed. All the stamps of normal size with vertical format from 1931 onwards have the watermark sideways, usually to the right. All the air stamps have sideways watermarks, the 15c being almost always to the left while the 50c and one dollar are commonly to the right. In all cases the watermark is sometimes found in the reverse direction. In

the 1933 air stamps the watermark is quite irregular, being to right or left with apparently equal frequency.

"Specimen" stamps of Newfoundland are very desirable items, and are by no means easy to find. Many of the early stamps occur overprinted "SPECIMEN" diagonally in black. It is not known by whom this overprinting was done. Presumably it was not by the original printers, as the overprints are identical and appear on pence stamps printed by Perkins Bacon and later issues printed by the American Bank Note Co. As it seems to be found on all stamps which were held in stock by the Post Office in 1879, the year Newfoundland joined the Universal Postal Union, it is a reasonable suggestion that all values held were overprinted for the U.P.U. as they were all valid for postage. No further "Specimens" are found until the 1929 re-engraved "Publicity" issue printed by Perkins Bacon. These are perforated "SPECIMEN" in large letters 15mm. high, the word being 73mm. long, reading upwards across four stamps. It seems likely that all values exist, but I only know the 2c, 6c and 20c. The same large perforation is

found on the 1931 air stamps, unwatermarked and watermarked, crossing four stamps in the dollar value and three in the other two. Harmer records the unwatermarked stamps with a smaller perforation to fit a single stamp and also in the form of a horse-shoe. I have not seen these.

Little has been recorded of the "specimen" stamps of the 1932 issue. Boggs lists the 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c and 5c as existing punched "SPECIMEN" but does not state any size or type. I have the 2c and 25c with the large perforation mentioned previously, and the 3c, 4c and 5c perforated in letters 4½mm high, the word being 22½mm long and occupying a single stamp.

All values of the Silver Jubilee stamps of 1935 and the short Coronation set of 1937 appear with "SPECIMEN" perforated in the form of a horseshoe, the letters being 4mm high and the horseshoe 17mm across. I am not aware of any recording of other "Specimen" stamps, but I have no doubt that others exist. If any of my readers possess any of them and will let me know, I shall be glad to record them for the information of all interested.

## EARLY CANADIAN RAILWAY POST OFFICES

By LIONEL F. GILLAM (568)

### PART II

#### THE ALBERTA RAILWAY & COAL CO. (R.2).

This railway had its origins in the purchase of a line from Dunmore (near Medicine Hat., Alberta) to Lethbridge, which had been built by the North Western Coal & Navigation Co. during the years 1884-1889.

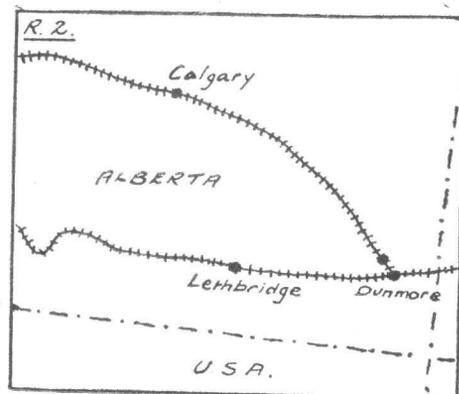
As the names of both companies imply, the main purpose of the line was to serve the coal mining district in the vicinity of Lethbridge, and to act as a feeder to the main C.P.R. transcontinental line.

In 1891 the Alberta Railway & Coal Co. purchased the line, and two years later leased it to the C.P.R., which was already planning a second line to Vancouver to run through the Crows Nest Pass, and of which this would form a section.

Railway post offices appear to have operated over this line since it was first

opened to traffic, and when the line through the Crows Nest Pass was completed in 1897, through traffic between Medicine Hat and Nelson was established by the lease to the C.P.R. of the line from Nelson in British Columbia to the boundary line (near Crows Nest) which had been built by the British Columbia Southern Railway.

The postmark reading 'Alt. R. & Coal Co.' is the first known to have been used by a railway post office operating over the original line, and when the extension to Nelson was completed the Medicine Hat & Nelson R.P.O. was established to take



its place. This R.P.O. is still in operation, and during its long career many postmarks incorporating the words Medicine Hat & Nelson or abbreviations thereof have been used.

Other R.P.O.s which operate or have operated over sections of this route include the Medicine Hat & Lethbridge R.P.O. and the Medicine Hat & Cranbrook R.P.O.

**THE ALLISTON & MEAFORD BRANCH RAILWAY (R.3)**

Some doubts have been expressed concerning the existence of a railway post office on this route owing to the imperfect nature of the postmarks examined.

The line from Beeton via Alliston to Collingwood on Georgian Bay was built in 1874 by the Hamilton & North



Western Railway, connection with Meaford being effected over the line of the former North Grey Railway which ran from Collingwood to Meaford, and which had been leased to the Northern Railway in 1872.

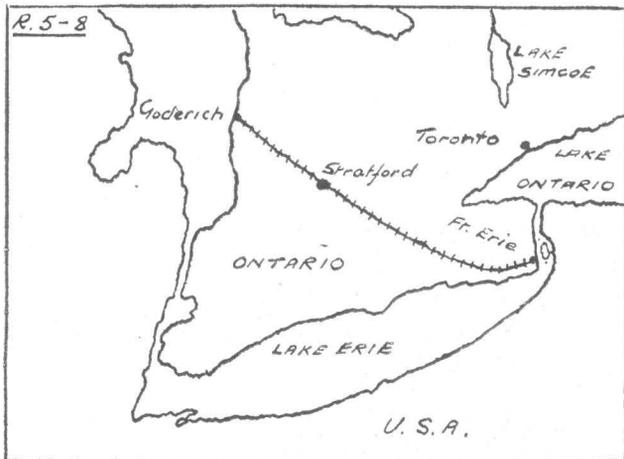
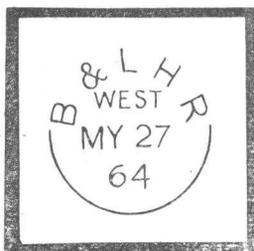
If this R.P.O. did operate it was contemporary with the Beeton & Collingwood R.P.O., which served the greater part of the same route. This is extremely unlikely.

It is quite possible therefore that this postmark refers to the Allandale & Meaford R.P.O., more especially since postmarks reading 'All. & Mea. Beh. Ry.' are

known to exist, and in this case the difficulty is resolved.

Both the Hamilton & North Western Railway and the North Grey Railway became a part of the system of the Northern Railway when the latter absorbed them in 1881. In 1888 the combined systems were again merged with G.T.R., and thus in 1918 finally became a part of the Canadian National Railways.

This route is now served by the Hamilton & Meaford R.P.O. only; the Allandale & Meaford R.P.O. having ceased operation circa 1950.



THE BUFFALO & LAKE HURON  
RAILWAY (R.5—R.8, R.119, 120)

This railway was incorporated in 1856 to build from Fort Erie to Brantford and Goderich, and was absorbed into the G.T.R. in 1870.

The first completed section of the track from Fort Erie to Paris was opened for traffic in November 1856, and extended to Goderich in 1857.

Railway Post Offices operated over this line from the date of its completion, the first postmark used being R.6 which is known dated 1857.

Subsequent R.P.O.'s which operated

during the G.T.R. era include the Brantford & Fort Erie, Brantford & Goderich, Bridgeburg & Brantford, Bridgeburg & Goderich, Fort Erie & Brantford, Fort Erie North & Brantford, Goderich & Brantford, Goderich & Fort Erie, Goderich & Stratford, and Stratford & Goderich.

There are only two surviving R.P.O.'s operating today, the Fort Erie and Brantford, and the Toronto Stratford & Goderich, the latter operating over this route between Stratford and Goderich only.

*N.B.*—Bridgeburg is the former name for Fort Erie.

## CANADA—A STUDY OF THE 6 CENTS VALUE, 1872-1897

The six cents value of the "Small Cents" issue was chosen by the West Riding Group as the subject for study in the winter of 1955/56, the aim being to produce an exhibit of this stamp for the Group Competition at the Stirling Convention. The material used for this study was made available by six members of the Group and consisted of approximately 300 copies. The relatively small number of copies was amply compensated by the inclusion of two mint marginal pieces with imprints, six used strips of three, a block of four, several pairs and eleven covers. 22% of the total had dated postmarks.

The material was studied and classified as follows: (1) Plate characteristics—position dots, marginal imprints and plate varieties. (2) Colour, paper and gum. (3) Perforation, and (4) Use—Internal and External rates.

The first step was an examination of all dated copies in chronological order. This revealed a distinct pattern in the perforation varieties, with the following results:—

Perforation	Earliest Date	Latest Date
11.75 x 11.75	May, 1872	July, 1873
12 x 12	Nov., 1872	Dec., 1872
11.5 x 12	Mar., 1873	April, 1875
12 x 11.75	June, 1873	—
11.5 x 11.85	Sept., 1874	Feb., 1876
11.75 x 12	Feb., 1875	—
12 x 12 (2nd Group)	1880	1897
12.15 x 12.15	Feb., 1884	1896

In view of these results all the undated copies were sorted into the different perforation groups, in order to obtain an approximate date or period for each copy. As far as possible the results were checked against published information regarding the period of use of the different papers and gums; e.g., whilst it was noted that the perforation 12 x 12 appeared in 1872 but not again until 1880 or later, it was found possible to separate the undated copies by the quality of paper or colour of gum.

Having thus obtained a reasonable guide to the date of many copies, the whole lot was examined for position dots. With few exceptions, most of which were unlikely to be constant, position dots were only found in the lower-left corner of the stamp just below the base-line. Copies where this corner was obscured by a heavy postmark or faulty perforating were rejected and the remaining copies analysed in two ways; first by sorting according to the number of dots at lower-left i.e., none, one, two or three, and obtaining percentages of the whole for each group, and, secondly by sorting each class into perforation groups.

The following tables were then obtained:—

1. Analysis of position dots.

No. of dots	Yellow-brown shade		Red-brown shade		All copies	
	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
None	14	10½	71	75	85	37
One	56	42	—	—	56	25
Two	45	34	5	5	50	22
Three	18	13½	19	20	37	16
Totals	133	100	95	100	228	100

2. Position dots classified by perforation groups. (x—exists).

Perforation.	Number of position dots at lower-left.			
	None	One	Two	Three
11.75 x 11.75		x	x	
11.5 x 12		x	x	x
12 x 11.75		x		
11.5 x 11.85	x	x	x	
* 11.5 x 11.75		x	x	
* 11.85 x 11.85	x	x		
11.75 x 12			x	
12 x 12	x	x	x	x
12.15 x 12.15	x		x	x

\* (Note : These two perforation groups were omitted from the first list because no dated copies have been seen).

The two marginal pieces were then examined (both in the red-brown shade) with the following results :

- (a) A strip of 9 (stamps 1 to 9) from the top row of the left-hand pane with the 'Montreal and Ottawa' imprint. The words 'Six Cents' were placed over stamps 1 to 3 the letter 'A' over the imprint, and a reversed 'R' over the first stamp (the last indicating a re-entered plate). This piece had position dots as follows : 1st stamp, none ; 2nd stamp, 2 at lower-left ; 3rd to 9th stamps, 3 at lower-left. It was assumed that the 10th stamp would also have 3 dots at lower-left and that this system would be consistent throughout the pane, also that the right-hand pane would probably be similarly laid-down.

Boggs suggests that only two plates were used for the 6c value one being the Montreal and Ottawa plate with imprint type IV used from January, 1872, and the second being the Montreal plate with imprint type V, prepared about 1875.

The example of the plate examined, showing the Montreal and Ottawa imprint, has no evidence of stamps with only one position dot at lower-left. If this plate had been in use since 1872 it is reasonable to assume that a substantial percentage of early-dated copies would have 2 or 3 dots at lower-left. But no such copies could be found dated earlier than Sept. 1874. Dated copies prior to this date invariably had only one dot or no dot at all in this position. On the other hand, no copies used later than March, 1876, could be found with only one dot at lower-left. In view of this the assumption that both panes of the Montreal and Ottawa plate were similarly laid-down seemed to be justified, particularly when it is known from the colour of the above piece that the plate was still in use at late as the 1890's.

The Montreal and Ottawa imprint was apparently discontinued after the printing was moved from Ottawa to Montreal late in 1874 and the Montreal imprint was used after this date. The above evidence points to the possible existence of two 'Montreal and Ottawa' plates, one prepared before January, 1872, when the stamp was first issued and the other sometime before September, 1874. A second plate may have been necessary because of the demand for this value at the time or because the first plate was damaged or

badly worn. However subsequent changes in postal rates resulted in a steadily shrinking demand for this value, as the table given below shows. This table is based on information published by Boggs.

Change in Postal Rate	Period.	Issued to Postmasters	
		Total	Average per year
1.2.75 Rate to U.S.A. reduced from 6¢ per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1872-1875	12,700,000	3,170,000
1.10.75 Rate to United Kingdom reduced from 6¢ to 5¢ per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.			
2.5.89. Inland rate reduced from 3¢ per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 3¢ per oz.	1876-1889	12,700,000	900,000
19.6.97. New series issued	1890-1897	3,250,000	400,000

The high initial demand might account for the introduction of a second plate late in 1874 and the subsequent sharp reduction might account for the existence and use of this plate almost 20 years later.

Apart from the possibility of skewness in the sample of the stamps which were examined, there appear to be only two solutions to the number of Montreal and Ottawa plates used in the light of the above evidence. First, that two such plates were used as tentatively suggested above; second, that only one plate was used but that for some reason the number of position dots on it was increased sometime in 1874. The latter situation might have arisen if a positioning-pin was left in the transfer roll when the plate was being re-entered, thus making further holes in the plate. On the other hand it seems improbable that this would be done so uniformly that the first vertical row was left without dots, the second row with two dots and the remainder with three dots, and that this would occur on both panes of the plate. The fact remains, however, that copies with two or three dots did appear late in 1874 and there must be a reason for this. Lacking further evidence it was assumed that two Montreal and Ottawa plates were used. The possibility of skewness in the sample was discounted in view of the confirmation of some of the conclusions by the BNAPS Small Queens Study Group in an article published in BNA Topics in September, 1952. This said, *inter alia*, that stamps appear about 1875 with 2 or three dots at lower-left and the assumption was made that a plate was used for a short time prior to this which had no dot in the first vertical row, one dot in the second row and two dots in each of the other rows. However, the West Riding Group material includes three horizontal strips of three on which each stamp has one dot only, as well as a number of pairs with a similar arrangement. It is therefore certain that the assumed first Montreal and Ottawa plate had at least three vertical rows having only one dot at lower-left, but no evidence has been found that any copies from such a plate had more than one dot.

(b) The second marginal piece, also in the red-brown shade, consisted of a block of 14 (7 x 2) with the top margin showing the full Montreal imprint. This was from the right-hand pane and consisted of stamps 4-10 and 14-20, with the words 'Six cents' above stamps 8-10 and a reversed 'C' above the imprint. It was found that a completely different system of position dots had been used for this plate. There were no dots at lower-left on any of the stamps, but there was definite evidence that the plate had been laid-down by the use of dots located to the left of the centre of the design. The right-hand selvedge showed a dot opposite this position and the continuation of these dots from right to left across the sheet at 20mm intervals would place them in the medallion behind the Queen's head. In this position the subsequent impression of the transfer roll would obscure the dot. Again it seems probable that the other pane of this plate would be prepared in a similar manner. This plate would not

be laid-down before the transfer of the printing to Montreal at the end of 1874, but Boggs also states that the early Montreal plates had position dots at lower-left except for the first row and that the practice of preparing plates without dots at lower-left began about 1885. As the second 'Ottawa' imprint came into use in 1888 the Montreal plate for the six cents value must have been laid-down between 1885 and 1888. This would explain the high percentage of red-brown copies having no dot in this position. Any copies in red-brown having 2 or 3 dots at lower-left obviously come from the Montreal and Ottawa plate which was still in use.

From both the above-mentioned pieces the position of various miscellaneous dots was ascertained. These dots were probably used for positioning the imprints and counters. The following were noted:—

Montreal and Ottawa Plates.

1. Stamp No. 2. Dot of 'P' of 'POSTAGE'. Probably a guide for the marginal counter which is immediately above this position.
2. Two dots in the margin, one above the right-half of stamp No. 1, the other above the centre of stamp No. 2. Both these dots are too high to appear on a normally-centred stamp, being about  $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm above the top of the stamps.
3. Dot between Stamps 5 and 6,  $\frac{1}{2}$ mm below the top corner of the design. This is probably a guide for the imprint.

Montreal plate.

1. Two dots in the margin, 6mm to left and right respectively of the imprint.
2. One dot between stamps 8 and 9, approximately  $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm below the top corner of the design. This was probably a guide for the counter, which is at the right-hand side of the right pane.

Amongst the used single copies examined was a further copy with dot in 'P' 'POSTAGE'. However, this copy was not the same as the one mentioned above because not only was the dot much lower down the loop of the 'P', but the copy only had one dot at lower-left. The copy noted in the marginal strip, being on stamp No. 2 had two dots at lower-left. The used copy was a yellow-brown shade of the type commonly found in 1872 or 1873, the perforation being 11.85 x 11.85. It is believed that this is stamp No. 2 from the left-hand pane of the first Montreal and Ottawa plate, as this dot only occurs in the left-hand pane. If there had been only one Montreal and Ottawa plate, the only explanation of this difference would be that stamp No. 2 and the counter above it had at some time been completely burnished-off and re-entered.

**Varieties.** Varieties examined included a copy of the major-re-entry with extra line through 'CANADA POSTAGE'. Information published in BNA Topics in May, 1955, indicates that this was a latent re-entry on the first plate and that a copy on cover, dated 28th March, 1872, is known. The copy examined was undated and no new information could be obtained from it.

Several copies were noted having doubling of the whole or parts of the base-line. A particularly clear example in which the whole of the base-line was doubled downwards was noted on a cover dated 23rd May, 1872. A further example on cover, dated 4th Feb., 1875, had doubling at the right of the base-line only, again in a downwards direction. This copy had two dots at lower-left. An almost similar copy was seen off cover and dated 1880.

Other varieties on the yellow-brown stamps included several in which the left-hand '6' showed distinct traces of doubling. All these were similar, but one mint copy with a very wide margin at the bottom showed a small dash of colour very low at the left. A used copy with 11.5 x 12 perforation had traces of doubling at lower-right, there being 3 small dots of colour in a vertical row in the margin opposite the bottom of the medallion. The only variety amongst the red-brown copies was an example of the major re-entry

with 'CENTS' doubled. Boggs states that this is from the Montreal plate (extensively re-entered in 1892) and is No. 7, right pane. It was noticed that the marginal piece examined of the Montreal plate included stamp No. 7 without re-entry, showing that the piece was from a printing prior to 1892.

**Colour.** Early-dated copies were mostly in yellow-brown, except for one dated May, 1872, which was noticeably deeper. A very deep yellow-brown was noted dated September, 1874. A few copies with this depth of colour could be found. Apart from these there was very little difference in the yellow-brown group as a whole. Red-brown shades appeared about 1890, with a pre-dominantly brown shade in 1895 and a deep chestnut in 1897.

**Paper.** This was of good quality for the first few years of the issue, being usually fairly thick. Later copies are on a thinner wove, the wove marks often very noticeable, and from about 1880 onwards a poorer quality greyish wove is found.

**Gum.** A mint early copy was found with a very smooth white gum. Later, the gum was distinctly yellowish and, on the red-brown group, yellowish-brown or brown.

**Use.** Covers were examined showing the internal use for a double-weight letter at 3c per  $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Also a red-brown copy on cover dated July 1897, showing internal use on a double-weight letter at the later rate of 3c per oz. Several covers showed use on letters to the United Kingdom at the rate of 6c per  $\frac{1}{2}$ oz which applied up to 1st October, 1875.

The rate of 5c per  $\frac{1}{2}$ oz to the United Kingdom, which was introduced on 1st October, 1875, was illustrated by a strip of three on cover dated 12th March, 1876, to Edinburgh, paying the double rate for a letter of over  $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, plus a registration charge of eight cents, a total of 18 cents.

An example of use to the U.S.A. was seen on a cover dated 29th June, 1873, to Michigan, paying the rate of 6c per  $\frac{1}{2}$ oz which applied at that time.

A cover dated 15th Nov., 1882, from Guelph to Breslau, Ontario, backstamped at Breslau in blue, was examined which bore half of a 6c yellow-brown, bisected diagonally, to pay the inland rate of 3c per  $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

*The West Riding Group would like to acknowledge the time and thought put into this study and report by Mr. J. P. Macaskie, who did all the arranging and writing-up.*

## CLIPPINGS FROM B.N.A. MAGAZINES

Contributed by R. J. DUNCAN

### No. 43—PRECANCELLED BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND

By GEORGE WOOD

The Postmaster placed 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d stamps on envelopes to make up the rate to Great Britain and Ireland, the stamp being Scott No. 2. A supply was kept available to be sold as needed and already precancelled with the words

FOR  
GREAT BRITAIN  
AND IRELAND

This precancel is scarce indeed and I have not a copy by me at present. It is in a crude Roman Type. Jarrett's Catalog errs, I think, in crediting its use only on the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d stamp No. 2, as I have seen it on cover with sundry other British Columbian stamps besides the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, and of later date. You will understand that these precancelled stamps, already attached to the envelopes prior to being sold, often bore United States as well. In fact I think al-

ways. The 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d stamp paid the required postage as far as this Province (or Colony as it was then called) is concerned, but to carry it through the United States and across the overland route to the Atlantic, U.S. stamps were affixed to the envelope UNCANCELLED for its transit. I may be able to get more data about it from the owner of the greatest collection of stamps of this Colony in a couple of days, as I am expecting him to call on me. He knows more about them than any man living. I am hoping these notes may be of interest to you, as so little has ever been recorded about what are, to my mind, very early instances of the introduction of precancels. (Evidently his friend failed to call on him for I have not heard from Mr. Angus since he wrote),

*(Western Precancel News)*

**No. 44—MEMORANDUM OF THE CANADA MAP STAMP OF 1898**By **STEPHEN G. RICH**

The late lamented A. S. Deville's article on this stamp, *London Philatelist*, Dec., 1947 (No. 661) gives occasion to add to the record some information which has hitherto been hidden inconspicuously in articles in obscure and "light" philatelic weeklies.

The typographed nature of the red and blue or green portions of this stamp was recorded in *Chambers' Stamp Journal* (Kalamazoo, Mich.) of Nov. 15, 1943, in an article by myself. The typographed portions were established as such on the basis of a study of characteristics of lithographed, typographed and engraved printed products, which I later published in the *Essay-Proof Journal*, No. 11, July 1946. There is some reason to think that my 1943 statement, based on the characteristics of the printed product, was at least one factor in causing Mr. Deville

to make the studies in 1944, which resulted in confirming my statements from the printers' record of processes used.

The Canada May Stamp further includes at least one error of fact in its design. When it was issued, the British areas in South Africa were far less than the map shows. Southwest Africa, Orange Free State and Transvaal were not then British lands. Parts of Mocambique, shown as British on the stamp, are still Portuguese.

At least one subject on one plate differs from the rest of the whole production, in showing Samoa as a British land.

These details were also reported in the article in *Chambers' Stamp Journal* by me; but they are not original. Somewhere in the range of philatelic ephemera they had been published previously by others.

(*S.P.A. Journal*, July, 1951).

**No. 45—LICHENSTEIN COLLECTION OF CANADA, PENCE ISSUE**Described by **CHARLES J. PHILLIPS**

In January 1932 my friend Mr. Alfred F. Lichtenstein had arranged to visit Toronto, Canada, and to show his superb collection of the "Pence Issues," of Canada at the Toronto Stamp Club.

Unfortunately, a few days before the proposed date of his visit he was called to Europe on urgent business and asked me to show his collection.

I have taken advantage of this collection which has been in my charge for several weeks, and shall write a brief description of its chief contents which I trust will be of interest to my readers. I firmly believe that collections such as this should be fully described in print for the benefit of future collectors and writers. During the thirty odd years that I was Chairman of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. of London I adopted this principle in describing many of the great collections I bought, and up to this day I find these articles of constant use.

Some collectors who may think this and other collections formed by Mr. Lichtenstein over bloated, do so without understanding the ideas that he had in forming these collections. Mr. Alfred Lichtenstein is not an accumulator of stamps—he is a student and a student who desires to do good work in the future realizes that he must have a mass of material to work with if he is to get good results.

About eight years ago The Collectors Club of New York decided that its philatelic activities of the near future should be the publication of works on the stamps of British North America.

A good portion of the volumes on Canada has been written but owing to constant pressure of business, Mr. Lichtenstein has not been able to finish his portion of the work on the "Pence Issues." He has been most eager to gather as much material as possible especially such as will help to reconstruct the plates of each value and to show on them the positions of the numerous re-entries and plate flaws.

The Lichtenstein collection of Canada commences with United States 1847 5c. and 10c. used in Canada.

The United States issued postage stamps in 1847, but Canada had no stamps until 1851.

Supplies of U. S. 5c. and 10c. stamps were kept on hand in some of the leading cities of Canada. Mr. Lichtenstein has covers from Toronto, Montreal, Quebec and Nova Scotia, franked with these stamps.

The majority of these covers are addressed to D. S. Kennedy, Wall St., N. York.

These Kennedy covers are franked only with U. S. stamps to pay the postage from the frontier to New York, the Canadian portion of the postage being paid in cash.

There is one Kennedy cover franked with a Canada 3d. and U. S. 1847, 5 cents. This is dated Montreal Ju. 8, 1851, another part cover franked with Canada 3c. and U. S. 1847, 5c. is dated Quebec, Sep. 23, 1851.

Canada issued her first postage stamps in 1851. The 3d. in April, the 6d. and 12d. in May.

In the collection are the following unused, on

*Thin laid paper.*

3d. block of four, pair and three singles.  
6d. pair and four singles.  
12d. three pairs and seven singles.

The 3d. on laid, really unused, and not cleaned are exceedingly rare. The pair is full original gum, and a real gem.

The 12d. three pairs are all from the bottom row of the sheet, with sheet margins, two pairs fit together, the other pair is from the left hand bottom corner of the sheet and has the lines in the background greatly worn away. One single copy with the full right sheet margin is intense black, the darkest shade I have seen. This came from the Duveen collection and I believe it is one of the five copies sold to me by the late Marquis of Lorne, formerly of Canada.

Three of the singles and one pair show "Shifts" more or less distinct.

*Used Laid Papers.*

3d. Two strips of four, many pairs and several pairs on covers. The earliest date on cover is May 29 1851. The singles include rare cancellations such as Quebec in red, red and blue targets, 3d. in circle in black, and so on. Two plates were used for the 3d. and many of the positions on these plates have been proved.

*Used 6d. laid paper.*

These include a strip of three, eleven pairs, and many singles. There are several red cancellations and a few town names, both rare on this value. The 6d. on cover consists of nine singles, four pairs and a rare cover franked with six singles used to London, England.

*Used 12d. laid paper.*

Seven singles, a pair and two singles on cover. The covers are addressed Thomas Paton, Messrs. Bell & Ransome, Wall St., New York, Montreal Jy. 21, 1852, and D. S. Kennedy, New York, Hamilton Jy. 19, 1852.

There are five stamps with shifts in these used stamps.

*12d. on Thin wove paper.*

Three unused and one used. The used is a fine margined copy with the seven ring cancellation.

*12d. on Thick medium wove paper.*

Two used copies one is on cover addressed Rawdon Wright Hatch & Edson, Engravers, New York. It is cancelled Toronto Feb. 1, and is tied on with a five circle cancellation, a similar cancellation being on the single copy off cover.

Mr. Lichtenstein notes these two stamps as printed on sample sheet of paper sent to Canada by the Manufacturers, as is shown in the archives of The American Bank Note Co.

All these wove paper 12d. are exceedingly rare.

*1852, 3d. on smooth white wove paper.*

In unused a superb block of nine (3x3) with full bottom sheet margin, and three singles.

In used a number of strips and pairs and seven pairs on letters. There were two plates used for the 3d. stamps. Most of these stamps have been plated.

*3d. on thin wove paper, almost pelure.*

*1853 Plate I. in red.*

The unused consists of two blocks of four, four pairs and a single. Used, a number of strips, pairs and singles.

*1853 Plate II. in red.*

Unused a pair. Used, many strips of 3 and 4 and pairs and singles. Mostly plated.

*1853, Plates I, and II, in vermilion.*

Used, block of 4, pair and a single.

Used, many pairs, strips and singles, most are plated.

A number of pairs on covers.

In all these wove papers a considerable number of re-entries are included.

One cover franked with a pair of 3d. tied on with the target cancellation and addressed, Tyler Rice & Sons, Portland, Me. with a superb Railroad cancellation, reading MON. & ISL. . . . GRAND TR'K R WAY No. 5, in large double circle inside of which is D. DOWN NOV. 3, 1855.

*1854. Used 6d. Thin wove paper almost pelure.*

4 pairs, 23 singles and two on covers. Some red, blue targets and town cancellations.

*1855. 6d. on medium thick wove paper.*

Unused, pair and five singles.

Used, 3 pairs and 39 singles.

On covers, 2 pairs and 9 singles.

A fine lot of cancellations, town names, colored and large numerals in four circles.

*Jan. 1855. 10d. on thin wove paper, almost pelure.*

*A. Narrow stamps.*

*Unused:* A superb strip of three, full gum, Nos. 16, 17 and 18, on sheet and showing two stamps with re-entries, also seven singles, unused.

*Used:* Strip of three, two pairs and 33 singles.

*B. Wide stamps.*

*Unused:* Two. *Used,* 16.

Several re-entries are shown in both varieties.

*1855. 10. Hard semi-transparent paper, quite thick.*

*Unused:* Three. *Used.* Strip of 3, pair and 6 singles.

*1858. 10d. Medium thick white wove paper.*

*Unused:* Superb mint pair and 16 singles.

*Used:* Block of four, strip of three, two pairs and 22 singles. The block is exceedingly rare, I only know one other which is in England.

*The 10d. on covers,*

are a superb lot comprising 16 singles, a pair and two singles used on one cover and the following rare combinations:

10d. plus 6d. wove, three covers, and a superb cover with a pair 10d. and a pair of 6d.

A magnificent strip of 3—10d. plus 7½d. green.

1855-56. 3d. on medium thick yellowish wove.

*Used:* Blocks of 8 and 4, two strips of 4, strip of 3, 8 pairs and several singles.

1855-56. As last but red-brown shades.

*Unused:* Block of 4, strip of 3 and 8 singles.

*Used:* A number of strips, pairs and singles.

Aug. 1, 1857. ½d. on medium thick wove.

*Unused:* Blocks of 15, 9, 9, 8 and 4, and 25 singles.

*Used:* Blocks of 15, 4 and 4. Strips of 6, 3 and 3, 7 pairs and 35 singles. Many of these ½d. have been plated. There are many rare cancellations.

March 1858. ½d. on ribbed paper.

A. Vertically ribbed.

*Unused:* Three. *Used:* Seven.

B. Horizontally ribbed.

*Unused:* One. *Used:* Block of 4, two pairs and 11 singles. On covers. Three. Fine copies of these ribbed papers are difficult to find.

1857. 3d. on horizontally ribbed paper.

*Unused:* 2 pairs and 2 singles.

*Used:* 9 pairs and 21 singles.

June 2, 1857. 7½d. green.

*Unused:* Mint pair superb and 26 singles.

*Used:* Unique block of 4, strip of 3, pair and 34 singles. On covers 8 and following combinations:

Pair of 7½d. bottom margin with part imprint with two 3d. imperf.

7½d. plus 3d. perf.

7½d. plus 3d. imperf.

7½d. plus strip of 3d.—½d. Imperf.

1858. 6d. dull purple on thick soft spongy paper.

*Unused:* Superb mint strip of three and 5 singles.

*Used:* Strip of 3 and 13 singles. On covers. Pair and 3 singles.

1858. 6d. slate purple on thick hard wove.

*Unused:* One.

*Used:* Pair and 21 singles. On cover. One, dated No. 19, 1858.

*Bisected Pence Issues.*

The following are on full covers:

3d. on medium wove paper, a pair and half of 3d. all attached, tied on, date Montreal, Jy. 17, 1856, used to England.

6d. on medium wove paper.

Half stamp on cover, tied, Quebec, Ap. 26, 1858, addressed Rev. M. Hamchin, St. Sylvester.

6d. on thick spongy paper.

Half stamp tied on with No. 37 in circle, Quebec, Jan. 10, 1859, addressed to Montreal.

6d. perf. half stamp, tied on by Toronto grid, cancelled Toronto My. 6, 1859, used to Brantford.

*Bisected on small portions of covers.*

3d. plus half 3d. tied on by "21" in circles.

6d. Imperf. plus half of 3d. Imperf. cancelled, Packet letter Ju. 6, 1856 over bisection.

*Stitch watermarks.*

3d. various papers, 3 pairs and 5 singles.

6d. medium wove, 2 copies.

6d. medium wove, 2 copies.

½d. pair and singles.

7½d. three used.

10d. Thin paper, one.

Canada stamp used from News Brunswick to Toronto on whole cover.

3d. Imperf. tied on by N. B. oval grid with "15" used from Hampton Ferry, N. B., July 6, 1855.

1858. Thick white paper, Perf. 12.

½d. rose.

*Unused:* Irregular block of 4, 11 singles.

*Used:* Block of 4, 3 pairs, 23 singles. On covers. 3 singles and strip of 6.

3d. red.

*Unused:* Pair and 8 singles.

*Used:* Block of 4, 6 pairs, 31 singles. On covers. 7; and a 3d. perf. used with 10d. blue.

This cover is said to be the earliest date known, Galt Oct. 20, 1858, used to Brooklyn.

6d. purple.

*Unused:* 3.

*Used:* 4.

On covers. 2 pairs and 3 singles.

6d. brown purple.

*Unused:* 9.

*Used:* 6.

*Steamboat and Railway Cancellations.*

There is a page of fine examples of these rare cancellations on covers. These are all very rare and very desirable.

(*The New Southern Philatelist*, April, 1932).





## BALANCE SHEET

as at 30th September, 1956

		£	s	d			£	s	d
General Fund:					Midland Bank, Current A/c.	105	6	5	
Accumulated surplus brought forward	... ..	368	16	1	Midland Bank, Deposit A/c.	306	8	6	
Add surplus for year	... ..	31	5	5	Halifax Building Society	66	15	5	
					In hands of Treasurer	35	0	0	
					Secretary's Petty Cash Imprest	5	0	0	
		£400	1	6	Total cash assets	518	10	4	
Life membership Fund	... ..	75	4	5	Sundry Debtors:				
Library Fund	... ..	13	8	6	Subscriptions	10	0	0	
Convention Fund	... ..	34	14	3	Advertising	4	5	0	
Total Society Funds	... ..	523	8	8	Amount due from				
Advance payments received:					Packet A/c.	25	0	0	
Subscriptions	... ..	33	0	0					
Advertising	... ..	1	6	8					
		£557	15	4					£557 15 4

J. P. MACASKIE,  
*Hon. Treasurer.*

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

## ALEXANDER PIRIE WATERMARK

We commend to our readers the common sense contained in a letter from Bill Lea which appeared in "Stamp Collecting" on the 15th March. It would be an enormous benefit to the collectors of any particular country if the spectacular discoveries which are announced from time to time were first "vetted" by one of the philatelic expert committees. We ourselves do not claim any expert knowledge of the 1868 issues, but even on the limited familiarity we have we would be most hesitant to subscribe to this "exciting" discovery. We remember words used by a famous philatelic writer when he was commenting on something equally unusual—and improbable—in a field where we are more at home:—"it should be treated with reserve, if not with incredulity".

Bill Lea's letter read as follows:—

SIR,

I read with great interest "Beaver's" Canadian Column (Stamp Collecting, March 1st) in which he described certain stamps of the 1868 issues, and makes the definite statement that S.G.63 has been found with Script Watermark, and therefore printed on the Alexander Pirie paper.

He also states that copies of the Bothwell Clutha Mills watermark have been found on the first printings of the 15c. stamp.

As Stamp Collecting has a very wide circulation, doubtless many Canadian collectors will read this astounding news, and I do hope that "Beaver" took the precaution of submitting these stamps to a competent philatelic expert committee before publishing these facts.

Exciting discoveries in the stamps of such a popular country as Canada are read with avidity by the collectors of this country and, therefore, your correspondents would do well, on publishing such information, to mention whether or not their descriptions have the corroboration of one of the expert committees.

I might add that there are very few collectors or dealers who can, with any degree of certainty, differentiate between the first and later printings of the reddish-purple shade, and although I have had considerable experience of dealing in Canadian stamps, never have I seen the reddish-purple stamp printed on paper that remotely compares with that manufactured by Alexander Pirie.

Manchester 2.

W. E. LEA.



## INDIAN RED

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

Having read Mr. Smythies' query "What is Indian Red" in the February issue, I cannot but agree completely with the points he makes. There is considerable difference of opinion among dealers and collectors alike where that shade is concerned, and it sometimes becomes very difficult, when dealing with these semi-classics, to convince the tyro of an obvious classification error. There are "Indian Reds" in auctions, stockbooks and albums, ranging from soiled copies of the orange period to oxidized ones of the second Ottawa vermilion.

The Small Queens present without doubt the most complicated phase of Canadian philately, and the most difficult value of that series is the 3c. of which well over one billion copies were printed. Fundamentally, I feel that any philatelic sally into the field of Small Queens entails at least some original work and effort on the part of the newcomer, so as to acquaint him with the basic characteristics of this issue, unless he be fortunate enough to acquire—or have access to—a specialized collection. The listings of the standard catalogues and handbooks barely touch upon the manifold and complex problems surrounding these stamps, and the novice will, of necessity, somehow follow these points:

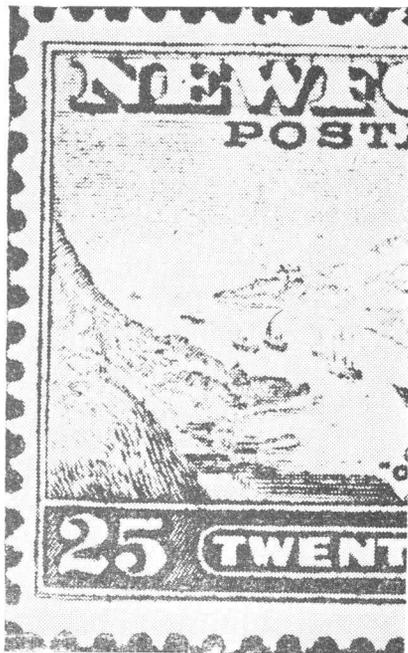
1. Separate all copies showing at least the year. These will be the most valuable aid for establishing a chronology of any sort.
2. Check the perforation measurements. To a student of this series it is imperative to use a correct gauge, graduated not only in halves but also quarters.
3. Observe and note the varying quality, thickness and meshing of the papers.
4. Grade the shades. This is mentioned lastly, because certain shades may be either fugitive, discolored, bleached or oxidized, thereby leading to wrong conclusions when classified on the merit of shade alone. It must be remembered that, of the four criteria above, this last one is the easiest to be subject to alterations.

Admittedly, these views offer nothing novel, nor a constructive solution to the question asked by Mr. Smythies. However, I dare say they express the opinion of many collectors on the subject and, to conclude, the footnote under the Small Queens listings in Gibbons and Scott might well read:

"These stamps—notably the 1c., 2c. and 3c.—form a study in themselves, involving certain minimum quantities of specimens for purposes of comparison and chronology. As a general rule, the paper got progressively inferior in quality as time went on, ranging from the smooth, fine papers of the early printings to the coarse and porous ones of the terminal period. There are a considerable number of constant plate varieties, including perhaps one

hundred major re-entries and flaws, several so rare that less than ten copies have been reported. The shades listed are only principal ones, and by no means comprehensive. The gamut of shades of the 3c. is so wide that to tabulate them would be inviting ambiguity on the part of all but highly advanced collectors."

Yours sincerely,  
P. J. HURST (488).

NEWFOUNDLAND 25c. CORONATION  
RE-ENTRY

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

They say there is a first time for everything—so this is my first letter ever on a "philatelic" matter. I am forwarding you herewith, a copy of the 25c. value of the Newfoundland Long Coronation Set, because I have discovered a very fine re-entry on this stamp. I do not collect Newfoundland myself, and it may be that this re-entry is already well-known to collectors, although I have not heard so.

The re-entry, which shews up clearly under a good glass, is restricted to the left side of the stamp—doubling of top left hand vertical frame lines, doubling of letters N & E of Newfoundland, and strong doubling of bottom left hand horizontal frame line and inner frame line—also slight doubling of "25". I think you will agree that this is a very fine re-entry, and collectors of Newfoundland may like to hear about this from "Maple Leaves".

Please arrange to return the stamp to me when you have finished with it.

Yours sincerely,  
D. LEVITTON (853).

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December 1955 to February 1956 (Whole Nos. 39 to 46) inclusive

Compiled by Ann Dorian (901)

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