

MAPLE LEAVES

Official Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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Notes and Comments

The New Year

Once again the New Year is upon us. Our friends in the North welcomed it with snow, and we in the South had to put up with a wet and blustery welcome. We hope that one of your New Year resolutions was to pay that outstanding subscription and also to attend the Convention at Eastbourne. We should like to thank the many members who have sent letters of encouragement and congratulations on the first issue from the new occupant of the Editorial chair; it makes the task just that little easier. It is our earnest hope that all future editions will be received with such interest and pleasure.

Subscriptions

Our Treasurer has requested that the attention of members living in the Dollar areas be drawn to a passage in the Constitution, namely, that the Dollar subscription is \$1.50, although the sterling fee is 10/- per annum, it seems that some members are sending cheques for \$1.39. We should like to make it clear that when these cheques are passed through the Society's bankers, a charge of 1/- is made for this service. Those members concerned are kindly requested to send the full amount—\$1.50—when remitting by Dollar cheque. Any member in the Dollar area who remit by Bank or Post Office Money Orders should send 10/- as usual.

B.P.A.

Further to a resolution passed at Convention, this Society is now affiliated to the British Philatelic Association. Members of an affiliated Society are entitled to use the services of the Expert Committee on the same terms as full members of the Association, also they are entitled to use the services of the Collectors' Advisory Bureau. Rules and terms of both of these amenities are available on request from B.P.A., 3 Berners Street, London, W.1. We must emphasise one point, however, members desirous of using these services **must** apply through our Secretary.

London Re-union

This was a most pleasant gathering, which attracted more than 40 members and their friends. The first display, a most varied selection, was given by members, and it was nice to see a contribution from our lady Fellow, Belinda Ogden. The invited display given by Mr. Anthony Bailey was well worth

waiting for, dividing his exhibits into two sections, the first covering from postal history to 1859, the second dealing with the Large and Small Cents, the emphasis being on postmarks. We look forward to another display at some time in the future when perhaps we may have occasion to see the 5c Beavers which Mr. Bailey is at the moment in the process of rearranging. There are hopes of another meeting in April. More news of this in due course.

Plate Blocks

A letter from Alan Christensen contained a press cutting giving news which, I fear, will disturb the thoughts of many a Plate Block enthusiast. The use of Plate numbers is to cease from the "Press" stamp issue on January 22nd. It appears that some of the regular issues were printed without numbers of inscriptions. This gave rise to slight panic, collectors imagined that they had made quite a find.

Printing plates used for higher denominations will continue to be used shown in plate number and inscription. These, however, will be replaced by the new ones when the old ones are worn out.

Small Cent 3c Indian Red. Perf 12½

We should like to draw your attention to the back page advertisement of H. E. Wingfield & Co. The offer of this rare stamp on cover is somewhat of an occasion, particularly as the date of this one is February 1st, 1870, six days earlier than recorded in Bogg's (page 277).

Colonel D. McLellan

Members will be sorry to hear that our Vice-President has had a slight set-back in his illness, but a letter from him recently states that he is now improving and looking forward to his trip to Australia to recuperate. On behalf of all members we wish Colonel McLellan "Bon voyage."

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Although to many Members the 1958 Convention may seem a very distant event, those responsible for its organisation are only too well aware of how quickly time flies. For this reason, immediately following the Convention at Scarborough, Stanley Godden and myself, together with our respective families, were to be seen on a reconnoitre at Eastbourne. As you will have observed from the "Stop Press" item under Notes and Comments in the last issue, our efforts were successful and the necessary reservations have been secured at the Burlington Hotel.

Centrally situated on the sea front, the Burlington Hotel should prove an ideal venue for our 1958 Convention and, bearing in mind early October is still the holiday season on the South Coast, we have been extremely fortunate in obtaining this booking. Charges will be similar to those at Scarborough, ranging from 42/6d per day. One slight change in the arrangements from those of previous years, however, will be the start on Wednesday, 1st October, the final official function being the Annual Banquet on the evening of the 4th Saturday. The purpose of this change is to cater for those Members who have to return home on the Sunday rather than break into a second week but, should the demand be sufficient, arrangements will be made for some form of entertainment, e.g. a bus tour and study circle, on the Sunday.

Full details of the programme remain to be fixed, but I would draw the attention of all Members to two particular issues. Firstly, the Auction which is now a well established feature of our Convention. This year David Fortnum has kindly agreed to undertake the work of assembling material and preparation of the catalogue. The Convention Auction provides a unique

opportunity for the advantageous disposal of surplus material to an appreciative attendance who are prepared to enter into competitive purchase of specialised items at their true value and, speaking from personal experience, I am sure all contributors will be well satisfied with the results. Its success, however, depends on adequate contributions of good material, and therefore I would earnestly request Members to make an early start by placing on one side suitable items. The second point concerns the Exhibition, which can be described as our shop window both to Members and to the public in general. It is anticipated that the competitive classes will be similar to those of previous years, and here again I would urge Members to give early consideration to their contributions.

It was both pleasant and gratifying to see so many old friends and familiar faces amongst the attendance of over forty Members at the recent meeting at the Shaftesbury Hotel on Saturday, 14th December. Following a display by Members of the London Group, which included many interesting individual studies, the event concluded with an excellent show of early issues up to the "Small Cents" by Anthony Baily, an old Member, but a newcomer to our meetings. Many thanks, Mr. Bailey. It is hoped that a similar meeting will be held sometime in April.

In conclusion I would express my sincere thanks to the many Members who have either written to me following my appointment or have forwarded Christmas greetings.

Sincerely yours,

GEOFF HARPER.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION

NEWS RELEASE

Date of Release, Friday, the 8th November,
1957

New Design Postage Stamps for 1958

The Honourable William Hamilton, Postmaster General, has announced that the Post Office Department will issue eight new postage stamps during the calendar year 1958.

The first postage stamp in the new year will be issued on the 22nd January, and will pay tribute to the contribution of the Press to the nation's development. The periodicals published in Canada have earned a position of respect and influence. A significant feature of the Press industries of Canada is the progress of the Canadian Press Association which recently celebrated fifty years as a co-operative newsgathering agency.

In March, there will be issued a special postage stamp featuring the International Geophysical Year. For eighteen months from the 1st July 1957, thousands of scientists throughout the world will continue to work to increase human knowledge of the universe. Canada is playing an important part in this search for knowledge.

In 1958 British Columbia will be celebrating the centennial of the Province. A special postage stamp will be issued in May to commemorate this anniversary.

Also in 1958, the Canadian Nurses' Association will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary. A special postage stamp will be

issued in June as a tribute to the splendid spirit of service to humanity displayed by members of this calling from the early beginnings of Canada's history to the present time. This stamp is intended also to call attention to the increasing role being played by womanhood in public and industrial affairs.

In 1608, Samuel de Champlain founded on the St. Lawrence River the community which has become the modern city of Quebec. The three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of this event will be commemorated by a special postage stamp to be issued in July.

Another stamp in the Explorer Series will be issued in August commemorating the work of La Vérendrye. The centennial of the discovery of oil will be marked by the issue of a postage stamp in September. This stamp will serve to emphasize the great significance of the oil industry in a modern society.

The final stamp planned for the year will be issued in October to commemorate the bi-centennial of the convening in Halifax, N.S. of the first elected assembly to meet in what is now Canada. This assembly marked the beginning of the first stage of the evolution of democratic self-government in Canada. Other important steps in this development were Responsible Government in 1848 and Confederation in 1867.

Canadian artists are designing the stamps to be issued in 1958. Further details of these stamps will be announced throughout the year.

SOME FEATURES OF THE FIRST NORTH AMERICAN PERFORATING MACHINES

and their relation to the 1858-1867 stamps of Canada

A paper read before the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain
at the Annual Convention at Scarborough, 29th September, 1957

by Geoffrey Whitworth.

Philatelists interested in the British North American stamps are indebted to Dr. L. L. Reford of Montreal who, in the early 1920's, was the original discoverer of three combinations of two types of perforations on the 1859 Decimal issue of Canada. He classed the perforations as $11\frac{3}{4}$ x $11\frac{3}{4}$, 12 x $11\frac{3}{4}$, and 12 x 12 .

In 1939 Senator Calder of Ottawa prepared a paper, to be read before the Royal Philatelic Society of London, which he titled "Some Phases of the Canada '59 issue." On page 160 of the London Philatelist for that year he states that, for the New York Philatelic Exhibition of 1926, he had not analysed his collection into these three groups of perforations. Because of the interest aroused at the exhibition by his display of the 10 cent denomination, a number of interested collectors agreed to pool their dated material, which resulted in the first scientific study of this stamp. At a later date the other values of this issue were examined and eventually Mr W. S. Boggs in his handbook, "The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada," Volumes 1 and 2, was able to tabulate all the available statistics in a most precise manner. A shortened table will show the findings up to 1945.

	<i>Perforation.</i>	<i>From</i> <i>Date of order.</i>	<i>To</i> <i>Date of order.</i>
1.	$11\frac{3}{4}$ x $11\frac{3}{4}$	November, 1858	31st May, 1862
2.	12 x $11\frac{3}{4}$	2nd September, 1862	9th July, 1864
3.	12 x 12	28th November, 1864	4th December, 1867

In September, 1954, the Collectors Club, New York, published a further book by Mr Boggs entitled "Early American Perforating Machines and their Perforations," the reading of which led to a study of these perforations as they applied to the first two issues of Canada in my own collection. These were the perforated pence issue of late 1858 and the decimal issue of July 1st, 1859. Mr N. Argenti with his New Brunswick and Nova Scotia stamps of 1860, and Dr. R. Willan with his Newfoundland issue of 1866, have co-operated most helpfully, and Mr W. E. Lea has made available his profound knowledge of early stamp production, along with the loan of material from his own collection. Throughout this study the "Instanta" gauge has been used for single stamps, but whenever possible a perspex metric scale has been employed to measure the gauge of the large pieces.

Mr Boggs clearly sets out the history of the early American machines and their method of operation.

It was in April, 1858, that the Canadian Post Master General's Department in Toronto first enquired of their printers, Messrs. Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson of New York for perforated stamps. At that time another American firm, Messrs. Toppan, Carpenter & Co., had in use a perforating machine originally made in England but which had been unsuccessful and had been subsequently altered. In reply to the Canadian enquiry the printers stated that the existing machine in America was not very satisfactory and that one would have to be procured from England. However, in May, 1858, they amalgamated with eight other printers to become the American Bank Note

Co. This gave them access to the entire stock of Toppan, Carpenter & Co., as well as this firm's technical knowledge gained from the use of their perforating machine. In July, 1858, the Canadian P.M.G. was informed that a perforating machine could now be obtained and in October the machine was ready for work.

This machine perforated on the rotary principle and, since all the stamps being printed were for countries employing decimal currency, a sheet size of 100 stamps arranged 10 x 10 was standardised. This required 11 rows of perforations in each direction and, as stamps were not square, it was necessary to be able to adjust the spacing of the perforating wheels so that the perforations would run evenly between the stamp frame lines. Here it may be helpful to describe briefly the principle of the machines. For each line of perforations two wheels were required, one set vertically above the other. The upper wheel carried around its circumference a circle of short pins, while the lower counterpart wheel was drilled with a circle of holes. This lower wheel was hollow so that the small pieces of paper punched out of the sheet would eventually fall through the holes and not accumulate to cause a blockage. For sheets containing 10 rows of stamps 11 such wheels were placed on each of the two shafts and secured by means of set screws. It was therefore a simple matter to loosen the screws, and slide the wheels to fit any required stamp size.

An interesting point may be made here regarding paper shrinkage. In one of Mr Bogg's quotations it is stated that the sheets were printed, gummed, dried and pressed before being fed through the perforating machine. This is a fact worth noting because any paper shrinkage that might occur would take place during these operations prior to perforating, and should eliminate shrinkage as a cause of any variations in the gauge of the resultant perforations.

On the 25th November, 1858, the first perforated stamps of Canada were delivered and consisted of 1,000 sheets of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d value. A further 1,000 sheets were delivered on December 7th, and 4,000 more on December 14th. On December 29th, deliveries were made of 3,000 sheets of the 3 pence Beaver and 5,000 sheets of the 6 pence Prince Consort. On the 16th March, 1859, the new decimal currency stamps were placed on order, but before the 1st of July, the date announced for the change of currency, it was found necessary to order further quantities of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 3d and 6d values and these were printed, perforated and delivered during May.

The study of the perforated stamps soon revealed that perforations varying from 11.6 to 11.75 could be recorded. Dated copies are scarce but the following table will show some of the readings obtained.

FE.	25.59	3d.	11.75 x 11.6
MR.	14.59	3 + 3d.	11.6 x 11.6
AP.	25.59	6d.	11.75 x 11.75
JU.	7.59	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	11.75 x 11.75
JU.	17.59	3d.	11.75 x 11.6

Mr W. S. Boggs in his work "The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada" has quoted most of the early correspondence between the Canadian P.M. Department and the printers, which leaves no doubt at all that, at this period, there was only one perforating machine in existence. The stamps examined show that this machine must have contained pins which were not uniformly spaced round the wheels, a theory which will be dealt with later.

On the 1st July, 1859, Canada adopted the decimal system for currency and a new issue of stamps was put on sale. Covers dated 1859 soon revealed that all the stamps bore perforations which coincided with the perforated

pence stamps and multiples proved to give measurements between the two extremes of 11.6 and 11.75.

All Canadian stamps dated 1860 and 1861 were also found to yield similar readings, showing that they too had been perforated by this first machine which, for identification purposes, I call machine "A".

The following table illustrates typical readings from this period.

AU.	23.	1859	1 cent strip of 5.	11.75 x 11.7/11.6
AU.	30.		5c.	11.75 x 11.75
SP.	10.		10c.	11.75 x 11.6
SP.	16.		12½c.	11.7/11.75 x 11.75
SP.	25.		12½c.	11.6 x 11.75
OCT.	4.		12½c.	11.7 x 11.75
JA.	5.	1860	5c.	11.75 x 11.75
JA.	13.		10c.	11.6 x 11.6
FE.	1.		10c.	11.75 x 11.6
AP.	9.		10c.	11.75 x 11.65
JY.	2.		17c.	11.6 x 11.6
OCT.	22.		5c. pair.	11.75 x 11.6
JA.	14.	1861	1c.	11.75 x 11.75
FE.	14.		1c.	11.6 x 11.75
FE.	20.		5c. pair.	11.75/11.7 x 11.75
MR.	19.		12½c.	11.75 x 11.6
MY.	3.		5c. pair.	11.75 x 11.7
JY.	29.		17c.	11.6 x 11.75

The cause of these variable perforations has been discovered on a full sheet of New Brunswick stamps of 1860.

In 1860 the American Bank Note Co. received a contract to print and perforate the decimal currency stamps of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Knowing that Mr Argenti had already done some research on these perforations relating to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, I asked him for his assistance in dealing with these two countries. I have Mr Argenti's authority to include in this paper any information given to me by him and any obtained by me from a study of the material which he has freely made available to me. It may be remembered that a letter from Mr Argenti, after consultation and agreement with Mr Boggs, was published simultaneously in the leading Philatelic publications in America, Canada and England early in 1956. The reason for this letter was the statement in Mr Boggs' pamphlet, on page 29, that "The first printing of New Brunswick 1860 was perforated 11.60 x 11.60. *Therefore genuine Connell stamps only occur with this perforation.*" It so happened that Mr Argenti had several genuine Connell stamps (and others of the first issue) which measured 11.60 x 11.75. Mr Argenti immediately wrote to Mr Boggs about this and, after further research by both of them, it became obvious that genuine Connells (and other New Brunswick and Nova Scotia first printings) were in fact perforated 11.60 to 11.75. Both Mr Argenti and Mr Boggs realized the danger that, owing to the statement on page 29 of Mr Boggs' pamphlet, collectors and even perhaps Expert Committees might turn down valuable and genuine Connell stamps. So, after prior agreement with Mr Boggs, Mr Argenti published his letter. The correction was of urgent necessity and Mr Argenti did not then have time to probe the reason for this variation in the gauge, but assumed that there may have been two, not one, perforating machines in existence. Fortunately Mr Argenti had a complete sheet of the 17 cent Black New Brunswick, which was printed in 1860. This

sheet gave the clue to the cause of the variation in the perforations from 11.60 to 11.75. By using a metric scale on this sheet it is possible to count the number of holes made by each of the eleven pin wheels in the distance of 20 centimetres. Individual wheels show a slight variation from 117 to 117.5, giving a gauge varying from 11.7 to 11.75. Taking each wheel in turn, and using the Instanta gauge against each stamp it is revealed that the gauge of the pins varies round the circumference of each wheel from 11.60 to 11.75. Very few stamps on the sheet carry the 11.60 gauge on all four sides, and many stamps have an inbetween gauge of 11.70. Mr Boggs has suggested to me that when a sheet of stamps is fed through a rotary perforator it is pulled through by the rotation of the wheels and the paper is subject to considerable stress, which may easily result in the difference of one perforation hole in every hundred holes. Further, this first machine would be made as a prototype and would not perforate as clearly as later machines. This could result in buckling of the paper which would result in the slightly curving lines of perforations which are so apparent on this sheet of New Brunswick. It is therefore evident that stamps found to be carrying perforations of 11.60 to 11.75 on all four sides come from this first machine and such stamps may be classified as being printed between the years 1858 and 1861.

(To be continued)

AN APPROACH TO THE ADMIRALS

by ADANAC

Part II: The First Issue.



FIG. 1.

When I mentioned in Part I the lack of articles on the Admirals, I was of course referring to "Maple Leaves". There has been quite a lot written about them elsewhere, and I will from time to time refer to as many of these sources as I can.

It would be impossible to write fully about the Admirals in the space available, or without repeating information to be found elsewhere. There-

fore, I will confine myself to the essential features of each value, referring you to other sources for more detailed study. This should allow you (if you are a newcomer to the Admiral issues) to form a basic collection from which can spring whatever other aspects of the issues you yourself care to study and present. I will of course discuss some of the further lines of study later on.

More than one secondary die was used for four values of the first issue, and although I do not want to burden you with technicalities, it is essential from the start to be able to distinguish these dies. I will try to do this as simply as possible — but first let me offer some do's and don'ts.

The moment you choose to specialise, you should commit yourself to a code of good material well presented. You too have seen those collections, optimistically labelled "specialised" by their owners, which were a hodge-podge of mint and used, coils, shades wrongly described items and fakes, which were an insult both to the eye and the owner. **Do** let your stamps breathe — the whole point of specialism is to present the hidden beauty of your favourite issues, so allow plenty of room for viewing and writing up. There must be some logical order, so that you can go from one page or section to the next without monotony or confusion. **Don't** attempt to collect the coils or other specialist items until you know much more about them — a lot of faking and innocent misrepresentation (especially in the field of coils) is successful only because of lack of knowledge.

Don't, in the beginning, get too involved in "shades". There are a great many variables in the printing process causing shade differences; and as different people see colours in different ways, the labelling of shades with qualified titles like "rose carmine" is not really of much help. Your basic collection need generally consist only of three shades of each type of stamp, which you can think of as light, medium and dark. If these are well spaced out on a page, it will leave room for lighter or darker shades which may turn up later. Any colour which intrudes into a basic one, such as the pale sage-green of the Seven Cents Yellow-Ochre, may not be the orphan it seems, as there is often a series of graded shades leading up to such shades. Eventually you may find as many as a dozen shades of some values.

In fig. 1 you will see the values making up the first issue of Admirals — One Cent Green, Two Cents Red, Three Cents Brown, Five Cents Blue, Seven Cents Yellow-Ochre, Ten Cents Plum, Twenty Cents Olive Green and Fifty Cents Black. All except the Three Cents Brown (see Note 1) appeared in December 1911 or January 1912, following rather belatedly on King George V's accession to the throne. It is his portrait in Admiral's uniform which appears on all the issues — hence "Admirals". Anyone who is interested at this stage in the technical data will find it in Marler (see Note 2) and other standard reference works, but if you are just beginning to study these issues, it would be wiser to come back to this kind of information later.

The design is Gibbons' type 44, and the values listed below are covered by their catalogue numbers S.G. 196 to 215, and is Scott's type A43, catalogue numbers 104, 106, 108, 111, 113, 116, 119 and 120. The vignette of the master die (see Note 3), was engraved by Robert Savage, and from this master die all the secondary dies were laid down for the first issue.

The first section of your collection then should consist of the following:

One Cent Green

A page of basic shades from plates of the **original die**. In this, there are no vertical lines joining the horizontal lines in the top spandrels (fig. 2)

A page of shades from the **retouched die**, which is basically the same

as the original die, but “retouched” by engraving vertical lines in the top spandrels so that they connect all the horizontal lines together (fig. 3).

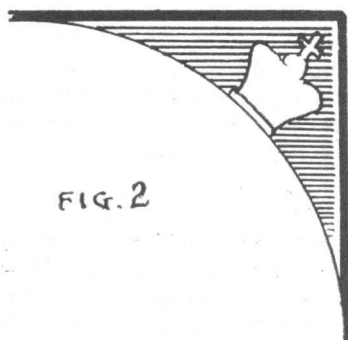


FIG. 2

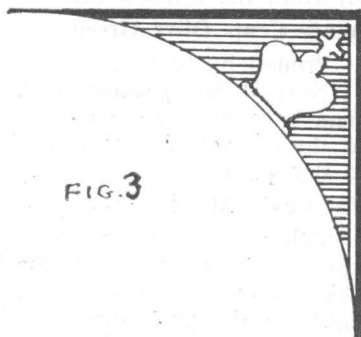


FIG. 3

Two Cents Red

Shades from the original die. In this, as in the One Cent Green, there are no vertical lines in the spandrels — or else only very faint lines, when the vertical line in the top right spandrel does not meet the top horizontal line (fig. 4).

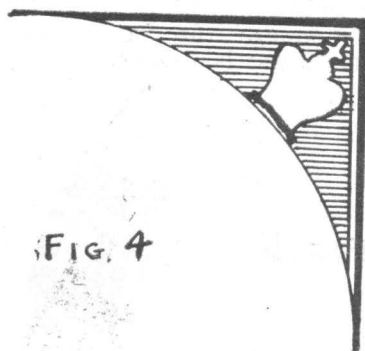


FIG. 4

Shades from the retouched die. The vertical line is strong in the top right spandrel and should reach to the top horizontal line (fig. 3). There are plenty of shades of this value — try to get as many as possible, as unusual shades are sometimes from identifiable plates, etc. and may prove useful in your later studies.

Three Cents Brown

No trouble recognising the dies here — the original die is found only in “wet” prints, the retouched die in “dry” prints (see Note 4). A surcharge measurer set at the width of a wet print (usually $17\frac{1}{2}$ millimetres) and applied to a number of stamps will show that some are obviously wider, and are dry prints.

The One Cent and Two Cents values were printed only by the wet method.

Five Cents Blue

Shades are definite, and range from light to very dark, the latter being the scarcer. Only the original die was used. Printed only by the wet process.

Seven Cents Yellow-Ochre

A long rang of shades from the scarcer “golden-yellow” through shades of olive-green to the very rare “pale sage-green”. All were printed only on wet paper from the original die.

Ten Cents Plum

A nice reddish purple is the scarcer shade of this stamp. Wet printing only from the original die.

Twenty Cents Olive Green

Printed by both wet and dry methods, but only from the original die (see Note 5). Some stamps have no vertical lines in the top spandrels while others have them quite clearly, but the latter were engraved on the plate, and the die was not retouched. Try to get a page of shades of both wet and dry prints.

Fifty Cents Black

This stamp is more difficult to classify, but you should try to get one or two shades from each of the four plates used. Shades range from intense black to silvery grey, sepia and black-brown, and are sometimes a help in identifying the plate from which they came. Plates 1, 2 and 3 were laid down from the original die; plate 4 (with clear vertical lines in all the spandrels) from the retouched die, and by the dry method only.

Sepia prints are usually identified with plate 3; stamps with a horizontal straight edge can only come from this plate.

The blackest prints came from plate 2; distinctly silver-grey prints were produced by this plate in its worn state.

Plate 1 is identified by a short dash of colour outside the portrait oval below the letter "E" of "Postage" (fig. 5), and this mark is said to have been removed before plate 2 was laid down.

FIG. 5



Types which differ from those of the values listed above should be put aside for more detailed study later. The comments on the One Cent, Two Cents and Fifty Cents are rather over-simplified, but the whole forms a good basis on which to build your studies. To anyone new to the issues, this outline may look rather fearsome, but in fact, there would be about fifteen pages of forty to fifty used stamps representing the eight values. Over half of them should cost under a shilling, but even with this small initial outlay. You are on the road to specialism, and your pleasure will grow with your collection.

In part III, I will discuss the War Tax issues.

NOTES

1. The Three Cents Brown was not actually issued until 1918, but is included with the values of the first issue to separate it from the Three Cents Red issued later.
2. Canada: Notes on the 1911-1925 Issue, by George C. Marler.
3. The master die would be lacking the words and numerals of value, these being engraved into the secondary dies as required.
4. For an explanation of wet and dry printing, see the standard reference works.
5. According to Marler, with whom you will find it difficult to disagree on this point. In passing, however, I would quote from a letter from Mr H. E. Atwater, Financial Superintendent of the Post Office Department in Ottawa, to Messrs Walter F. Pollock, Frank W. Campbell and Carl C. Sonne:—" . . . 20c. The line" (in the spandrels) "was weak when originally engraved, and the die was subsequently worked over and the line strengthened . . ." ("Stamps", 18th June, 1938, p. 405).

LIBRARY NOTES

My postbag brings me many general requests for something about Cancellations, Admirals, Pre-cancels, etc., and I have found it rather laborious to search through the hundreds of pamphlets and notes we had in the library.

I have therefore collected all these odd items, so far as is possible, into Groups and have now made up files, so that a member wanting something on a particular subject may have all items that are available in the Library in one binder. I hope that this arrangement will be found useful.

We are continually adding to these files from current magazines and I hope that members will send me anything that they think may be suitable for inclusion for the benefit of the Society.

The complete list of Library availabilities is given below and members should please refer only to this when ordering material. All the previous lists are cancelled.

During the winter months I must ask that any material borrowed be kept for no longer than two weeks as there is quite a demand for it.

Finally, may I remind you that we expect all postages to be refunded, and that a **certificate of posting** must be obtained for insurance purposes.

R.S.G.B.

Books

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Canada (Pts. 1 and 2)—Boggs. | History of the P.O. in B.N.A. 1639-1870 |
| "B.N.A."—Jarrett. | —Smith. |
| Canada—Howes. | Canada—Baedeker. |
| Canada and B.N.A.—Holmes | 100 years of Canadian Stamps—Mason. |
| (1943 & 1954). | Newfoundland P.O. Guide 1948. |
| Postal Stationery—Bond. | Canadian Philatelic Literature 1951 |
| Newfoundland—Boggs. | Canadian Stamps with perforated initials. |
| Newfoundland Air Mails— | Canadian International Philatelic Exhibi- |
| Dalwick & Harmer. | tion Catalogue 1951. |
| Canada 1911-25—Marler. | Postal Information 1950. |
| Maple Leaves—Vols. 1 to 5. | Ten Decades Ago 1840-1850 |
| North Atlantic Seaway—Bonsor. | A study of the work of Rawdon, |
| Transatlantic Mail—Staff. | Wright, Hatch and Edson. |
| List of Post Offices in Canada—1950. | Canadian Stamps—Patrick Hamilton. |
| Canadian Railway Guide—1944. | Georgian Postage Stamps 1912-36. |
| 90 years of Security printing— | Early American Perforating Machines |
| B.A. Bank Note Co. | 1857/67. |

Loose-leaf files (including recognised handbooks)

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| Pence issues. | P.E.I., N.B., B.C., N.S. |
| Large Heads. | Revenue Stamps. |
| Small Cents. | Plate blocks. |
| 1859 issue. | Airmails. |
| Pre-cancels. | Edward issue. |
| Railway P.O.'s. | Medallion issue. |
| Squared circle postmarks. | Half cent Maple Leaves 1897. |
| Slogans. | Diamond Jubilee 1897. |
| O.H.M.S. Issues. | Quebec Tercentenary issue. |
| Admiral Issues. | 2c. carmine numeral. |
| Postal History. | Numeral issue. |
| Express Companies. | 2c. registration. |
| Canadian Locals. | P.O.W. mail. |
| College Stamps. | Maple Leaf issue. |
| Cancellations— | Canadian varieties. |
| Other than those specifically mentioned. | M.P.O.'s. |
| Newfoundland. | Coil issues of Canada. |

Pamphlets

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Canada "Officially Sealed". | Bisects. |
| X-rays and B.N.A. philately. | Booklets. |
| Paper making. | Easter Seals. |
| Canadian Heraldry. | Meter marks. |
| Hairlines on Edward, etc. | Transatlantic mails. |

Odd Articles

Special Delivery Stamps.
Bahamas Special Delivery Stamps.
Riel Essay.
Jarret E.5 Essay.
Canadian Thematic covers—ships.
Canada 1930-34.

George VI.
Cartier issue 1934.
Post card essay 1893.
Jubilee post-card 1897.
Railway pictorial post-cards.
Ideas for collecting in Canada.

CLIPPINGS FROM B.N.A. MAGAZINES

Contributed by R. J. DUNCAN

52.—AN UNKNOWN BOOKLET PANE INSCRIPTION

By HANS REICHE



About six years ago, when I became interested in the Admiral issue, I started to accumulate everything I could get hold of in this issue and which could one day serve as part of my specialized collection. Amongst other items I came across a small collection containing booklet panes. I bought the collection and in it found an item which I would like to describe here.

As the photo shows it is the 2 cents carmine booklet pane, Scott No. 106a. This booklet pane, slightly wider than the usual pane, has on its left margin a part of an imprint "OTTAWA TOP". I had never seen any such imprint on the Admiral panes before and never on the regular sheets of this issue. Plate inscriptions on booklet panes are not very common, but are found in the later issues. There seems to be no plate number but

just the name of the city in which the stamp was printed and the word TOP. No doubt it was intended to be cut off before issue but must have slipped through the hands of the inspector. The booklet pane comes from the re-touched die, showing no break in the left junction lines and a very strong right numeral box lines with a few weak points at the top of the line. According to Marler this is type 5. The only similar type of plate inscription appears on the Edward VII stamps and there the plate number stands between Ottawa and the word TOP.

For many years I have kept this pane and was seeking another one similar to mine. On a recent trip to New York I was shown a second pane with the same inscription, when paying a visit to Mr Willis F. Cheney in Nassau Street. Knowing of my interest in this issue, Mr Cheney produced this booklet pane and he was kind enough to give me this photo of his pane. He mentioned that he had found the pane in his office early in November 1953 when a booklet was broken open to fill an order for one pane. He selected this particular booklet as the other pane in the booklet was considerably shorter than this one and for this reason thought it would have less chance of selling as a complete booklet.

I would be interested to hear from anyone who has seen a similar pane or can add to any further information.—
B.N.A. Topics, March 1954.

BERLIN - KITCHENER

By JOHN ANDERSON (7)

A large number of our members can have no knowledge of the revulsion of feeling against Germany which swept over Belgium, France and the English speaking world during the First World War. One of the most interesting repercussions was the decision of the citizens of Berlin, Canada, to change the name of that town. Lord Kitchener, even then a legendary figure, was the Commander in Chief of the British Forces, and the citizens of Berlin, Canada, decided to change the name of their town from Berlin to Kitchener. Through the kindness of the City Clerk of Kitchener I have obtained a copy of the Resolution of the then Berlin City

Council, and of the By-law, authorising the change of name. These are of great historical importance and I think our readers would be glad to have the official information. Now what about these Berlin and Kitchener post-marks? Surely a last day Berlin and a first day Kitchener would be worth while acquisitions!!

The following are copies of the Resolution and By-law of the former Berlin City Council:—

COPY RESOLUTION OF BERLIN CITY COUNCIL

PASSED, 3rd DAY of JULY, 1916.

That the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council be requested to bring into force By-law 1447 and that a committee composed of Aldermen Hahn, Hallman, Cleghorn and the Mayor be appointed to assist the City Solicitor in the matter.

Carried.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION officially to change the name from Berlin to Kitchener dated August 23rd, 1916. Effective date September 1st, 1916.

CITY OF BERLIN

By-law — No. 1447

A BY-LAW TO CHANGE THE CORPORATE NAME OF THE CITY OF BERLIN

WHEREAS on the 19th day of May 1916, a vote of the Municipal electors was taken on the question of changing the name of the City and a majority of the electors voting on the question, voted in favor of changing the name.

AND WHEREAS on the 24th, 26th, 27th and 28th days of June, 1916, a further vote of the said electors was taken on the question of a new name for the City, and on such ballot the name "Kitchener" received the highest number of votes.

NOW THEREFORE THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BERLIN enacts as follows:

That the name "Kitchener" be, and the same is hereby chosen, as the new name of the City in the place and stead of "Berlin". PASSED at the Council Chamber in the City of Berlin, on the 3rd day of July, 1916.

(Signed) J. E. Hett,
Mayor

(Signed) A. H. Millar,
Clerk.

(SEAL)

NEWFOUNDLAND CORNER

by Dr. R. WILLAN (437)

In the last issue of Maple Leaves I mentioned the one penny red-brown, S.G.17a. At the Scarborough Convention I saw altogether seven copies of this stamp, which gave me an opportunity of comparison which I have never had before. Mr Cyril Harmer suggested to me that the lettering on this stamp was smaller than that on S.G.1, and on careful examination it seemed that this was true. Moreover there seemed to be a definitely wider space between the "W" and "F" of "NEWFOUND". This raised once again the question whether S.G.17a was printed from a different plate, and I decided to investigate the matter further.

The first step was to bring into the comparison the one penny chocolate-brown, S.G.17, which was certainly printed from the same plate



as S.G.1, as both show the same plate varieties. The lettering on this stamp, and its general appearance are much more like 17a than 1. In both the lines are less clean-cut than in the 1857 printing, a feature which they share with all the rose-claret stamps. 17a is notoriously "woolly" at its edges. Both are on the thin Stacey Wise paper, and are smaller than S.G.1 owing to greater shrinkage of the thin paper on drying. The sizes of three, mint copies, as near as I could measure them, were S.G.1 22.3 x 22.6 mm, S.G.17 22 x 22 mm, and S.G.17a 21.9 x 22 mm. I photographed the three stamps and enlarged them ten diameters for easier measurement. The facts now become obvious. After allowing for the difference in size of the stamps, at this enlargement all white areas are narrowed by 0.6 mm and coloured areas increased by the same amount on S.G.17a as compared with S.G.1, with rather less difference in the case of S.G.17. This means that the ink has "run", encroaching on the white areas to the extent of 0.3 mm in the enlargement, or .03 mm in the actual stamp. The illustration shows the upper part of the three stamps, 17a at the top, 17 in the middle and 1 below. It will be seen how this ink encroachment shortens and narrows the letters and widens the spaces between them in the 1861 stamps. The narrowing of the white line of the arches round the emblems and of the numeral tablets, with the thickening of the numerals themselves are also obvious. Fine white lines are effaced completely. This creeping of the ink is mainly due to the hard surface of the Stacey Wise paper, but is accentuated in S.G.17a either because the ink was too fluid or the plate was too warm.

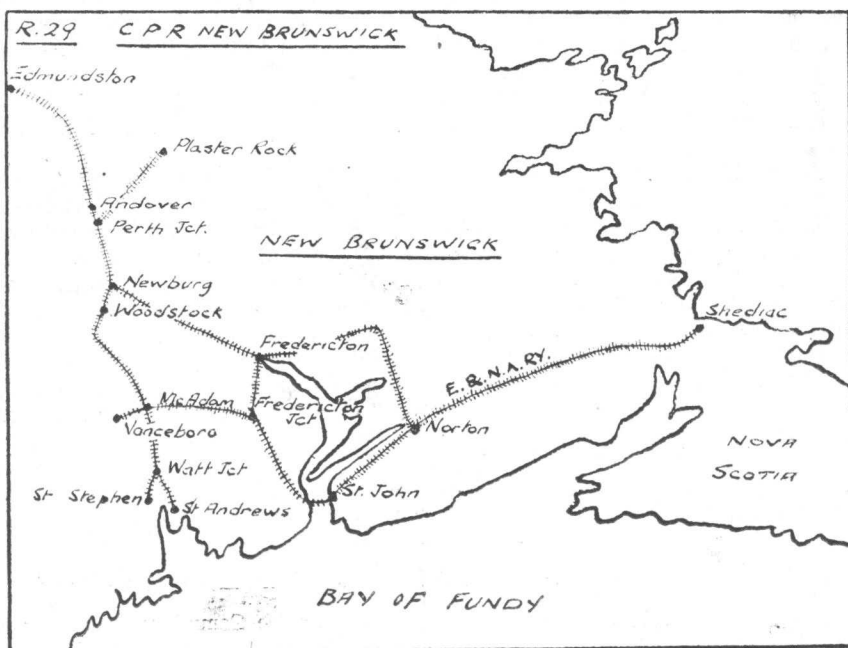
Mr P. G. Walker showed me two very interesting items at Scarborough. One was the handstamp PAID ALL / G.P.O., St. John's, Newfoundland., in two lines in reddish mauve on a cover with no other stamp or date, addressed to St. John's. The other is a handstruck Postage Paid / G.P.O. / St. John's N.F. in large letters, three lines, struck in green on a cover addressed to St. John's and bearing the date stamp of Bell Island, Sept 16, 1920 and the St. John's machine cancel of the same date. These are the hand stamps recorded by Dan Meyerson in "Topics" of March 1956 (Nos 2 and 5). There seems to be no information about them. Mr H. E. Huber's

statement that the second one is "usually found on letters from the outposts" certainly does not mean that letters from the outposts at this period usually bear this stamp, for I have many such covers with the ordinary stamp in mauve, including one from Bell Island on Sept 27, 1920. If anyone has any examples of these handstamps I should be very interested to hear of them and I will send on the information to Mr Meyerson, who I am sure would be equally interested.

EARLY CANADIAN RAILWAY POST OFFICES PART VII

By LIONEL F. GILLAM

The Canadian Pacific Railway, New Brunswick Division



The first railway to be built in New Brunswick, with the exception of the European & North American Railway, was incorporated in 1864 under the title of the Woodstock Railway with power to build from Woodstock to St. Andrews or St. Stephen.

Actual building took place in the following 4 years between St. Andrews and Woodstock (completed 1868), and between Watt Junction and St. Stephen (completed 1866).

Five years later this railway came under the control of a new company

called the New Brunswick & Canada Railway, which together with the St. John & Maine Railway came under the control of the New Brunswick Railway in 1883. The latter had been incorporated in 1870 to build from Woodstock to Edmundston, and from Woodstock to Fredericton. During the course of its development the New Brunswick Railway also absorbed the Fredericton Railway, which had built from Fredericton to Fredericton Jct. on the St. John & Maine Railway.

Thus by 1891 when the New Brunswick Railway was leased in its entirety to the C.P.R., it had built or acquired the following lines: St. Andrews to Edmundston, Perth Junction to Plaster Rock, Newburg to Fredericton, Fredericton to Fredericton Junction, Watt Junction to St. Stephen, and St. John to Vanceboro.

Later, in 1897, the small branch railway from St. Stephen to Milltown was also leased to the C.P.R., while in 1912 the C.P.R. leased the line from Norton, on the European and North American line, to Minto which had been built by the New Brunswick Coal & Railway Co. Finally it leased the line from Minto to Fredericton which had been built by the Fredericton & Grand Lake Railway (1914).

Thus it can be seen that during the course of some 25 years the C.P.R. obtained control of practically the whole of the railway system of western New Brunswick.

Apart from railway post offices which operated in the earlier days under the names of railways, e.g. New Brunswick & Canada Railway, C.P.R. New Brunswick Division, railway post offices have also operated between the following points: Vanceboro & Andover, McAdam & Edmundston, St. John & Edmundston, St. Thomas (Montmagny, Quebec) & Vanceboro, St. Stephen & Edmundston, and McAdam & Andover. Of these, only the St. John & Edmundston is operating today.

Postmark evidence suggests that the original railway was called the New Brunswick & Canada. The name 'Woodstock Railway' was possibly the popular name which it acquired in view of its northern terminal. Indeed this seems to be incontestable in view of the postmark illustrated.

N.B.—The St. Thomas & Vanceboro R.P.O. is of doubtful existence. If it did operate, it must have done so via the New Brunswick, Temiscouata and Intercolonial Railways, unless a much more circuitous route was taken.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION

The Royal Festival Hall on the South Bank of London's Thames has been reserved in its entirety—foyer, balconies and auditorium—to accommodate London's next International Stamp Exhibition to be held from Saturday, July 9th to Saturday, July 16th, 1960.

A committee consisting of members of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, and the British Philatelic Association under the chairmanship of Mr. W. Ewart Gerrish, O.B.E., President of 'The Royal' has been set up to plan the event. The Vice-chairmen are Mr. H. R. Holmes, Vice-President of "The Royal," and Mr. Robson Lowe of the B.P.A. Council. The Honorary Treasurer is Mr. Thomas Allen, a member of the Council of "The Royal."

Other appointments made so far are Honorary Solicitor, Major K. M. Beaumont, C.B.E.; Honorary Printing Adviser, Mr. G. B. Erskine; Honorary Publicity Adviser, Mr. Kenneth F. Chapman.

The Executive Committee which will be responsible for the management of the London International Stamp Exhibition to be held at the Royal Festival Hall in July, 1960, has now been appointed. The Exhibition is being sponsored by the Royal Philatelic Society, London, and the British Philatelic Association, and members of the Executive will be:—Royal Philatelic Society—H. R. Holmes (Vice-Chairman); Thomas Allen (Hon. Treasurer). Lt.-Col. S. E. Hands, T.D.; R. A. G. Lee and Capt. B. Rogers-Tillstone, R.N. Rtd. British Philatelic Association—Robson Lowe (Vice-Chairman); Frank A. Godden, Cyril H. C. Harmer, W. E. Lea and W. Ramsay Strachan.

Miss Eileen Evans, Public Relations Officer of the British Philatelic Association, has been appointed Organising Secretary of the Exhibition and will commence part-time duties immediately. As work on the Exhibition develops, she will be devoting

more time to it, and for the twelve months before the Exhibition opens she will be seconded on a full-time basis.

The Executive, therefore, at present consists of fourteen, of whom eight are collectors, five are professional philatelists and one a professional philatelic journalist.

The Executive will meet early in January, when the formation of the

various sub-committees necessary to deal with different aspects of the organisation will be considered.

All correspondence should be addressed to Miss Eileen Evans, Organising Secretary, London International Stamp Exhibition 1960, 41 Devonshire Place, London, W.1.

SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS OF CANADA

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

PART IX

In 1932, Centenary Celebrations were advertised from Orillia and Stratford, and in the following Year, Toronto gave advance publicity to its Centennial in 1934. The World's Grain Exhibition took place in 1933, and Regina continued advertising the event through 1932 and into 1933. Postal directives were again to the fore throughout both years, and in 1933 the letter writing appeal "Your Friend Will Appreciate a Letter. Write Today" was used extensively from 48 recorded offices. Further information on the use of two items used in 1932 would be appreciated; namely — "By Air from Ottawa to Belle Isle. $\frac{1}{3}$ of Shortest Route to Europe" and "By Seaplane from Strait of Belle Isle. $\frac{1}{3}$ of Shortest Route from Europe", both with Ottawa date Stamp. The former appears as a canceller, but the latter as a backstamp. Also, information regarding the use from more than 20 offices, of the slogan "See the Flying Postman at Your Theatre" would be welcome



1932

Address Your Mail to Street and Number

Medicine Hat Sarnia

Address Mail to Street or Box Number

Advise Correspondents of Your Correct Address

Brandon

Calgary

Regina

St. John's N.F.

Vancouver

Advise Your Correspondents of Your Correct Post Office Address			
Carleton Place	Nanaimo		
Be Kind To Animals			
Fredricton	Toronto		
Buy a Dominion Government Annuity. Ask Postmaster for Booklet			
Calgary	Chatham	Edmonton	Halifax
Hamilton	Kingston	Kitchener	London
Montreal	Ottawa	Regina	Stratford
Toronto	Vancouver	Victoria	Walkerville
Windsor	Winnipeg		
Buy a Dominion Government Annuity. Ask Postmaster for Booklet Biling.			
Montreal	Ottawa		
Buy and Make Work			
By Air from Ottawa to Belle Isle— $\frac{1}{3}$ of Shortest Route to Europe			Ottawa
By Seaplane from Strait of Belle Isle. $\frac{1}{3}$ of Shortest Route from Europe			Ottawa
Calgary Exhibition and Stampede July 11th to 16th			Calgary
Canadian National Exhibition Toronto Aug. 26 to Sept. 10, 1932			Toronto
Caring for Crippled Children Oshawa, Ont.			Oshawa
Clean Up, Paint Up and Beautify Greater Toronto May 1-8			Toronto
Come Home to Orillia's Centenary Celebration			Orillia
Come to Winnipeg Sports, Labour Day Week Sept. 5th-10th			Winnipeg
Contribute Generously to Social Health Services		Biling.	Montreal
Do Not Place Money in Unregistered Mail			
Amherst	South Edmonton		
Edmonton Exhibition July 18 to 23			Edmonton
Federated Budget Campaign Next Week			Winnipeg
Festival des Fanfares St. Jean, P.Q., 17 Juillet 1932			St. Jean
Fourth Annual Air Pageant St. Hubert Aug. 19, 20, 21			Montreal
Give to the Budget this Week			Winnipeg
- Give Your Change of Address to the Postmaster			
Fort William	Moose Jaw	Prince Rupert	
Have Postal Address on All Stationery			
			Cobourg
Have Postal Address on All Stationery		Biling.	Chicoutimi
Have Street Address on All Stationery			Cornwall
Help the Boy. Local Campaign this Week			
			Ottawa
- Help the Man-a-Block Campaign			
			Toronto
Help the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives			
			Toronto
Help the Orphans on March 17			
			Ottawa
Help the Unemployed. Buy a Human Interest Bond			
			Victoria
Holiday this Year in Canada			
			Moose Jaw
Insure Your Parcels at the Post Office			
Edmonton	Kamloops	Kitchener	London
New Westminster	Paris	Pembroke	Peterborough
Prince Albert	South Edmonton	Toronto	Truro
Insure Your Parcels at the Post Office Biling.			
St. Hyacinthe	Trois Rivieres		
Invest in Post Office Savings Bank			
Collingwood	Fort Frances	Lindsay	Owen Sound
Peterborough	Simcoe		
Invest in Post Office Savings Bank Biling.			
			St. Jean
Jour du Souvenir Legion Canadienne Vetcraft			
			Quebec
Lest We Forget. National Poppy Day Nov. 11			
			Fort William
Mail Early Biling.			
			Montreal
Mail Early and Take Advantage of Midday Mails			
			Regina
Mail Early. Be Sure Your Gifts Arrive in Time			
Calgary	Charlottetown	Cornwall	Fort William
Kamloops	Prince Rupert	Regina	Vancouver
Winnipeg			
Mail Your Christmas Parcels Early			
Cornwall	Edmonton	Fredricton	Moose Jaw
Sarnia	Saskatoon	Victoria	
Mail Your Christmas Parcels Early Biling.			
			Hull
- Montreal May 21-26. Clean, Paint, Beautify Biling.			
			Montreal
Nanaimo Empire Day May 24th.			
			Nanaimo
Observe Sunday.			
Brandon	Calgary	Charlottetown	Edmonton
Fredricton	Halifax	Hamilton	Lethbridge
London	Medicine Hat	Moose Jaw	New Westminster

Observe Sunday	Ottawa St. John Victoria	Portage la Prairie Saskatoon Winnipeg	Prince Rupert Toronto	Regina Vancouver
Observe Sunday	Chicoutimi Trois Rivieres	Hull	Montreal	Biling. Quebec
Ottawa Winter Fair Nov. 29-Dec. 2				Ottawa
Parcel Post Insurance, \$5 for 3 cents				St. Catharines
Parcel Post Reaches Everywhere	Brandon London St. John	Fredricton Moose Jaw Smiths Falls	Galt Owen Sound South Edmonton	Leamington Peterborough Windsor
Parcel Post Reaches Everywhere	St. Hyacinthe	Sherbrooke		Biling.
Place Return Address on All Mail	Calgary Prince Rupert Timmins	Cornwall Regina Yorkton	Kamloops St. Thomas	Prince Albert Sault Ste Marie
Place Return Address on All Mail				Biling. Chicoutimi Kamloops
Plan to Attend Fat Stock Show		Kamloops B.C.		
Post Office C.O.D. Speeds Business	Amherst	Chatham	Saskatoon	
Post Your Mail When Ready and Ensure Early Handling				Moose Jaw St. John's N.F.
Prevent Forest Fires Save Our Forests				
Protect Your Parcels. Address Distinctly. Wrap Carefully. Insure	North Battleford	St. Catharines		
Provincial Regina Exhibition Aug. 1-Aug. 6, 1932				Regina
Red Cross Campaign July 25th. Poverty Knows				St. John Lethbridge
Recreation Centres Keep You Fit				
Register All Letters of Value	Brockville Lethbridge North Bay Prescott Timmins	Charlottetown Lindsay Orillia Regina Toronto	Collingwood London Pembroke St. John	Halifax Moose Jaw Port Arthur Sudbury
Register All Letters of Value	Levis	Montreal		Biling.
Remembrance Day. Canadian Legion Vetract Poppies	Calgary London Toronto	Charlottetown Regina Victoria	Edmonton St. John Winnipeg	Halifax Saskatoon
Route Traffic Through Canadian Ports				St. John Toronto
Royal Winter Fair Toronto Nov. 16th-24th, 1932				Toronto
Safety Convention Toronto April 21st and 22nd, 1932				Toronto
Save Time. Use Air Mail	Calgary Moose Jaw	Edmonton Toronto	Lethbridge Victoria	Medicine Hat Winnipeg Brandon
See Canada Marching On Provincial Exhibition				
See the Flying Postman at Your Theatre	Belleville Galt Moose Jaw Ottawa Vancouver	Brandon Hamilton New Westminster Port Arthur Victoria	Calgary Kingston North Battleford Saskatoon Winnipeg	Edmonton Lethbridge Oshawa Toronto
See the Flying Postman at Your Theatre	Montreal	Trois Rivieres		Biling.
Send Your Money by Post Office Money Order				Smiths Falls St. John's N.F.
Shop and Mail Early. Insure Parcels				
Stamped Envelopes Save Time and Money	Moose Jaw	Walkerville		
Stratford Centenary Celebration July 30th-Aug. 3rd, 1932				Stratford
Toronto Bonspiel Feb. 16-21, 1932				Toronto
Use Postal Notes. Good at 10,000 places in Canada				Stratford
Use Postal Notes. Safe, Cheap, Convenient	Guelph Toronto	Kitchener Trenton	Orillia Woodstock	Pembroke
Use Postal Notes. Safe, Cheap, Convenient				Biling. Sherbrooke

Use Post Office Money Orders	Kingston	Kitchener	London	Ottawa
	Truro	Windsor		
Use Post Office Money Orders			Biling.	Montreal
Use the Advance Posting Bureau, Room 103 G.P.O.				Winnipeg
Vote as You Wish But Vote			Biling.	Quebec
Vote Election Day. Vote as You Please But Vote				Winnipeg
We Will Save November 14th. Ottawa Emergency Relief				Ottawa
World's Grain Exhibition, Entries Close January 31st, 1933				Regina
Your Postman Sells Stamps	Edmonton	Glace Bay	London	Moose Jaw
	Toronto			
Your Postmaster Sells Mailing Lists				Winnipeg
1933				
Address Mail to Street or Box Number				St. John's N.F.
Address Your Mail to Street and Number				Medicine Hat
Advise Correspondents of Your Correct Address	Brandon	Charlottetown	Edmonton	Kamloops
	Lethbridge	Vancouver	Victoria	
Advise Your Correspondents of Your Correct Post Office Address	Carleton Place	London	Nanaimo	
Be Kind to Animals				Fredricton
Buy a Dominion Government Annuity. Ask Postmaster for Booklet				Winnipeg
Calgary Exhibition and Stampede 1933 July 10th to 15th				Calgary
Canadian National Exhibition Toronto Aug. 25 to Sep. 9, 1933				Toronto
Charity Campaign 1st to 10th April. Subscribe Generously.			Biling.	Montreal
Clean Up, Paint Up and Beautify Greater Toronto Mar. 8th to 13th				Toronto
Community Chest. Let's All Give				Winnipeg
Do Not Place Money in Unregistered Mail	Amherst	Chatham	Nelson	Port Arthur
Edmonton Exhibition July 17th to 22nd				Edmonton
Edmonton Highland Gathering May 24				Edmonton
Give for Community Service. Make Life Worth While				Toronto
Give Your Change of Address to the Postmaster	Cornwall	Collingwood	Fort William	Prince Albert
	Winnipeg			
Have Postal Address on all Stationery	Cobourg	Stratford		
Have Postal Address on all Stationery			Biling.	Chicoutimi
Have Street Address on all Stationery				New Westminster
Help the Man-a-Block Campaign				Toronto
Help the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives				Toronto
Help the Unemployed. Buy a Human Interest Bond				Victoria
Insure Parcels for Great Britain and Ireland at the Post Office	Fort Frances	Moose Jaw	Prince Rupert	
Insure Your Parcels at the Post Office	Brandon	Galt	Hamilton	Moose Jaw
	Nanaimo	Orillia	Ottawa	Owen Sound
	Prince Rupert	Prescott	St. Catharines	St. Thomas
	Sarnia	Simcoe	Smiths Falls	Stratford
	Timmins	Trenton	Woodstock	
Insure Your Parcels at the Post Office			Biling.	Montreal
Invest in Post Office Savings Bank	Brantford	Brockville	Calgary	Carleton Place
	Fort Frances	Galt	Lindsay	Owen Sound
	Sarnia			
Invest in Post Office Savings Bank	Granby	Joliette	Trois Rivieres	
			Biling.	
Lest We Forget. National Poppy Day—Nov. 11th				Fort William
Mail Early			Biling.	Hull
Mail Early and Take Advantage of Midday Mails	Moose Jaw	Regina		
Mail Early. Be Sure Your Gifts Arrive in Time	Brantford	Charlottetown	Cornwall	Edmonton
	Fredricton	Portage-la-Prairie	Prince Rupert	-Regina
	Saskatoon	Vancouver	Victoria	
Mail Early. Be Sure Your Gifts Arrive in Time			Biling.	Chicoutimi
Mail Your Christmas Parcels Early	Brandon	Calgary	Fort Frances	Fort William
	Kamloops	Sarnia	Winnipeg	

Mail Your Christmas Parcels Early			Biling.	Thetford Mines
Montreal May 13-20 Clean, Paint and Beautify			Biling.	Montreal
Observe Sunday				
Calgary	Charlottetown	Edmonton		Fredricton
Halifax	Lethbridge	London		Medicine Hat
Moose Jaw	New Westminster	St. John		Saskatoon
Toronto	Vancouver	Victoria		Winnipeg
Observe Sunday			Biling.	
Chicoutimi	Hull	Montreal		Thetford Mines
Trois Rivieres				
Oshawa Fair August 22nd, 23rd				Oshawa
Ottawa Exhibition				Ottawa
Parcel Post Insurance. \$5 for 3 cents				
Smiths Falls	Welland			
Parcel Post Reaches Everywhere				
Amherst	Belleville	Brandon		Carleton Place
Charlottetown	Cobourg	Glance Bay		Lethbridge
London	Medicine Hat	Moncton		North Bay
Saskatoon	South Edmont	Victoria		Windsor
Parcel Post Reaches Everywhere			Biling.	
Granby	Montreal	St. Hyacinthe		Sherbrooke
Pay Small Accounts by Postal Note. Safe, Cheap				North Bay
Place Return Address on All Mail				
Cornwall	Kamloops	Regina		St. Thomas
Sault Ste Marie	Winnipeg	Yarmouth		Yorkton
Plan to Attend Fat Stock Show Kamloops B.C.				Kamloops
Plan to Visit World's Grain Exhibition Regina July 24 to August 5				Regina
Post Office C.O.D. Gives Satisfaction				
Fort Frances	Kamloops	Moose Jaw		Nelson
Post Office C.O.D. Speeds Business				
Chatham	Collingwood	Lindsay		London
Port Arthur	Regina	Vancouver		Yorkton
Post Office Money Orders Cover the Globe. Use Them				
Amherst	Fort William	Lethbridge		Lindsay
London	Moose Jaw			
Post Your Mail When Ready and Ensure Early Handling				
Sault Ste Marie	Walkerville			
Prevent Forest Fires. Save Our Forests				St. John's N.F.
Protect Your Parcels. Address Distinctly. Wrap Carefully. Insure				St. Catharines
Register All Letters of Value				
Belleville	Brandon	Fort William		Galt
Glance Bay	Kingston	Hamilton		Lethbridge
London	Medicine Hat	Nanaimo	New	Westminster
North Bay	Oshawa	Peterborough		Port Arthur
Portage la Prairie	Prescott	Regina		St. Thomas
Sarnia	Sault Ste Marie	Timmins		Toronto
Trenton	Welland	Woodstock		Yarmouth
Yorkton				
Register All Letters of Value			Biling.	
St. Hyacinthe	Sherbrooke			
Remembrance Day. Canadian Legion Vetract Poppies				
Calgary	Charlottetown	Edmonton		Halifax
London	Regina	St. John		Saskatoon
Toronto	Vancouver	Victoria		Winnipeg
Remembrance Day. Canadian Legion Vetract Poppies			Biling.	Montreal
Route Traffic Through Canadian Ports				
Amherst	Glance Bay	Halifax		New Glasgow
St. John	Sydney	Truro		
Royal Winter Fair Toronto Nov. 22nd-30th, 1933				Toronto
St. Catharines, Ont. The Open Door to Canadian and British Empire Markets				St. Catharines
Safety Convention Toronto April 27 and 28, 1933				Toronto
Saskatchewan Musical Festival Moose Jaw June 1-2-3				Moose Jaw
Send Your Money by Post Office Money Order				
Brandon	Smiths Falls	Timmins		
Spare or Children Suffer. Winter Children's Campaign Feb. 14-20				Ottawa
Stamped Envelopes Save Time And Money				
Cobourg	London	Medicine Hat		Prince Rupert
Sarnia	Walkerville			

The Postman is Your Best Salesman. Use Him			
Moose Jaw	Vancouver		
Toronto Centennial 1834-1934. May 24,25,26. July 2,3,4. Aug. 4,5,6.			Toronto
Use Postal Notes. Good at 10,000 Places in Canada			Fredricton
Use Postal Notes. Safe, Cheap, Convenient			
Kitchener	Leamington	Orillia	Pembroke
Prescott	Sydney	Trenton	
Use Postal Notes. Safe, Cheap, Convenient			Biling.
Joliette	Levis	Trois Rivieres	
Use Post Office Money Orders			
London	Orillia	Pembroke	Peterborough
Simcoe			
Use Post Office Money Orders			Biling.
St. Hyacinthe	Sherbrooke		
Visit The Provincial Exhibition			Brandon
Work and Provide Work to Reduce Unemployment			Calgary
World's Grain Exhibition. Entries Close January 31st, 1933			Regina
World's Grain Exhibition Regina July 24-August 5			Regina
Write Often and Keep the Family Together			
London	Prince Rupert	South Edmonton	
Your Friend Will Appreciate a Letter. Write Today			
Belleville	Brandon	Brockville	Calgary
Chatham	Collingwood	Edmonton	Fort Wiliam
Galt	Guelph	Hamilton	Kingston
Kitchener	Leamington	Lethbridge	London
Medicine Hat	Moncton	Moose Jaw	Nanaimo
New Westminster	Niagara Falls	North Bay	Orillia
Oshawa	Owen Sound	Paris	Pembroke
Peterborough	Port Arthur	Prince Albert	Prince Rupert
St. John	St. Thomas	Sarnia	Saskatoon
Sault Ste Marie	Simcoe	Stratford	Sudbury
Sydney	Toronto	Truro	Vancouver
Victoria	Windsor	Winnipeg	Woodstock
Your Postman Sells Stamps			
Belleville	Chatham	Cornwall	Edmonton
Fredricton	Glance Bay	Ottawa	Prince Albert
Sarnia			
Your Postmaster Sells Mailing Lists			Winnipeg

GROUP NEWS

ABERDEEN

The Aberdeen Group had another successful meeting in November when the members had the pleasure of seeing Part II of Mr. R. G. Woodall's magnificent collection of early Canadians. The exhibition included entire covers of Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Canadian Postal Stationery and stamps of Great Britain on covers with Canadian Postmarks all of early date. The exhibit which was fully written up was extremely informative on many matters not generally known to students of Canadian Philately. Ossie Fraser as usual was an excellent sponsor and his knowledgeable explanations on the display added to the evening's enjoyment.

The exchange packet secretary, Mr. John Hannah, was our genial Chairman and fittingly proposed our thanks to Mr. Woodall and Mr. Fraser.

The December meeting had the pleasure of seeing another exhibition of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia issues belonging to Mr. H. L. Darnell of Chorley Wood. The display included pre-stamp covers and an extremely full showing of all the stamps of these provinces and was certainly a philatelic treat to those members present.

Mr. George Beverley sponsored the display and remarked on the excellence of Mr. Darnell's writing up and the great amount of study that has been put into this collection. Mr. Oswald Fraser, who was Chairman, in proposing the vote of thanks, commented on the superb display shown by Mr. Darnell and stated that the Group were greatly indebted to him for sending it to Aberdeen.

WEST RIDING

Four meetings have been held so far during the season. At the first meeting, in October, Geoffrey Whitworth displayed his extensive and fascinating study of the 1859 5c and 10c values. In November a wonderful display of postal history of the Transatlantic Mails was shown by R. G. Woodall, of Wimborne. The December meeting saw the start of a study of the shades of the Small Cents issues, aided considerably by material loaned by Col. McLellan and J. J. Bonar, and this subject was continued at the January meeting. Further work is to be carried out on these issues at future meetings, until the shades of the whole issue have been studied and a colour chart prepared for future reference by members of the Group.

“IMPROVISED” DUPLEX

By E. A. SMYTHIES, F.R.P.S.L. (840)

Since the publication of my article on “Screwed Duplex” in the December, 1957, *MAPLE LEAVES*, some more interesting examples have come to light, which on the available evidence suggest that some more duplex hammers were improvised by postmasters utilising daters and killers in their stock.

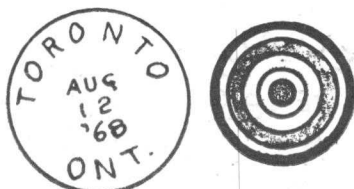


FIG. 1

The first example (see Fig. 1) is at present an unconfirmed but interesting possibility. It occurs on a cover of 1868 with a large 3 cents stamp cancelled with a rare 3-ring target killer illustrated by Jarrett (No. 35) and a scarce type of dater (not illustrated by Jarrett) in the correct position for a duplex. Jarrett records the use of this rare killer as 1868, which agrees with the date shown on this cover. If this rare combination can be confirmed as a duplex, it will probably prove to be the earliest attempt by any postmaster to improvise a duplex hammer from separate dater and killer in his stock.

The second example is the well-known Toronto 8-segment “cork” killer (Jarrett 1369) combined with an unusual dater (Jarrett 310). Member Bonar (341) kindly sent me for opinion an unstamped cover posted in Toronto on 29th September, 1874, with the dater in fairly close proximity, i.e., 7 mm distant, to part of a segmented cork, the rest of the cork being off the cover (see Fig. 3). He suggested this might be a duplex, as it was foolish to apply



FIG. 2



FIG. 3

a cork cancel to a stampless cover already marked “To Pay” in black, and in such a silly place that half of it was off the cover altogether.

It so happened that I also had a cover with this identical type of dater, and a complete strike of a different but rather similar cork, killing a small 3 cents orange stamp perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, also at a distance of 7 mm, and used on 2nd September (see Fig. 2). These two strikes are, I think, good evidence to suggest the possibility that this was another improvised duplex, the “cork” being changed at intervals.

There is, of course, a precedent for the use of a cork killer in a duplex hammer, i.e., the Port Hope Cork duplex of 1870 (vide *MAPLE LEAVES*,

June, 1957, page 290), but in this case the postmaster was merely embellishing a duplex hammer he already had, and was not attempting to create a new one.



FIG. 4

The third example comes from a town in Nova Scotia which, so far as I know, never had any official duplex. Member Willcock (599) has very kindly shown me two interesting postcards used in Stellarton N.S. on 18th December, 1888, and 9th January, 1889. The killer is the well-known Stellarton Star (Jarrett 977), and in each case the dater is in the correct position for duplex and 3 to 4 mm distance. This may conceivably be a coincidence, but the existence of *two* such strikes certainly suggests the possibility of yet another type of home-made duplex hammer (see Fig. 4). If so, this is apparently yet another example of "Screwed" duplex, since the killer and dater show some relative movement which I have attempted to show in the accompanying tracing. It will be noted that the Star is in each case at 3 o'clock to the dater, but when the tracings of the Stars coincide, the daters are well separated.

If our suspects can be confirmed, it will be noted that the majority of them come from Toronto. Taking them in chronological order, we find no less than *five*, i.e.—

Date 1868—No. 1 of this article.

1874—No. 2 and 3 of this article.

1880—Nos. 1, 3 and 6 of my article in *MAPLE LEAVES* (Dec., 1957).

There is, I think, a plausible reason for this. It is certain that Berri of London in 1860, while supplying the other large towns—Montreal, Hamilton, London, etc.—with their full quota of 4 duplex hammers each, failed to supply Toronto, where the need was probably greatest. In fact for the first six or seven years after 1860, Toronto had no official duplex hammers at all except the very rare type with broken bars (see *MAPLE LEAVES*, June, 1957, page 298, fig. 3), which was practically never used. The record in the Philatelic Foundation book in New York shows 4 duplex hammers were issued (by Pritchard and Andrews of Ottawa) to Toronto in 1881 and only 1 earlier—in 1876. By contrast we know that Montreal had at least a dozen duplex hammers in use between 1860 and 1875.

That the Toronto postal administration liked duplex is proved by subsequent developments, since, after 1880, Toronto had and habitually used a larger assortment of varied duplex than any other town in Canada. So it would not be surprising if the Toronto postmaster, feeling the shortage of official supplies before 1881, experimented with improvised duplex of his

own making. The apparent rarity of these strikes suggests, however, that none of them had a very long life.

The idea of duplex hammers improvised by local postmasters, from daters and killers available to them, is a new conception in Canadian philately which opens up a vista of interesting possibilities. If any readers of this article have possible examples in general, and of the three illustrated here in particular, I shall be very glad of details, in order to confirm and explore these possibilities further.

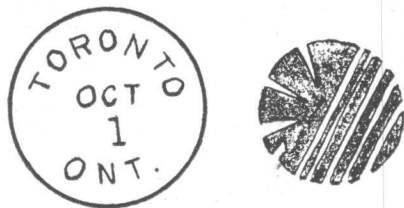


figure 5

POSTSCRIPT.—Since the above article was written, Member Millar Allen (422) has kindly sent me a cover posted in Toronto on October 1, 1874, which shows the same dater and the complete strike of cork which Mr Bonnar's cover shows a part. A tracing is given of this complete strike, which tends to confirm its use as duplex, but the cork is very obviously different to that used a month earlier. We know that the Port Hope cork of 1870 was changed at frequent intervals, and it now appears that this Toronto cork of 1874 was also changed after a short time. This is what we might expect, since the life of a cork would obviously be much shorter than the life of a metal dater.

There is further evidence also regarding the Stellarton Star duplex described above. Member Frank Campbell (179) has written he has "a series of this mark over a year, and no two positions are alike." This amply confirms that the Stellarton Star was used as a duplex—one of the screwed-in and movable sort. It further suggests that this Star must have been made of metal or wood, since a cork would never have lasted so long. Early strikes show a fine grille, which however soon wore away.

THE EXCHANGE PACKET

At £790 Packet sales last year were not unsatisfactory, and to date results indicate that this figure will at least be reached again. But this is not the whole picture by any means.

I think the wider view is the wiser one, and when I review the sources of material which give these results, I cannot escape the conclusion that the burden of contributing rests on too few willing shoulders.

The names of certain members keep recurring, and frankly without them there would be no Packet. They send not merely the once-a-year donation, but a number of books annually, and in some cases an almost unfailling supply of books. I feel this should be said—and read—for the Society as a whole benefits quite considerably from their loyalty and industry.

I am well aware many members may not have the surplus material to send,

even on a modest scale, but I am also well aware there are other members who could send in material for the Exchange Packet, but who choose to stand aside.

No words will be wasted in reference to the varying reasons for this, but from my viewpoint there are too few members who think it a worthwhile thing to take part in the active life of the Society—and do so by contributing when they can to the Exchange Packet. It may be said that there will always be such members. That may be so, but my point, I think, loses nothing in the telling, and if you feel you should respond, the Packet is waiting and at your service.

I need at least 400 books annually to a value exceeding £2,500. There is opportunity for all with surplus material to sell.

JOHN HANNAH,
Packet Secretary.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

The following two points affecting the Policy of the Society are drawn to the attention of all Members:—

1. Apart from special cases where services may be offered in connection with the disposal of property on behalf of the beneficiaries of deceased members, the Society cannot undertake to make any valuations of members' property or to give advice upon the value of any material offered to them.

Facilities are available, however, within the Society for the Expertisation

of stamps owned by members at a nominal charge. Enquiries for this service should be addressed to Mr. R. W. T. Lees-Jones, Convenor of the Expertisation Committee, see *Maples Leaves*, Year Book issue.

2. Membership of the Society in itself does not permit a member to use the name of the Society as a reference in philatelic dealings, and the Society accepts no responsibility for the actions of any members in this respect.

C. W. HOLLINGSWORTH.

REVIEW

It is with pleasure that we received through the letter box recently specimens of an album, which I have not seen on the market here before. It is published by R. Stokes Mason, Port Dover, Ont., Canada. Primarily issued for Canadian stamps, it has spaces for all issues, revenues included. There are two types of pages, both of which are in loose leaf form, white pages on fine heavy weight, coated paper and grey pages on ledger bond paper. From specimens seen, this latter

paper enhances the full colour of the various issues. Being in loose leaf form, it is a simple matter to add new pages which are issued as new issues appear. Both types of paper have reproductions of the stamps in half tone, set out in a format to suit practically all tastes. All pages can be purchased separately or in complete sections. Further details of these albums can be obtained from the publishers, who will be very pleased to hear from members interested.

J. W.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ADMIRAL ISSUES

235 Cooper St. Apt 18,
Ottawa 4, Ont.

DEAR MR. WOODS,

As a student of the Admirals I read with interest the first part of the Admiral story by Adanac in the last *Maple Leaf*. I would like to comment on three points which I feel should be of interest to all readers.

1) The belief that other perforations beside 12 may be found amongst the millions of stamps is a hopeful thought. But since all stamps were perforated by one company with a single perforation machine in procession a study along this line would be wasted.

2) The statement that not much research has yet been done on the War Tax stamps is incorrect. The RA Stamp Club War Tax Study Group (Ottawa) has been working since over three years on this subject and intends to publish collected notes in the very near future.

3) The Admirals are not, as stated, the only stamps with lathework. The first Postage Due issue was printed with the lathework.

H. REICHE.

DEAD LETTER OFFICE



DEAR MR. WOODS,

I wondered if any members who are interested in Dead Letter Office markings or their modern equivalents might like to see the enclosed marking illustrated. It appears to be a handstamp, with the peculiarity that the different parts of the movable date setting are in different styles of type. It is a cover originally addressed improperly to me from London, Ontario, on 8th August, and which finally reached me on 10th October by ordinary mail.

ANN DORIAN (901).

57, Teignmouth Road,
London, N.W.2.

CANADIAN COLOUR PROBLEMS

DEAR JIM,

In his letter in the December issue of Maple Leaves, Mr. Smythies referred to the suggestion made at Scarborough that a colour chart of the shades of the Small Cents issues be prepared for future reference. Mr. Geoffrey Whitworth and I were both interested in this suggestion at Scarborough and we lost no time on our return in suggesting to the West Riding Group that this would make an excellent subject for study during the winter months. With the aid of material which was already sorted into colour groups and kindly loaned to us by Col. McLellan and Mr. J. J. Bonar, the Group has started work and hopes not only to classify the copies of this issue owned by the various members of the West Riding Group, but also to prepare a colour chart for future reference. By so doing, the Group does not pretend

to be qualified to fulfil the hopes expressed by Mr. Smythies, who seeks the aid of a committee of experts whose findings would be acceptable to many collectors interested in these issues. The study represents the Group's own ideas on the subject, and the colour chart is intended mainly for local reference purposes. We feel that useful work can be done by a local Group, pending the setting up of an Expert Committee such as Mr. Smythies suggests, and, if any other Group wishes to study the shades of the Small Cents issues, our chart, when completed, will be loaned gladly.

Yours sincerely,

Mac.

J. P. MACASKIE (377).

23, Thornhill Avenue,
Lindley,
Huddersfield.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP

NEW MEMBERS

- 1040 CHARRON, J., 298 Blake Blvd., Apt. 3, Eastview, Ottawa 2, Canada. CS
 1041 WEBB, Lt.-Col. R. H., 25 Melgund Ave., Ottawa, Canada. C.P.
 1042 ATKINSON, F. B., 132 Rosedale Ave., Hamilton, Canada. S.P., P.S., P.C.
 1043 GRIMBLE, R. W., 122 Wynnwood Drive, Windybush, Wilmington 3, Delaware, U.S.A. C.
 1044 LAMONT, R. A., 21 Sang Rd., Kirkcaldy, Fife, Scotland. C.
 1045 BAXTER, W. B., 23 The Shrubbery, Grosvenor Rd., Wanstead, London, E.11. C.
 1046 TRAQUAIR, S. S., Suite 5, 510-19th, S.W. Calgary, Alta, Canada. C.Per.
 1047 TUNNA, N. C., 720 Poplar Rd., Calgary, Alta, Canada. C.
 1048 NICKLE, S. C., 3015 Glencoe Rd., Calgary, Alta, Canada. CR to CQ
 1049 HORNE, B., 2709 Montcalm Cresc., Calgary, Alta, Canada. C.
 1050 RICHARDSON, S. T., 410 11th Ave., N.W. Calgary, Alta, Canada. C.B.S.
 1051 HELLIWELL, M. S., 67 Harcourt Terrace, London, S.W.10. CR to CS
 1052 BACON, J. L., 62 Redesmere Park, Flixton, Manchester, Lancs. CS.CG.P.C.
 1053 OROBKO, Dr. W., 300 Birks Bldg., Edmonton, Alta, Canada. C.B., P.C.R.
 1054 BELL, L. M., Box 414, Saint John, N.B., Canada. C.N.B.
 1055 KYFFIN, G. E., 66 Shaw Road, Heaton Moor, Stockport, Cheshire. C.
 1056 COWLES, R. A., 1596 Yosemite Blvd., Birmingham, Michigan, U.S.A. S.P., P.
 1057 JAMES, Dr. E. S., 790 Sherbrook St., Winnipeg, Man., Canada. C.P.C.O.
 1059 MOORE, F. M., 68 South Parade, Belfast, N. Ireland. C.
 1060 THOMAS, P., "Hedsor," 104 Callington Rd., Saltash, Cornwall. CR to CI
 1061 KENYON, S. S., 10943-118 Street, Edmonton, Alta, Canada. CR to CL
 1062 VAN NESS, Capt. W. D., 248 Gerry Road, Nancock Village, Chestnut Hill, 67, Mass., U.S.A. C.
 1063 BEDWELL, S. F., Box 206, Salmon Arm, B.C., Canada. C.N.B.O.B.S.
 1064 SWAILES, J. G., West Lea, 161 Manchester Old Rd., Middleton, Lancs. C.R.P.O.
 1056 COSTAIN, J. K., 33 Cambridge Ave., Lincoln. C.R.P.O. BS.

REJOINED

- 694 HENSMAN, Capt. M., D.S.O., South Hay House, Borden, Hants,

