

MAPLE LEAVES

Official Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Edited by JAMES E. WOODS

2, Hengrave Road, Honor Oak Park, London, S.E.23.

Opinions expressed in the various articles in this journal are those of the writers, and are not necessarily endorsed by the Society.

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Whole No. 55

Notes and Comments

Summer?

Alas! our unpredictable weather is living up to its reputation very well. Heavy rain is the lot of most of us, and we should like to take this opportunity of offering our sympathy to our fellow members who live in East Anglia and Yorkshire who have suffered very heavy flooding in many areas.

Convention

Notes appear elsewhere in this issue of a programme which looks most attractive. Unfortunately the enjoyment could be marred by lack of support from members. The auction is a wonderful chance for you to dispose of duplicates, etc. Judging from results in the past, prices realised have been well above expectations. Lots have up to the time of writing been coming in very slowly, so it now is up to **you**. Start getting something together now and give yourself that little extra to buy that item which you have wanted for some time. The same remarks also apply to material for the exhibition. There is plenty of space for you to show those studies and rarities. Let Stanley Godden know in plenty of time to reserve **your** space. One last point: please enclose a stamped addressed envelope so that David Fortnum and Stanley Godden can acknowledge the safe receipt of material.

Air Stamps

In less than three hours he auction of the "Rothschild" collection of Air Mail stamps realised £11,830. The remarkable group of Newfoundland 3 cents stamps especially overprinted for the first direct trans-Atlantic attempt by Hawker and Grieve in 1919 drew keen competition from collectors in many countries. An unused example made £580 and a pair £1,200. Three covers, salvaged from the plane in mid-Atlantic realised £500, £640 and £420. Another 'Hawker' stamp uncancelled on piece with the rare used 'Martinsyde' with MS inscription 'Aerial Atlantic Mail' went to a buyer at £1,250 against very keen overseas bidding. In all, the Newfoundland group totalled £5,390, reflecting the international demand for the rare Air Stamps and covers of the pioneer period.

Whilst on the subject of auctions, we should like to draw the attention of members to two very fine B.N.A. sales, which are both advertised in this

issue. Bearing in mind the realisations of the recent 'W. C. Hinde' sale of Canada, one can be expected to have to dig deep into the pocket to secure any of the wonderful items which will be coming under the hammer.

West Riding Group

Word recently received gave us mention of a special meeting of the group which was held to play host to one of our Canadian members, Mr. R. J. Woolley, who was on a visit to family and friends in 'the old country.' Needless to say, the event went along with a swing and a most enjoyable time was held by all. We sincerely hope that Mr. Woolley will treasure the happiest memories of this event.

A. F. Lichenstein Memorial Award, 1958

It was with great pleasure that we heard that this award had this year been won by Mr. Winthrop S. Boggs. Members will hardly need to be reminded of the great reputation Mr. Boggs has in the philatelic world. Many of us who have the pleasure of meeting or writing to him with our problems will always appreciate his willingness to impart knowledge and to serve philately generally. From us all, Mr. Boggs. Congratulations.

VICPEX

It is obvious from letters received that this event was a great success. Alan Christensen has sent along a press cutting which gave the full list of awards. It is with pride that we see amongst the names many of our members. To all of them we say 'Well done.'

Society Badge

We have taken unto ourselves a badge to be incorporated on official stationery and with an eye to the future possibly to an amended front cover of the Journal. Designed by our late Secretary, Hedley Hollands, it incorporates the Maple Leaf on which is superimposed the Beaver.



Index to Vols. 1-6

Sales of this recent publication have been most disappointing. Those members who have purchased a copy have found them most useful. Please send along for your copy now. 2s 2d is all that is required.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

This being the last message I shall have the privilege of addressing to you in reasonable time before Eastbourne, I propose to devote the majority of the space available to Convention matters. Elsewhere in this issue you will find full details of the anticipated programme.

Firstly, invited displays. On the opening evening Mr. E. A. Smythies will be showing and describing his collection of "Duplex Cancellations." All Members will be aware of the series of articles Mr. Smythies has contributed on this subject, which alone are sufficient to indicate the quality of the display we shall have the privilege of seeing. It is also opportune to offer to Mr. Smythies our sincere congratulations on the recent award of a Gold Medal at VICPEX, where he was displaying some items from his collection. On Thursday evening we have a show of more general interest, "J. C. presents . . ." when Mr. Cartwright takes the floor to provide what I am sure will be an extremely entertaining and instructive time. Friday brings a further specialised

display by Mr. H. H. Brown, when he will show and demonstrate the scope for study provided by a relatively inexpensive issue. Again we have a real expert in his subject with the ability to present his material in an interesting and effective manner.

To cover the wide interests of Members, Study Circles have so far been arranged covering Newfoundland and the Large Cents Issues under the leadership of Dr. Willan and Mr Stanley Godden respectively. Any comment on the qualifications and ability of these two gentlemen on my part would be presumptuous. Other Study Circles will be arranged to suit the tastes of attending Members as and when possible.

For the entertainment of the ladies (and their menfolk), in addition to the many local facilities, two bus tours are being arranged, one to Tunbridge Wells and one to places of interest along the South Coast.

Saturday will be, as usual, reserved for annual events, starting with the Annual General Meeting in the morning, the Auction in the afternoon, and our Annual Dinner and Presentation of Awards in the evening.

General plans for the foregoing are well in hand, but there are three particular points to which I would draw your attention and ask for your active co-operation. Firstly, the Auction. As I have stated before, this event provides a unique opportunity for disposal of specialised material to an appreciative market, and you can be assured of prices at least equal, if not better, than those which can be obtained by other methods of disposal for such items. Please let Mr. David Fortnum have lots as early as possible, and any gift lots donated towards Convention Funds will be greatly appreciated. Secondly, the Exhibition. This year we have ample space available, and therefore it is up to us to make the maximum use of the facilities available to promote general interest in our particular field. Individual displays or group displays are very welcome. Details and exhibits to Mr. Stanley Godden, please. Finally, hotel bookings. Early details of requirements to Mr. L. D. Carn would be greatly appreciated.

By the very nature of our Society, apart from Local Group activities which, important as they are, can only cater for a limited section of the Membership; the only opportunity to meet as a complete body arises once a year at the Convention. The success of the Convention, however, depends on the attendance, and I would therefore urge all Members who possibly can to make a real effort to support this event. If you cannot attend for the complete period, at least pay us a visit. I am sure you will find it well worth while.

Looking forward to meeting all my old friends once again and to making very many new ones.

Sincerely yours,

GEOFF HARPER.

12th ANNUAL CONVENTION

PROGRAMME

Wednesday, 1st Oct., 1958	4.00-6.00 p.m.	Registration of Delegates.
	8.00-10.00 p.m.	Invited Display given by Mr E. A. Smythies, "Duplex Cancellations"
Thursday, 2nd Oct., 1958	10.00 a.m.	Study Circle, "Newfoundland," led by Dr. Willan.
	2.30 p.m.	Bus Tour, South Coast.
	8.00 p.m.	Invited Display given by Mr J. C. Cartwright, "J. C. Presents . . ."

Friday, 3rd Oct., 1958	9.30 a.m.	Study Circle, "Large Cents," led by Mr. Stanley Godden.
	11.00 a.m.	Annual Committee Meeting.
	2.30 p.m.	Bus Tour, Tunbridge Wells.
	8.00 p.m.	Invited Display given by Mr. H. H. Brown, "Detailed Examination of the Numeral Issue (1898-1902) of Canada."
Saturday, 4th Oct., 1958	9.30 a.m.	Study Circle (to be arranged).
	11.00 a.m.	Annual General Meeting.
	2.30 p.m.	Annual Auction.
	7.30 for 8.00 p.m.	Annual Dinner, Presentation of Awards, etc.
Sunday, 5th Oct., 1958		To be arranged, depending on demand.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the Burlington Hotel, Eastbourne, on Saturday, October 4th, 1958, at 11.0 a.m.

C. W. HOLLINGSWORTH, Hon. Secretary.

NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICE, 1958-59

An announcement appeared in the April issue of *Maple Leaves* to the effect that nominations for the Officers of the Society to be considered at the Annual General Meeting should be received by the Secretary not later than 1st July, and nominations for Fellowship on the appropriate form should be received by August 1st. This notice should have been repeated in the June issue, but was omitted in error. By the time this notice is published, both of these dates will have passed.

In the event of insufficient nominations being received by the appropriate dates, they will be accepted up to 14th August, subject to the Committee's approval of this action.

Two nominations have so far been received :

Officer	Nominee	Proposer	Seconder
President.	Col. D. McLellan.	Maj. G. B. Harper.	S. Godden.
Secretary.	Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth.	Maj. G. B. Harper.	S. Godden.

Committee Members

The three retiring Committee members (vide *Maple Leaves*, August 1957) who are eligible for re-election are :

Scotland—Mr. J. Anderson. **North**—Mr. J. F. Bird. **South**—Mr. N. Argenti.

CANCELLATION "E.M." (WEST ARICHAT N.S.)

By W. M. C. WILLCOCK (599)

Some few years ago I was interested in collecting early Canadian cancellations on stamps, and of the many varieties to be found, the one classified as Post Office or Postmaster's Initials was particularly intriguing.

Many of these markings appear in "Jarretts," and I was fortunate enough to get together an album page of this classification, and often wondered where and how they originated. Little recorded information is to be found, but the above illustration of a postcard clears up one of these cancels.



It shows a most attractive marking, dated 5th November, 1881, generally referred to as the "signet ring," which may have left other collectors wondering. Cancellations of this sort often originate at some of the smallest and most out of the way post offices, and this is no exception. The Postmaster at West Arichat evidently decided to use a more attractive device for cancelling mail instead of the usual well named "killer" supplied for general use in post offices at that date.

Arichat, well known to collectors of squared circle postmarks, is located on an island, which enjoys the name of "Madame," off the coast of Cape Breton in Nova Scotia. West Arichat, doubtless of less importance, is listed as a "Way Office" in 1875, and from 1876 to 1888, the last date of which I have the names of postmasters, Mr. Emile Mouchet is listed as the Postmaster. The name brings to mind a rather appropriate French idiom—"Il ne se mouche pas du pied," i.e., "He thinks a lot of himself," an idiosyncrasy for which no doubt collectors are appreciative today.

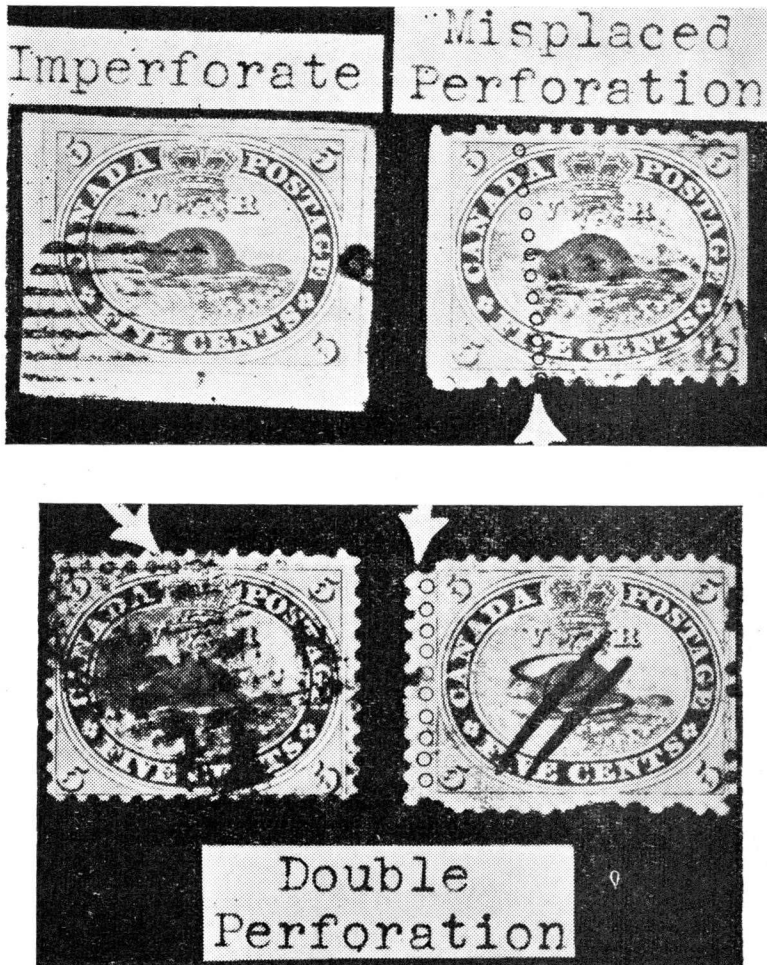
On looking at the other side of the postcard, I find it is an order for goods addressed to Messrs Black Bros. & Co. of Halifax, and it is signed by Mr. Emile Mouchet himself. From the varied items mentioned, Mr. Mouchet evidently owned the local general store, besides being the Postmaster.

(Since writing the above, my good friend Dr. Alfred Whitehead has kindly sent me a copy of a recent article which appeared in "Stamp Collecting" under date of 23rd August '57, written by W. J. Scott, Q.C. on the "MS" and "B.H.J." of Port Carling, Ontario, and also has referred to an article of his own which appeared in "B.N.A. Topics" on the initials "W.J.B." of the Postmaster at Indiantown, N.B.).

A PERFORATION VARIETY ON THE 1882 HALF CENT OF CANADA

By GEOFFREY WHITWORTH (100)

The writer's study of the construction and use of the early American perforating machines also included the possible causes of perforation varieties. Most of the normal variations found on early B.N.A. stamps can be readily explained. Misplaced perforations are caused by the paper not being held up to the paper guide. Imperforations between stamps are caused by the paper not being held up to the paper guide. Imperforations between stamps are the result of omitting to put the sheet through the machine in one direction. Double perforations are caused by putting the sheet through twice in the same direction. The study has, however, explained an interesting variety on a later issue where no previous theory met with the writer's satisfaction.



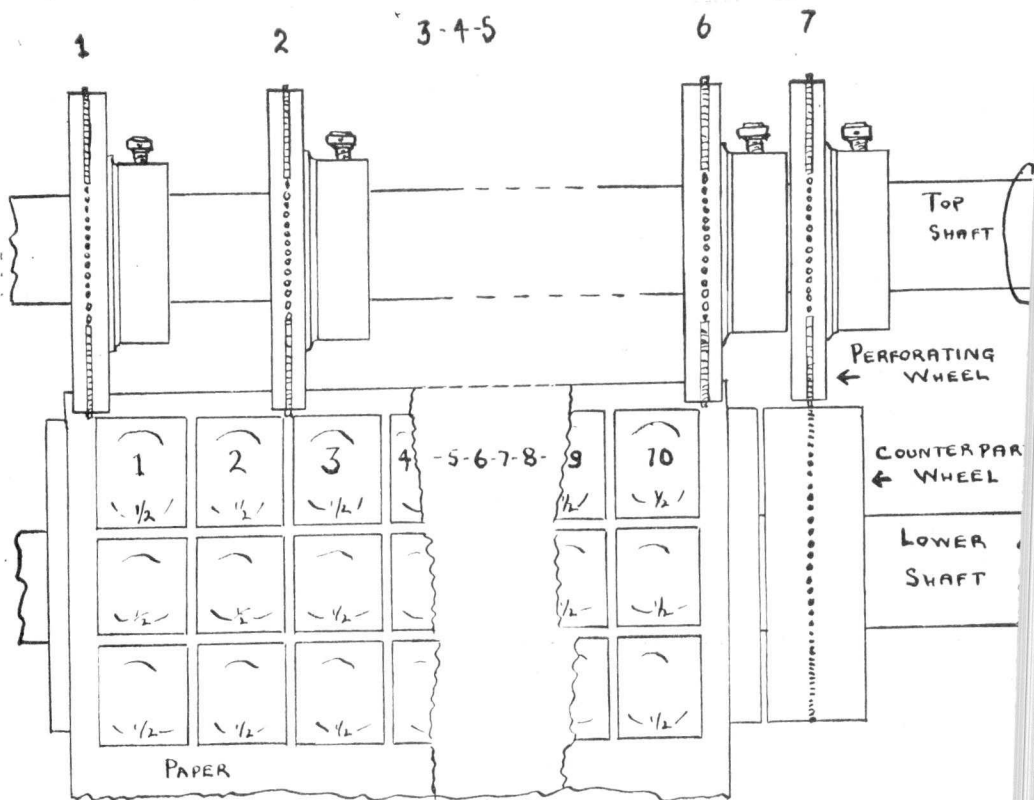
The early Canadian stamps measured 20 x 24 mm. centre to centre, and in his handbook "Early American Perforating Machines and their Perforations" Mr. W. S. Boggs twice points out that when perforating the narrow way

of the stamps the boss of the perforating wheel only just cleared the face of the next wheel. (See wheels 6 and 7 in diagram). In other words, stamps measuring 20 mm. wide were about the smallest that could be accommodated on those machines. The British American Bank Note Co. of Montreal would have new machines when they started to operate, but it is quite likely that they would be manufactured by the American firm who produced the machines for the American Bank Note Co. of New York. If the same specifications were used, then the Montreal machines would carry eleven pairs of perforating wheels, and they, too, would not be closable to any measurement under 20 mm.



In July 1882 a new $\frac{1}{2}$ cent value was introduced, which was smaller than any previous stamps, its measurements being 18 x 20 mm. The writer possesses an horizontal strip of four where every alternate vertical row is imperforated and every other alternate row is doubly perforated. When this smaller stamp had to be perforated the only thing to do was to open out the perforating wheels and to perforate the sheet at two runs through the machine. This is what did happen, and it can easily be proved by examining the vertical perforations of horizontal strips or large blocks. It will be found that alternate rows are parallel and equidistant. In "The Postage Stamps and History of Canada" by W. S. Boggs there is a clear illustration of this on page 292. Vertical rows 1, 3 and 5 are uniform, and so are rows 2 and 4, but as a combination they produce unevenly sized stamps. For these stamps it is most likely that six pairs of perforating wheels would be opened out to operate at 36 mm. centres, the other five wheels being left close together outside the area of the paper. The paper guide would be adjusted to feed the paper so that the end wheel perforated the outside of the end row of stamps. After one run through the machine the partly perforated sheets would be brought back to the front of the machine and the paper guide moved 18 mm. to the left so that only five of the six wheels would remain in use. The first wheel would now perforate between rows 1 and 2. Any misalignment of the paper on the second run through would cause the variation in stamp size so frequently found on this stamp. The cause of the variety under discussion would be that the sheet was fed through the machine for the second time without the paper guide being adjusted and misalignment would prevent the perforating pins from going through the same holes twice.

As the stamp measures 20 mm. high, the horizontal perforations would be inserted by the normal single run through the machine using all the eleven pairs of perforating wheels,



CLIPPINGS FROM B.N.A. MAGAZINES

Contributed by R. J. DUNCAN

53. PROOFS OF THE 1911-25 ISSUE OF CANADA

By GEORGE C. MARLER



DIE I



DIE II

Having for some years been interested in the stamps of this issue, and particularly in the various dies used during its life, I was much intrigued, if I may use this much overworked word, by the information to be found in the Society Catalog in "Essay Proof Journal" Numbers 8 and 28, regarding the die proofs of these stamps. Though the data as to the measurements of the narrow

proofs and the colors in which they were printed were of much interest, the reported existence of two or more dies for several of these stamps aroused my curiosity. Up to that time my attention had been focused principally upon the stamps themselves, upon plate number blocks, re-entries, retouches and the like, and my knowledge of the die proofs was distinctly limited. In fact, until recently my collection contained a single set of die proofs of the seven values first issued (1c, 2c, 5c, 7c, 10c, 20c and 50c), three proofs of the 2 cents, and some similar material for the 3 cents in brown and the 10 cents in bistre-brown. Then I was fortunate enough to acquire a set of die proofs in black for each of eleven values issued, and one die essay of the 6 cents which was not issued. This and other material provoked so many questions needing to be answered that, after having made a thorough study of the data to be found in the Catalog in various numbers of the "Journal," I concluded that I would have to investigate further.

The most important and disquieting fact revealed by the "Journal" Catalog was that in some instances there were die proofs extant of two and even three dies for some of the values of the issue, which, of course, implied the use of more dies than those with which I have been familiar in my studies of the 1911-25 issue, of which I have written somewhat extensively in "The American Philatelist." I was well aware of the fact that two dies were used for the one cent denomination. DIE I in green (Scott No. 104), and DIE I and DIE II for the yellow (No. 105), and likewise for the three cents, DIE I in brown, and DIE I and DIE II in carmine; but I had always understood that for the other values only one die had been used, though in some instances it was retouched or re-engraved. The "Journal" Catalog data showed die proofs with different dimensions for the die sinkage, with a die number and imprint in some cases, and with no die number but with the imprint in others. Moreover, though it seemed to me, in my ignorance, quite unimportant, some dies had a 2.5 mm hole at the top, while others had none. And besides I noticed that the imprints were of two types: the first of well formed letters which was 23.5 mm long; the second of rougher, larger letters which was 25 mm long. The first was to be found only with the die number; the second was always without it. These distinctions permitted the following tabulation:

Denomination	Group A			Group B		
	Size of Die Sinkage	Die Number	Imprint	Size of Die Sinkage	Die No.	Imprint
One Cent	62 x 62 mm	F-212	23.5 mm	60 x 73 mm	—	25.0 mm
	74 x 76 mm (1)	X-G-86	—			
Two Cents	62 x 62 mm	F-211	23.5 mm	59 x 73 mm	—	25.0 mm
Three Cents	59 x 73 mm (2)	O-G-266	—			
	75 x 73 mm (1)	X-G-87	—			
Four Cents	76.5 x 76 mm (2)	O-G-426	—			
Five Cents	63 x 63 mm	F-213	23.5 mm	61 x 73 mm	—	25.0 mm
Six Cents	61.5 x 61 mm (2)	O-G-421	—			
Seven Cents	64 x 63 mm	F-214	23.5 mm	61 x 73 mm	—	25.0 mm
Eight Cents	76 x 77 mm	X-G-91	—			
Ten Cents	63 x 63 mm	F-218	23.5 mm	60 x 72.5 mm	—	25.0 mm
Twenty Cents		F-217	23.5 mm			
Fifty Cents	63 x 74 mm	F-219	23.5 mm	60 x 73 mm	—	
One Dollar	76 x 86 mm (2)	X-G-8	—			

(1) DIE II as it is generally known.

(2) These dimensions were not published in E. P. J. but were ascertained by the writer.

The above table shows that the die proofs with no die number and the 25 mm imprint (all listed in Group B) are of the seven values originally issued in 1911 and 1912, that is, the 1c, 2c, 5c, 7c, 10c, 20c and 50c, and that no die proofs without die number are listed of the values issued later, to wit: the 3 cents in 1918, the 4 cents in 1922, etc. Though the fact is not indicated in the table, none of the proofs in Group B shows the hole at the top of the die.

Another point of interest is that the proofs in Group B show the original state of the die. This statement needs a little elaboration and explanation. In

the die for the two cents (the master die of the issue), the vertical line in the upper right spandrel closing the horizontal lines of shading was very light and did not touch the top horizontal line ; in fact it stopped at the line next below. As a result, subjects from the first twenty-six plates of the two cents carmine show the same condition in the upper right spandrel. The die was then retouched and a strong vertical line was added in the upper right which closed all the horizontal lines, including the top one. Plates 27 and 28 of the two cents which were approved on December 28th, 1912, and subsequent plates come from the retouched die. I have die proofs showing both states of the die, and minor peculiarities on these proofs establish positively that the original die was retouched and not replaced by a new one. Knowing these facts, I was surprised to find that the impression on the die proof (Group B) of the two cents showed the die in its original state, and not of its state after retouching in 1912.

The same facts could be stated with regard to the one cent, the original die of which was likewise retouched, probably at about the same time as in the case of the two cents, but certainly not later than January 14th, 1913 when Plates 31 and 32 of the one cent, the first to show the retouching, were approved. The writer has a photograph of a die proof of the one cent green which shows the retouching of the original die and not its replacement by another. (See also the illustration in Boggs : The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada, p. 362.) The die proof (Group B) of the one cent, however, shows the original state of the die.

The re-engraving of the dies of the five cents and the fifty cents was probably done in 1925, so that it is not surprising that the die proofs of Group B of these two values also show the original state of the die.

It was difficult to reconcile these facts with the implication of the data in the "Journal" Catalog that the dies which I have assigned to Group B were laid down preliminary to and in anticipation of the changes of color effected in 1922, since by that time the retouching of the dies of the one cent and two cents had long previously been done.

Yet the obvious differences : size of die sinkage, die numbers and imprints, clearly implied the existence of two distinct dies of different dimensions.

Thanks to courtesies afforded by the Post Office Department at Ottawa and by the manufacturers, I am now able to give the facts regarding the die proofs of this issue.

The most important fact is that though two dies were used for the one cent and three cent stamps, only one die was used for stamps of each of the other values ; all of these dies had a die number and many but not all of them had the 23.5 mm imprint (cf. table above, Group A).

The dies from which proofs without die numbers but with the 25 mm imprint are extant were laid down *so that die proofs might be supplied when needed*, but were not hardened and in consequence were never used in the production of stamps. That they were not hardened is evident from the fact that there was no hole in the die, as was the case with the dies from Group A. This hole, it may be explained, permits a wire to be attached to the die to facilitate its suspension in and removal from the hardening bath ; and if there was no hole in the die, then it has not been hardened, and, of course, until it is hardened it is useful only for the production of die proofs. It was interesting for a novice, such as myself, to learn that the manufacturers do not like to take proofs from a hardened die. It appears that after hardening it is much more difficult to obtain a proof which is clean all round the subject ; there is a tendency for the ink to adhere to the hardened die, and even though it be carefully wiped the proof is apt to show traces of color around the subject. With an unhardened die this tendency is obviated and the proofs are clean and unmarked by traces of the ink.

The manufacturers were unable to fix the time when these additional un-

hardened dies were laid down, but it is possible by a process of elimination to arrive at an estimate which ought to be fairly close. The fact that no such dies were laid down for the 3 cents, of which the original die was approved in 1918, or for any of the values subsequently issued (i.e. 4 and 8 cents. and \$1), implies that the additional unhardened dies were anterior to 1918. Moreover, the retouching late in 1912 of the hardened dies for the 1 cent and 2 cents would preclude the laying down at a later date of dies which did not show the retouching, unless a transfer roll taken from the die before retouching were used for the purpose. It would seem logical to rule out the use of a transfer roll from the original die, because, for values as much used as the 1 cent and 2 cents, news transfer rolls were made, and it is therefore unlikely that an old roll would be used in the preparation of a die for die proofs, particularly in view of the fact that after the two dies were retouched no new plates were made from old rolls. The inferences to be drawn are, first, that the additional unhardened dies for the 1 cent and 2 cents were made in 1912, and second, that the five other additional unhardened dies were made at the same time and as part of the same general operation. This perhaps is not a positive conclusion, but it seems to me to be a logical one.

The purpose of these additional unhardened dies having thus been established, and the year of their birth being fixed as 1912 pretty certainly, it seems necessary to discard the proofs from these dies as "trial color proofs" for the values issued in changed colors in 1922 or later. All of these proofs are in the color of issue (except proofs in black, of which more anon), and as they were laid down before the new colors were contemplated, they can scarcely be regarded as trial color proofs.

The Black Proofs

What of the proofs in black listed in the "Journal" Catalog as trial color proofs? Are they really trial colors? The answer is that they definitely were not submitted as such ⁽¹⁾. For the most part the original proofs for the stamps were submitted to the Post Office Department in the colors in which the stamps were issued; in two or three instances the color of the proof submitted was changed, but I am doubtful if there are proofs of these trial colors except some in the possession of the department or the manufacturers. A possible exception is a small proof (29 x 32 mm) in green of the 2 cents printed on horizontal wove paper and recorded in the Catalog in "Journal" No. 15; this is now in my possession and I believe it to have been printed in October 1921 from the unhardened die.

I have not seen many of the proofs in black. I have in my possession two of the 2 cents printed on horizontal wove paper from the unhardened die, and measuring 24 x 28 mm and 31 x 35 mm. I also have (ex Reford collection) a set of twelve, one for each value including the never issued 6 cents, which are printed on cardboard 43 x 50 mm from the hardened dies (reported in "Journal" No. 28 Catalog); that is to say, all of those listed in Group A excepting Die II of the 1 cent and Die II of the 3 cents. Some believe that these proofs in black were printed just before the destruction of the dies (*circa* 1928 or 1929), ⁽²⁾ but this belief is not supported by the proofs themselves. In the case of the 1 cent and 3 cents, the proofs are from Die I, which suggests that they were made prior to September 23-24, 1924 when the two new dies were approved. In the case of the 5 cents, the proof in black shows the die in its re-engraved state which probably means that it was later than Plates 21-22 approved on February 12,

⁽¹⁾ However, according to our definition in "Journal" No. 1, and by Scott's Catalog, all proofs not in issued colors are called Trial Color Proofs, because the observer may not know when or why they were printed.—C. W. B.

⁽²⁾ The reason for this theory is that similar appearing black die proofs and 1914 essays are known to exist only of all stamps produced by the American Bank Note Co., Ottawa, and not of stamps produced by their predecessors or successors. All issues of these black die proofs from 1897 to 1929 are on similar card and printed in the same shade of black ink, in the same general size.—C. W. B.

1924 (original state) and earlier than Plates 23 to 25 approved on April 14, 1925, which show the re-engraved state of the die. In the case of the 50 cents, the proof in black likewise shows the re-engraved state of the die, which may be placed between June 8, 1923 and March 10, 1925. The proofs include the 8 cents for which the plates were made on June 8, 1925. All in all it seems impossible to fix a particular time for the preparing of these die proofs, but it would seem to me to be around the latter part of 1924 and early part of 1925.

In the light of these facts it might seem desirable to revise the Catalog listing of the various proofs of the 1911-25 issue, and to supplement it with some additional information which I gleaned in the course of my investigation. Further information could usefully be added by other collectors who could supply information as to the state of the die shown in the proofs which they possess.

—"Essay Proof Journal," June, 1951.

GROUP NEWS

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE STUDY GROUP.

Contact Member—

Mr. John F. Bird, 6 West Avenue, Gosforth

Meetings held the fourth Tuesday each month except where otherwise stated at 6, West Avenue, Gosforth, at 7 p.m.

PROGRAMME FOR SEASON 1958-59. 1958.

- * 2nd. Sept. Selection of sheets for the Group's Competition at the Eastbourne Convention.
- 23rd Sept. Canada 1859 Issues, Members.
- * 1st to 4th October, C.P.S. of G.B. Convention at Eastbourne.
- 28th Oct., Slogans, Mr. C. T. Todd.
- * 6/7th Nov., Visit of Mr. Stanley Godden to the Newcastle & Tynemouth Philatelic Societies.
- 25th Nov. Canada, Edward VII. Maple Leaf Issues, Display by the Past President of the C.P.S. of G.B. Major G. B. Harper.
- * 30th Dec., Christmas Items, Postmarks and Covers, Members.

1959.

- 27th Jan., Large Queens, Members.
- 24th Feby., Canada, 1859-1888 Issues, Display by Mr. Leo Baresh.
- 24th Mar., Re-entries, Varieties, Members.
- 28th April, A. G. M. & Canadian States excluding Canada, Members.

Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain.

The 1957-1958 Session which is about to close has been a satisfactory one. Unfortunately, the Group suffered a further loss through the sudden death of Mr. Stanley Dale, which therefore reduces our membership to 12.

I was very pleased indeed that the Group thought fit to elect Mr. J. C. Cartwright, F.C.P.S., as our first Honorary

Member of the Newcastle upon Tyne Group. Mr. Cartwright has in the past been most helpful by sending us material to see and examine, and this year we again had the pleasure of the loan of his "Admiral Issue" for further examination and discussion.

The high lights of the Session were the personal visits of Dr. N. Willan F.C.P.S. Past President of the Society, and J. P. Leith, a member of the Society and of the Berwick-on-Tweed Philatelic Society. Dr. Willan showed his wonderful Newfoundland Stamps which comprised a fine selection of Proofs of the early pence issues etc., on this occasion we had an attendance of 9 members and 5 visitors. Mr. J. P. Leith showed us Canada, which included some scarce and interesting items, for this meeting there was an attendance of 8 members and 3 visitors.

Your Contact Member and Mr. Jeffrey and their wives represented the Newcastle Study Group at the Scarborough Convention, which proved, as usual, a very pleasant and enjoyable gathering.

The Finances of the Group show that we have a Credit balance of £3 19s. 0d. to carry forward to the next session.

Sgd. JOHN F. BIRD,

Contact Member,

22nd. April, 1958.

West Riding Group.

A meeting of the Group was held on the 24th June, 1958, when members were privileged to see a fine display by Mr. J. J. Bonar of the Maple Leaf and Numeral issues. These included essays and proofs, plate blocks, varieties and covers and the display gave a very comprehensive picture of these interesting issues. The Group members were especially pleased to welcome to the meeting Mr. R. J. Woolley, of Toronto, who was visiting relatives and friends in Huddersfield whilst in this country for a short period.

AN APPROACH TO THE ADMIRALS

By ADANAC

PART V — COILS



The Admiral period ushered in the use of coil stamps on a large scale. They can be considered as the first Canadian coils, as the earlier Heiman and Zorke coils of the Edwardian issue were largely experimental. From 1912 onwards, low value coil stamps were available in two types—those for vending machines, issued in rolls of 500 perforated 8 or 12 top and bottom, and those for sale to the public for use in affixing machines, these being perforated 8 on both sides.

These are the two main types—there are several sub-types. My listing of these (which may appear erratic) will be done on the basis of the least complicated first, but at the end you will find a chart showing all the types, similar to that for the regular issues in Part IV.

The usual shade variations can be found as for the regular issues, except as noted below. Type numbers used throughout are purely for purposes of this article.

The two main types of coils are illustrated in fig. 1. These are the vertical coil, perf. 8 x imperf. (the perf. 12 coil will be discussed later), and the horizontal coil, imperf. x perf. 8.

Type 1

Found only in the One Cent Green and Two Cents Red, both only in the type of the original die, and with very little variation in shades. This type was in use for a relatively short time in vending machines, and is scarce.

Type 2

One Cent Green—Found in the original and retouched die types.

Two Cents Red—Original and retouched die types.

Three Cents Brown—Only in the type of the original die, and therefore only as a wet printing.

War Tax 11c Red—In Die I type only.

War Tax 11c Brown—Die I and Die II, the former in a fairly constant shade of light brown. In the Die II, however, while there is some variation in the deep brown shade, it seems doubtful whether the “yellow-brown” listed in Gibbons (S.G. 242) really exists.

One Cent Yellow—There are two sub-types only, the Die I in a wet print only, the Die II as a dry print only.

Two Cents Green—Four sub-types here—the retouched die in both wet and dry prints, and the re-engraved die, also wet and dry. The re-engraved wet type is the scarcest of these.

Three Cents Red—Die I in wet printing, Die II by the dry method. The latter is quite scarce mint or used, and shades are limited.

It is interesting to see from used coils of Type 2 that, although this type was issued for use in affixing machines, they seem to have been as freely used

as ordinary postage stamps, perhaps because they were easier to separate than the ordinary stamps. The stamp-affixing machines were adjusted to guillotine a stamp from the roll at the perforations, but were sometimes out of kilter, and produced stamps like the third stamp in fig. 1. These are considered as mutilated stamps, but examples ought to be included in your collection, provided they clearly show the line of perforation holes. They are, of course, a variety of less value than the normal.

Owing to a printer's error in the last article the One Dollar value is described as Canada's first **definite** dollar value. This should have read first "definitive."

(To be continued)

NEWFOUNDLAND CORNER

By R. WILLAN

My notes on the 19th century postmarks of St. John's in the April issue of *Maple Leaves* seem to have interested many members, and it might be helpful to continue these into this century. First of all I must make an addition or rather a correction to my previous notes. I stated that No. 4, issued in 1846, continued in use until 1874. Actually this handstamp was only in use until 1858, when it was replaced by one of similar type which I illustrate here as No. 4a. A comparison with No. 4 shows the obvious difference, the outer arc in the 1846 stamp measuring only 6 mm., while in the 1858 stamp it is 13 mm. It was used from 1858 to 1876. During this period practically all the mail emanating from St. John's was franked by adhesives, and the covers show No. 5 struck in red. Thus, No. 4a is usually found as a transit marking on the reverse. It has been suggested that No. 5 was also changed during its long life from 1849 to 1874, but I am doubtful about this.

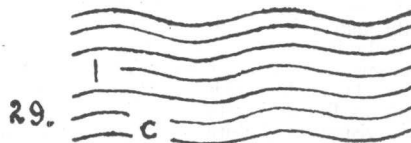
The later date stamps of my last article continued in use during the first decade of this century. About 1904 they were joined by No. 17 which I have from March 1904 to May 1906. It is a rather curious mark with its redundant reading of St. John's N.F. N'F'L'D'. About 1910 electric cancelling machines were introduced at St. John's, and from this date the routine handstamping of mail ceased. Only one other ordinary date stamp was used, No. 18. This is very similar to No. 13, but the letters and circle are finer, and it gives a clear impression without disfiguring the adhesive stamp. It was introduced in 1933 and appears to have been used instead of the cancelling machine for "philatelic" mail, being found on first day covers of the 1933 Airmail and Gilbert issues, and on such special items as the *Wabush Katsao* flight.

There were, however, a number of handstamped date stamps, Nos. 19 to 24, used from 1911 onwards in special circumstances. They are usually found on covers bearing a number of stamps and are used to cancel those which have been missed by the machine. They are struck in violet. It seems probable that the primary use of these cancels was something other than the date-stamping of mail, but they were convenient to use as obliterations when required. As they are used on blocks and sets of stamps it will be appreciated that they are often found on "philatelic" covers, but this is by no means always the case. For example I have a large commercial cover to Switzerland franked with nine 5c stamps of the 1911 Coronation issue, cancelled with three impressions of No. 20.

Mention should also be made of two handstruck stamps used for special purposes. Parcels could not be dealt with by the cancelling machine, and a special parcel post cancel, No. 26 was used. Adhesives are generally removed from parcels before they come into the hands of collectors, and in the case of a large hammer such as this it is usually difficult to see the date and identify the cachet on a single stamp, but I have it complete in 1936 and 1938 on blocks

of the 1932 issue. The other special cachet is the airmail stamp No. 25, which was brought into use after the establishment of the regular Atlantic air services.

To complete the St. John's postmarks, some account must be given of the machine cancellations from 1910 to confederation with Canada in 1949. The name and date portion of these is of two types. From the beginning to 1937 all were of type No. 27, and from 1937 to confederation type No. 28. In both types several dies were used during the years, with slight differences in the size and spacing of the letters. The obliterating tablet of the cancels comprised seven wavy lines as No. 29. The centre line is missed for 6 mm. at the left, and the two lower lines are broken 8 mm. from the left, these creating two boxes. The left hand box contains the numeral "1." Boggs states that two machines were installed in 1910, and it would be natural to assume that one might have the numeral "1" and the other "2." I have many scores of this obliteration, but I have never seen the numeral "2." In the first years of its



use the wavy lines are regularly spaced, the left box has "1" and the lower box "R." In 1918 the first slogan replaced this tablet, but in 1919 the wavy lines returned and remained until 1922. During this period two dies were in use. In both the lines are irregularly—but differently—spaced. Both have "1" in the left hand box, but in one the lower box has "C," whilst in the other it is blank. Slogans were recommenced in 1922 and continued until 1949. It is unnecessary to list these as Meyerson gave them recently in Topics. The wavy lines play no further part in St. John's postmarks until 1946, when a block of seven, regularly spaced and uninterrupted was used, though a similar block was in use at St. John's East in 1925.

This completes the date stamps for ordinary use, but there are at least 15 types of registration date stamps. Fortunately the outports are much less complicated, having only six common types and about a dozen individual stamps used at certain offices.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

NEWS RELEASE

ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

Public Relations Division

NEW 5c POSTAGE STAMP TO EMPHASIZE NATIONAL HEALTH



The Hon. William Hamilton, Postmaster General, has announced the details of a new design 5 cent postage stamp to be issued on 30 July next.

The new stamp is being issued to emphasize the importance of health both to the individual and to the nation and the slogan "Health Guards The Nation" conveys this theme. As a symbol of the significance of the contribution by women to the Nation's health, the portrait of a nurse is featured on the new issue.

That such a commemorative stamp is very timely in view of the great advance in public health in recent years, is generally conceded. When one compares, for example, the health conditions existing at the time of Canadian Confederation with those of today, the contrast will be further emphasized. Whereas formerly Public Health was a local struggle against infection and sanitary problems today many of the ancient problems have been banished through the employment of modern methods and techniques and by united and co-operative educational effort.

Through health programmes the emphasis lies in health education and in the provision of facilities for sounder bodies, better living conditions and elimination or

prevention of such things as may threaten the general health of the community. Hand in hand with the provinces who control health activities, Canada's National Health programme has been moving forward co-operatively to fresh objectives.

The portrait of the nurse on the stamp will remind Canadians of the devoted women in public and in private nursing, and in the nursing services of the Armed Forces, whose dedicated lives have contributed so greatly to building the welfare of the Canadian nation.

The stamp was designed by Gerald Trotter, Ottawa, who also designed the La Verendrye and Quebec anniversary commemorative stamps. The designer was born in Ottawa, attended the Art Students' League in New York in 1953 and studied in Europe on a Canadian Foundation scholarship. He has a studio now in Ottawa where he works as a painter and graphic artist with a particular emphasis on lithography.

The National Health Commemorative stamp is being printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, and will be purple in colour of medium size, and approximately one and one-eighth inches wide by one inch high.

Financial Branch

SALE OF PLATE NUMBER BLOCKS

1. In order that plate number blocks which will be available from the Philatelic Section, Financial Branch, Ottawa, may be purchased by philatelists with a minimum number of postage stamps, effective immediately, following are the reduced quantities to purchase to procure a plate block in each denomination.

Denomination	Minimum Quantity Including Plate Block
1c, 2c or 3c	20 stamps
4c, 5c, 6c or 7c	10 "
10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 50c or \$1.00	4 "

2. Plate number blocks printed in the future may be purchased in any one or all four positions for commemorative as well as regular issues. All future issues of commemorative stamps commencing with the British Columbia Centennial stamp in May 1958, and new plate numbers of regular issues will be available on the new basis, commencing with,
- plate number 9 of the 1c denomination,
 - plate number 11 of the 2c denomination,
 - plate number 3 of the 3c denomination,
 - plate number 15 of the 4c denomination,
 - plate number 15 of the 5c denomination,
 - plates number 3 of the 6c and 7c denominations,
 - plate number 5 of the 10c denomination,
 - plates number 3 of the 15c, 20c, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 denominations.

There is no change in the quantities of stamps that must be purchased to obtain a plate number block of stamps printed from plates prior to those mentioned above.

Previous plate numbers in each denomination have been available

- through post offices with the exception of those listed in the following paragraph.
3. The "Press" stamp issued 22nd January, 1958, the "Geophysical Year" stamp issued 5th March, 1958, plate number 10 of the 2c Regular Issue, plate numbers 13 and 14 of the 4c Regular Issue, and plate number 14 of the 5c Regular Issue were printed without plate numbers, and therefore plate blocks are not available from any source.
 4. Stamps with plate blocks sold through the Philatelic Section are printed from the same printing plates as stamps sold through post offices which do not bear plate number inscriptions on the selvage.
 5. Philatelists will find the **Deposit Account Service** a great convenience in procuring plate blocks. The minimum deposit has been reduced to \$20.00 in line with the reduction in minimum quantities of stamps sold with each plate block. It is not necessary, however, to use the Deposit Account Service to purchase plate blocks from the Philatelic Section. The Deposit Account Service may be used for all types of purchases from the Philatelic Section.

J. A. MacDONALD,
Director of Financial Services.

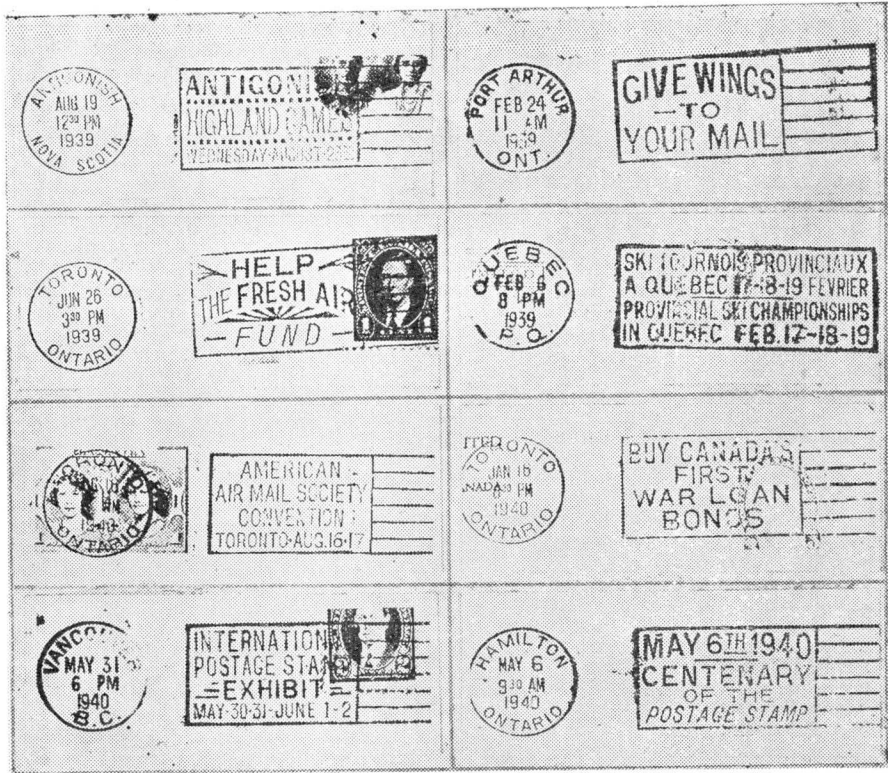
THE SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS OF CANADA

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

PART XII

(Contd. from p. 99)

During 1939 and 1940, Postal directives were used extensively, with the following cancels very much in evidence: "Air Mail, Safe, Sure, Speedy," "Air Mail Speeds Business," "Give Wings to Your Mail," "Save Time. Fly Your Mail," and "Save Time. Use Air Mail." Possibly the predominance of "Air Mail" appeals was connected with the Trans-Canada, Pan-American, and Imperial Airways flights which took place during these years, as their use was nation wide. Among the "Special Event" cancels used in 1939 were "Confederation Celebration, P. E. Island" from Carlottetown, "International Day Celebrations" from Swift Current, "Lethbridge Air Show," and "Weyburn Exhibition," the latter being a new town of use for Slogans. 1940 produced the appeal "Buy Canada's First War Loan Bonds," also "Buy Victory Bonds," as well as "Canadian Legion War Services Appeal. Give Freely Now." Another new town to use a Slogan Cancellation was Melville, which advertised "Celebration 40th Anniversary, Melville, July 4-10." Two further slogans of note in 1940 were "International Postage Stamp Exhibit" from Vancouver, and "May 6th 1940. Centenary of the Postage Stamp" from Hamilton. It is reported that the Post Office in Hamilton was the only one in Canada to have commemorated Postage Stamp Centennial with a special cancellation, and that it was in use for the one particular day only.



1939

Air Mail. Safe, Sure, Speedy

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| Belleville | Brantford | Brockville | Chatham |
| Cornwall | Fort Thomas | Fort William | Galt |
| Guelph | Hamilton | Kamloops | Kenora |
| Kingston | Kitchener | Lindsay | London |
| Niagara Falls | North Bay | Orillia | Oshawa |
| Ottawa | Owen Sound | Pembroke | Port Colbourne |
| St. Catharines | St. Thomas | Sarnia | Sudbury |
| Timmins | Toronto | | |

— Air Mail Speeds Business

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|
| Belleville | Brantford | Calgary | Edmonton |
| Fort William | Guelph | Lethbridge | London |
| — Moose Jaw | Niagara Falls | North Bay | North Battleford |
| Orillia | Oshawa | Ottawa | Owen Sound |
| Pembroke | Peterborough | Port Arthur | Prince Albert |
| — Regina | St. Thomas | Sarnia | Saskatoon |
| Stratford | Sudbury | Toronto | Vancouver |
| Windsor | — Winnipeg | Woodstock | |

- Antigonish Highland Games Wednesday, August 23rd. Antigonish
- Buy an Apple October 21st. to Help the Boys Toronto
- Buy Christmas Seals London Vancouver
- Calgary Exhibition and Stampede July 10-15, 1939 Calgary
- Canadian National Exhibition Toronto Aug. 25-Sep. 9, 1939 Toronto
- Children's Milk Fund Tag Day June 10th Toronto
- Clean, Paint, Beautify Montreal Biling. Montreal
- Confederation Celebration P.E. Island July 10-21, 1939. 1864-1939 Charlottetown
- Give For Community Service. Make Life Worth While Toronto
- Give This Week to Charity Biling. Montreal

Give Wings to Your Mail				
Belleville	Brockville	Chatham	Fort Erie	
Hamilton	Kenora	Kingston	Kitchener	
Lindsay	Niagara Falls	North Bay	Orillia	
Oshawa	Ottawa	Owen Sound	Pembroke	
Peterborough	Port Arthur	Port Colbourne	St. Catharine	
St. Thomas	Sarnia	Sault Ste Marie	Stratford	
Sudbury	Timmins	Toronto	Windsor	
Help Our Hospitals			Biling.	Montreal
Help Prevent Forest Fires				Kamloops
Help Red Cross. Hamilton Annual Appeal				Hamilton
Help the Fresh Air Fund				Toronto
Help the Muskoka Hospitals for Consumptives				Toronto
Help The Red Cross				Toronto
Calgary	Charlottetown	Edmonton		Garranoque
Halifax	Kamloops	Kenora		Kirkland Lake
London	Lunenburg	Ottawa		Regina
Saint John	Summerside	Toronto		Vancouver
Victoria	Weyburn	Windsor		Winnipeg
Help the Santa Claus Fund				Toronto
Help The Red Cross			Biling.	Valleyfield
Drummondville	Montreal	Quebec		
Insure Your Parcels at the Post Office				
Brandon	Cornwall	Galt		Glace Bay
Moncton	Pembroke	Perth		St. Thomas
Simcoe				
Insure Your Parcels at the Post Office			Biling.	Quebec
Hull	Joliette	Levis		
St. Jean				
International Day Celebrations June 30 - July 1.	Swift Current, Sask.			Swift Current
Invest in Post Office Savings Bank				
Cornwall	Prestcott	Waterloo		
Invest in Post Office Savings Bank			Biling.	
Chicoutimi	Montreal	Thetford Mines		Trois Rivieres
Leamington Old Boys' Reunion Aug. 6th - 12th, 1939				Leamington
Lethbridge Air Show June 7th., 1939				Lethbridge
Mail Your Christmas Parcels Early				Kamloops
Membership Campaign. Join Now			Biling.	Montreal
Newmarket Old Boys' Reunion June 28, 29, 30, July 1, 1939				Newmarket
Observe Sunday			Biling.	Montreal
Parcel Post Reaches Everywhere				
Fort Erie North	Fort Frances	Medicine Hat		Nanaimo
Nelson	Port Hope	Smiths Falls		Woodstock
Yarmouth	Yorkton			
Parcel Post Reaches Everywhere			Biling.	
Hull	Joliette	Montreal		St. Hyacinthe
St. Jerome	Sherbrooke			
Please Have Your Mail Addressed to Street and Number				Kamloops
Post Office C.O.D. Speeds Business				Carleton Place
Prevent Forest Fires				
Nanaimo	Nelson	Prince Rupert		Vancouver
Victoria				
Provincial Ski Championships in Quebec Feb. 17, 18, 19.			Biling.	Quebec
Recreation Centres Keep You Fit				Edmonton
Register All Letters of Value				
Fort Frances	Galt	Moncton		St. Catharines
Smiths Falls	Timmins			
Register All Letters of Value			Biling.	
Chicoutimi	Montreal	St. Hyacinthe		Trois Rivieres
Remembrance Day. Canadian Legion Vetract Poppies				
Calgary	Charlottetown	Edmonton		Halifax
London	Ottawa	Regina		Saint John
Saskatoon	Toronto	Vancouver		Victoria
—Winnipeg				
Remembrance Day. Canadian Legion Vetract Poppies			Biling.	Montreal
Saint John Exhibition. Labour Day Week				Saint John
Safety—Toronto April 17th. and 18th.—1939—Convention				Toronto

Save Time. Fly Your Mail

Belleville	Brantford	Brockville	Chatham
Cornwall	Fort William	Galt	Guelph
Hamilton	Kingston	Kitchener	Lindsay
London	Niagara Falls	Ottawa	Pembroke
Port Colbourne	St. Catharines	Sarnia	Timmins
Save Time. Use Air Mail			
Calgary	Chatham	Cornwall	Edmonton
Fort William	Galt	Guelph	Hamilton
Kamloops	Kenora	Kingston	Lethbridge
Lindsay	London	Moose Jaw	Niagara Falls
North Battleford	Oshawa	Ottawa	Port Colbourne
Prince Albert	Regina	St. Catherines	Sarnia
Saskatoon	Sault Ste Marie	Stratford	Sudbury
Timmins	Toronto	Vancouver	Winnipeg
Save Time. Use Air Mail			Biling.
Montreal	Quebec		
See the Exposition Provinciale Quebec. The Greatest Event of the Season.			Biling. Quebec
This Mail was Carried by Travelling Letter Box to Toronto			Toronto
Toxoid Week. March 19th. - 25th. Health League of Canada			Toronto
Use Postal Notes. Safe, Cheap, Convenient			
Fredricton	Georgetown	Pembroke	Perth
Saint John	Sault Ste Marie	Simcoe	Waterloo
Use Postal Notes. Safe, Cheap, Convenient			Biling.
St. Jean	Trois Rivieres		
Use Post Office Money Orders			
Amherst	Barrie	Brandon	Charlottetown
New Westminster	North Bay	Paris	Portage la Prairie
Saint John	Simcoe	Truro	Welland
Winnipeg	Yarmouth		
Use Post Office Money Orders			Biling.
Joliette	St. Hyacinthe	St. Jerome	Thetford Mines
Use The Advance Posting Service for Your Christmas Cards			Toronto
Vote as You Please But Vote			Saskatoon
Western Fair London Ontario Sept. 11th. - 16th. 1939			London
Weyburn Exhibition July 6 - 11			Weyburn
Write Often and Keep the Family Together			Kamloops
Your Friend Will Appreciate a Letter. Write Today			
Glace Bay	Medicine Hat	Oshawa	Port Arthur
Port Hope	Swift Current	Sydney	Welland
Yarmouth	Yorkton		
Your Postman Sells Stamps			Timmins

1940

—Air Mail. Safe, Sure, Speedy.			
Belleville	Brantford	Brockville	Chatham
Cornwall	Fort William	Galt	Guelph
Kamloops	Kenora	Kingston	Kitchener
Lindsay	London	Peterborough	Port Arthur
Port Colbourne	St. Catharines	Sault ste Marie	Stratford
Sudbury	Timmins	Windsor	
—Air Mail Speeds Business			
Barrie	Belleville	Brantford	Brockville
Calgary	Cornwall	Fort William	Galt
Guelph	Kingston	Kitchener	Lethbridge
Lindsay	London	Niagara Falls	North Bay
Oshawa	Ottawa	Owen Sound	North Battleford
Pembroke	Prince Albert	Regina	St. Catharines
Sarnia	Saskatoon	Toronto	Vancouver
Winnipeg	Woodstock		
American Air Mail Society Convention Toronto			Aug. 16 - 17. Toronto
Antigonish Highland Games Wednesday August 14th			Antigonish
Avoid Accidents Drive and Walk Safely			Toronto
Buy Canada's First War Loan Bonds			
Calgary	Charlottetown	Edmonton	Halifax
London	Regina	Toronto	Vancouver
Victoria	Winnipeg		
Buy Canada's First War Loan Bonds			Biling.
Montreal	Quebec		

Buy Christmas Seals				Vancouver
Buy Victory Bonds				
Victoria	Winnipeg			
Calgary Exhibition and Stampede July 8 - 13, 1940				Calgary
— Canada's Doors Are Open to Tourists				
Calgary	Charlottetown	Edmonton		Fredricton
Halifax	Ottawa	— Regina		Saint John
Saskatoon	Toronto	Vancouver		Victoria
Windsor	Winnipeg			
Canada's Doors Are Open to Tourists			Biling.	
Montreal	Quebec	Sherbrooke		
— Canadian Legion War Services Appeal. Give Freely Now				
Calgary	Charlottetown	Edmonton		— Halifax
London	Ottawa	— Regina		Saint John
Saskatoon	Toronto	Vancouver		Victoria
Winnipeg				
Canadian Legion War Services Appeal. Give Freely Now			Biling.	
Montreal	Quebec			
Canadian National Exhibition Toronto Aug. 23 - Sep. 7, 1940				Toronto
Celebration 40th Anniversary Melville July 4 - 10				Melville
Children's Milk Fund Tag Day June 10th.				Toronto
Clean, Paint, Beautify Montreal			Biling.	Montreal
Conserve Coal. Save One Ton in Five				
Toronto	Winnipeg			
Crippled Civil'ans Tag Day March 30th				Toronto
— Eat Apples for Health				
Calgary	Hamilton	Lethbridge		Ottawa
Regina	Saskatoon	Toronto		— Vancouver
Victoria	Windsor	Winnipeg		
Eat Apples for Health			Biling.	
Montreal	Quebec			
Eat More Newfoundland Fish. Help Our Fishermen				St. John's N.F.
Give For Community Service				Toronto
Give This Week to Charity			Biling.	Montreal
Give to the Blind April 23 - May 4.				Toronto
Give to Toronto's War Fund				Toronto
Give Wings to Your Mail				
Barrie	Belleville	Brantford		Brockville
Chatham	Cornwall	Fort William		Galt
Guelph	Kamloops	Kenora		Kingston
Kitchener	Lindsay	London		Niagara Falls
North Bay	Orillia	Oshawa		Ottawa
Owen Sound	Pembroke	Port Colbourne		St. Catharines
St. Thomas	Sarnia	Timmins		Toronto
Windsor	Woodstock			
Give Your Change of Address to the Postmaster				Chatham
Help Fresh Air Camps				Winnipeg
Help the Fresh Air Fund				Toronto
Help the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives				Toronto
Help The Red Cross				
Charlottetown	Edmonton	Halifax		Hamilton
Ottawa	Regina	Saint John		Toronto
Vancouver	Winnipeg			
Help The Red Cross			Biling.	Montreal
Help the Santa Claus Fund				Toronto
Insure Your Parcels At the Post Office				
Amherst	Chatham	Collingwood		Fredricton
Medicine Hat	New Westminster	Oakville		Perth
Picton	Smiths Falls	Swift Current		Truro
Welland				
Insure Your Parcels at the Post Office			Biling.	
Chicoutimi	Granby	Levis		St. Jean
St. Jerome	Sherbrooke	Trois Rivieres		
International Postage Stamp Exhibit May 30, 31, June 1, 2.				Vancouver
Invest in Post Office Savings Bank				
Glace Bay	Moncton	Prescott		Sydney
Yorkton				
Invest in Post Office Savings Bank			Biling.	
Levis	St. Hyacinthe			
Jour du Souvenir Legion Canadienne Coquelicots Vetrecraft				Quebec
May 6th, 1940. Centenary of the Postage Stamp				Hamilton

Observe Sunday	Grand Mere	Montreal	Trois Rivieres	Biling.	Quebec
	Valleyfield				
Parcel Post Reaches Everywhere	Brandon	Chatham	Fort Frances		Fredricton
	Goderich	Medicine Hat	Moncton		Perth
	Smiths Falls	Sydney			
Parcel Post Reaches Everywhere	Chicoutimi	Joliette	St. Hyacinthe	Biling.	Thetford Mines
	Trois Rivieres				
Please Have Your Mail Addressed to Street and Number					Kamloops
Register All Letters of Value	Amherst	Collingwood	Georgetown		Moncton
	New Westminster	Simcoe	Truro		Waterloo
Register All Letters of Value	St. Hyacinthe	St. Jean	St. Jerome	Biling.	
Remember the Animals April 20th.					Toronto
Remembrance Day. Canadian Legion Vetcraft Poppies	Calgary	Charlottetown	Edmonton		Halifax
	London	Ottawa	Regina		Saskatoon
	Sault Ste Marie	Toronto	Vancouver		Victoria
	Winnipeg				
Remembrance Day. Canadian Legion Vetcraft Poppies				Biling.	Montreal
Safety—Toronto April 22nd. and 23rd. 1940—Convention					Toronto
Safety Week May 13 - May 20.					Hamilton
Save Time. Fly Your Mail	Barrie	Brantford	Brockville		Cornwall
	Fort William	Galt	Guelph		Kamloops
	Kenora	Kitchener	Lindsay		London
	Moose Jaw	Niagara Falls	North Bay		Orillia
	Oshawa	Ottawa	Owen Sound		Pembroke
	Peterborough	Port Colbourne	St. Thomas		Sarnia
	Sault Ste Marie	Sudbury	Timmins		Windsor
	Woodstock				
Save Time. Use Air Mail	Barrie	Belleville	Brantford		Calgary
	Chatham	Cornwall	Edmonton		Fort William
	Kamloops	Kenora	Kingston		Kitchener
	Lethbridge	London	Moose Jaw		Niagara Falls
	North Battleford	North Bay	Orillia		Oshawa
	Ottawa	Owen Sound	Pembroke		Peterborough
	Port Arthur	Port Colbourne	Prince Albert		Regina
	St. Catharines	Sarnia	Saskatoon		Sault Ste Marie
	Stratford	Timmins	Toronto		Vancouver
	Windsor	Winnipeg	Woodstock		
Save Time. Use Air Mail	Montreal	Quebec		Biling.	
See Edmonton's Boys and Girls Fair					Edmonton
See the Eposition Provinciale Quebec. The Greatest Event of the Season.				Biling.	Quebec
This Mail Was Carried by Travelling Letter Box to Toronto					Toronto
Use Postal Notes. Safe, Cheap, Convenient	Brantford	Fort Frances	Picton		Saint John
	Trail	Welland	Yarmouth		Yorkton
Use Postal Notes. Safe, Cheap, Convenient	Levis	St. Jerome	Sherbrooke	Biling.	Trois Rivieres
Use Post Office Money Orders	Amherst	Belleville	Cobourg		Cornwall
	Fort Erie North	Halifax	Nelson		New Westminster
	Saint John	Smiths Falls	Trail		Waterloo
	Windsor	Woodstock	Yarmouth		Yorkton
Use Post Office Money Orders	Hull	St. Jean	Thetford Mines	Biling.	
Use the Advance Posting Service for Your Christmas Cards					Toronto
Valleyfield Exhibition July 31 - Aug. 4.				Biling.	Valleyfield
Visit the Boys' and Girls' Fair Winnipeg					Winnipeg
Visit the Canadian Lakehead Exhibition August 5 - 10. 1940	Fort William	Port Arthur			

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Vote as you Please But Vote

Saskatoon	Vancouver		
Your Friend Will Appreciate a Letter.	Write Today		
Amherst	Brandon	Fort Erie North	Fort Frances
Leamington	Medicine Hat	Napanee	Paris
Picton	Portage le Prairie	Sydney	Welland

Winnipeg

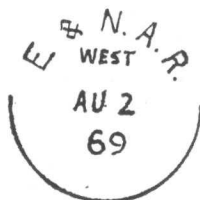
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Paris
Welland
Timmins
Timmins

EARLY CANADIAN RAILWAY POST OFFICES

By LIONEL F. GILLAM

PART X



The European & North American Railway (R.36)

The history of this railway dates from 1848 when the Provincial Government of New Brunswick instituted surveys in preparation for the building of a railway from St. John to Shediac on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. With this end in view a bill was subsequently introduced to cover the necessary financial provisions. This, however, was defeated. In 1850 a further attempt was made, and a meeting of delegates from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and the American state of Maine took place. Arising from this two companies were formed to build a railway from Bangor (Maine) to St. John and Halifax, the St. John and Shediac scheme being merged in this larger project. In 1856 the contractors responsible for construction became involved in financial difficulties and, as a consequence, the completion of the line from St. John to Shediac was undertaken by the government of New Brunswick. This was finally brought about in 1860. Later on, the line was extended westwards to the Maine boundary, and finally, in 1871, through to Portland.

This railway, together with the lines

built by the Nova Scotia Government, form the nucleus of the intercolonial Railway which came into being in 1876. It thus today forms a part of the Canadian National Railway system, and since it antedates the New Brunswick and Canada Railway (vide Part VII of this series) by some eight years was the first railway to be built in New Brunswick. The route followed by the railway is illustrated on the map which accompanied Part VII. Since this map deals with the C.P.R. in New Brunswick might be as well here to state that the C.P.R. has running rights over the European & North American Railway (from St. John to Moncton) and over the Intercolonial Railway (from Moncton to Halifax).

A railway post office appears to have operated over this line from the early years of its existence, and post marks reading 'E. & N.A.R.' are known to have been used. The St. John & Moncton R.P.O. and the Moncton & St. John R.P.O. have also operated over this railway, the latter being still in existence. Other R.P.O.'s which have operated over the route include the Halifax & St. John, the St. John & Amherst and the Truro & St. John. The former R.P.O. is still in operation.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS

DEAR JIM,

I have a couple of queries on the Canadian National Exhibition Cancellations and would be grateful if you could publish them in Maple Leaves?

Will any member of the Society who can help by supplying information in reply to the following queries, please communicate with me, or with Dr. Charles Hollingsworth.

(a) Has anyone ever seen a cover,

or other indication of the use of the name of Canadian National Exhibition before or during the year 1907?

(b) Has anyone a cancellation of the usual form advertising the Canadian National Exhibition for the following years:—1924, 1925, 1942, 1947, 1948, 1950 and 1951?

Any member who can supply information on this series of cancellations is

asked to communicate with us in order to confirm the findings already to hand.

Yours sincerely,
LEN HARRIS (413)

THE CANADIAN WAR MEMORIAL AT VIMY

DEAR MR WOODS,

I have to thank Mr. Gill for his very interesting letter in the last issue.

Before writing the Note on the Vimy Postmark I communicated with the Director General of Posts, Paris, and I append a copy of his reply.

It would appear from Mr. Gill's letter that at least two postmarks were used, (1) the postmark as illustrated on page 87 (April issue), which is a copy of a postmark in my possession, struck twice, (a) on the 75c French stamp and (b) on the envelope to the left of the stamp, and (2) a machine cancellation as described by Mr. Gill and which I have not seen.

With regard to the period of use I incline to the opinion that Mr. Gill is probably correct in his surmise that the date of use was 26th July, 1936 only. This is borne out by a strict interpretation of the sentence in the Director General's letter "This stamp, with the special date . . ., assuming that 'stamp means postmark and not the dated commemorative postage stamp. Has any reader a Vimy Ridge Postmark with a date other than 26th July 1936?"

Yours sincerely,
JOHN ANDERSON (7)

Copy of Director General's Letter

SIR,

In response to your letter of the 13th December current, I have the honour to make known to you that a temporary Post Office functioned at Vimy (Pas de Calais) from the 22nd to the 26th July inclusive, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Monument raised in that locality to the memory of the Canadians fallen in the course of the 1914-1918 war.

The stamp, with special date described in your letter, was in use by the above-mentioned temporary Post Office during the five it remained open.

Be pleased to accept sir, the assurance of my distinguished consideration. (Illustrations of the Vimy Cancels will appear in the October Issue.—Editor)

R.C.A.F. Station Postmarks

DEAR EDITOR,

I enjoyed very much reading the article about R.C.A.F. Station Postmarks published in October 1957 issue of Maple Leaves and, for the benefit of collectors of Canadian Military cancellations I would like to add some more information and corrections:—

R.C.A.F. Station Centralia, Ontario, in my opinion only known postmark type is No. 3 and not No. 2 as in the list.

R.C.A.F. Borden, Ontario, postmark

type No. 6, in red is known, as well as rouer type postmark in black for parcels and newspapers.

R.C.A.F. Station Cold Lake, Alberta, new post office opened on November 1st 1957, postmark type No. 2, known; M.O. NO. 8273.

R.C.A.F. Station Edgar, Ontario, was opened on May 15th 1954.

R.C.A.F. Station Falconbridge, Ontario, was opened January 16th 1955 (not on April 5th, 1957).

R.C.A.F. Station Mont Apica, P.Q., type No. 2 exists also.

R.C.A.F. Station Rockcliffe, Ontario (not Rockliffe as in the list) was using cancellation type No. 2 already in August 1940—my earliest cover is from August 9th 1940. This was the first R.C.A.F. Station cancellation in Canada. The name R.C.A.F. Station Rockcliffe, Ottawa, Ontario, appeared for the first time in the Ontario distribution book published by the Canadian Post Office department at the end of 1951, but until now I could not find what was the official date of the change of inscription in the cancellation. This office was closed on December 2nd 1957. The same office was using the only, until now known to me, meter postmark, No. 84629.

R.C.A.F. Station St. Jean, P.Q., type No. 2, exists also.

R.C.A.F. Station, Stoney Mountain, Anzac, Alberta, New post office. The Anzac, Alberta, post office was originally opened in September 1955, and was the site of the so called Dew Line Project. Late in summer 1957 the site was taken over by the Bell Telephone Co. in conjunction with the R.C.A.F. The project was named then as R.C.A.F. Station Stoney Mountain. Unfortunately, until now I did not see a cancellation from this office.

R.C.A.F. Station Uplands, Ontario, Two kinds of cancellations exist:—

No. 1 with inscription R.C.A.F. Station Uplands, in the upper part and Ont. in the lower part of the cancellation.

No. 2 R.C.A.F. Stn. Uplands, Ottawa in the upper part and Ont. in the lower part.

With reference to Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth's letter on L. D. McConnell's list of Canadian M.P.O.'s from World War II, I would like to inform readers that all M.P.O.'s were closed after the war and new offices with new numbers were opened according to the following list:—

1. M.P.O.100, Saint John, N.B.—used from June 1st until September 6th, 1957, and from May 7th 1956 until ? 1956, and from May 7th until August 17th 1957, for camp Gagetown, Canada's huge army training ground in Central New Brunswick.
2. Fredricton — M.P.O.—101-N.B. was used at the same camp (see above) from June 6th until August 8th 1958.

3. M.P.O.200 Valcartier, P.Q. used from July 3rd 1951 until April 19th 1953 for the 27th Canadian Inf. Brigade Group while at Camp Valcartier.
4. M.P.O.201, R.C.A.F. Stn. Lachine, P.Q. beside postmark type No 4 (see R.C.A.F. Station postmarks), there exist large round cancellation, 2 kinds of registered cancellations and a roller cancellation.
5. M.P.O. 300 North Bay, Ontario, opened on July 30th, 1955.
6. M.P.O. 301 Rockcliffe opened at the beginning of December 1957. (I did not see a cancellation from this office).
7. M.P.O. Ottawa, Ontario, was opened on September 26th 1951. Following cancellations exist: 1. round small, 2. two kinds of oval cancellations in the red or violet with following inscriptions (a) Postal tracing section, M.P.O. 333, NDHQ (National Defence Headquarters) and (b) as (a) but instead of NDHQ—RCAF, 3. Two line cancellations: M.P.O. 333 N.D.H.Q. Ottawa. Ont. The postal tracing of this office serves all branches of the armed services as well as the NDHQ.
8. M.P.O. 400 Winnipeg, Man., which is using a small round cancellation and large two ring cancellations for registered mail.
9. M.P.O. 500 Wainwright, Alberta.
10. M.P.O. 501, White Horse, Y.T.

was using a round cancellation from January 1st 1952 until May 22nd 1952, for the troops engaged in "Exercise Beaver" in the Yukon.

11. M.P.O. 502 Claresholm, Alberta.—this office is serving the personnel of R.C.A.F. Station Claresholm.
12. M.P.O. 503, Grand Centre, Alberta.

Majority of the above listed offices were or are using besides the usual round cancellations the square registered cancellations with different style of letters, roller cancellations for parcels, newspapers, etc. and there is still plenty of room for further philatelic research.

Yours very truly,
Dr. H. F. ENIGSTEIN.

WHITSTABLE NEWS LETTER

DEAR JIM,

I am sure that many of my regular correspondents and friends will be wondering what has happened to me. May I use your columns to say that I am alive and well? I am afraid that philately has been displaced, temporarily I hope, from my affections, and that others of my hobbies have, for the time being, come to the fore. I hope, however, to be with you all at Eastbourne, when no doubt there will be considerable opportunities for "indoc-trination" and "brain washing" as well as the more usual of our activities when together!

Yours sincerely,
FRED TOMLINSON.

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NEW MEMBERS

1090	KIRCH, D. R., 27 Parkside, Wimbledon, London, S.W.19.	C., P.
1091	BURTON, J. D., "Lyham," Cleveland Cresc., North Shields.	C.
1092	MOORE, R. R., 180 Prospect St., East Orange, N.J., U.S.A.	C.
1093	PARKER, Dr. W. B., 28 Queen's Rd., Wimbledon, London, S.W.19.	C., P.
1094	VAN OUDENOL, P. D., Suite 4,123 West 18th St., North Vancouver, B.C., Canada.	C., R.
1095	GORDON, P. C., 324 Spring Garden Rd., Halifax, N.S., Canada.	CR—CQ, P.S.
1096	CRAWFORD, D. A., 111 Lawton Blvd., Apt. 411, Toronto 7, Canada.	SC.
1097	JEWETT, F. C., 89 Thursfield Cresc., Leaside, Toronto 17, Canada.	C., B.
1098	MCNEILL, C. R., 833 Kingsway Drive, Burlington, Ont., Canada.	O., Per., V.
1099	BANNO, Dr. E. C., 676 Fraser St., Kamloops, B.C., Canada.	C., P—CS.
1100	HOLLENBERG, Dr. M. S., 17 Waverley St., River Heights, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.	C, B.
1101	ROITMAN, C., 490 Belmont Ave., Winnipeg, Man., Canada.	C, B.
1102	WATKINS, H. G., 581 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Canada.	C, B.
1103	LONG, T. M., 491 Queenston St., Winnipeg, Canada.	C, B.
1104	KEMP, C. A., 134 Forest Hill Rd., Toronto 7, Ont., Canada.	CS.
1105	GELDERT, Dr. G. M., 516 Kenwood Ave., Ottawa 3, Canada.	C.
1106	MARTIN, W. F. B., 249 Argyle Ave., Ottawa, Canada.	C., P.
1107	JACOBSON, B. S., 25 West 95th St., Minneapolis 20, Minnesota, U.S.A.	C., SC.
1108	KIRBY, A. E., 19 John Ave., Willowdale, Ont., Canada.	C.

MEMBERS TO BE DROPPED for non-payment of dues (under Rule 6)

862	L. BRONSTEIN.
889	L. G. BLOOMSTINE.
964	P. BRIGGS.
850	H. DEAN.
786	H. FREEMAN.
594	K. HOROBIN.
653	B. R. MARSALES.
867	C. MANGOLD.
209	T. STEVENSON.
816	Mrs. E. M. SEYMOUR.
738	R. M. WILLIAMS.
801	R. WRIGLEY.

RESIGNATIONS

553	H. FARTHING.
920	J. GODFREY.
977	G. G. TRABANT.

DEATHS

617	Dr. W. BROWN.
490	E. T. GRANGER.

INFORMATION REQUIRED OF NEW ADDRESS

366	BOSWORTH, W. N., 70 Iddesleigh Rd., Bournemouth.
236	BINKS, B. C., 1311 The Crescent, Vancouver 9, B.C.
978	DENMAN, R., 4855 Walkely, Montreal, Canada.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

725	CHAPLIN, C. J., Box 149, Almonte, Ontario, Canada.
1040	CHARRON, Fl./Lt. J. J., 270 Mercille Ave., St-Lambert, Montreal 23, Canada.
719	DIGNAN, A., Q.C., 1245 Bloor St., West Toronto 4, Ontario, Canada.
188	EATON, Lt. Col. F. E., 3160 West 57th Avenue, Vancouver 13, B.C., Canada.
106	EDMUNDS, G. A., "Cartrefle," 17 Anscombe Close, West Worthing, Sussex.
672	HOLLANDS, H. J., 4330, Sir George Simpson Street, Lachine, Montreal 32, Quebec, Canada.
615	MATON, N. E., St. Michaels, Courtenay Rd., Newton Abbot, Devon.
1011	RORKE, W., 206 Clarke Bldg., 10162 102nd St., Edmonton, Alberta.
1018	SHORT, C. J., 18 Hixon St., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
1035	TOMPKINS, E. J., 95a Marshall Avenue, Bognor Regis, Sussex.
875	TREVOR, G. W., 17 Rothschild St., Glenhuntly, S.E. 9., Victoria, Australia.
879	WILMAN, P. D., Heathwood, 50 London Rd., Buxton, Derbyshire.

NET CHANGE + 1

NEW TOTAL 750

Note addition to Key of Collecting interests—SC=Squared Circles.

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