

MAPLE LEAVES

Official Journal of
THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Edited by JAMES E. WOODS

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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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NOTES AND COMMENTS

General

Now with spring upon us we hope that it will herald a good old-fashioned English summer. It is a case now of a battle between the garden and Editorial duties. So far the journal is taking first place. Anyway, it makes our back ache to look outside and observe all the cleaning up that has to be done.

Handbooks

The draft of the handbook is at last with us. It now remains to ascertain production costs and in due course advise members of publication date and cost. We can certainly advise members that it will be a most welcome addition to the bookshelf. A note from Gordon Lewis of B.N.A. Topics tells us that they will be soon issuing the second edition of Dr. Whitehead's "Squared Circles." The article which we were very proud to publish by Mr. Boggs some while back is partly responsible for this second edition, and further discoveries contained in the handbook will bring Squared Circle addicts right up to date. A further addition to B.N.A. literature will shortly be coming on sale. Mr. Reiche stated in "Canadian Philatelist" that the 9th edition of Holmes Specialised B.N.A. catalogue is expected. This will include a number of changes and additions. We also hope that in view of the current interest in postmarks that the valuations of such items are a little more precise.

New Issues

Congratulations to the Canadian Post Office on the very attractive design of the commemorative issue of 50 years of Powered Flight in Canada. Welcome first day covers were received from Hedley Hollands, Bob Duncan and Alan Christensen. Thank you all.

Exhibition Protectors

We feel that a long-felt want has just been satisfied by the marketing of a new protective cover for sheets whilst on exhibition.

H. E. Wingfield recently put them on the market and sent along a specimen cover. Unlike the old method, where one had sometimes to struggle along trying to push and pull both sheet and cover with the danger of damaging the items mounted on the album sheet, this new cover has the simple innovation of being open at both ends. It is the most simplest job

to insert the covers over the sheets. They are manufactured of a durable plastic and are very strong. The material from which these protectors are made has been specially chemically tested and the analyst reports that it contains nothing injurious to stamps. Should one wish, they can be left on the sheets whilst they are in the album. Two sizes have been made, $11\frac{1}{8}'' \times 10\frac{1}{4}''$ for the standard $11\frac{1}{8}'' \times 9\frac{3}{4}''$ leaf and $10\frac{5}{8}'' \times 9''$ for the hinged leaf of $10\frac{1}{4}'' \times 9\frac{3}{4}''$. Why not go along and see one for yourself? If not, drop a line to Wingfield for further details.

London International Stamp Exhibition, 1960.

The Prospectus published last November has been welcomed everywhere and the response to the Subscriber-Donor Scheme was exceptionally good. Under this scheme anybody completing the form on page 25 and sending along 30/- will receive copies of the three magazines to be published by the organizers, the Exhibition catalogue, the Final Report, Entrance Ticket (valid for the opening day *or* any other day), the special commemorative cover posted on the first day and any other Exhibition souvenirs which may be issued. Subscriber-Donors requiring a Season Ticket valid for the duration of the Exhibition are asked to increase their donation to a minimum of 40/-. If Subscriber-Donors remit £5 or more, the subscriber's name will be published as a personal supporter of the Exhibition.

Awards

To our Past President and Fellow, Mr. L. Baresch, we offer congratulations on the award of the Fellowship of the Royal Philatelic Society. To Mr. J. G. Byth, congratulations on winning the Harold Munday Trophy for 1959 with a display of the "Early Canadian Slogan Postmarks of Canada."

Exhibitions

The Society has received an invitation to exhibit at the North-West Federation's Exhibition. Mr. Byth's prize-winning display can be seen there. The Exhibition will be held at the Grundy Art Gallery, Blackpool. This will be opened by His Worship the Mayor on the 4th April at 3 p.m., and will remain open until 18th April. If you can, go along, and you will be assured to find some very interesting material.

Obituary

Members will be very sorry to hear that Mr. W. C. Hinde died on March 2nd. A Past President of the Society, he was also a pillar of the Manchester Philatelic Society and of the Manchester Central Philatelic Society for many years. His very fine collection of Canada was sold a few months ago. He will be greatly missed.

Auctions.

No doubt many of our readers will have received copies of the Robson Lowe catalogue of the "C. F. Bowman" collection of Canadian Cancellations. It is well worth while having one. Many strikes are illustrated in full colour and there are many line illustrations throughout. Even if one is unlucky in procuring any items, the catalogue will remain a very useful reference work.

Canada Stamp Co.

We have been requested by the Canada Stamp Co. to state that they have absolutely no connection with any other firm. Many members have apparently written to them in connection with the recent "Bertram" sale. At no time had they anything to do with the lotting and estimates for this sale, and are in no way connected with any "investment syndicates."

Manchester Area Group

Dr. Willan writes to say that at a meeting held on 17th February in Manchester, it was decided to hold a meeting for the Manchester Area Group

at 7 p.m. on the fourth Tuesday of each month, except June, July and August at the Albion Hotel, Poole Street, Manchester. Visitors will be most welcome. We ask those members in the area to give their whole-hearted support.

Blocks

Members may not be aware that we hold a considerable stock of blocks which, at some time or other, have been used to illustrate articles in the journal. It had been suggested that perhaps some members may like to have "pulls" made by our printers for use in illustrating their collections, e.g. Duplex, R.P.O.'s, etc. If anyone is interested perhaps they would drop a line to the Editor with full details as to their requirements.

Early American Plate Production

Mr. Winthrop S. Boggs has sent us a letter, in which he says that the next issue of the Collectors Club Philatelist will contain an article by him on the Early American Plate Production with special reference to the 5c on 6c re-entry of the Small Queens of Canada. Members interested can obtain copies from the Collectors Club, 22 E35 Street, New York, 16. The price is \$2.00 each copy.

Early Canadian Railway Post Offices

Mr. L. F. Gillam, the writer of that absorbing series, has asked us to publish some corrections to recent articles in the series.

Part IX of the Early Canadian R.P.O. Series, which appears in the June, 1958 issue (Vol. 7, No. 4 p 114), contains the following sentence:—"The Toronto, London & Windsor R.P.O. also operates over this system between Toronto and London." This sentence could be deleted entirely. This R.P.O. operates over former Great Western Railway lines and not the former Credit Valley Railway lines as stated. It will in due course be dealt with under the Great Western Railway section.

Part XI of the same series contains the following sentence:—"N.B. Esquimalt is nearly our miles from Victoria, and Wellington lies five miles to the South of Nanaimo." The latter part of the sentence should read:—"Nanaimo lies five miles to the south of Wellington."

Mr. L. F. Gillam would like to apologise for any misgivings which the errors may have caused.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

I have pleasure in advising you that the Society Officers are all working well and "earning their corn." The affairs of the Society are in good order with the exception of the Treasurer's typewriter which will soon require to be replaced, as was the Editor's last month. Jim Macaskie himself is in good condition likewise the Editor, so a few more numbers of Maple Leaves are assured for us.

I appeal to members to help meet this extra, but necessary expenditure by sending a "gift lot" to the Convention Auction, and also by giving their full support to the Packet Secretary, David Gardner, both by contributions and purchases.

J. J. Bonar has the arrangements for the Convention well in hand and it is hoped to publish full details of the arrangements in the June issue of the journal. I now await advice that applications for room bookings are pouring in. I had hoped to have the pleasure of introducing Dr. Alfred Whitehead of Squared Circle fame to the Convention but he now writes to say that his many engagements on both sides of the Atlantic will not allow him to be at Edinburgh in October. He hopes to be visiting England during the summer months so perhaps some of our Sassenach members may have the pleasure of meeting him.

Yours very sincerely,

DUNCAN McLELLAN.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Nominations of Officers and Fellows

Members are reminded that, in accordance with the Society's rules, nominations for the Officers of the Society to be considered at the Annual General Meeting at Edinburgh during October 7th to 11th must be sent to the Secretary not later than July 7th.

The retiring Committee Members are:

North—Mr. S. Brayshay.

South—Mr. J. C. Cartwright.

Scotland—Mr. D. Gardner.

Nominations for Fellowship, which must be made on the appropriate form obtainable from the Secretary, must be received by August 7th.

PERFORATIONS OF THE ADMIRAL ISSUES —ANOTHER ANGLE

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

My curiosity was aroused by a letter from Mr. Hans Reiche, published in a recent issue of *Maple Leaves*, in which he states, "No other perforation other than perforation 12 exists in the Admiral issue. Since all the stamps were perforated by one company, with a single perforating machine, further study along this line would be wasted.

Bearing in mind, that it would appear to be the accepted view that most of the printed word is invariably accepted without question I immediately set to work examining a number of the Admiral issue. It was not long before I was rewarded with the finding of three different perforations:—

12, 11.9 and 11.75.

My interest now being aroused I made a further search, covering a few hundred stamps of all values, these three perforations kept recurring. To confirm my findings I passed this information on to another member of the C.P.S.G.B. who also acquired the same results. For additional corroboration two other members were asked to check their own material. However they were not advised of the findings that had been made. In due course their check produced the same evidence—three types of perforations.

Since writing my first notes of confirmation I have come across an article, published in *Philatelia*, April, 1936, written by that pioneer of Admiral studies, James M. Moir. In this he states: "Perforations will also yield variations. There are three types of these. Firstly, the holes are very small and measure $11\frac{3}{4}$. Secondly, the holes are larger, measuring slightly less than 12. Thirdly, the holes are large and gauge 12". I think this adds further confirmation that more than one perforation exists.

In this far from complete study I have found that all three perforations appear throughout the whole life of the Admiral issue and all run concurrently. On a check back to the Edward VII issue and a check forward on the Scroll issue of 1928-29, all three perforations appear again. It will also be found that these perforations exist in all issues printed by the American Bank Note Company from the Jubilee issue to the Scroll issue.

It may be pointed out that perforation 11.9 is virtually perf. 12, that we can accept, but it is not a true 12. Again, with perforation 11.75 ($11\frac{3}{4}$), we can take it as a variation wide enough to be of note, and obviously from a different machine.

From my findings I can only come to the conclusion that the American Bank Note Company used two machines, with the possibility of a third, and not just one. For convenience I have referred to them in my check list as A, B and C.

It has been argued that the difference between perf. 12 and 11.9 could

be caused by paper shrinkage in the Wet printings. This could not happen as the sheets for the early Wet printings, or intaglio printings, were damped, printed, dried, gummed, and again dried, and all shrinkage was finished and done with before the sheets were perforated. Again it will be found that these three perforations are constant in the Dry printings in mint condition as well as the Wet printing. This would discount any possibility of shrinkage.

In the case of difference between a true perf. 12 and 11.9 it could be argued, that the difference could be the result of pin wear on the machine. This would be a reasonable possibility, but I think the two perforations appear so constant through the whole life of the issues, early, middle and late, that one can hardly attribute the difference to pin wear, or the machine compensators and I am quite prepared to hear any reasoned argument against the possibility of a third machine being used.

In the very incomplete check list it will be seen that the perforation 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ is very prominent among the early prints, though it runs regularly through the whole life of the issue. The same applies with the perforation 11.9, but the true perf. 12 is actually the scarcest of the three. It will also be seen that all three perfs., in some cases, appear in the same printing or type.

Again it would be feasible, where two, or more, different line perforation machines are in operation during the same period, that we might come across various Compound perforations similar to the Compound Perf. 12 x 8 as used in the Provisional War Tax 1916 issue and the Provisional 1931 issue, which incidentally so far I have been unable to find a true perf. 12, but have 11.75 and a 11.9 x 8. This supposition is confirmed by a number of stamps in my possession showing compound perforations, 11.75 x 11.9 and 11.9 x 11.75.

I trust that by the time a more complete check list is prepared a very interesting side issue will spring up with all the Admiral enthusiasts.

**ADMIRAL PERFORATION VARIATIONS
CHECK LIST (INCOMPLETE)**

Value	Type	Machine		
		Perf. 11.75	Perf. 11.9	Perf. 12
		A.	B.	C.?
1 cent	Green Die I.	x	x	x
1 "	Green Retouched Die	x	x	
1 "	Yellow Retouched Die		x	
1 "	Yellow Die II.	x	x	
2 "	Carmine, Early print	x	x	
2 "	Green, Retouched Plates	x	x	
2 "	Green, Re-engraved Die	x	x	
3 "	Brown Die 1	x	x	x
3 "	Carmine Die 1	x	x	x
3 "	Carmine Die 2	x	x	
4 "	Bistre	x	x	
5 "	Blue Early print	x		
5 "	Blue Middle issues	x	x	
5 "	Violet Plates 15 to 22		x	
5 "	Violet Plates 23 to 25		x	
7 "	Bistre	x		
7 "	Red Brown		x	
10 "	Plum, Early prints		x	x
10 "	Plum, Plates 5 to 10		x	
10 "	Plum Plates 11 to 12		x	
10 "	Blue		x	
10 "	Brown		x	x
20 "	Olive Green	x	x	
50 "	Black, Plate 1	x	x	
50 "	Black, Plate 2		x	

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50	„	Sepia, Plate 3	X	X	
50	„	Sepia, Plate 4	X	X	
\$1		Orange		X	X
1	„	Green War Tax 1915	X	X	X
2	„	Carmine War Tax 1915			X
2+1	cent	Carmine War Tax 1916 Die 1				X	X	X
2+1	„	Carmine War Tax 1916 Die 2				X	X	
2+1	„	Brown War Tax 1916 Die 1				X	X	X
2+1	„	Brown War Tax 1916 Die 2				X	X	

ADMIRAL COMPOUND PERFORATION VARIATIONS

5 cents	Blue	...	...	...	...	Perf.	11.75	x	11.9
5	„	Blue	...	...	...	„	11.9	x	11.75
7	„	Red-brown	...	...	...	„	11.9	x	11.75
20	„	Olive-green	...	...	...	„	11.75	x	11.9
War Tax	Provisional	...	...	...	...	„	11.9	x	8
1931	Provisional	...	...	...	...	„	11.9	x	8
1931	Provisional	...	...	...	...	„	11.75	x	8

SUPPLEMENTARY CHECK LIST (ABRIDGED)

Perforation Variations of other American Bank Note Company Issues
1897 to 1928

Value	Type	Perf. 11.75	Perf. 11.9	Perf. 12
1 cent	Jubilee		X	
2	„	X		
3	Jubilee	X	X	
2	„		X	
8	„			X
1	„	X		
2	„	X		
6	„	X		
7	„			X
1	„		X	X
2	„	X		X
5	„		X	
7	„		X	
10	„			X
1	„	X		
2	„	X	X	
3	„	X	X	
5	„		X	
8	„	X		X

NOTES ON THE SEAL OBLITERATIONS OF CANADA

By WINTHROP S. BOGGS, F.R.P.S.L.



FIG. 1



FIG. 2

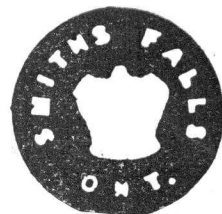


FIG. 3

Every post office in Canada in addition to being supplied with town marks and cancelling devices also received one or more office seals engraved in brass.

These seals were used to impress the name of the respective office on the wax used to close mail bags, bundles of registered letters, official reports and other documents. Occasionally in an emergency or through ignorance or carelessness, usually the latter, the seal of an office was used for cancelling stamps. Such instances are very rare and in the case of stamps not on cover the name of the office using a seal as a cancelling device is indecipherable as a rule owing to the poor impression that these seals made when not used properly.

We have observed four types of these seals which are designated as follows:—



FIG. 4

- 2/
- 1/
- Type 1. Crown with name of office in serified caps below. With an outer circle. Diameter 23mm. Known used in August 1861. Probably supplied by Berri of London. (Fig. 4.)
- Type 2. Crown in centre. Name of office in sans-serif caps above, abbreviation of U.C. or L.C. below. Double outer circle. Diameter 27mm. Known used about 1860. Probably supplied by Ellis of Toronto. (Fig. 2.)
- Type 3. Similar design but lettering in serified caps. Diameter 30mm. Known used in 1877. Probably supplied by Arnoldi of Ottawa. (Fig. 5.)
- Type 4. Similar design but name in sans-serif caps. No outer circle. Diameter 27mm. Introduced early in 1897. Supplied by Pritchard and Andrews of Ottawa. (Fig. 3.)

Each type is illustrated, as I mentioned previously, the strikes are most indistinct. The Type 1 seal was recently shown to me by Mr. J. N. Sissons the well known Toronto dealer. It is a 6d (S.G.8 Scott 5) with the seal of *POINTE aux TREMBLANT*, in black (fig. 4). There were apparently two offices of that name then, one Hochelaga and the other Port Neuf and we have been able to settle the question as to which of the two this stamp is from.

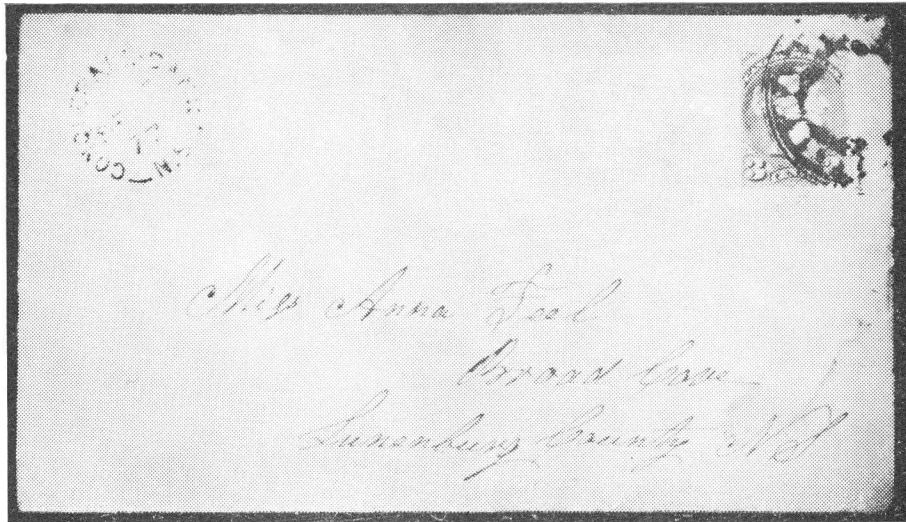


FIG. 5

The type 3 seal is struck on a 3c Small Queen on a cover postmarked "Conquerall Bank, N.S., Se 7, 77." As can be easily seen if it were not for the fact that this stamp is on cover it would be impossible to determine what the post office name was from the seal impression. This is also struck in black.

As we have pointed out the use of these seals as cancelling devices was irregular and there is no point in endeavouring to make a speciality of these markings. However some of you may possess stamps with these seal cancels and may have been puzzled as to what they were. We hope that these notes will help clear up this small point.

AN APPROACH TO THE ADMIRALS

PART VIII: VARIETY HUNTING

By ADANAC

The not-inconsiderable scope of "straight" collecting can, if you wish, be enlarged by semi-research, i.e. by keeping your eyes open for varieties which can be seen with a low-power glass—retouches, re-entries, hairlines, etc. If you want to interest yourself more deeply in plate varieties, you could best begin by obtaining Marler's "Notes on the 1911-1925 Issue," but even if you limit yourself to the more obvious varieties, a good showing can be made. I will therefore list a few of the latter, and some of these have been reported elsewhere. Plate varieties—provided they are not in the "flyspeck" class—tend to elevate the cheap or common stamp to minor stardom, and may increase its value more or less according to their relative scarcity.

Plate Markings. These may be (a) accidental—scratches, tool marks, etc., a few of which are illustrated in the composite diagram in Fig. 1; or (b) put on the plate to aid in layout before the stamps are printed, or to assist the later processes of cutting, perforating, etc., some of which are shown in the second composite diagram, Fig. 2. Normally, layout markings were meant to be burnished from the plates before printing, but they were sometimes left on. Even those left on the plate might wear off with use, so that plate markings are sometimes fugitive varieties. All the markings shown are fairly common on the 1912. low values, but "arrows" and other marginal markings are scarcer on used stamps, and the "compass arc" marking seems scarce. Plate markings can be important when found in conjunction with other more important varieties, as they may help in identifying the plate position.

The relative scarcity of straight-edged stamps should be noted—19 in every 100 normal stamps, 1 in every 100 with a double straight edge—particularly as straight-edged stamps often yield varieties, such as plate markings and retouches.

Retouches or Re-cuts. This refers to plate retouches, not die retouches, as the latter have already been mentioned in earlier articles. Those illustrated in Fig. 3 are a few of the more obvious types to be found, and again, reference to Marler's Notes is suggested if you want to explore the subject fully, as retouches are very numerous in these issues. Watch for plate retouches of the vertical line in the top right spandrel only (as distinct from die retouches) in the Fifty Cents, and the Five Cents Violet. A scarce retouch of this vertical line is to be found in the Seven Cents Yellow-Ochre, and more commonly in other values.

Re-entries. This term is loosely used to describe certain vagaries in behaviour of the transfer roll, such as when an entry of the roll is begun out of alignment with other impressions. If the resultant markings are not removed from the plate before the transfer roll is re-positioned, a "Double Entry" will result. A worn plate can be "freshened" by re-entering the transfer roll into the impressions, thus deepening them, which is what the term "Re-entry" really means. If the transfer roll moves slightly out of position while the impression is being made, doubling or blurring of parts of the design may result, sometimes termed "Shift." A combination of these may occur in a single stamp, but the term "Re-entry" is usually used to describe any or all of these varieties.

The low values of the first issue particularly yield many examples of minor re-entries, showing doubling of the lines of numeral boxes, portrait frame oval, frame lines, etc. Major re-entries are not common in the Admirals, though several can be found in the One Cent Green.

Fig. 3(F) shows an example (slightly exaggerated) of shift causing full doubling of parts of the frame. Space does not permit illustration of the other types of re-entry mentioned, but examples will be included in the next issue.

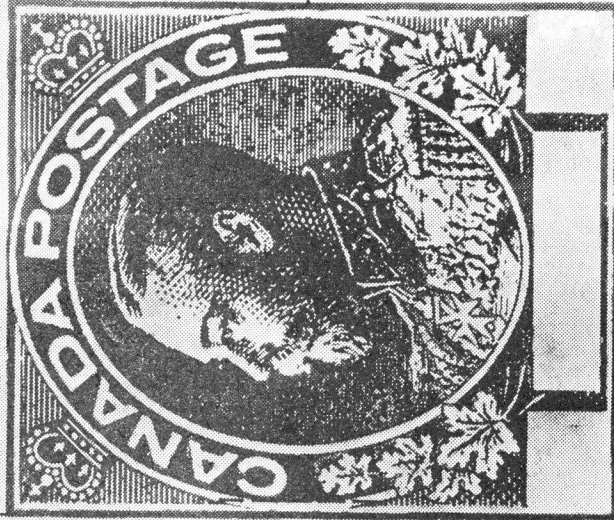
Scratch or Plate crack - Two
Cents Red, Orig. Die



Gouge - 3c
Red, Die II

Scratches - various
values.

(Fig. 1)



Some Layout & Guide
Markings - 1c Green

(Fig. 2)



(Fig. 3)

General. There are varieties which do not fit into the categories mentioned above. One of these is the "Block Letters" variety of the One Cent Green and Two Cents Red, both from the Original Die. In this, the appearance of block lettering is given to many of the letters of "Canada Postage" (see Fig. 3B). This was probably caused by a plate or plates being badly cleaned, allowing ink residues to harden between the letters. The illustration is an approximation only, as various states of the variety exist, which may come from different plates.

(To be continued.)

CANADIAN FORCES MAIL (Continued)

By R. H. WEBB

CHECK LIST

F.P.O. Designation	ARMY FORMATION	LOCATION	VARIETY				APPROXIMATE DATE	
			(a) (i)	(a) (ii)	(a) (iii)	(d)	Open	Close
SC 1	HQ CPC	Acton						
2	CDN O'SEAS POSTAL DEPOT	Manchester (later—London)	x				11 Jun 42	
3	HQ REINFORCEMENT UNITS	Aldershot	x				..	15 Feb 46
4	HQ A GROUP	Witley	x				..	14 Jun. 46
5	HQ B GROUP	Farnborough	x				..	..
6	HQ C GROUP	Borden	x				..	..
7	CDN MILITARY HQ	London	x				..	..
8(?)	ARMY DISTRIBUTION OFFICE	Nottingham	?				..	..
9(?)	CDN TROOPS—COLCHESTER	Colchester	?				..	..
10	CDN SECOND ECHELON	Farnham	x				11 Jun 42	15 Feb. 46
11	HQ. 'D' GRP. REINFORCEMENT UNITS	Aldershot	x				..	..
12	HQ 'E' " " UNITS	Cove	x				..	2 Mar 46
751	2 LINES OF COMMUNICATION	N.W. Europe		x			22 Oct 44	?
2	.. ..	..		x			..	?
3	.. ..	..		x			..	?
4	.. ..	..		x			..	?
5	.. ..	..		x			..	29 Jan 46
6	.. ..	..		x			..	7 Feb 46
7	.. ..	..		x			..	?
760	2 CDN REINFORCEMENT GRP.	Belgium		x			..	?
1	.. ..	..		x			..	?
2	.. ..	..		x			..	?
764(CAF1)	CDN ARMY OF OCCUPATION	Holland— Germany		?	x		Jun 45	2 Jun 46
765(CAF2)	.. ..	..		?	x		..	..
766(CAF3)	.. ..	..		?	x		..	5 Apr 46
767(CAF4)	.. ..	..		?	x		..	..
769(CAF5)	.. ..	..		?	x		..	..
770(CAF6)	.. ..	..		?	x		..	..
AC 1	HQ FIRST CDN ARMY	Field	x				11 Jun 42	?
HC 1	HQ 1 CORPS	..	x				..	?
THC 1	1 CORPS TROOPS SUPPLY	..	x				..	?
HC 2	HQ 2 CORPS	..	x				..	?
THC 2	2 CORPS TROOPS SUPPLY CLM.	..	x				..	?
TC 1	1 INFANTRY DIVISION	..	x				..	?
2	.. ..	..	x				..	11 Oct 45
3	.. ..	..	x				..	12 Nov 45
DCA 4	3 ARMOURÉD DIVISION	..	x				21 Sep 43	
5	.. ..	..	x				11 June 42	22 Oct 45
6	.. ..	..	x				1 Nov 43	?
7(?)	HQ 1 CORPS (?)	..	x				.. (?)	?
8(?)	1 CORPS TROOPS S'PLY CLM.(?)	..	?				.. (?)	?
BTC 1	1 ARMY TANK BRIGADE	..	x				11 Jun 42	?
3(?)	.. ..	..	?				..	?
CA 1	1 ARMOURÉD BRIGADE	..		x			15 Feb 44	?
CA 2	2 .. ..	..		x			..	17 Nov 45

N.B.

1. Other FPOs designated by SC numbers were located at the main hospitals etc. but British Army postal equipment was used.

2. As extremely little information is known about the varieties (b) and (c) they have not been included in the above check list.

3. FPOs, SC1, 2 and 11 had cancelling machines but the post-marks were designated "Army Post Offices" hence, are included under Group VIII.

4. Times may be indicated by AM or PM or not at all.

TYPE 2.09—"CAPO"

Description A



(i)



(ii)



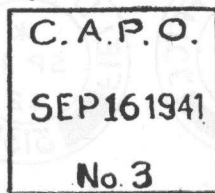
(iii)

Impression—steel hammer.

Dimensions

		Circle	Letters
(i)	'No.'	24mm.	3½mm.
(ii)	'No.'	24mm.	3½mm.
(iii)	—	23mm.	3½mm.

Description B



(i)

Impression—Rubber hand stamp.

	dimensions
(i) 'money order'—3 line	28 x 24mm.

Notes

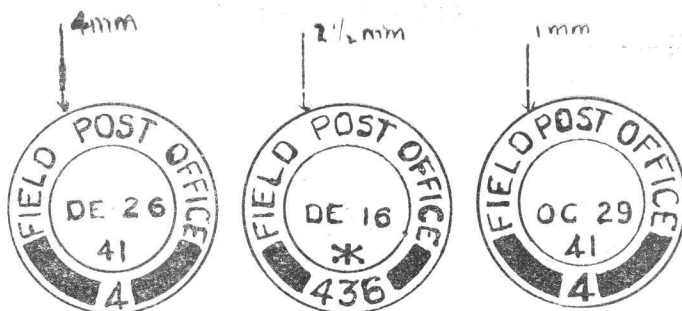
This type of postmark was adopted for the FPOs established by the CPC to serve 'W' Force in Newfoundland and Labrador and the Force which proceeded to Kiska in the Aleutian Islands. No other varieties are known but other rubber hand stamp cancellations no doubt exist. Newfoundland postage was required on mail from CAPOs 1-5 however covers will be found with Cdn only or a combination of Cdn and Nfld postage thereon. It is understood that initially Cdn postage was authorized for Goose Bay, Labrador and thus provided the first official use of Cdn postage outside Canada. Free postage privileges for ordinary letter mail was authorized in 1942. U.S. postage was required on mail from CAPO 51.

CHECK LIST

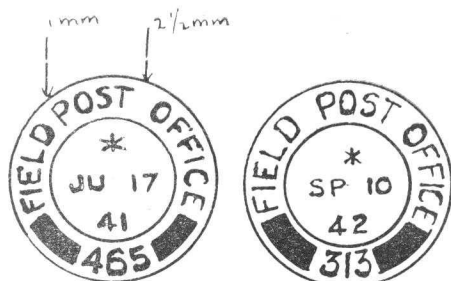
CAPO	Location	Variety (a)			Approximate Dates	
		(i)	(ii)	(iii)	Open	Close
1	St. John's	x			Jun 40	
2	Gander	x			"	
3	Botwood	x			"	
4	Gander	x			"	
5	Torbay		x		"	
10	Goose Bay	x			Jun 42	Feb 46
51	Adak and Kiska			x	22 Jul 43	23 Sept 43

TYPE 2.10—"CANADIAN FORCES POST"

The design of this type is unknown however it was used by the FPOs established to serve the RCAF squadrons in India, Ceylon and Burma. Detachments of these squadrons were also based for short periods in Egypt, Aden,

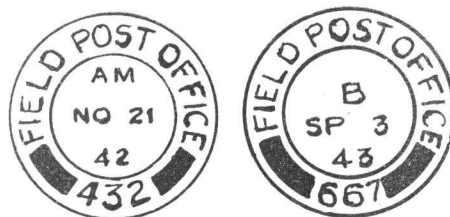


"Knobby Cross"



"broad cross"

"narrow cross"



"AM" or "PM"

"A" or "B"

the Seychelles, the Adamans, the Maldives, Kenya and South Africa, however it is not believed their mail was serviced by Cdn FPOs. The CPC-FPOs are understood to have been located at Karachi, Calcutta, Bombay, Colombo, Chittagong, Ramri Island and Myitkyina.

TYPE 2.11—BRITISH TYPE 1939-46

Description—"grab handle" type steel stamp.

Dimensions—outer circle 27mm.

inner .. 16mm.

letters .. 2½mm.

Distance between words of "FIELD POST OFFICE"

(a) 4mm.

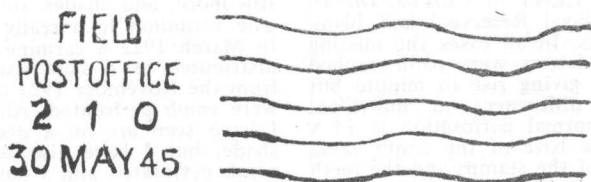
(b) 2½mm.

(c) 1mm.

Length of bars varies from 4mm. to 10mm.

Width of bars varies from 2mm. to 3½mm.

Symbols (to indicate different stamps issued to same FPO)—A, B (in some cases, symbol will not be present. Also position will vary).



Description—'Machine cancellation.'

Dimensions—Letters 3½mm.

Bars 50mm.

Note: This machine cancellation is the only one known to the writer. The figure 2 of 210 is hardly distinguishable and might be a 3 or 9 but the cover is definitely from a Canadian soldier.

Notes

The CPC adopted British Army postal equipment for use in the Cdn FPOs in the United Kingdom, Europe and Iceland. The Second World War type differs chiefly from that of the First World War in the code used to designate the FPO. In the former case, numbers only were used whereas in the latter, letters or a combination of letters and numbers were generally the practice. As mentioned in the notes to Type 2.08, the British grab handle stamps were replaced by Canadian type hammers in Jun '42. Nevertheless, the British equipment appears to have been retained and used by most of the FPOs for the Army field formations, as well as those serving the RCN and RCAF in Europe. Free postal privileges existed from early 1940 but seem to have been withdrawn for mail posted in the UK after mid summer 1945.

CHECK LIST

4, 10, 18, 34, 81, 82, 115, 119, 130, 131, 133 (possibly 2 at Iceland)
200, 10, 12, 13, 18, 19, 37 to 41, 47, 48, 80, 81, 97, 98
310 to 14, 20-22, 91, 92 [305, 306 (Iceland)]
423, 27, 28, 30, 32 to 36, 52, 53, 54, 65, 66, 69, 71, 79, 80, 83 to 88, 92, 95,
96, 98, 99
505 09, 22, 23, 24, 27 to 30, 47, 48, 85, 86, 87, 95, 98, 99
600, 03, 04, 05, 07, 22 to 26, 30, 38, 40, 41 to 45, 47 to 69, 72 to 88
700
814, 21 to 28, 45, 49, 55, 62, 64, 84, 93
912 to 916

(To be continued)

NEWFOUNDLAND CORNER

By DR. R. WILLAN, F.C.P.S.

The Caribou stamps of 1919 have always been of great interest to Newfoundland collectors, and much useful research on different aspects of the issue has been done by various students. The recent publication of Mr. A. M. Strange showing that they were printed by De La Rue, and giving details of the plates and printings, has stimulated efforts to determine whether it is possible to correlate the varieties of shade and perforation with the different printings.

The task is not easy. Covers are scarce, and it must be remembered that stamps on covers after 1920 are not necessarily from the most recent printings. As to used stamps off cover, the proportion showing definite dates is sur-

prisingly small. The great majority have either an undated killer or a slogan marking which has a fairly wide period of use. For these notes I have inspected a few hundred stamps, admittedly insufficient, and they must be regarded only as a basis for further investigation. One help with the first printing and occasional later ones is the stamps sent out by three firms of new issue distributors.

A brief review of previously established facts reminds us that the printing plates, prepared by De La Rue, were laid down from two dies. Die I, the "Trail of the Caribou" used for eight values, had blanks in the positions of the value numerals, the name of the engagement,

and the word CENT or CENTS. Die II, the "Royal Naval Reserve," had blank numeral tablets. In all cases the missing numerals and letters were pantographed on the plates, giving rise to minute but demonstrable differences in individual stamps. The normal perforation is 14 x 13.8 comb, the base of the comb along the long side of the stamps and the teeth to the left. Examination of the perforations needs care, as the comb teeth are slightly too long, causing the last holes of the teeth to come very near to or actually touch the holes in the base of the next strike. Very occasionally in the five low values the comb is reversed, with the teeth to the right. The five low values also occur line perforated 14 x 14, but this has not been seen before 1921. Regarding the shade varieties, I must point out that though the occurrence of a definitely different shade is suggestive of a different printing, it is not proof. All values from the 6c upwards with the exception of the 10c had only a single printing, yet the 15c has the Prussian blue and indigo shades, and the 12c has two markedly different shades of bright orange and yellow orange.

1c value

Four plates, the stamps of which are not distinguishable, were used. There were six printings, and the first comprised half the total issue. This is a clear green, varying slightly in shade, but this may be due to differences in inking and wiping the plates. The order placed in January 1920 seems undistinguishable from this, and all are comb perforated. From late 1920 to December 1922 there were four orders, which include a fairly common paler yellowish green found both comb and line perforated, and a scarcer blue-green which I have only seen line perforated. It seems probable to me that the large order printed at the end of 1920 was the yellowish green with both perforations, and the small printing at the end of 1921 was the blue-green. I have no evidence to submit regarding the two printings at the end of 1922. Professor Marshall Kay finds nearly 10% of this value line perforated and does not distinguish shades. I have found only about 5% line perfs.

2c value

There were five plates, the stamps not distinguishable, and seven requisitions, of which the first accounted for two-fifths of the total. The stamps sent out in 1919 as new issues are of the scarlet group but vary to a degree which can hardly be accounted for by mere difference in inking the plates. Correspondence in the De La Rue records suggests that in the case of large orders the printing might be spread over a period of weeks, so that one order might comprise several actual printings. Later appearances vary

still more, and shades are found from a pale vermilion to a really bright scarlet. In March 1922 a carmine-red shade was distributed as a new issue, presumably from the November 1921 order. All these were comb perforated. All the line perfs I have seen are on a deep carmine-red shade, but I have also seen this shade comb perforated and I have no evidence of the date of its printing. Marshall Kay again finds 10% of this value line perforated and again I find no more than 5%.

3c value

There were four plates, stamps not distinguishable, and five orders. Half the total issue was in the first order, and a second order was not placed until May 1920. All the 1919 new issues, covers of 1919, and the manuscript overprinted Martinsyde stamps I have seen are in a full brown shade. In June 1922 a lighter shade verging on a chestnut brown was distributed, but consideration of commonness and the numbers printed in the various orders show that this shade must have appeared at least in the large order of September 1920. All the line perfs I have seen are on a deep brown shade, deeper than the original printing. My findings in this value are completely at variance with those of Professor Kay. I find little difference in frequency between the brown and chestnut-brown shades, and the line perforations are only a small proportion of the brown stamps, whereas he places the chestnut-brown as the first printing, comprising more than 80% of the total, and the brown stamps he finds entirely line perforated.

4c value

There were two plates distinguishable by the position of the two lowest points of the bow below the Trail of the Caribou ribbon with respect to the letters of BEAUMONT HAMEL. Though there are minor differences in individual stamps, in the first plate these points are over O and T, in the second over M and N. The 1919 stamps were a rich purple but varied in shade, some being distinctly more reddish than others. From May to July 1921 the stamp was distributed in a paler, rather brownish purple shade. These, like the originals, are all from the first plate. The later printings, much larger in quantity and brownish purple or mauve in colour, are from both plates. The line perforated stamps are in the last group, from both plates, and I find them much commoner than the 3c line perf.—about 5% of the total.

5c value

Here there was only one plate, and two printings equal in numbers. The first printing was ultramarine, and was comb perforated. The second printing, ordered in October 1920, was a milky blue in the main, being mostly comb but partly line

perforated. A portion of this printing, however, is a bright ultramarine, and all of this shade which I have seen are line perforated. Line perforation is much more common in this value than in any of the others. I have found it in more than 20% of copies, and Marshall Kay found it in about 36%.

Of the remaining values, only the 10c had more than one printing. The 250,000 originally printed are a greenish grey. The two later printings, each of 50,000,









ordered in April and October 1922, are a deep grey-green. I have never seen this value with a line perforation, and as far as I am aware it has not been recorded so. The later printings were made at the time when the line perforator was being used as well as the comb. As each of these printings was only 500 sheets, probably only one machine would be used, and as most copies are certainly comb, it seems unlikely that any would be line perforated.

SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS OF CANADA

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

PART XVI

The Postal Authorities continued through 1946 and 1947 with their drive of "Air Mail" appeals, and an attractive new design for "Air Mail Saves Time" was put into use from Coleman. General Postal and National Appeals continued on a wide scale, and throughout both years increased use was made of this "slogan" form of advertising for Local events. To mention but a few, Stampedes and Rodeos were advertised from Calgary, Coleman, Melville, Kamloops and Lethbridge, whilst other Special Event Slogans included Air Conference Montreal, Handicraft Exhibition Trois Rivieres, North Bay Snow Frolic, Apple Blossom Festival Kentville, Tillsonburg Fair, Kelowna Regatta, Penticton Festival and Winter Carnival Sudbury. Centenary Celebration advertising slogans were used from Hamilton and Kingston in 1946, and Nelson and Dundas in 1947, the latter also using advance publicity in 1946. The Navy League celebrated its Golden Jubilee Year in 1946 with widespread Postal Slogan Advertising.

 <div data-bbox="382 1007 629 1107"> <p>CORNWALL OLD HOME WEEK AUG 3RD-10TH</p> </div>	 <div data-bbox="826 1007 1072 1107"> <p>EVERYBODY BENEFITS EVERYBODY GIVES</p> </div>
 <div data-bbox="382 1173 629 1273"> <p>GOLDEN JUBILEE YEAR NAVY LEAGUE</p> </div>	 <div data-bbox="826 1173 1072 1273"> <p>HAMILTON CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS JULY 1-TO-JULY-7</p> </div>
 <div data-bbox="382 1349 629 1450"> <p>BELLEVILLE OLD HOME WEEK JULY 13-19</p> </div>	 <div data-bbox="856 1349 1010 1450"> <p>DUNDAS CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS JUNE 29 TO JULY 6 1947</p> </div>
 <div data-bbox="382 1508 629 1608"> <p>FOREIGN TRADE WEEK MAY 19-24-1947</p> </div>	 <div data-bbox="839 1508 1072 1608"> <p>GALT OLD BOYS REUNION JUNE 20-28-1947</p> </div>

1946

Advise Your Correspondents of Your Correct Post Office Address			Penticton
Air Conference Montreal June 6-8 Juin		Biling.	Montreal
Air Mail. Safe, Sure, Speedy			
Amherst	Calgary	Charlottetown	Listowel
Napanee	New Westminster	Oshawa	Owen Sound
Pembroke	Toronto		
Air Mail Saves Time			Coleman
Air Mail Speeds Business			
Barrie	Cornwall	Fort Erie North	Fort Frances
Fredericton	Glace Bay	Guelph	Halifax
Huntsville	Listowel	Moncton	Nanaimo
Napanee	Nelson	Oakville	Owen Sound
Port Arthur	Prince Albert	Saskatoon	
Beautify Toronto May 1st.-11th., 1946			Toronto
Beautify Winnipeg			Winnipeg
Be Kind to Animals Week			Hamilton
Buy Christmas Seals			Vancouver
Buy T.B. Christmas Seals. Fight Tuberculosis			Toronto
Calgary Exhibition and Stampede July 8-13, 1946			Calgary
Canadian Gladiolus Show Simcoe Ontario Aug. 16-17			Simcoe
Childrens Milk Fund Tag Day May 11th.			Toronto
Clean Paint Beautify Montreal		Biling.	Montreal
Clean Up or Centennial			Hamilton
Coleman Cron Vien Rodeo Aug. 3			Coleman
Conserve Coal. Save One Ton in Five			
Charlottetown	Halifax	London	Ottawa
Toronto			
Conserve Coal.			Biling.
Montreal	Quebec		
Cornwall Old Home Week Aug. 3rd.-10th.			Cornwall
Courtesy. Make it a Habit. Co-operation			Windsor
Declare War on Arthritis			Vancouver
Dundas Centennial Celebration June 29 to July 6, 1947			Dundas
Eat Right for Health			
Charlottetown	Halifax	Ottawa	Toronto
Winnipeg			
Eat Right for Health		Biling.	Montreal
Everybody Benefits. Everybody Gives			Winnipeg
Fight Cancer		Biling.	Montreal
Fight T.B. with Christmas Seals			
Calgary	Edmonton	Lethbridge	Medicine Hat
Give to Community Chest			Victoria
Give to Conquer Cancer		Biling.	Montreal
Give to Conquer Cancer			
Charlottetown	Edmonton	Halifax	Ottawa
Regina	St. John	Toronto	Vancouver
Victoria	Winnipeg		
Give to the Blind April 15-May 4			Toronto
Give to the Community Chest Oct. 21st.-29th.			Hamilton
Give Wings to Your Mail			
Cobourg	Cornwall	Napanee	Picton
Port Colbourne			
Golden Jubilee Year. Navy League			
Charlottetown	Edmonton	Halifax	Hamilton
London	New Westminster	Ottawa	Regina
St. John	Saskatoon	Sydney	Toronto
Vancouver	Victoria	Winnipeg	
Golden Jubilee Year. Navy League			Biling.
Montreal	Quebec		
Handicraft Exhibition June 16-23 Juin		Biling.	Trois Rivieres
Hamilton Centennial Celebrations July 1 to July 7			Hamilton
Have Your Say on New Years Day. Vote			Toronto
Help Prevent Fires			London
Help the Red Cross			Charlottetown
Holiday this Year in Canada			Sioux Lookout
Insure Your Parcels at the Post Office			
Glace Bay	North Battleford	Smiths Falls	Sydney
Insure Your Parcels at the Post Office			Biling.
Hull	St. Hyacinthe	St. Jerome	

Invest in Post Office Savings Bank			
Barrie	Guelph	Owen Sound	Prescott
Prince Albert	Swift Current		
Invest in Post Office Savings Bank			Biling.
Granby	Joliette		
It's Vital. Vote			Vancouver
Kingston Centenary Celebrations August 4th.-7th.			Kingston
Let Us Give to Charity			Biling. Quebec
Lloydminster Exhibition July 22, 23, 24.			Lloydminster
Mail Your Christmas Parcels Early			Kamloops
Melville Rodeo July 24th.-25th.			Melville
Nanaimo Empire Day May 24th.			Nanaimo
North Bay Snow Frolic Jan. 29th.-Feb. 1st.			North Bay
Observe Sunday			
Calgary	Chatham	Edmonton	Fort William
Fredericton	Galt	Halifax	Hamilton
London	Ottawa	St. John	Toronto
Vancouver	Winnipeg	Yorkton	
Observe Sunday			Biling.
Drummondville	Montreal	Shawinigan Falls	Trois Rivieres
Valleyfield			
Parcel Post Reaches Everywhere			
Georgetown	Halifax	Huntsville	St. Thomas
Yorkton			
Parcel Post Reaches Everywhere			Biling.
Chicoutimi	Joliette	St. Jerome	
Pay No More Than Ceiling Prices			
Edmonton	Ottawa	Toronto	Vancouver
Winnipeg			
Pay No More Than Ceiling Prices			Biling. Montreal
Place Return Address on All Mail			Timmins
Plan to Attend Fat Stock Show Kamloops B.C.			Kamloops
Please Have Your Mail Addressed to Street and Number			Kamloops
Prevent Fires			Biling. Montreal
Protect Your Parcels. Address Distinctly. Wrap Carefully. Insure			Niagara Falls
Provincial Exhibition Regina Aug. 7-10, 1946			Regina
Recreation Week Edmonton Sept. 1-7			Edmonton
Register All Letters of Value			
Brockville	Gravenhurst		
Register All Letters of Value			Biling.
St. Hyacinthe	St. Jean	St. Jerome	Trois Rivieres
Royal Winter Fair Toronto Nov. 12th.-20th., 1946			Toronto
Safety Convention Toronto April-8-9			Toronto
Safety Education			Toronto
Save Food			Biling. Montreal
Save Time. Fly Your Mail			
Barrie	Cornwall	Edmonton	Fredericton
Guelph	Owen Sound	Port Hope	Timmins
Save Time. Use Air Mail			
Amherst	Barrie	Brandon	Brantford
Brockville	Fort William	Glace Bay	Gravenhurst
Kenora	Leamington	Lethbridge	Lindsay
Listowel	Medicine Hat	Moncton	Nanaimo
Nelson	North Battleford	North Bay	Oakville
Orillia	Oshawa	Ottawa	Portage la Prairie
Prince Albert	Smiths Falls	Toronto	Trail
Truro	Yarmouth		
Save Time. Use Air Mail			Biling.
Montreal	Quebec		
See the Exposition Provincial Quebec. The Greatest Event of the			Season
			Biling.
Send Your Seasons Greetings by Air Mail			Quebec
Share With the Hungry			Kamloops
Calgary	Charlottetown	Edmonton	Halifax
Ottawa	Regina	St. John	Toronto
Vancouver	Victoria	Winnipeg	
Shell Out for Paralysis			Vancouver
Stamped Envelopes Save Time and Money			Aylmer West
Stamp Out Syphilis in Saskatchewan			
Moose Jaw	North Battleford	Prince Albert	Regina
Saskatoon	Swift Current	Yorkton	

Stamp Out V.D.				
Calgary		Charlottetown	Edmonton	Hamilton
Sarnia		Toronto	Vancouver	Victoria
Winnipeg				
Stamp Out V.D.			Biling.	
Levis	Montreal	Quebec		St. Hyacinthe
St. Jean	Sherbrooke	Trois Rivieres		
Support Generously Your Community Chest				Kingston
Support United Welfare Chest				Toronto
Support Your Community Chest				Vancouver
Support Your Hospital. Give Generously				Owen Sound
Symphony Week in Toronto Sept. 30th-Oct. 5th				Toronto
Toxoid Prevents Diphtheria				Toronto
Use of Postal District No. Speeds Toronto Mail				Toronto
Use Postal Notes. Safe, Cheap, Convenient				
Cobourg	Fort Frances	Picton		Fort Hope
Trail	Truro			
Use Postal Notes. Safe, Cheap, Convenient			Biling.	
St. Hyacinthe	St. Jean	Sorel		
Use Post Office Money Orders				
Fredericton	Georgetown	Listowel		North Battleford
North Bay	Picton	Portage la Prairie		Smiths Falls
Stratford				
Use Post Office Money Orders			Biling.	
Granby	Chicoutimi	St. Hyacinthe		Thetford Mines
Victory Rally and Rodeo Lethbridge July 4.5.6				Lethbridge
Visit the Stampede Kamloops Dominion Day				Kamloops
Vote as You Like But Vote				
Hamilton	Windsor			
Vote as You Please But Vote				
Regina	Saskatoon			
Winter Carnival Sudbury Feb. 5-8, 1947				Sudbury
Your Friend Will Appreciate a Letter. Write Today				
Cobourg	Fort Erie North	Fort Frances		
1947				
Air Mail. Safe, Sure, Speedy				
Amherst	Cornwall	Fort William		Listowel
Toronto	Truro	Yarmouth		
Air Mail Saves Time				Coleman
Air Mail Speeds Business				
Bracebridge	Cornwall	Fredericton		Guelph
Listowel	North Battleford	Orillia		Owen Sound
Port Hope	Simcoe	Stratford		Sydney
Trail				
Annual Air Show Calgary Sept. 4th-5th				Calgary
Be A Blood Donor				Vancouver
Be A Good Scout Give				Toronto
Beautify Toronto. May 12-24, 1947				Toronto
Be Kind to Animals Week				Hamilton
Belleville Old Home Week July-13-19				Belleville
Broncho July 18-19 Weyburn Sask.				Weyburn
Buy and Use Crippled Children Easter Seals				
Brockville	Chatham	Hamilton		Kingston
North Bay	Peterborough	St. Catharines		Stratford
Toronto				
Buy Christmas Seals				Hamilton
Buy T.B. Christmas Seals. Fight Tuberculosis				Toronto
Calgary Exhibition and Stampede July-7-12-1947				Calgary
Chest X Ray Finds Early T.B. Free Chest X Ray				Edmonton
Childrens Milk Fund Tag Day May 17				Toronto
Clean, Paint, Beautify Montreal			Biling.	Montreal
Come to Coleman Rodeo July 25-26				Coleman
Come to Golden Jubilee Nelson B.C. Aug. 4-11				Nelson
Compass Direction Necessary on Mail for Calgary				Calgary
Dominion Track Championships Edmonton July 25-28				Edmonton
Dundas Centennial Celebrations June 29 to July 6. 1947				Dundas
Eat Apples for Health				Toronto
Eat Right for Health				
Charlottetown	Halifax	Ottawa		Toronto
Winnipeg				

Eat Right for Health		Biling.	Montreal
Edmonton Exhibition July 12-17			Edmonton
Enroll to Conquer Cancer			
Ottawa	Toronto		
Everybody Benefits. Everybody Gives			Winnipeg
Everybody Support the Memorial Fund			St. Thomas
75th. Apple Blossom Festival			Kentville
Fight Cancer		Biling.	Montreal
Fight T.B. With Christmas Seals			
Calgary	Edmonton	Lethbridge	Medicine Hat
Foreign Trade Week May 19-24, 1947			Vancouver
Galt Old Boys' Reunion June-20-28-1947			Galt
Give Now to Your Community Chest			Toronto
Give to Community Chest			Victoria
Give to Conquer Cancer			
Charlottetown	Edmonton	Halifax	London
Regina	St. John	Vancouver	Victoria
Winnipeg			
Give to Conquer Cancer		Biling.	Montreal
Give to the Blind April 14-May 3			Toronto
Give Wings to Your Mail			
Bridgewater	Calgary	Georgetown	Kentville
Kirkland Lake	Medicine Hat	Moose Jaw	Napanee
Port Colborne	Timmins	Yorkton	
Handicraft Exhibition June 8-15		Biling.	Sherbrooke
Have Postal Address on All Stationery			
Kenora	New Glasgow	Penticton	
Help Prevent Fires			London
Help Prevent Forest Fires			Kamloops
Help the Community Chest			Victoria
Help the Orphans 2nd.-13th. Sept.			
Fredericton	St. John		
Help the Red Cross			
Brandon	Calgary	Charlottetown	Drumheller
Edmonton	Fort William	Halifax	Hamilton
Lethbridge	London	Moncton	Moose Jaw
Ottawa	St. John	Saskatoon	Toronto
Vancouver	Victoria	Windsor	Winnipeg
Help the Red Cross		Biling.	
Drummondville	Montreal	Quebec	Shawinigan Falls
Holiday this Year in Canada			Sioux Lookout
Industrial Exposition Vernon B.C. May 28-31			Vernon
Insure Your Parcels at the Post Office			
Glace Bay	Napanee	Yorkton	
Insure Your Parcels at the Post Office		Biling.	
Granby	St. Hyacinthe	Sherbrooke	
Invest in Post Office Savings Bank			
Barrie	Glace Bay	Portage la Prairie	Prescott
Sydney			
Invest in Post Office Savings Bank		Biling.	
Chicoutimi	Sorel		
Invest in Youth May 1-29			Toronto
It's Vital. Vote			Vancouver
Jour du Souvenir Legion Canadienne Coquelicots Vetcraft			Quebec
Keep Sept. 23 to 25 Open for Tillsonburg Fair			Tillsonburg
Kelowna Regatta Aug. 5-6			Kelowna
Let us Give to Charity		Biling.	Quebec
Lloydminster Exhibition July 21. 22. 23			Lloydminster
Mail Your Christmas Parcels Early			Kamloops
Make Safety a Habit			Windsor
Manitoba Winter Fair Mar. 31-Apr. 3, 1947			Brandon
Melville Rodeo and Agricultural Fair July 22nd. 23rd.			Melville
North Bay Snow Frolic Jan. 29th-Feb. 1st.			North Bay
Observe Sunday		Biling.	
Grandmere	Montreal	Quebec	Rimouski
Shawinigan Falls	Trois Rivieres		
Old Home Week June 27-July 3			Perth
Ottawa Exhibition Aug. 23rd.-28th.			Ottawa
Paint Up. Clean Up.			Victoria
Parcel Post Reaches Everywhere			
Brandon	Halifax	Huntsville	Napanee

Pay No More Than Ceiling Prices			
Edmonton	Halifax	Ottawa	Regina
Winnipeg			
Pay No More Than Ceiling Prices			Biling. Montreal
Penticton Festival Aug. 18-20			Penticton
Place Return Address on all Mail			Timmins
Plan to Attend Fat Stock Show Kamloops B.C.			Kamloops
Please Have Your Mail Addressed to Street and Number			Kamloops
Register All Letters of Value			
Gravenhurst	Kenora	Oshawa	Penticton
Stratford			
Register All Letters of Value			Biling.
St. Hyacinthe	Sherbrooke	Sorel	Thetford Mines
Remembrance Day, Canadian Legion Vetcraft Poppies			
Brantford	Calgary	Fredericton	Halifax
Lethbridge	London	Moose Jaw	New Westminster
Ottawa	St. John	Saulte Ste Marie	Sudbury
Toronto			
Remembrance Day, Canadian Legion Vetcraft Poppies			Biling. Montreal
Royal Winter Fair Toronto Nov. 13th-26th, 1947			Toronto
Safety Convention Toronto April 14, 15			Toronto
Safety Education			Toronto
Save Time, Fly Your Mail			
Bracebridge	Halifax	Huntsville	Kentville
Owen Sound	Penticton	Port Hope	Timmins
Save Time, Use Air Mail			
Amherst	Bracebridge	Charlottetown	Cobourg
Cornwall	Fort Erie North	Fort Frances	Glace Bay
Gravenhurst	Hamilton	Kenora	Kentville
Kirkland Lake	Lethbridge	Medicine Hat	North Battleford
North Bay	Nelson	Oakville	Oshawa
Pembroke	Penticton	Picton	Prince Albert
Saskatoon	Smiths Falls	Swift Current	Timmins
Toronto	Trail		
Save Time, Use Air Mail			Biling.
Montreal	Quebec		
See the Exposition Provinciale Quebec, The Greatest Event of the Season.			Biling. Quebec
Stamp Out Syphilis in Saskatchewan			
Moose Jaw	Prince Albert	Regina	Saskatoon
Swift Current			
Stamp Out Tuberculosis			Brantford
Stamp Out V.D.			
Hamilton	Toronto	Vancouver	Victoria
Winnipeg			
Stamp Out V.D.			Biling.
Montreal	Quebec	St. Hyacinthe	St. Jean
Sherbrooke	Trois Rivieres		
Support Generously Your Community Chest			Kingston
Support Polish Relief Fund			
Hamilton	London	Toronto	Windsor
Support Relief to Greece Appeal			
Charlottetown	Edmonton	Halifax	Ottawa
Regina	Saint John	Toronto	Vancouver
Winnipeg			
Support Relief to Greece Appeal			Biling. Montreal
Support the University Building Drive			Winnipeg
Support Welfare Campaign			Biling. Montreal
Support Your Community Chest			
Oshawa	Vancouver		
Symphony Week in Toronto Sept. 29th-Oct. 4th			Toronto
Toxoid Prevents Diphtheria			Toronto
Use of Postal District No. Speeds Toronto Mail			Toronto
Use Postal Notes, Safe, Cheap, Convenient			
Cobourg	Gravenhurst	Perth	Picton
Use Postal Notes, Safe, Cheap, Convenient			Biling.
Hull	Joliette	St. Jean	Thetford Mines
Use Post Office Money Orders			
Amherst	Fort Frances	Listowel	North Battleford
Owen Sound	Smiths Falls	Sydney	
Use Post Office Money Orders			Biling.
St. Hyacinthe	St. Jean	St. Jerome	

Visit Postal Exhibit Kamloops Exhibition Sept. 23rd. & 24th.
 Visit Regina Exhibition and Rodeo July 26-31
 Visit the Saskatoon Exhibition July 19-24
 Visit the Stampede Kamloops Dominion Day
 Vote as You Please But Vote
 Welcome to Lindsay Old Home Week July 1st-10th
 Western Fair London Ontario Sept. 13-18
 Winter Carnival Sudbury Feb. 6-8-1947
 Your Friend Will Appreciate a Letter. Write Today
 Fort Erie North Fort Frances Fredericton
 Swift Current Truro

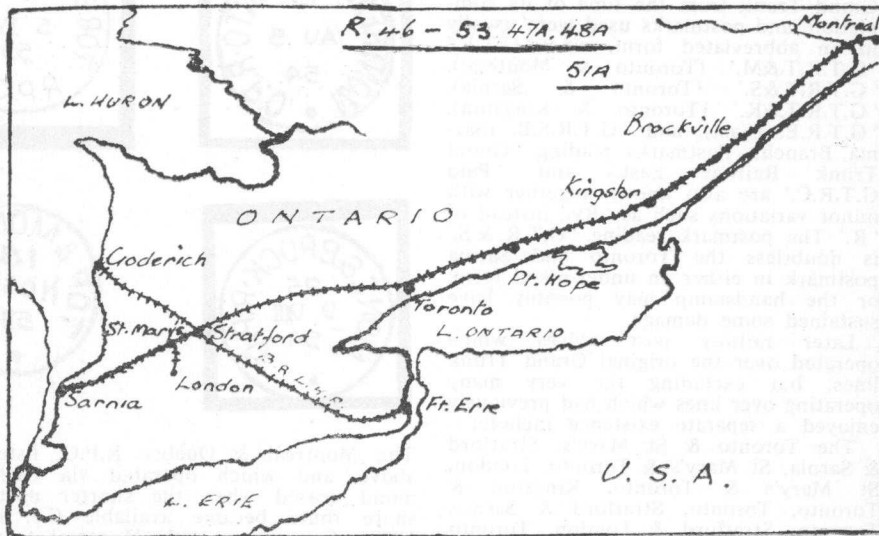
Kamloops
 Regina
 Saskatoon
 Kamloops
 Saskatoon
 Lindsay
 London
 Sudbury

Owen Sound

EARLY CANADIAN RAILWAY POST OFFICES PART XIV

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

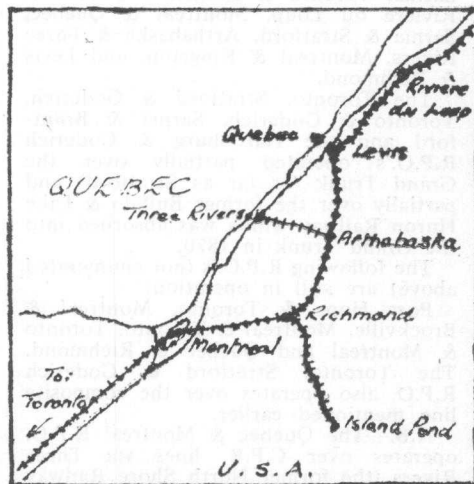
By LIONEL F. GILLAM



This railway was incorporated in 1852 to build from Montreal via Prescott, Brockville, Kingston, Cobourg, and Port Hope, to Toronto. At the same time it was granted powers to unite the Montreal & Kingston, and Kingston & Toronto Railways which had been previously incorporated to build sections of the route. The line from Montreal to Toronto, which closely parallels the St. Lawrence and the north shore of Lake Ontario, was completed in 1856.

In the meantime the Toronto & Guelph Railway had been building from Toronto in the direction of Stratford, and this line was amalgamated with the Grand Trunk in 1854, and extended to Sarnia in 1859. In the same year the line between London (on the Great Western Railway) and St. Mary's was completed.

From the time of its inception the Grand Trunk had been planned upon a basis which envisaged the rental or purchase of other railways, and during its



development, and up to 1923 when it was absorbed into the Canadian National Railway system, 125 separate railways had been amalgamated with it. Their histories in so far as they affect Canadian Railway postal history will be dealt with separately.

The extent to which the Grand Trunk built in Quebec Province is limited to the following:—

(a) From Levis to Rivière du Loup (completed in 1860 and sold to the Intercolonial Railway in 1879).

(b) From Levis to Richmond (built under the charter of the Quebec & Richmond Railway), and completed in 1854.

(c) From Arthabaska (now Victoriaville) to Three Rivers.

Railway post offices operated over the Grand Trunk from the time of its completion, and postmarks used were usually in an abbreviated form, viz.: 'G.T.R.' 'G.T.R.T.&M.' (Toronto & Montreal), 'G.T.R.T.&S.' (Toronto & Sarnia), 'G.T.R.T.&K.' (Toronto & Kingston), 'G.T.R.E. (East), and 'G.T.R.S.B. (Sarnia Branch). Postmarks reading 'Grand Trunk Railway East,' and 'Paid G.T.R.C.' are also known together with minor variations such as 'Ry.' instead of 'R.' The postmark reading 'G.T.R. & S.' is doubtless the Toronto and Sarnia postmark in either an under-inked form, or the handstamp may possibly have sustained some damage.

Later railway post offices which operated over the original Grand Trunk lines, but excluding the very many operating over lines which had previously enjoyed a separate existence include:—

The Toronto & St Mary's, Stratford & Sarnia, St Mary's & Toronto, London, St Mary's & Toronto, Kingston & Toronto, Toronto, Stratford & Sarnia, Toronto, Stratford & London, Toronto & Stratford, Toronto, St Mary's & London, Toronto & Port Hope, Toronto & Sarnia, Toronto & Kingston, Quebec & Riviere du Loup, Montreal & Quebec, Sarnia & Stratford, Arthabaska & Three Rivers, Montreal & Kingston, and Levis & Richmond.

The Toronto, Stratford & Goderich, Toronto & Goderich, Sarnia & Brantford and the Harrisburg & Goderich R.P.O.'s operated partially over the Grand Trunk (as far as Stratford) and partially over the former Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway which was absorbed into the Grand Trunk in 1870.

The following R.P.O.'s (not enumerated above) are still in operation:—

Port Hope & Toronto, Montreal & Brockville, Montreal & Toronto, Toronto & Montreal and Quebec & Richmond. The Toronto, Stratford & Goderich R.P.O. also operates over the composite line mentioned earlier.

N.B.—The Quebec & Montreal R.P.O. operates over C.P.R. lines via Three Rivers (the former North Shore Railway which was opened for traffic in 1879).



The Montreal & Quebec R.P.O. listed above, and which operated via Richmond ceased when the shorter north shore route became available (i.e. in 1879). Connection with Montreal from Richmond was effected over the lines of the St Lawrence & Atlantic Railroad (Montreal to Island Pond, Vt.) which was amalgamated with the Grand Trunk in 1854.

WEST RIDING GROUP NEWS

The West Riding Group has met six times so far this winter, at monthly intervals from October onwards.

The early part of the session was devoted to the colours of the Small Cents issues and this study, which was commenced a year ago, has now been concluded.

Three meetings have been devoted to the 1859 issues, and Mr. Geoffrey Whitworth has provided a feast of magnificent material from this issue for examination, covering the 5c, 10c, 12½c and 17c values.

A modest start has been made on a study of Canadian cancellations and postmarks, particularly of the early Victorian period and this will be continued at future meetings.

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN
Financial Statements, Year ended 30th September, 1958

(a) General Fund

EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
Previous Year £ s d	£ s d	Previous Year £ s d	£ s d
	32 15 10		
Printing and Stationery ...	3 3 0	Subscriptions:	
Affiliation Fees:	1 0 0	Amount due for the year	361 0 0
Congress of Great Britain ...	3 3 0	Proportion of Life Mem-	
Scottish Association ...	3 3 0	bers' Subscriptions ...	12 0 0
British Philatelic Association	7 6 0	Less: Amounts written-off	
4 3 0	373 0 0		6 0 0
"Maple Leaves"	342 6 0		367 0 0
Printing ...	56 7 3		
Blocks and Photographs ...	108 2 10	"Maple Leaves"	
Distribution ...	20 14 9	Advertising ...	172 1 0
Printing new Index ...	522 5 7	Sale of Back Numbers ...	31 14 5
445 0 1	68 17 9	Sale of Re-prints and Index	4 9 6
Administration:	189 12 11		208 4 11
President ...	4 2 6	Transfer from Exchange Packet Account ...	35 0 0
Secretary ...	14 11 4	Other Income:	
Treasurer ...	23 10 4	Bank Interest ...	5 19 3
Editor ...	26 6 10	Stock Interest ...	4 0 6
Handbook Secretary ...	6 9	Donations, etc. ...	2 12 6
56 0 8	11 18 4		12 12 3
Other Expenses:	573 17 3	Total income for the year ...	622 17 2
Grants to Library Fund ...	0 0 0	Deficit for the year ...	40 18 5
Grant to Precancels Postal	7 13 11		
Study Circle ...	0 0 0		
Advertising ...	4 7 6		
Insurance ...	20 0 0		
Repairs Fund Contribution	9 0		
Engraving ...	0 0 0		
Purchase of Addressing-	0 0 0		
machine ...	32 10 5		
71 15 1	663 15 7		£663 15 7
597 13 3	597 13 3		
Total expenses for the year ...	£663 15 7		

(b) Life Membership Fund

Expenditure		Income	
	£ s d		£ s d
Transfer to Revenue A/c.	12 0 0	Life Memberships granted during the year ...	34 13 0
Balance carried forward at 30th September, 1958	111 6 11	Stock Interest ...	4 8 0
		Bank Interest ...	10 0
		Balance brought forward at 1st October, 1957	83 15 11
	<u>£123 6 11</u>		<u>£123 6 11</u>

(c) Library Fund

Expenditure		Income	
	£ s d		£ s d
Book-binding ...	6 15 0	Donations ...	6 15 0
Purchase of books, etc. ...	2 7 1	Sale of books, magazines, etc. ...	11 8 7
Postages, Stationery, etc. ...	4 5 8	Sale of photographs ...	6 0
	13 7 9		18 9 7
Balance carried forward at 30th September, 1958: In hands of Treasurer	18 14 1	Balances brought forward at 1st October, 1957: In hands of Librarian ...	3 0
		In hands of Treasurer ...	13 9 3
	<u>£32 1 10</u>		<u>£32 1 10</u>

(d) Exchange Packet Account

Expenditure		Income	
	£ s d		£ s d
Insurance ...	17 12 0	Insurance recovered ...	16 6 5
Printing and Stationery ...	22 4 3	Books and covers sold ...	4 2 7
Postage and Poundage ...	14 8 8	Postage and Poundage recovered ...	16 9 7
Bank charges ...	5 4 0	Commission on sales ...	86 6 6
Packet losses ...	8 10 8		
Surplus for the year ...	55 5 6		
	<u>£123 5 1</u>		<u>£123 5 1</u>
Transfer to General Fund	35 0 0	Accumulated surplus brought forward ...	23 13 7
Accumulated surplus carried forward at 30th September, 1958	43 19 1	Add surplus for the year	55 5 6
	<u>£78 19 1</u>		<u>£78 19 1</u>

**(e) Convention Fund
1958 Convention**

Expenditure		Income	
	£ s d		£ s d
Exhibition, Net cost ...	22 14 0	Coach Tours, Net profit ...	5 2 6
Banquet, Net cost ...	21 4 2	Auction, Net profit, including donations ...	21 3 11
Gratuities ...	5 3 9		26 6 5
Badges ...	3 4 10	Loss on 1958 Convention, carried down ...	37 18 7
Printing, Stationery and Miscellaneous ...	11 18 3		
	<u>£64 5 0</u>		<u>£64 5 0</u>
Loss on the 1958 Convention ...	37 18 7	Balance in hand after the 1957 Convention ...	48 8 0
Balance in hand after the 1958 Convention ...	10 9 5		
	<u>£48 8 0</u>		<u>£48 8 0</u>

BALANCE SHEET as at 30th September, 1958

	£	s	d		£	s	d
General Fund ...	335	7	1	Investments:			
Life Membership Fund ...	111	6	11	£80 L.C.C. 5½% Stock,			
Library Fund ...	18	14	1	1977/81, at par ...	80	0	0
Convention Fund ...	45	1	0	£200 Leeds 3% Stock,			
Exchange Packet Account	43	19	1	1957/6C, at cost ...	188	2	0
Repairs and Renewals Account ...		10	11	Cash Balances:			
				Midland Bank, Deposit A/c.	150	0	0
Total Society Funds ...	564	19	8	Midland Bank, Current A/c.	82	6	6
Sundry Creditors ...	9	1	6	Cash in hand, Editor ...	4	8	2
Advance payments received:				Cash in hand, Exchange Packet Secretary ...	43	19	1
Subscriptions ...	61	0	0	Cash in hand, Treasurer ...	30	0	0
Advertisers ...	1	8	6				
				Total Cash & Investments	578	15	9
				Sundry Debtors:			
				Subscriptions ...	18	0	0
				Advertisers ...	39	5	0
				Miscellaneous ...	8	11	
	£636	9	8		£636	9	8

J. P. MACASKIE,
Hon. Treasurer.

G. WHITWORTH,
F. WALKER, Hon. Auditors.

THE EXCHANGE PACKET

The new Packet Secretary got off to a good start with four packets sent out during January and February, 1959, and an additional two packets ready to circulate at the beginning of March.

It will help if members generally will observe the rules. You have forty-eight hours to get a packet on its way to the next member.

Good contributions are urgently required.

If you must make up your own club books, please ensure that these are similar in size to the official book, otherwise they can be damaged when being inserted or withdrawn from the club box. I admire ingenuity but only when it facilitates my job.

Members are also reminded that unless the packet is forwarded by registered post (in which case you retain the registration certificate), the insurance policy permits sending on the packet by normal post, provided a certificate of posting is sent with the Purchases Advice Slip to me. Failure to do so may result, in the

event of loss, in the forwarding member being charged with any such loss.

Please do not enclose loose stamps in payment for slight purchases in an unsealed envelope.

The rules provide that contributing members see that particular packet first. I feel I must be reasonable about this, so please do not send me on a couple of cheap books valued under £1 with the request that each should be sent out in a separate packet.

Regarding correspondence with members, I have sufficient to do without adding to it. If you wish receipt of your contributions to a packet to be acknowledged, please follow a sensible course by enclosing a stamped addressed envelope. Your activities concern yourself mainly, I have approximately 400 to attend to.

These notes are intended to be of general interest and are not directed at any person in particular.

D. GARDNER.

LIBRARY NOTES

Recent acquisitions for the Library are a copy of C. P. Arnold's "Booklet Issues of Canada" which was kindly presented by the author. It will be of considerable interest to collectors of these items as there is a very comprehensive check list. Mr. Arnold tells me that the values are already out of date but to my mind this does not seriously detract from its considerable usefulness.

Then we have purchased the latest Scott Catalogue, Part 1, which includes the United States, British Commonwealth

and the countries of South America. I have had a number of requests for Scott numbers as a comparison with Gibbons and am glad that I shall now be able to satisfy those queries.

Another presentation to us by Dr. Albert Narath of Berlin is a report on the use of radio-active isotopes for photographing stamps which gives information on paper, watermarks, etc., by making postmarks, pen cancellations and stamp designs disappear. This report is entirely in German but if any German

speaking member will offer to translate it I feel it will greatly enhance the value of the brochure.

I remarked at the Annual Meeting that the Library is not being used as much as I would wish and it may be that existing members overlook the fact that a list of books is published annually, and new members do not know of them until the next list appears.

The Editor has therefore kindly agreed to publish the List as an inset to this

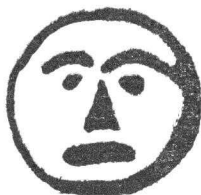
copy of "Maple Leaves" and to provide sufficient copies so that the Secretary can give a copy to each new member. Space is available for the new acquisitions, which will be published in "Maple Leaves," to be added to these lists by members.

Please remember that we want you to use the Library and I shall always be glad to hear from you with suggestions for its improvement,

R.S.B.G.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Mr. Woods,
'CORK' CANCELS



I noticed in a recent issue a letter from Mr. Kemp in which he stated that he was going to do some research work on these cancels.

In the hope that I can be of some assistance to him, I am attaching a tracing of a 'Bogey Head' cancel which I have in my collection.

It is an almost perfect strike on a 2c red numeral issue of 1898 and is on a piece cut from the corner of the envelope. A very small of the town is visible and it is possible to make out the letters 'URN STA' in a circular postmark. In the same lot of stamps that the 'Bogey Head' was found I located two stamps with the town cancel 'SCOTSBURN STATION, N.S.' Upon matching the portion of the cancel with the complete postmark I found that the two matched perfectly.

I am unable to date the use of this cancel but would have no hesitation in saying that this 'Cork' cancel was used in the town or village of Scotsburn Station in Nova Scotia.

Yours very truly,
STEWART S. KENYON.

YEAR INDICIA

Dear Mr. Woods,

I noted with interest the letter from John Anderson of Aberdeen in the February issue of Maple Leaves and while I am unable to give the explanation for the use of the shortened form of the year in inverted commas as used at Quebec, I can give some information as to the use at other places in or about the same period.

This form of the year was used in the datestamps of Hamilton and Montreal mostly on their Flag cancellations. I have it used at Hamilton with McCready's

Type 8 Flag on Machines A & B during the years "00" and "01" and also at Montreal with the same flag and for the same years on the Machine with no letter and the Machine C. I also have it used on a straight line machine cancellation of Montreal for the year "02."

Toronto also used this form of date-stamp but without the inverted commas. I have found it on Flag cancellations for the year 00, 01 and 02. There may possibly be other uses of which I am unaware but it was not really a common practice in Canada.

Yours truly,
J. MILLAR ALLEN.

? IMPROVISED DATE-STAMP

Dear Mr. Woods,

Reference Dr. Hollingsworth's note on page 221 of the February issue of Maple Leaves. The Duplex Handbook has the following brief footnote on the Toronto 1901 duplex:—

"Dr. Hollingsworth has recently discovered that in 1902 this unique and unmistakable dater was somehow fixed up as the centre of a 2 ring c.d.s. of Toronto, thus ending its career as a duplex."

Cases of official daters being absorbed into Postmasters Duplex are well known (the handbook describes about 30 of them) but this is the only case I know of a duplex hammer being scrapped, and part of it used to make a date stamp—a rather wasteful proceeding!

Yours sincerely,
E. A. SMYTHIES

R.C.A.F. STATION POSTMARKS

Dear Jim,

I am most grateful to Dr. H. Fenigstein, whose letter in the August 1958 'Maple Leaves' makes some useful additions to our listing of R.C.A.F. Station Postmarks in the issue for October 1957, he also draws attention to two errors therein.

The first of these latter was putting R.C.A.F. Station Centralia as Type 2, whereas it is correctly Type 3 (Duplex). I am now able to add a second Duplex to the list, this being used at Gimli, Man., my earliest date of use being June 1956.

Another addition to the list is R.C.A.F.

Station Beaver Bank, N.S. which opened on December 10th, 1956.

Greenwood N.S. has been noted to use Type 6.

Dr. Fenigstein mentions in the change of name of R.C.A.F. Station, Uplands, Ont., to Uplands—Ottawa, Ont. in the same way that the postmark of R.C.A.F. Rockcliffe also incorporates Ottawa. In an article on these postmarks in the February 1958 issue of 'B.N.A. Topics' Mr. Jack Wilsdon gives the explanation of these two changes. Whilst the two Stations were excluded from the Ottawa postal district, first class mail to Ottawa required five cents postage, but when included in the Ottawa postal district, the first class rate to Ottawa became four cents.

Yours sincerely,

CHARLES HOLLINGSWORTH.

ADMIRAL ISSUES

Dear Mr. Woods,

For the past few months I have been rather interested in the correspondence being carried on regarding the Admiral issues, also the series of articles by 'ADANAC' which has been put forward in such a form as to be of assistance to the lay members of the Society. The author has my compliments on this, more so because I feel that us, the so-called Admiral Specialists, have given no thought of handing on our knowledge, not through any sense of selfishness, but just darned laziness.

The real purpose of my letter is to bring forward one or two points of philatelic interest which I think could lead to interesting discussion.

It is well over 50 years ago since I collected my first Canadian stamp, in that time I have learnt that nothing in philately is final. With these facts in mind I was somewhat surprised to read the letter of Mr. Reiche in which he states: "The machine for perforating the Admirals had a fixed Comb and the pins could not be adjusted. The Comb is machined out of one single piece of high speed drill steel."

From all my study, and all references I have on the Admiral issues, it was Single Line perforating machines which were used for these issues and therefore a different "kettle of fish" from Comb perforating machines. I would refer to Mr. Whitworth's very fine article on perforations which gave a very good illustration of a Line perforating machine (Maple Leaves, Vol. 7, No. 5) also to Fred Melville's "Stamps in the Making" which illustrates a Comb perforating machine.

In Maple Leaves (Vol. 7, No. 2), Mr. Reiche makes a very emphatic statement that "The belief that other perforations besides 12 may be found amongst the millions of stamps is hopeful thought, since all stamps were perforated by one

company with a single perforation machine in procession a study along this line would be wasted."

In my article to you, Mr. Editor, on the subject of perforations, my contention is that there were more than one machine in operation during the life of the issue and also used concurrently.

Mr. Reiche then admits, or appears to, to variations from perforation 12 (Maple Leaves, Vol. 7, No 7). I agree with him that these were different in source to those set out by Mr. Whitworth on the earlier issues but I cannot reconcile myself to them being caused by paper shrinkage. As pointed out in my article, shrinkage was completely finished and done with before the stamps were perforated. It will be seen that the three main groups of perforations appear in both wet and dry printings. It might be conceded that minor varieties still occur through atmospheric changes, such as humid, or, on the other hand, extremely dry areas of storage but these would be so minute as not to make any significant change in the three main groups I have suggested.

My own findings have been confirmed independently by a number of well known members of the Society all using the same type of gauge (Instanta) and working with the largest size of blocks available.

I feel it is still within the realms of possibility that further variations may turn up.

Yours sincerely,

A. E. STEPHENSON,
Fellow & Founder President.

ADMIRAL PERFORATIONS

Dear Mr. Woods,

With reference to the perforations on the Admiral issues.

I still say that my statement is correct regardless of further findings.

All I can say is this. If variations are found, and I know they exist, these are not due to differences in the perforating machine but merely due to variations (and some are large) on the shrinkage of the paper, especially in the wet printings.

The same machine which was used for the Admirals is still in use for the new stamps. If variations can be found these must exist now as well, and I can assure you they do not. The combs for the machines are set so that all pins are spotwelded into position into special rectangular slots from which the pins can neither turn nor move and a break can only be repaired by a complete new comb not just a pin! Previous to this arrangement the pins were moveable and could be adjusted in slots so that slight changes could be made. The alignment of the pins in the new set up is so that they are within one thousandth of an inch. If someone can find variations due to this he must be a super precision tool maker, but not a philatelist.

I feel that it is a great pity that so few collectors, who write articles have not the chance to see these machines and processes, because otherwise these controversial statements would not be made and would make life so much easier for students.

Sincerely, H. REICHE.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 9th MARCH, 1959

New Members

1157. LUDLOW, L. M., Jr., 22595 West River Rd., Grosse Ile, Mich.,
U.S.A. CR-CQ,SC.
1158. POOLE, W. J., 4 Royal Arcade, Old Bond St., London W.1. C
1159. LITTLETON, J. H., c/o 10 Bolingbroke St., Heaton,
Newcastle-on-Tyne 6. C.U.O.
1160. FEERO, F. W., 343 Prince St., Lancaster, N.B., Canada C.
1161. MORSE, L. R., 151 King St. E., Saint John, N.B., Canada. CR-CS.
1162. MUNRO, J. E. R., 711 Sherbrooke St., Peterborough, Ont., Canada. C.
1163. MENDELSSOHN, M. J., 1434 St. Catherine St., W., Montreal, Canada. CS, CG.
1164. BOWELL, D. J., 27 Franks Ave., New Malden, Surrey. C.
1165. HILL, Miss L., 130 Finkle St., Woodstock, Ont., Canada. C.
1166. CHRISTIANSON, W. D., 124 Gladstone Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Canada. C,PS.
1167. WILKINSON, N.F., Arlanza, 18 Park Way, Shenfield, Essex. C.
1168. JACKSON, W. T., 33 Pheasant Rd., Willowdale, Ont., Canada. C.
1169. STERN, A., 216 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg, Canada. C,M.O.
1170. CLEM, Lt. Col. W. A. Jr., 135 Forest Blvd., Park Forest, Ill, U.S.A. BL,P.E.
1171. SOUTHEY, C. F., Young, Sask., Canada. CS,SC,P.H.
1172. TARDIF, Dr. G., 55 Emmerson St., Edmundston, N.B., Canada. CR-CR2,CL.
1173. DUVAL, J., 126 Logan St., St. Lambert, Montreal 23, Canada. C.
1174. TUTTLE, G. M., Main St., Youngstown, N.Y., U.S.A. RPO,SC.
1175. HIGGINBOTHAM, S., 93 So. Central Ave., Wollaston 70, Mass.,
U.S.A. C,RPO,SC.

Note addition to Key of Interests: BL—Plate Blocks.

Resignations

911. Dr. A. Handley.
217. C. G. R. H. Jacques.
608. S. E. Mawer.
818. Mrs. A. M. Pilbeam.
533. F. S. Sheppard.

Changes of Address

750. BACK, D. E., 307 Fulham Rd., Chelsea, London S.W.10.
1016. CLEMENTS, E. H., 16 Southdown Rd., Shoreham-by-Sea, Sussex.
839. FRANK, J. R., 101 Conrad St., Florida-North, Transvaal, South Africa.
906. HATFIELD, Maj. F. E., 15 Buttenshaw Ave., Arborfield, Berks.
726. HOLLANDS, H. J., 2500 Benny Cresc., Suite 702, Montreal, Canada.
1107. JACOBSON, B. S., Box 174, Brainerd, Minn., U.S.A.
264. KNIGHT, R. A., Hartford Lodge, Brompton Regis, Dulverton, Somerset.
588. LIGHTFOOT, E. G. H., 29 Tisbury Rd., Hove 3, Sussex.
589. LIGHTFOOT, Mrs. O. M., 29 Tisbury Rd., Hove 3, Sussex.
780. LUM, S., 2 FTS., R.C.A.F. Station Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada.
697. LYMAN, R. W., 31 Front St., Marblehead, Mass., U.S.A.
925. MELHUISS, Maj. L. J., The Queen's Own Hussars, 14th Internal Security,
B.F.P.O. 69, Aden.
1080. MOORBY, H. A., Aberlady, Wrotham Rd., Meopham, Kent.
1143. OKIN, A., 288 Hackney Rd., London E.2.
255. REESE, J., Flat C, 101/2, Marylebone High St., London W.1.
177. WALBURN, H. G., Walburn Rd., R.R.5, Kelowna, B.C., Canada.
400. WALKER, A.R., 46 Griffiths Ave., Cheltenham, Glos.
940. WILLCOX, F., 1205 Fort St., Apt. 41, Montreal 25, Canada.
634. PARSONS, B. K., Upper Rosemullion, Cliff Road, Livermead, Torquay,
S. Devon.

Amendments to Year Book List, 1958

770. KIEFABER, W. H., address should be Dayton 19.
848. WELLESLEY-ASHIE, H., corrected spelling.
1083. RENNIE, D. W., address should be 3814 Girouard Ave.
1101. ROITMAN, C., not Roite.
671. CHAPMAN, Maj. G. A. E., address should be Mariposa Ave.

Information required of new address

852. EBELTOFT, O. J.
206. JARRETT, F.

Net Change +14.

New Total 789.