

of the other Presidencies but issued small 5 shilling stamps of the "medicinal spring" variety.

The Bahamas, on Dec. 19, 1902, issued seven values—1d, 2½d, 4d, 6d, 1/, 5/ and 1 pound. These are all of uniform size printed from a special key plate, the value being inserted in the blank tablet at the foot of the design from a separate duty plate. Typographed by De LaRue & Co. in two operations on medium white wove paper, watermarked C. A., value in second color. In 1906 these stamps began to be issued with new Multiple Crown C. A. watermark, the following having appeared in 1906-11—½d, 1d, 2½d, 6d.

Some of the West Indies Colonies had stamps made by the use of interchangeable key plates prepared at the suggestion of the Crown Agents for the Colonies. Separate interchangeable key plates of two patterns were prepared by De LaRue & Co. for use in printing the new stamp supplies for the smaller Colonies and Protectorates, thus avoiding the expense of individual plates. A small portrait of King Edward is displayed in a frame of conventional design with blank tablets at the head and foot of the stamp for inclusion of the name of the Colony and the monetary denomination; these items being inserted at a second printing from a plate technically known as a "duty plate." Thus the same key plate could be used for printing the stamps of several Colonies with only a separate set of duty plates for each. Cayman Islands, Grenada, Leeward Islands, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Virgin Islands were Colonies using this less expensive stamp design. The first of these to issue King Edward portrait stamps was Cayman Islands in 1902, on December 20th.

Jamaica issued but one portrait stamp which appeared in 1911, being a sort of memorial stamp and the last King Edward VII stamp. It is in one color typographed by De LaRue & Co.

Turks and Caicos issued one set of 10 stamps in 1909, values running from ½d to 3 shillings, made by De LaRue & Co. from plates engraved for the purpose, the head being larger than the head in the "general" Colonial key plates. These were each in one distinct color of ink or paper.

Canadian Association for Philatelic Exhibitions Inc. (cont. from page 227)

sociation is in the fortunate position of being able to establish a head office at 70 Bloor St. W., Toronto 5, Ont. This will be the focal point for all Association activities and it is here that much of the work will be done.

When all present plans are mature, Toronto will truly be the Mecca for Philatelists in 1951.

C. M. Jephcott

Trail of the Caribou (from page 237)

One of our members has written in to advise that he has just purchased used copies of Scott's #s 22 and C2, and what do we think of his purchase. Frankly, without a look at the stamps, we don't think much of it. Firstly, according to all records, #22 was never sold over the post office counter while the set was current as they were disposing of an over-supply of #8. Furthermore, since the stamps of Newfoundland were not demonitized, this stamp could have been cancelled years after it was issued. Cancelled stamps are only interesting when they were used at the time of issue and for the

purpose of its issuance. As far as C2 is concerned, this stamp was surcharged for the sole purpose of conveying mail across the ocean. It was to be used on those letters carried by the Alcock-Brown and Handley-Page flights. The copies that remained in the post office after the flights were purchased by one individual and used on covers as late as 1943. Sure, it is a postally used copy, but it wasn't used for the purpose for which it was issued and if we were trying to complete a used collection of Newfoundland stamps, that stamp would be shown on an Alcock-Brown or Handley-Page cover or it wouldn't be shown at all!