

# MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of  
**THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**  
 INCORPORATED 1946

**Edited by L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.**  
 66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

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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**OCTOBER, 1967**

**Whole No. 109**

## EDITORIAL

### Mr. A. F. L. McGregor

Members will be very sorry to learn that our treasurer has been ill and it is, therefore, with very great pleasure that we are able to report that he is now on the way towards recovery, although still not able to resume his normal duties. At one time it was doubtful whether or not he would be able to enjoy a much needed holiday away from home AND away from the cares of his voluntary office. Fortunately he proved well enough for the doctor to allow him to travel and there is no doubt that the rest and change have been most beneficial.

That everyone will wish him a speedy return to full health and vigour scarcely needs stating, and this wish is the father to the thought that members could help to make his task during the next few months very much lighter by sending their annual subscriptions **promptly** and without the need of **prompting**. Since this is going to be a very busy time for him, when the doctor has called upon him to lighten the load of extra work that he is carrying, it will be an expression of your sympathy if understanding and patience is shown when delays occur in either answering correspondence or in sending out receipts and membership cards.

At this point it must also be said that Mr. McGregor would not have been able to carry the burden of work that he has done during the past few months were it not for the usual help that he has received from Mr. Macaskie in the preparation of the enclosed financial statement and balance sheet. 'Mac' is one of a number of anonymous workers whose names do not appear on the list of officers, but who nevertheless does a very great deal for everyone, 'unhonoured and unsung'. That we shall be taken to task for referring to him in these terms is inevitable, but the fact that he does not wish for our thanks does not absolve us from the duty of being grateful, even at the risk of incurring his displeasure. .

To Mr. McGregor go, then, our very best wishes for a speedy return to full health and strength (his doctor has recommended that he takes up a 'nice, quiet relaxing hobby, like, say, STAMP COLLECTING!') and to 'Mac' go our sincere thanks for all the help he has provided not only on this occasion, but for many years past.

## Membership

During this, the 21st Anniversary Year of the incorporation of our Society, 55 new members have been recruited giving a nett increase of 18 members only. Apart from unavoidable losses owing to the death of members there is still a large number who have been removed from the roll of the Society through non-payment of subscriptions. In some cases this is due to lapse of memory as subsequent payment of arrears proves. In most cases, however, these 'lapsed' members remain permanently so. This year some 16 members will no longer be receiving their copies of *Maple Leaves* nor will further reminders be sent to them. It is possible that many of them are known to members in which case a personal reminder might be appreciated by them and might lead to their reinstatement. Their names are published in the Amendment to Membership list on page 28 and any help that members might be able to afford will be appreciated. None of them has resigned from the Society; they have just 'strayed' and past experience has proved that personal reminders have often been more effective than a formal notice. Please help in this matter if the opportunity occurs.

## Volume 12

An index to Volume 11 is enclosed with this issue and members who wish to have their copies bound are informed that Nos. 97 to 108 inclusive should be sent to the binders (together with the index and a remittance of 41s.): S. Cockburn and Son Limited, Station Road, Ossett, Yorkshire.

## Small Advertisements

One of the ways in which members can make their 'wants' known, or can dispose of unwanted material is through the use of the classified advertisement columns of *Maple Leaves*. For some time now, however, there has been a considerable 'falling off' in the number of members who make use of this facility which is reserved exclusively for them at the ridiculous price of 2d. per word. This is not a financial loss to the Society since the charge barely meets the cost, but it is a loss to members who in the past showed that they appreciated this facility and gained much from it. Unless more support is forthcoming we shall regretfully have to discontinue this feature.

## The Exchange Packet

This is another facility of the Society which everyone appreciates but which too few members actively support. Mr. Bielby is still in urgent need of material of reasonable quality and fair price for which there is a large unsatisfied demand from members. At the start of the new 'season' we can only express the hope that members will continue to support the Exchange Packet if they have done so in the past, and that others will make that extra effort to examine the 'shoe box' that every keen collector has tucked away. Your duplicates, the material in which you have lost interest or which you have long resolved to dispose of would doubtless gladden someone's heart IF ONLY you could bring yourself to the point of responding to this appeal. Please do your best to help. It won't take long and sales will prove satisfying to you and the ready purchasers who are waiting.

## Not so much a Postage Stamp ...

### More a way of Franking

by S. F. COHEN . . . Part IX

#### A Jovial Uncle

One of my early childhood recollections is of a robust and elderly uncle whose passion in life was to make jests and witticisms, of which he alone could usually see the humorous side. As a typical example of this, I recall that invariably when the family was about to set out on its annual holiday, he would wave us away with the familiar cry: 'Don't forget to send me a registered postcard'. So familiar in fact was this hardy annual that we children would shout back the phrase almost before it had left his lips, at which he would double into paroxysms of laughter, as if the very idea of anyone registering a postcard was the ultimate in sublime insanity.

This early childhood experience probably accounts for the fact that I did not believe such things as registered postcards could exist, which, in point of fact, they do. I do not mean, of course, purely 'philatelic' ones, which, I imagine, could be easily enough obtained by applying the correct amount of stamps and handing in to a post office (a not too costly gesture, which I now regret not having perpetrated on that long since departed relative). The list of countries with authentic and justifiable use of registered postcards is, I am told, very limited, but luckily Canada happens to be one of them.

The example illustrated below emanates from a very small Nova Scotia village, Getsons (River?), and was written on 12th April, 1881, and duly



registered to Halifax, N.S. on 16th April. It has been accepted in the usual way with the REGISTERED mark and the various ink Registration numbers applied and changed throughout its route to Halifax, arriving there 18th April. To ascertain the reason for the postcard having been registered, one has only

to read its message. Although addressed to a firm in Halifax, it is in fact a Summons to attend a Court of Probate on the 23rd of May, 1881, to settle the affairs of one deceased Ronald B. Currie, whose Estate was being wound up. The Administrators of the Estate having sent the registered card, presumably could prove by the recipient's signature for its safe arrival, that they had duly been served with the Summons to attend. All this for the princely sum of 3 cents and 86 years later, a prized item in the album of a stamp collector . . . what on earth would my uncle have said to that?

### The Registration 'labels'

Until the recent publication of the C.P.S.G.B. Handbook, *Canadian Registered Letter Stamps and Cancellations 1875-1902*, by our Life Member, E. A. Smythies and A. F. Smith, these stamps or 'labels' as they were more usually described, were in the doldrums as far as popularity of Canadiana was concerned. Certainly no-one could have said that they were attractive, but once their many secrets had been laid bare and the enormity of collectable variety in their postmarks, re-entries, etc. had been established, they were suddenly in the limelight and as a result their values soared. Not so many years ago, the idea of an 8 cents RLS on entire being prized as a BNA rarity of some magnitude would have been laughed at. Today, just try and find one, or, if you are fortunate enough to do so, treasure it for the philatelic gem that you possess. The lovely 2 cents shade of Rose-Carmine is not to be despised, if found on cover correctly dated, either, by the way.

The Handbook tells of the appearance of Registration stamps on 15th November, 1875. The New Brunswick cover illustrated below from Upper-



Gaspe-Aux, is dated 18th December, 1875, and although one month later than the official 'FDC', is believed by me to be the earliest known entire. Certainly



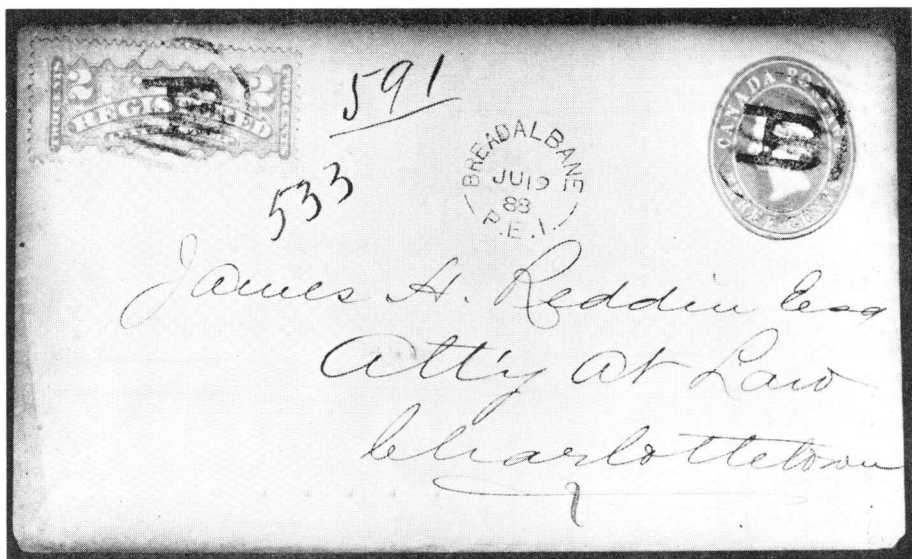
I will be interested to hear if anyone has an earlier example on cover, although I know that off-cover earlier dates are known to exist.

There is a legion of material in this fascinating field between 1875 and 1893, the year that the Handbook tells us ended the **compulsory** official use of these stamps to prepay registration fees. But pressure of space means I have to jump the intervening years and go to late 1893 for my next illustration, which shows an entire locally from Toronto Junction to Toronto. This cover carries a 2 cents Registered stamp **and no other**. Against the regulations still surely to use a registered stamp for ordinary postage purposes, for there is no sign whatever of any registration marks (*See above*).

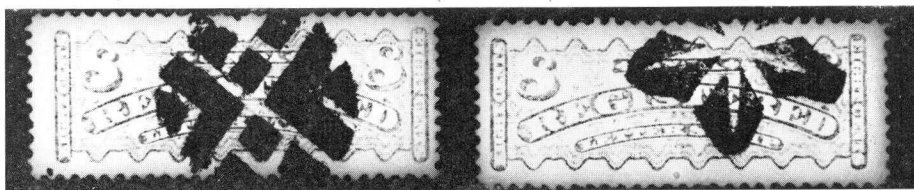
### The Postmarks

So many Fancy Initial types; Numeral types, Squared Circles; Geometrics, etc. etc. are to be found on the Registered stamps, and **how** they are sought after, that it is a difficult choice to decide what best to illustrate in this article. I have chosen, firstly a cover of June, 1888, from Breadalbane, P.E.I. showing both on the 2 cents RLS and the 3 cents Q.V. stationery stamp, individual strikes of the large 'B' Initial (Smythies/Day No. 396). This is not the commonest of Initial postmarks and to find it on the Registered stamp on entire is doubly attractive. From the backstamp, it reached Charlottetown the same day, incidentally, so, for a registered letter, this augurs well for the P.E.I. post 79 years ago. (*See over*.)

Finally, the postmarks, which are so 'collectable' on all these stamps, are normally restricted to the 2 and 5 cents values, for the 8 cents is hard enough to find these days, even without a postmark! ! ! So much so, that in all my collecting days of Canada, I have only come across two examples of this value with anything like unusual postmarks. Accordingly, they are perhaps both worth illustrating. The first is a Geometric or Cogwheel, similar to those illustrated in Smythies/Day Chapter VII, but of a pleasing and symetric pattern, from heaven knows where. The second is a 4-point Star (Smythies/Day



78 or similar). I have another, I just recall, a 'Portcullis' type, but if I go on about Registration stamps any longer, I fear the Editor will cut me short, or shoot me, I'm not sure which . . . (See below.)



#### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting, 1967, will be held at 11.00 a.m. on Saturday, 7th October, 1967, at the Burlington Hotel, Eastbourne.

A proposition for amendment of one of the Rules governing the award of Fellowship has been received (ref. para. 26 of the Constitution). The proposal is 'That the last sentence of Para. 1 in the Rules Governing the award of Fellowship be deleted'. Proposed by Dr. R. Willan; seconded by Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth.

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# **JUST PUBLISHED**

## ***A History of the Canadian Railway Post Office 1853-1967***

(by the Editor of Maple Leaves)

A limited edition of 500 numbered copies of which 100 only are still available for sale in Great Britain and Europe.

This work represents the result of 15 years study and research into the fascinating field of Canadian Railway Post Offices and the 1,800 different postmarks which have been used thereon during the last 114 years.

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100 illustrations and complete maps illustrating every R.P.O. 'run' are included, together with a full index for easy reference.

Printed black ink on art paper and cased full blue cloth, and blocked on spine in gold, with approximately 170 pages of text.

The Author, Lionel F. Gillam, a Fellow of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain and Editor of 'Maple Leaves', the Society's Journal, is a well-known authority on his subject upon which he has contributed regularly to the Philatelic Press.

\$7.50 (52 shillings) post paid



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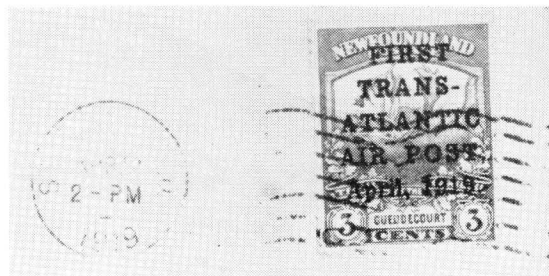
# Newfoundland's Classic Airmails

Dr. R. WILLAN, F.C.P.S.

Probably no group of stamps of any kind, much less of 'overprints', is so widely known and coveted among philatelists as those catalogued by Gibbons in Newfoundland, numbers 142-143. Yet the stamps themselves are really of comparatively little philatelic interest. The bare bones of catalogue descriptions have no potential for being clothed by patient and careful study of shades and perfs, hair-lines and fly-speck varieties. Some of them, of course, are great rarities, with snob value attached to such items, but some are not. All, however, share the intense interest—the romance, rivalry and excitement—of the purpose which they were intended to serve.

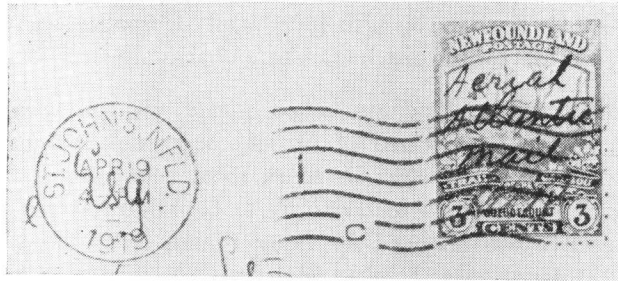
The first World War had seen great improvement in the performance of aircraft, and many young men had acquired great skill in the arts of flying. It was therefore not surprising that the renewed offer by the *Daily Mail* of a prize of £10,000 for the first non-stop flight across the Atlantic attracted many flying men and aircraft builders. Between the end of March and May, 1919 ten entries for the race were received. Of these, six never got beyond the stage of trials, and were withdrawn, but four assembled in Newfoundland for the great adventure.

The first plane to set off was the Sopwith 'Atlantic' with H. G. Hawker and K. Mackenzie Grieve. They carried a mail consisting of 80 letters and one package franked with the 3 cent Caribou stamps overprinted in five



lines 'FIRST/TRANSATLANTIC/AIR POST/April, 1919' (see above) and 6 letters with normal stamps. After about 13 hours flying, covering some 1,500 miles, faulty cooling compelled the aviators to alight on the ocean, near the Danish ship *Mary*, which rescued the airmen but was unable to salvage the plane and mail. Four days later these were salvaged by the American ship *Lake Charlotteville*. This ship took five days to reach Falmouth, and her captain must have spent an appreciable part of this time drying and re-sealing the sodden mail and carefully re-affixing the stamps. The mail was handed over to the Post Office at Falmouth, and reached London on May 30th. No receiving mark was applied except on the label which was applied to some of the unstuck letters.

A Martinsyde plane, *Raymor*, flown by F. P. Raynham with C. W. F. Morgan as navigator, took off an hour after Hawker, but a mishap at the take-off damaged the plane and injured both airmen. Morgan returned to England and was replaced by C. H. Biddlescombe who arrived in Newfoundland on 14th June, the day on which Alcock and Brown set out on the first successful crossing. The *Daily Mail* prize was won, but Raynham decided to carry on and try to beat Alcock's time. Preparations were completed and the machine took off on 17th July, but crashed and was wrecked after covering about 50 yards, without injury to the airmen. The original mail of the *Raymor* comprised about 20 letters franked by 3 cent Caribou stamps overprinted in manuscript 'Aerial/Atlantic/Mail' and initialled by the Postmaster-General, Mr. J. A.



Robinson (*see above*). When the plane was ready for its second attempt, on 12th July, the mail bag was opened and a supplementary mail added, consisting of 25 letters franked with the 'Alcock' stamp and cancelled by the St. John's machine cancel of 12th July. A third group of mail connected with the Martinsyde consists of about 15 letters franked by various values of the Caribou stamps overprinted '1st Atlantic/Air Post/Martinsyde/Raynham,/Morgan.' These were privately printed by Mr. Edwin Cleary, a reporter of the *Daily Express*. They had no official sanction or approval, but they were accepted by the post office and were cancelled with a St. John's registered mark, quite irregularly, as they were not registered. The dates of these are before the first Martinsyde attempt, but there is doubt whether they were included in the *Raymor's* mail bag, as they have no receiving backstamp. After the crash on 17th July, Raynham returned to England by ship, taking the mailbag with him, but forgot to hand it to the authorities. When, months later, enquiries were made about it, he remembered that it was with his luggage which he had never unpacked, apparently! It was handed over on 7th January, 1920, and received the London backstamp of that date.

The third plane to take off in this trans-ocean effort was a Vickers-Vimy ex-war bomber which does not seem to have been regarded with sufficient affection to be given a name. Two R.A.F. officers, Capt. John Alcock and Lt. Arthur Whitten Brown set out in this machine from St. John's on 14th June, and after 16 hours 12 minutes of hazardous flying, they landed in a bog at Clifden, Ireland. At last the Atlantic had been crossed; the prize was won, and on 21st June the two aviators were knighted by King George V. In these days, when flying the Atlantic has become almost as commonplace as taking

a bus to town, it is perhaps difficult to realise the greatness of the achievement, but it may help if one remembers that it was not until 1927 that the feat was repeated. While the Vickers-Vimy plane at St. John's and a Handley-Page at Harbour Grace were preparing for the Atlantic crossing, arrangements were made for a mail to be carried by both. Evidently Mr. Robinson considered that the Newfoundland Post Office was not getting enough out of all this aerial activity, so he had 10,000 of the 15 cents Cabot stamps surcharged. 'Trans-Atlantic/AIR POST/ 1919/ ONE DOLLAR.' These stamps, commonly known as the 'Alcock' stamps, were used on the mail for the Vickers-Vimy and Handley-Page, as well as the supplementary Martinsyde mail as previously mentioned. Alcock carried 197 items of mail, which were handed over to the G.P.O. London, on 17th June. Mail for London was backstamped on that date, but that for the provinces was not backstamped.

The Handley-Page machine, also called *Atlantic*, was tuning up at Harbour Grace when word was received of Alcock's successful crossing. The *Daily Mail* prize was won, so Admiral Sir Mark Kerr, who commanded the plane with a crew of five, decided to try to fly to Gibraltar. At the beginning of July this objective was changed for Long Island, N.Y. The original mail, comprising 234 letters, was franked with the Alcock stamp, but when the destination was changed to Long Island, a supplementary mail was added, franked with ordinary 3 cent stamps. The machine left Harbour Grace on 4th July, but owing to a burst pipe it had to make a forced landing at Parrsboro, Nova Scotia. The plane was badly damaged and did not continue the flight until 9th October, when it flew on to Greenport, Long Island. The British part of the mail was sent by train from Parrsboro to New York, where it was hoped to connect with the British airship R34 on its return flight to England. The connection, however, was not made, and the mail was sent to England by the *Mauretania*. Most was not backstamped, but some to the provinces is stamped 23rd July. An oval Handley-Page cachet was applied to some mail at Harbour Grace on 14th June, and to some at Parrsboro on 7th July. The cachet at Harbour Grace was probably applied at the plane after the mail was handed over by the Newfoundland Post Office. That at Parrsboro was obviously so. Evidently, either the mailbag was never sealed or else the Royal Navy in the person of the Admiral had no qualms about violating the seal.

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## SUBSCRIPTIONS

Membership of the Society is open to all interested in the study of the history and postage stamps of Canada and the former British North American Provinces. The annual subscription (£1) is payable on 1st October for the ensuing twelve months. (Overseas members are requested to remit subscriptions free of charge to the Society.)

# **Canadian Airmail Notes**

## **PART I**

**G. W. Grant  
McConachie**

*(Biographical data from Public Relations Officer, Canadian Pacific Airlines, Vancouver, B.C.)*

G. W. Grant McConachie, 56, President of Canadian Pacific Airlines for the past 18 years, was a dynamic figure in the development of Canadian aviation. His vision and enthusiasm were major factors in the advancement of the industry not only in Canada but in many parts of the world.

Native of Hamilton, Ontario, he attended school at Edmonton, Alberta, and while studying at the University of Alberta obtained his private flying licence. After graduation he embarked on his commercial flying career. By 1930 he was chief pilot with Independent Airways, later becoming president of the firm. He became well-known throughout Canada's vast north country where the remote outposts of that day were entirely dependent upon the 'bush pilot' for their means of existence.

But Mr. McConachie was more than a romantic bush pilot. Through the years he worked with businessmen and government officials to develop bigger landing strips for the larger planes he knew would be coming off the drawing boards. It was this preliminary work, much of it when he was general manager of the Yukon Southern Air Transportation from 1937 to 1941, that made possible the famed World War II Northwest Staging Route, the forerunner of Canada's present northern air network.

In 1941, work began on the amalgamation of many of the small airlines operating in Western Canada. The high cost of equipment and rising operating costs had placed many of the lines in a precarious financial position. Mr. McConachie was one of the first to realise this, and immediately took his place in the forefront of those anxious to find a remedy. Canadian Pacific became interested in lending the necessary support, and in 1942 Canadian Pacific Airlines came into being. In May, 1942, Mr. McConachie was appointed general manager of C.P.A.'s Western Lines, with headquarters in Edmonton.

During the war years, Mr. McConachie was also in charge of an Air Observers' School at Portage La Prairie, Man., one of the units of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan.

The coveted McKee Trophy for 'long and outstanding service in the field of Canadian aviation' was awarded to Mr. McConachie in 1945. At that time special emphasis was placed on the role he had played in the development of the aviation industry in Canada's northland.

## 'CANADIAN COMPOTE'

- |    |   |        |
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| 16 | 1868. 3c. Red Brown. Remarkable mint copy. Well centred and superb. A rarity in such fine condition. S.G.49 ...           | £40    |
| 17 | 1868. 12½c. Bright Blue. S.G.51. Well centred, fine used copy of very fine colour ...                                     | £25    |
| 18 | 1868-8. 1c. Red Brown, variety laid paper. S.G.55. Fine used example with four ringed numeral cancel. Rare ...            | £110   |
| 19 | 1868. 2c. Green. S.G.57c. Fine used copy showing 'CL' from papermakers watermark ...                                      | £25    |
| 20 | 1870. 6c. Yellow Brown. S.G.60. Fine mint copy, well centred and with full o.g. ...                                       | £15    |

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In 1946, Mr. McConachie was posted to Montreal as assistant to the president, and took over the presidential position himself a year later. In 1949, when C.P.A. spread its wings in international service from Vancouver to the Orient and the Antipodes, Mr. McConachie moved his headquarters to Vancouver, British Columbia.

In recent years, C.P.A., with Mr. McConachie in the pilot's seat, expanded its services even farther. It now also serves South America, and northern and southern Europe. In 1959, Canadian Pacific introduced Canada's then fastest transcontinental air service, using Britannia jet-prop airliner between Montreal Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver on daily flights. In March 1960, service by 400-mile-an-hour jet-prop Britannias commenced, linking Montreal and Toronto with the Eternal City of Rome. The death of Mr. McConachie in Los Angeles, California, on 20th June, 1965, removed from Canada's aviation industry a leading Canadian aviation personality.

Canadian airmail first flights in which Mr. McConachie took part were:—

- a. AAMS No. 586—23rd May, 1936. Fort St. John to Fort St. James by United Air Transport Ltd.
- b. AAMS No. 597 to 597e—2nd–3rd June, 1937. Prince George, Fort St. James, Manson Creek, Takla Landing and return by U.A.T. Ltd.
- c. AAMS No. 286 to 286e. 5th–8th July, 1937. Edmonton—Whitehorse and return with stops, by U.A.T.
- d. AAMS No. 287 and 287a—7th–8th July, 1937. Whitehorse—Dawson and return with stops, by U.A.T.
- e. AAMS No. 291 to 291i. 4th–8th August, 1938. Vancouver to Whitehorse and return with stops, by U.A.T.
- f. AAMS No. not listed. 3rd June, 1955. First Polar Flight Vancouver to Amsterdam via Sanderstrom, Greenland. Captains R. Randall and R. B. Leslie. President G. W. G. McConachie of C.P.A. aboard.

Mr. McConachie and another pioneer pilot Mr. R. L. Ginger Coote were partners in Yukon Southern Airways. On 1st October, 1938, the two partners agreed to split up. Mr. McConachie's company became Yukon Southern Air Transport Limited, and did the Yukon runs. Ginger Coote's company became Ginger Coote Airways Limited, and did the Vancouver Island runs, including the run to the Zeballos Gold Mines on Vancouver Island.

*(We are grateful to member R. K. Malott for the submission of this and a series of further articles on Canadian Air Mail that we hope to publish later—Editor)*

**Contributions and articles on all branches  
of B.N.A. philately and postal  
history are urgently required  
for publication in this journal**

# 1851 and after

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max rosenthal

An important year to students of the stamps and postal history of Canada is 1851, when it gained control of its Post Office from Great Britain, and began to issue postage stamps. On 6th March, 1851, *The Weekly Spectator* of Hamilton, Canada West noted:

'We learn from the *Globe* that the new Post Master General has entered upon the duties of his office and that postage stamps have already been ordered.'

'The organ says further that "our citizens will be glad to learn that new Post Office buildings are to be erected at Toronto forthwith, and that they are to contain such accommodation for the General Postal Department as will be required four years hence, on the return of the government to this city." This may be very satisfactory news to "our citizens" of Toronto, who will be further aggrandized at the expense of the Province, but we doubt whether the inhabitants of the 'outer districts' will be equally gratified. It is evident that the Post Office is to be made a portion of the wandering caravan, and that two expensive establishments are to be erected in the most inconvenient places, for the purpose, as the *Globe* would say, of keeping faith with those who are bribed in so scandalous a manner to secure the presence of a system which is condemned from one extremity of Upper Canada to the other.'

From the 1840's to Confederation the peripatetic capital of Canada wandered among four cities, the Legislature meeting at times in Toronto, Kingston, Montreal and Quebec City. The Post Office Department, however, stayed in Quebec and the proposed move to Toronto was not carried out.

Many problems were encountered as the Post Office, now under Canadian control, expanded its services tremendously. On 20th July, 1854, the *Lambton Observer* and *Western Advertiser*, of Port Sarnia, C.W., editorialised:—

'A discussion took place in secret session while Parliament was sitting at Quebec, on certain irregularities in the conveyance and distribution of the mails. We do not intend to refer more particularly to what took place during the discussion in question, as the speaker requested that the statements made as the occasion should not be reported to the public. That irregularities in the delivering of newspapers are of common occurrence in many country offices is beyond question: but that they are owing to any deficiency in the administration of the Department is by no means clear. The Post Office Department is of all others the most difficult to manage, in its multifarious details, with exactness. There are altogether something like 4,000 employees in the Department, of one kind or another; and many of them are not only inexperienced but so ill paid that they do not sufficiently value their situations, to discharge the duties with that assiduity which alone can prevent mistakes and confusion. For three years previous to the

time when the Department was handed to the control of the local Government, no new offices were established; and the consequence was, that an immense amount of postal accommodation became necessary at once. When the Department fell under Provincial control, an immense number of raw recruits were taken into the service; and simple as the management of a country post office may appear, some time must necessarily elapse before they could understand fully the working of the affair. There are at present at least 700 postmasters in the service who have not yet had two years' experience. It is not therefore surprising that some of them occasionally or even frequently commit blunders.—The great bulk of the country offices do not yield more than from £10 to £20 a year; and the consequence is, that the postmasters do not feel the same responsibility that they would if the deprivation of the office would entail a more considerable loss. The errors committed must generally occur in the offices of distribution. An error in sorting may occur in making up the mails, but only in rare instances; and a mail once despatched is pretty certain to reach its destination. As a general thing when errors occur, the fault must lie in the office of distribution, and at these therefore a strict watch should be kept.

‘There is no doubt that the increase of business; the great multiplication of post offices and of mail transportation have prevented so rigid an inspection, as formerly took place.—The growth of business has done much to render an efficient inspection impossible.—The inspectors, who used formerly to be always employed in travelling from place to place are kept pretty fully employed in reporting on applications for new offices. With regard to the establishment of new offices, the matter is now pretty much in the power of the people interested. Nearly all the new offices are established on the applications of the inhabitants in a particular neighbourhood; and so general have been the responses to the petitions of the people, that perhaps not half a dozen been refused during the last three years, and if the impossibility of having any efficient inspection has resulted from the increase of postal accommodation. We are no worse off in this respect than our American neighbours, who have no system of inspection at all.

‘With regard to the rapidity of mail conveyance, it is obvious that this must depend on the sort of means which the country affords. Government cannot undertake to build railroads and steamboats for the special conveyance of the mails. It must use the means that exist; and if there be slow boats the mails will travel slowly. The parties who contract to carry the mails are required to give bonds to perform the distance in a certain time; and in case of failure the amount of the bond may be extracted; but unfortunately this will not make the mails travel a bit faster, if there be no rival and swifter means of communication. There is no practical remedy by which the public can obtain redress in case of non-fulfillment of contract. The opening of railroads and the general improvement of the means of communication will afford a real remedy in time.

‘We may also be in for some improvement from the increase of the remuneration of country postmasters which is proposed to be made from 25 to 33 per cent. It is an undoubted fact that since the reduction of news-

paper postage to  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each paper, the delivery of papers has been more diligently performed. Let the office of distribution be watched, and there will be a chance of tracing any errors to the true source and applying the remedy.'

With so many new post offices being opened, some were bound to be improperly located in areas where they would not do much business. For instance, in February, 1852, Adamsville post office was established in Etobicoke Township, York County, with Christopher Lindsay as postmaster. It was on what is now called Rexdale Boulevard, between Kipling Avenue and Martin Grove Road, in the present Metropolitan Toronto, just east of the later Highfield post office. Lindsay brought the mail once a week from Weston, four miles south-east, an indication of the lightness of his bag. Exactly a year later, in February, 1853, Adamsville was closed. The reason given was 'resignation of postmaster and smallness of the receipt of the office.'

## LENDING LIBRARY

Please refer to the Library List and send your requests to: The Librarian, Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill, The Shieling, Village Way, Little Chalfont, Amer-sham, Bucks. A comprehensive range of books on all branches of B.N.A. philately and postal history is available to members, free of charge, with the exception of charges both ways. Numerous catalogues, check postage lists and pamphlets are also available.



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# OUTLINE TO STUDY

(By W. Williams, Group Secretary of the Small Queens Study Circle)

1. **ACCUMULATE** as many copies as possible, by buying job lots of the stamp you wish to study. Do not discard defective stamps—these may help you by providing answers to the many problems that are bound to arise, then obtain a
2. **STOCK BOOK** with 'glass clear' strips—this will save time in checking and the mounting on sheets should be left until later. Use the first few pages to form a **CALENDAR** covering the whole period of issue, by inserting all the stamps with **DATED POSTMARKS** and try to obtain at least one stamp for each month.  
(At this stage do not worry about the usual exceptions, such as an early printing being used for postage at a late date.)  
Now look at your Calendar in good daylight and you will find that some sort of pattern has emerged enabling you to start on

3. **CLASSIFICATION** of the Printings within the various dated groups by referring to any standard catalogue and checking against the named Colours or Shades, Papers and Perforations.

Check perforations both horizontal and vertical and insert small slips of paper identifying the stamps. Write to your Society's Librarian asking for any handbooks or articles that might help you in dealing with this issue. These should give information as to Positioning Dots and Guide Lines.

By **COMBINING** all the above **FACTORS** you should now be able to arrive at a fairly reasonable classification.

Select the stamps shewing the 'strongest colour' in each group and transfer these dated copies to another page to form your own **COLOUR GUIDE**. Now check the remainder of your accumulation against your colour guide and insert these stamps in the back pages in 'shade groups' for future reference.

4. **VARIETIES**. Refer to a specialised handbook for the Known Varieties and examine all stamps under a magnifying glass. Transfer any Major Varieties found to a separate page and insert slips to identify. Insert minor varieties on another page.
5. **COVERS** or **PIECES** may be necessary to identify some of the earlier printings—the date appearing on the envelope and the stamp cancelled by a 'cork' or 'fancy' cancellation. In the case of Duplex Cancellations Cut Pieces will be sufficient to identify.
6. **POSTMARKS**. From your remainder (already sorted into shade groups) examine for clear postmarks and select one of each type used during the period of issue—transfer these to a separate page.
7. **MOUNTING** for Displays or Competitions should now be possible and a suitable lay-out on 9 sheets should be very carefully considered with the aim of completeness within the scope of the study. Depending on your

luck so far, it should now be worth while to be a little extravagant and buy a few extra items, such as a Block with Printer's imprint, Proofs or Specimens and a few attractive Covers. Your dealer or Society may be able to supply some Stamp Enlargements for the purpose of shewing the Varieties and if so, this will save the cost of photographs or time in making detailed drawings.

It is now up to you to develop your OWN IDEAS and win competitions and take an active part in Study Groups and in time perhaps you may become an acknowledged Expert and don't be afraid of the critics. Above all 'have fun with your stamps' and make several friends.

### Dr. G. M. GELDERT

Dr. G. M. Geldert, F.R.P.S.C., F.R.P.S.L., President of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, died in Ottawa on 27th July.

Dr. Geldert was born at Lunenburg, N.S. in 1886. He graduated from McGill Medical School and moved to Ottawa in 1914, where he had a long and distinguished career in the fields of Medicine, Civic Affairs and Radio.

He was a member of the Ottawa Board of Control for 18 years and was Acting Mayor on many occasions. For more than 20 years Dr. Geldert was on the Board of Trustees of the Ottawa Civic Hospital, including terms as Chairman and Vice-Chairman. He also pioneered in Radio and acquired Station C.K.C.O., now C.K.O.Y., in 1924. Several years later he was instrumental in putting radio communications systems into Ottawa police cars. His radio station broadcast the first church service in the area and carried the first broadcast of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King.

All this wealth of administrative experience he brought to the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada which has been able to steadily increase its stature and now enjoys a position of prestige in international philatelic circles.

Dr. Geldert's first close contact with the Canadian Philatelic Society was when he was President of the Ottawa Philatelic Society—the joint hosts, with the R.A. Stamp Club, to the 29th Annual Convention and Exhibition 'BYPEX' which was held in Ottawa in 1957.

He became President of the Canadian Philatelic Society the following year at the Victoria Convention, and at Sarnia in 1959 the Society was accorded the honour of using the preface 'Royal' in its title, and it became known as The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.

Dr. Geldert's passing will be mourned by all who have been privileged to work with him and by the countless friends he has made, not only in Canada but also in the United States and in Great Britain.

Dr. Geldert is survived by his wife, Phyllis, a son Gerald Geldert, Director of the City of Ottawa Tourist and Convention Bureau, and a daughter, Mrs. Gordon Shorter of Ottawa, to whom the deepest sympathy is extended.

## R.L.S. Corner No. 7

In April and June, 1966, R.S.L. Corners Nos. 5 and 6 were published, giving a list of genuine 'philatelic', and faked covers with R.L.S. 8 cents blue stamps. These included 30 genuine, 4 'philatelic', and 1 fake.

Since then some more of these covers have come to light, and are described below:—

31. (Gibbs). (a) Dated 17th May, 1893. (b) From Codrington ONT to (c) New York. (d) R.L.S. 8 cents pays 5 cents registration fee plus 3 cents postage. No other stamp. The R.L.S. tied by C.D.S. and straight line REGISTERED. Transit and arrival cancels include Brighton ONT, 18.5.93; Toronto, ONT. 18.5.93; New York (in purple) 20.5.93.

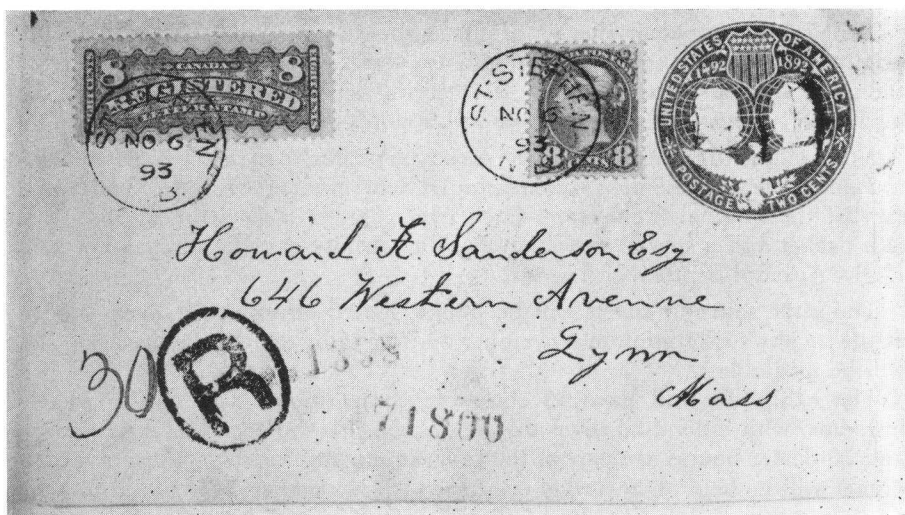
R.P.S. certificate No. 19207 (about 1936) states it is genuine.

32. (Lockner) (a) Dated 8th August, 1878 (b) From Hamilton, ONT. to (c) Vangivard, France. (d) R.L.S. 8 cents plus S.Q. 3 cents and 1 cent. Also handstamp 'INSUFFICIENTLY PAID' and a blue mss. 30. Various English and French transit cancels.

33. (Bonar) (a) Dated 21st March, 1877. (b) From Chatham, N.B. to (c) Skuriberness, Cumberland, England. (d) R.L.S. 8 cents plus S.Q. 10 cents (double weight). Tied by registration No. 389 and cork. A series of transit cancels, all correct.

34. (Robson Lowe auction 12th September, 1967) (a) Dated 6th November, 1893. (b) From St. Stephen, N.B. (c) to Lynn, MASS. (U.S.A.) (d) R.L.S. 8 cents blue plus S.Q. 8 cents slate plus U.S. 2 cents (circular). Columbus, 1892 envelope stamp.

Both 8 cents stamps tied with C.D.S. St. Stephen N.B. 6th November, 1893. Additional cancels. On face R in oval and three registration numerals. On reverse C.D.S. St. John, N.B. and purple oval Boston, MASS, 9th November,



1893 (see illustration). The R.L.S. 8 cents pays registration fee 5 cents plus Canadian postage 3 cents. The envelope stamp pays the U.S. postage... The S.Q. 8 cents slate is superfluous and overpaid.

*(This is undoubtedly a 'philatelic cover' and should be numbered 5 of the philatelic series.)*

In addition to these four genuine covers, another fake cover has turned up, details of which are as follows:— (a) Not known. (b) From St. Hyacinthe P. Q. to (c) Key West, Florida. (d) R.L.S. 8 cents stamp only, no S.Q. Handwritten 'Registered' and number, no official or transit or U.S. cancels at all. (The absence of all these would be impossible on a **genuine** registered letter). This was probably an **unregistered** letter, with S.Q. stamps removed, and R.L.S. 8 cents added with smudged cork cancel. It was entered in Harmer Rooke's auction of 28th April, 1967, but withdrawn, and it is not known what happened to it.

E. A. S.

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## LONPEX 75

The London (Canada) Philatelic Society is celebrating three anniversaries this year with LONPEX 75, its annual exhibition, bourse and dinner. They are Canada's centennial, the society's own 75th anniversary and the 40th of the unsuccessful London-to-London Atlantic flight attempt, which left London, Canada, 1st September, 1927.

The Society is using the latter event, for which a semi-official air mail stamp was issued by the flight sponsors as the feature of its triple celebration. Arrangements have been completed to issue a souvenir sheet, which reproduces in full colour, the original London-to-London flight stamp, today the rarest of all Canadian semi-official, and official airmail stamps.

Only one sheet of 100 stamps was printed, 95 of which were affixed to covers which the Sir John Carling plane carried when it disappeared over the Atlantic. Only five copies of the original issue are thus in collectors' hands today.

The society's souvenir sheet reproduces this stamp slightly larger than the original to forestall any unscrupulous use. Inscriptions on the sheet dictate the three anniversaries the society is observing at LONPEX 75, which will be held 10th, 11th and 12th November in London's new Centennial Hall.

As a prelude to the exhibition, the society arranged to fly 500 covers London-to-London, leaving London, Canada on 1st September, 1967, the 40th anniversary of the original flight start. Each cover carries a souvenir sheet in lieu of a cachet and a special cancellation, '40th Anniversary/London-to-London/Flight Attempt/September 1st, 1927'.

The same souvenir sheets will be similarly used on souvenir covers mailed at the society's exhibition in November and the individual souvenir sheets also will be available.

The exhibition will have 12 classes in competition, open to all Ontario residents, with individual silver trophies as top prize in each case. An auction and 20-dealer bourse are part of the programme and the society's anniversary dinner will be held on Saturday evening, 11th November. It is hoped to have a top-ranking official of the Post Office Department as the guest speaker.

# STANLEY GIBBONS AUCTIONS LIMITED

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## ***CLASSIC BRITISH COMMONWEALTH***

Stanley Gibbons Auctions Ltd. have pleasure in offering for sale one of the finest collections of the classic stamps of the British Commonwealth. The Lars Amundson collection needs no introduction to the connoisseur, but the perfection of every item is underlined by the estimated value of £175,000 and the fact that the collection was contained in only two albums. The collection is comprised of stamps issued before 1870, both used and unused and there are many blocks and multiples of extreme rarity. A glance through the auction catalogue will reveal how much of the material in this collection once belonged to the great collections of people such as Ferrari, Burrus, Hind and Charlton-Henry. The souvenir catalogue with colour illustrations is available at 10/6 and a bound edition, complete with realisations, is planned.



Some items of particular interest to readers of this magazine are included here. Canada—contains two of the rarest items in the collection, first an imperf. corner marginal pair, showing imprint and full sheet margin at top of the 1857 (7½d.) imperf. pale yellow-green, and naturally there is an 1851 (12d.) black on laid paper, but the condition really takes ones breath away, this is ex Lees-Jones. Another attractive piece but in a lower price group, is a used corner marginal copy of the 1855 (10d.) bright blue on medium wove paper, this stamp must be unique in this condition. Newfoundland also contains many gems, including the 1860 1/- orange vermilion showing the paper makers watermark. The outstanding item from this country is the 1857 2d. scarlet vermilion horizontal strip of three on cover.

**Stanley Gibbons Auctions Limited, Drury House  
Russell Street, London W.C.2.**

## **BYPEX '67**

BYPEX—'67—the Centennial Exhibition and Convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada was held at The Talisman Inn, Ottawa, from 28th to 30th September, 1967.

### **Court of Honour**

The Chairman was Colin H. Bayley, President of the Ottawa Philatelic Society and a capable committee planned the greatest Exhibition of Canadian philately ever held. An all-Canadian Court of Honour included selected frames from some of the world's finest Canadian collections—British Columbia by Stuart Johnstone of Vancouver; 1859 and Pence issues by Vincent Greene; Stampless Covers by Dr. Clare Jephcott; Revenues by Ed Richardson; Admiral Proofs by The Honourable G. C. Marler; Large Queens by Graham Fairbanks; and 'Bytown' material by W. E. D. Halliday and others.

### **Discussion Sessions**

Throughout the Convention there were a number of Discussion Sessions. Mr. Hans Reiche of Ottawa, a member of the Convention Committee and well-known philatelic writer and speaker, arranged this part of the Programme. These Sessions included: 'Limited Means and Good Displays' by Mr. Sam Ray of Chicago; 'Collecting the Uncollectable' by Ed Richardson of Texas; and an illustrated slide session on 'Canadian Registered Cancels' by Horace W. Harrison of Pikesville, Maryland.

## **NOTE THE DATE** **NOVEMBER 14**

### *CANADA 1870-1897 SMALL 3c TYPE*

The fine collection formed by **Mr. George Hicks** of Listowel, Ontario, Canada and now offered for sale by auction.

There are many examples of the 3c. Indian red and some of the scarce perf. 12½. Much of the value, however, lies in the **Cancellations** and these have been arranged according to the famous '**Bowman**' sale of 1959.

Leaves and flowers, stars and crosses, crowns and Masonic symbols, bogey faces, names, letters, initials and types of geometric, segmented corks and cogwheels are represented.

The **Numeral Cancellations** include four-ring and two-ring types as well as the New Brunswick and British Columbia types.

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*Please say that you saw this in 'Maple Leaves'*

There was also a Dealer's Message Seminar, which was believed to be the first for any Canadian Philatelic Convention. Among those participating were top ranking members of the Canadian Stamp Dealers' Association.

### **Post Office Exhibit and First Day of Issue**

The opening day of the Convention coincided with the first day of the issue of the Toronto Centennial Commemorative Stamp and the Post Office Department displayed a unique and interesting exhibit, as well as establishing a special Post Office at which a BYPEX cancellation was used.

### **Special Covers and Seals**

Two special Covers were available—one recalling the early days when Ottawa was named 'Bytown' after Colonel By, who built the Rideau Canal. The other was a first day cover for use with the Toronto Centennial Stamp. A supply of attractive Seals for use on covers was also available.

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## **THE LONDON SECTION**

At the Annual General Meeting the Secretary reported that eight meetings had been held during the year.

While the main programme had been domestic, with members taking active parts in displays and discussions there was one exception when on 9th February Mr. A. P. Fawthrop gave a display of the Canadian Section of his collection and a talk on Early Canada and its problems—this meeting attracted the highest attendance for the year.

The Beaver Cup was won by Mr. G. F. George with a Study of the Large Head issue and the Judge was the Society's president, Mr. L. D. Carn.

During the year six new members had been found for the Society and three had also joined the London Section.

### **New Season's Programme**

September	18	Bring and Buy Auction and Exchange Night.
October	16	My other interests.
November	20	Sir George Williamson—B.N.A.
December	18	Chairman's Night.
1968		
January	15	Early Postmarks.
February	19	Modern Canada.
March	18	Members' Auction.
April	22	Beaver Cup Competition.
May	20	Annual General Meeting.
June	17	Informal (6 sheets each).

Meetings are held on Mondays from 6.30 — 8.30 p.m. at 50 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1 (by courtesy of Mr. Robson Lowe) and any members living near London or visiting, who would like to join us, should write or 'phone the London Secretary, W. Williams, 53 Central Road, Wembley, Middlesex. 01-902-6442.

# New Stamp Issues

**100th ANNIVERSARY OF TORONTO AS CAPITAL CITY OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO**



A two colour 5 cents commemorative stamp to mark the Centennial of Toronto as Capital City of the Province of Ontario was released on the 28th of September, 1967.

A new stamp, large in size and horizontal in format, is printed by the intaglio steel engraving process. A foreground green framing includes, in the lower right corner, an early

period lamp post and three-quarter figures of a man and a woman with clothing of earlier days. They look toward the stamp's central vignette which consists of the artist's conception of the present-day Toronto skyline as seen from Queen's Park. The perspective shown, printed with red ink, was chosen to represent a view of the City as seen from the province's Legislative Assembly buildings, officially opened in 1893. Elements of the design are completed with the inscriptions printed in green; they include '1867', '1967' and 'Toronto' on three lines at the lower left corner; 'Postes' and 'Postage' in the upper part of the left segment and 'Canada' printed above the denominative 5 at the upper right.

Metropolitan Toronto, the seat of government in the provincial affairs for about one-third of Canada's twenty million population, has a population of two million and is Canada's second largest City. The area was the site of villages built by the Senecas and the Missisaugas; later it was to be the site of a French trading post. In 1793 the name was changed to York and this designation lasted until 1834 when incorporation as a City was under the earlier name of Toronto. It has been a region of strategic importance throughout recorded history and the area figured prominently in the affairs of Upper Canada prior to Confederation in 1867.

The design for the new stamp was developed by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited, whose printing facilities were used to produce the full issue of twenty-three million.

## **CHRISTMAS STAMPS, 1967**

The Canada Post Office will release Christmas stamps in denominations of 5 cents and 3 cents on the 11th October, 1967. The occasion marks the fourth consecutive year that specially designed stamps for Christmas mail have been prepared by the Department.



The 5 cents, printed in green, and the 3 cents, printed in red, are of identical design except for the denominative value. They will be 'small' in size and horizontal in format. Principal element of the design, in the lower right segment, is a group of three children singing traditional carols and Christmas songs. Clothed in suitable wear for the mid-winter season, they are flanked on the left by a snow-laden evergreen reminiscent of the traditional Yule Tree. Towering in the left background, symbolic of 'Peace on Earth', is a reproduction of the Parliament Buildings Peace Tower in Ottawa. The inscription 'Noel' and 'Christmas' appears over the children's heads; 'Canada' is shown under the book from which they sing, and the design elements are completed by the denomination appearing in the upper left corner.

Based on a submission by the British American Bank Note Company Limited, Ottawa, the new stamps are produced by the steel plate engraving process. The full issue, 255 million of the 3 cents value and 90 million of the 5 cents denomination, will be printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited, Ottawa.

Release of the stamps in October is based on requirements for early overseas Christmas mailing.

#### *MAPLE LEAVES—BACK NUMBERS*

The attention of new members of the Society is particularly drawn to the availability of back numbers of the Society's journal. The stocks of these are being rapidly depleted and reprints are not available. Please state Volume No. and whole number required and send your order to the Librarian with remittance (3s. 6d. per copy, post free).

#### *CONTRIBUTIONS FOR DECEMBER ISSUE*

Contributors are reminded that the last date for the receipt of reports and notices (to guarantee inclusion in the December issue) is 31st October. Separate reminders by post have been discontinued.

## Letters to the Editor . . .

Mr. W. R. Curtis writes:

### Centennial Cancellations

I have been informed by the Post Office Department that dies bearing the Centennial Symbol have been issued for use at Goderich, Ontario and Fredericton, New Brunswick, in addition to the list of Canadian cities which you published in your last (August, 1967) issue of *Maple Leaves*.

Your readers may also be interested to learn that when cancelling dies with the same wording are ordered in multiple quantities, they are produced from the same master, and as this was the practice followed in manufacturing the dies bearing the Centennial Symbol, it is unlikely that there would be any varieties in these dies.

Incidentally, however, two different dies were used for Montreal: one with a c.d.s. reading 'Montreal Quebec' and the other 'Montreal P.Q. Canada'.

Mr. T. Mackay Long writes:

### Floral Issue (S. G. 552)

I have not noticed any note in *Maple Leaves* in reference to the constant error variety in the recent floral issue for Newfoundland. The variety appears in the upper left stamp of the lower left plate blocks. This would be No. 41 in the lower left sheet. The error appears in the right flower. A part of the design has a red cross to give colour in the centre of the flower. The lower bar is nearly missing in this particular stamp. Perhaps this would be of interest to our members.



Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill writes:

### Postage 5 cents Halifax

The 'stamp' reproduced above has recently passed through my hands, having been found in a collection of cancellations of the 1870's, and I wonder whether any member has seen it either as a cut out or on cover, and can supply any information about it.

The printing is in black and the appearance is suggestive of having been produced from a hand-set rubber stamp. The paper is gummed on the back and the piece has been torn from another surface.

It might be an unofficial package stamp for newspapers—or maybe, only the doodling of a wet afternoon which has existed to puzzle a later generation.

# POST OFFICES OF SASKATCHEWAN

by Dr. J. G. Byth

- |                     |                    |                            |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Nadeauville*     | 23. Neville        | 45. North Battleford       |
| 2. Naicam           | 24. Newbank*       | 46. North End*             |
| 3. Naisberry*       | 25. New Finland*   | 47. Northern Pine*         |
| 4. Naseby           | 26. New Hillsdale* | 48. Northgate              |
| 5. Nashlyn*         | 27. New Holstein*  | 49. North Makwa*           |
| 6. Natika*          | 28. New Home*      | 50. Northminster*          |
| 7. Nault*           | 29. Newlands*      | 51a North Regina           |
| 8. Neadale*         | 30. New Osgoode    | 51. North Portal           |
| 9. Neasden*         | 31. New Ottawa*    | 52. Northside              |
| 10. Neeb            | 32. New Ufford*    | 53. Northvale*             |
| 11. Neidpath        | 33. Nipawin        | 54. North Wayburn          |
| 12. Neilburg        | 34. Nobleville     | 55. Notre Dame d'Auvergne* |
| 13. Neola*          | 35. Nokomis        | 56. Nottingham*            |
| 14. Neosho*         | 36. Nolin*         | 57. Nummola*               |
| 15. Neptune         | 37. Nora           | 58. Nunebor*               |
| 16. Nesbitt Forest* | 38. Norbury*       | 59. Nushka*                |
| 17. Nesham*         | 39. Norden*        | 60. Nutana*                |
| 18. Nestledown      | 40. Norge*         | 61. Nut Lake*              |
| 19. Netherhill      | 41. Norite Bay*    | 62. Nut Mountain           |
| 20. Netherton*      | 42. Norquay        | 63. Nygren*                |
| 21. Net of Lakes*   | 43. Norrishville*  |                            |
| 22. Neudorf         | 44. North Annex*   |                            |

\* Office Closed

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## USED ABROAD —by John M. Kitchen

Most philatelists have at one time or another seen or heard of postage stamps 'Used Abroad'. This often occurs when a country's armed forces have their own postal service while serving in another country; often a regular postal issue is overprinted to designate the country or place of its use.

A cacheted First Day Cover in observance of the visit of U.S. President Johnson to Expo 67, the World's Fair in Montreal, Canada, and to the United States Pavilion there is in this category and was specially prepared for the occasion. This is truly an international cover, bearing both the United States stamp issued in honour of Canada's Centennial and the Canadian stamp honouring its Pavilion at Expo, which is called Katimavik, the Eskimo word for 'gathering place'.

Far from being an overprinted regular issue, commonest of stamps 'Used Abroad', the U.S. stamp is a commemorative issue by the U.S. Government Printing Office, with the inscription 'Canada 1867-1967'. The U.S. stamp is cancelled 'U.S. Pavilion Montreal, Canada, 25th May, 1967', the first day of issue of the stamp and the day of President Johnson's visit. Although the Montreal, Canada cancels signifies that the U.S. stamp was 'Used Abroad' the U.S. Pavilion might be considered U.S. territory for the duration of the fair, in which case the Canadian stamp was 'Used Abroad', though the letter would have been delivered without the Canadian stamp.

Hence we have two examples of 'Used Abroad' on one cover.

### Amendments to Membership to 31st August, 1967

#### New Members

1582. FIELDING, J. D., 211 Earham Road, Norwich. C, PH  
 1583. KNUDSEN, K., Thehoj, Norup, Denmark.  
 1584. BROWN, D. E., 10818—123 Street, Edmonton, Alta., Canada. P, SC, PL  
 1585. HEXTER, S. W., 13 Broad Park Road, Peverell, Plymouth. C  
 1586. SHEPPHERD, P., 134 New Park Road, London, S.W.2. C  
 1587. WAIN, N. C., Group Engineer's House, Station Lodge, Littlemore Hospital, Littlemore, Oxford. C, PC  
 1588. WHITE, A. W., 8 Gordon Street, Catrine, Mauchline, Ayrshire. CL, CS, P

#### Resignation

1054. BELL, L. M. 794. DISTIN, R. O. 564. HITCHCOCK, J. N.  
 596. BLEASE, H. F. 1086. HILL, Dr. A. C. 841. MacCONAILL, Mrs. E.

#### Removed under Rule 6—Non-payment of subscriptions

742. ADAMSON, M. C. 1257. ARONS, M. L. 1052. BACON, J. L.  
 1232. De LISLE, I. 1501. BUDD, B. A. 1306. BULGIN, R. V.  
 1505. SARGENT, G. 710. GOODY, H. 846. GREGSON, J. D.  
 945. SHOWERS, J. G. 1474. MORRIS, H. W. O. 634. PARSONS, B. K.  
 649. SCOTT, B. 1018. SHORT, C. J.  
 19. SPENCE, A. W. D. 475. WOOD, S. A.

#### Information required of new address

1011. RORKE, W., 16 Noganosh Road, Scarborough, Ontario, Canada.  
 1439. STEINHART, A. L., 3886 Bathurst Street, Apt. 203, Downsview, Ont., Canada.

#### Change of Address

1444. BAUER, W. E., 3843 Garrison Street, N. W., Washington, D.C. 20016, U.S.A.  
 1099. BANNO, Dr. E. C., 1830 St. Denis Road, West Vancouver, B.C., Canada.  
 1016. CLEMENTS, E. H., 86 Offington Drive, Worthing, Essex.  
 842. CATTERALL, F. W., 16 Potter Crescent, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.  
 510. GEORGE, G. F., Woodbury, Trevone, Padstow, Cornwall.  
 1066. HILL, J. R., Apt. 2,300—4th Street, Coralville, Iowa 52240, U.S.A.  
 1504. KRAEMER, F. G., 61 Lynn Drive, Dartmouth, N.S., Canada.  
 973. McCUSKER, Office of Education and Training, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D.C. 20560, U.S.A.  
 1442. McGOWAN, L. C., 1329 New London Avenue, Cranston, R.I. 02920, U.S.A.  
 668. HARVEY, J. D. M., 56 Biddulph Mansions, Elgin Avenue, London, W.9.  
 1551. PALSER, D., 14 Fordfield Road, Kitts Green, Birmingham, 33.  
 1200. POTTS, G. H., 941 Marchmont Road, Duncan, B.C., Canada.  
 210. RICHARDSON, E. A. 114, Royal Drive, P.O. Box 939 League City, Texas 77573 USA.  
 75. STUDD, Brig. M. A., Orchard House, 61 Townend Lane, Harpenden, Herts.

Net change minus 15. New Total 650

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# MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

INCORPORATED 1946

Edited by **L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.**

66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

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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**DECEMBER, 1967**

**Whole No. 110**

## EDITORIAL

### Stamp Boom

'Contrary to reports,' says a press release of Stanley Gibbons Limited, 'stamp collecting continues to boom.' Our immediate reaction to this rebuttal which scarcely appears to be necessary, was to ask for the evidence that such reports exist, or if they exist, to ask for the basis upon which they are founded.

To refute the 'reports' Stanley Gibbons provide details of pre-publication sales of their Part One British Commonwealth Stamp Catalogue, which at the time of their press release were ten per cent up on last year's publication date figures. This is only one indication that reports of a decline in the popularity of stamp collecting were figments of someone's imagination.

For good measure Stanley Gibbons go on to say, 'stamp sales for the six months ending in June, 1967, were fifteen per cent higher than the same period last year—which was an all-time record.'

So much then for the reports which, if they are not contrary to everyone's experience, must surely be to that of most collectors and dealers. They are certainly contrary to ours as well and if there are any readers who need convincing about the point we are trying to make they are free to examine our postbag.

The amount of philatelic literature of all kinds which permanently fills the editorial 'in' tray really needs the services of a full time secretary to read and file. Much of it concerns stamp exhibitions at home and abroad, the formation of new societies and the publication of new journals; all of it points to very booming 'booms' very different indeed from the 'reports' which can be refuted with such ease.

### Philatelic Rarities

Having said as much we are now prompted to draw our readers' attention to a report in *Stamp Collecting* (8th September, 1967) under the above heading. It originally emanated from the pen of an American dealer, Earl Apfelbaum, who, writing in *Stamp News* of Dubbo (Australia) has this to say: 'To my mind, the very worst publicity from the viewpoint of recruiting new collectors is the

over-emphasis of the sale of great rarities for high prices. It frightens off innumerable philatelists. They get the impression that only millionaires can make fine collections.'

To our way of thinking Mr. Apfelbaum might just as well say that the driver of a newly acquired and obviously vintage Ford Popular is likely to abandon it in disgust the very first time he is overtaken by a sleek Rolls Bentley. We know in fact that he does nothing of the kind; when he gets home he polishes his humble 'jalopy' with loving care and his pride in such a modest possession is not one whit the less for the knowledge that his duck will never be a swan.

Most stamp collectors, who can be numbered by the million, and who include among their ranks the impecunious schoolboy, the humble clerk and (to quote Mr. Apfelbaum) 'the man who occasionally has to hurry to the bank to cover his cheques' almost certainly get as much satisfaction and happiness from their modest collections as the wealthiest 'amateur'. Indeed if the lucrative business of stamp dealing had to rely for custom upon those who buy with blank cheques we venture to suggest that even Stanley Gibbons would be putting up the shutters. Certainly 90 per cent of dealers would be out of business very quickly.

### Canadiana

Coming nearer home how can one account for the popularity of Canadian stamps, among which can be numbered some of the greatest rarities in the world **and** a range of 'classics' which are beyond the reach of probably 90 per cent of Canadian collectors, if it is not for the fact that this 90 per cent find their own satisfaction and their own interests in one or more of a multiplicity of ways, as the columns of *Maple Leaves* have always testified?

Less than ten years ago we were fortunate enough to see a collection of Canadian stamps which the owner had built up during the previous five years at the cost of little more than £50 (one nought, this is not our mistake). Apart from the major varieties and the somewhat dubious imperforates it was almost complete from 1859; every stamp was in good condition; none was damaged and every one had been acquired either by exchange or shrewd buying based on knowledge acquired by close study. What the owner called a 'sideline' collection of postmarks had also been built up at **considerably less cost**. At the meeting at which his stamps (and postmarks) were displayed he refused an offer for the latter of almost the same amount at which he valued his 'main' collection.

This is not reported in order to emphasise the financial aspect of stamp collecting, but indeed for the very opposite reason. Stamp collecting is (or was) the hobby of kings but its popularity bears no relation to the depth of its devotees' pockets and for this we ought to be grateful.

As Mr. Apfelbaum says: 'there are dozens or even hundreds of forms of stamp collecting that can be followed for an entire lifetime . . . So let us make known the possibilities of our hobby.' By all means let us do so and if there are any of our readers who are thinking of 'giving up' because they cannot afford to buy a block of four of the twelve-penny black we join Mr. Apfelbaum in urging them to think again.

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in the New Year*

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and a  
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Distributed in the United Kingdom and Europe by L. F. Gillam, 66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire, England, and in North America by Leonard H. Hartmann, 1819, Gresham Road, Louisville, Kentucky, 40205, U.S.A.

# Farley's Follies

by W. T. Jackson

*With acknowledgement to Philatelic Echos,  
official organ of L'Union Philatelique  
de Montreal*

It appears it was the custom of the Post Office during the period of 1927–1943 at least, to distribute four sheets imperforate to various top postal officials in recognition of their service, and one imperforate sheet went to the archive files of the department. This means that there were at least two thousand imperforate copies of the small design printed and one thousand on the larger designs. Can anyone prove or disprove the above statements, which appear to have taken on the aspect of fact?

You will note that the Commonwealth Catalogue (England) makes the above statement in its introduction to Canada. If this is true, and assuming the sheets in the Post Office archives are lost to the market for the present at least this leaves one thousand six hundred copies of the small design and eight hundred of the large design available for the market. Presumably some of the more recent imperforates (1935–1943) have not all come on the market as yet since it is contended in some instances that only one hundred copies exist. Possibly when the present owners (presumably postal officials) pass on, this imperforate material will appear on the market as has happened in the past. In any printing would not at least two thousand copies have to be produced (since the plates in recent years contain at least this number of subjects?) I feel sure there are some very prominent individuals in the philatelic field today who have many of the real facts behind these issues—facts which definitely have not been published, or released. Collectors are entitled to these facts regardless of the ramifications upon the present market of these issues. I was aroused to pen controversial statements on this subject after reading over again recently the article by C. M. Jephcott 'Imperforates and Part Perforates on the Cent Issues of Canada' which appeared in another philatelic weekly, 18th July, 1953, and was again reprinted a few years ago.

Concerning these issues 1888–1896 he makes reference to Jarrett's statement that 'One thousand sheets of each denomination got out, mostly without gum.' Can you verify this Mr. Jarrett? This would mean that there are relatively large quantities of this material around somewhere—probably still in complete sheets or pane form—possibly held by philatelic accumulators or investors or still forming the effects of an estate and have not yet been uncovered. Certainly there seem to be fairly large numbers of Scott No. 41, 3 cent ver-

million in collectors' or dealers' hands today (Mr. Jephcott lists one thousand). The 1908 Quebec tercentenary imperforates seem to be a real mystery. Surely someone remembers how and where some of these were found? It is not too long ago that a number of panes of the 2 cent 1898 map stamp were turned up and offered to a Toronto dealer.

Again there appears to be considerable numbers of these stamps imperforate in collectors' and dealers' hands. (Probably at least one thousand—two thousand since some have been kept in complete panes.) The curious thing I find about Mr. Jephcott's figures is the large numbers listed for the 1927 Commemoratives (Scott 141–48 and the 1928 regular issue (Scott 149–59) plus C1 and E3. He lists fifteen hundred of each as being on the market at present. Now doesn't this tie in nicely with the quantities available from the distribution of four sheets of each by favour which would mean sixteen hundred each of the small size and eight hundred each of the large?

If his figures are correct presumably eight sheets of each of the large designs were distributed by favour by the Post Office. Owing to the change of printer for the 1930 issue it is possible that they did not run off the normal five imperforate sheets. However, there are some values of this existing issue imperforate and whether or not they are true errors that were distributed to the local post offices owing to an oversight by the inspectors will remain a mystery until the people who have the facts see fit to release them (if ever). Some stories surrounding the 1 cent green 1930 seem to indicate that some of these did turn up at local post offices in imperforate forms. I think it is about time that those 'in the know' tell collectors the full story behind these issues with no punches pulled.

The status of these imperforates has been an extremely controversial subject for many years. It does appear that the stamps were printed from finished plates and thus strictly speaking cannot be classified as true proofs. However, the method of distribution (excluding any values that were actually sold over the post office counters) surely implies that they cannot be treated as errors or regularly distributed issues. Evidently they were not on sale to the public at any time (some of our issues have been on sale only at the philatelic section in Ottawa—but the public could buy them at face value) and should then be excluded from any standard catalogue (after all Scott's uses this reasoning in excluding many foreign issues). Because they do exist certainly a specialised catalogue or reference book should make reference to them and list them. What should they be classified as? Well to throw in my two bits' worth I'd call them 'Imperforates—not officially released for postal purposes'—they are not postage stamps in spite of the fact that you might be able to use them to frank mail with (many examples of such material have passed illegally through the mails as the inspectors have not caught them). They are then in a sense labels like our Christmas seals, or some of the recent foreign material, and will retain whatever value the demand from collectors puts upon them in a normal competitive market. I certainly heartily agree that at no time should anyone try to impose restrictions upon what collectors should collect—the versatility of the field maintains the interest and I suspect most of us are individualists at heart.

## Jack Canuck at Eastbourne

On arrival at the Convention it was a treat to find Jack Cartwright full of beans and ready with his old time banter. The general medley of members appeared to cover the entire countryside from Sussex to Aberdeen across from Kent to Cornwall, Lancashire and the Midlands, but why did we have to suffer such an overdose of 'Tykes'? It was really pitiful to watch all the Scots spend all their time keeping an eye on the Yorkshiremen. We have not heard yet who turned out to be the victims.

In our annual 'Battle of the Roses' John Lee on his own was able to talk down the combined efforts of all the Yorkshiremen, while Charles Hollingsworth stood quietly holding the bunnets. J. J. walked off with the Bunny Cup again, and doesn't he make a lovely Bunny? We had to restrain all the ladies from pinching his powder puff! Stevie in the meantime was wandering round with a double headed penny trying hard to make his fare to Aberdeen for next year's Convention. Geof. Whitworth, backed up by all his 'Tykes', walked off with the Founder's Trophy for his book on 'the 1859 Issue', a magnificent effort.

Another book made its first appearance at Convention, Lionel Gillam's *History of the Canadian R.P.O.s*. We now have the perfect text book. You had better be quick if you want a copy.

L. D. Carn performing the duties of host to the Convention was carrying out his duties most thoroughly, but since his first Convention he has invariably managed to get mixed up with elevators or staircases. This time he entered the hotel and managed to fall up the stairs, which they say is lucky. However, he had to carry on with a bandaged hand. Next time he will be given a breathalyser test before we let him in to Convention.

The exhibition enabled us to see some very interesting items, and the Invitation Displays were all of a very high standard. The Study Circles held their audiences and some very interesting points arose from them.

The Banquet was its usual glamorous affair with Mrs. Carn making a very charming hostess.

The toast for the Ladics found Philip Walker rising to great heights, his whole six foot six, without his socks, when he let us know just how low and servile man can be. Now we know why men leave home. The reply was given by Wee Stevie (Miss) who seems to know all the weaknesses of the male sex.

The toast of the guests was moved by our editor who appeared to be fighting for our Independence from the 13 Colonies! The reply was given by our Scots-Canadian-American-Citizen, Dr. Taylor, but there again we saw that temporary sense of Independence slipping away before we were saved by the gong.

During the evening we had the pleasure of seeing two of our most worthy members elevated to the heights of the mighty, with the Signing the Roll of Fellows by Roland Greenhill and R. B. Hetherington. Both have worked hard for years for the Society and are truly worthy Fellows.

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- 3 1865. 10c. Blue. Imperf. Fine unused copy and attractive. S.G. 12 ... .. £60
- 4 1869. 1 Dollar Green. Perf. 12½. Very fine used copy with blue duplex type cancellation. S.G. 27 ... .. £50
- 5 1869. \$1 Green. Perf. 14. Fine mint copy of this unissued stamp. S.G. 33 ... .. £65

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- 20 1860-63. 1c. Black. Fine mint pair showing variety IMPERF between. Scarce. S.G. 18a ... .. £15

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## THE FIVE CENTS NUMERAL by J. J. BONAR, F.C.P.S.

Because of my studies of the Numeral Issue of 1898-1902 I was much interested in Mr. Avery's article (December 1966 issue) on the 5 cents, a value to which I had not given much attention.

Correspondence with Mr. Avery who kindly let me see his sheets and some recent acquisitions of my own, prompt me to some comments on and additions to the article. To avoid misunderstanding I retain Mr. Avery's nomenclature which, as will appear, may yet have to be changed. I accept the first of Mr. Avery's 'differences'. It is the best means of identification. Of the other two I am a little doubtful. All copies from Die I including several blocks and strips show thick blurred lines quite distinct from the sharp lines of Die IA. This suggests that the plate may have been of softer metal allowing the transfer roll to bite more deeply. Mr. Avery's second and third differences could be caused thus.

I do, however, find two additional differences. On the outer edge of the N.E. spandrel there are strong vertical lines which sometimes extend to the top of the spandrel but in other positions extend only part way. They are quite different from the uniform fine line of Die IA and must be due to retouches made on the plate. The second difference is that in the S.E. spandrel many of the horizontal lines extend beyond the vertical line. This could be the result of re-entering but I suspect retouching.

I now have imprint strips from each pane of Plate 1 and an imprint pair from Plate 2. Die I was used for Plate 1 and Die IA for Plate 2 as Mr. Avery surmised.

My chief criticism of Mr. Avery concerns his suggestion that Die IA is a retouched version of Die I. I cannot conceive a process which would convert thick lines into thin ones. It is likely that there were at least two reliefs on the transfer roll and that a different one may have been used for Plate 2.

Two other matters call for comment. The Numeral Box flaw and associated dot in C of CENTS described by Mr. Avery seem to be much commoner than he supposes. I have a block of four in which each position shows an early state of the flaw and an Imprint Strip of three showing three stages in its development. It appears possible that the C flaw developed simultaneously. The two flaws must however be the result of two independent weaknesses or accidents to the transfer roll.

The other matter concerns the period of use. I have copies which confirm the use of Die I copies from September, 1899 to June, 1900. These and most of my undated copies come in a Prussian blue which to me has just the slightest tinge of green. The shade varies in depth according to the blue in the paper. When I saw Mr. Avery's sheet I noted one undated copy in a deep blue with no trace of green which is found among the latest printings printed on a very deeply blued paper. Checking my own I found several including two dated June and December, 1902. These copies from Die I are few in number compared with contemporary copies from Die IA.

I know that Mr. Avery does not accept my views on all points and as material is not too abundant I may well have come to the wrong conclusions. Both Mr. Avery and I would welcome ideas from other collectors.

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Best Wishes  
for Christmas  
and the  
New Year  
to all Members  
from*

**J. Millar Allen**



**J. J. Bonar**

sends

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GREETINGS**

to all  
Members  
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Good Hunting  
in 1968



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# POSTAGE DUE MARKINGS 1955-1966

by Dr. C. W. HOLLINGSWORTH, F.C.P.S.

## PART I

Modern markings applied for postage unpaid or underpaid have received virtually no attention in philatelic journals but as part of modern postal history they represent yet another field for study and show many points of interest. The present study is based on the examination of approximately 1,500 covers, the majority of which were obtained from two large commercial concerns. Most of the covers studied were single rate first class letters which should have been prepaid at the domestic rate of 5 cents.

In addition to complete absence of any postage stamp, or insufficient value of stamps as a reason for Postage Due being charged, some most optimistic combinations of labels, deemed inadequate postage, were found. These included Christmas seals, USA postage stamps, cut-squares from postal stationery, and to add insult to injury, even Postage Due stamps.

### Regulations for dealing with underpaid mail

Before describing the types of markings used, it may be useful to look at the legislation covering underpaid mail and the following extracts from the Official Postal Guide (1955) give precise instructions as to the method of dealing with it:

#### 1 Unpaid or Insufficiently Prepaid Letters

'Unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters may be forwarded on for delivery, but such matter is subject to the collection of **DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF DEFICIENCY ON DELIVERY**. Thus if a letter liable to 5 cents postage be posted wholly unpaid, it will be taxed and forwarded to its address subject to collection of 10 cents on delivery. The amount to be collected, not the amount of the deficiency should be marked on the cover of an unpaid or insufficiently prepaid article.

#### 2 Re-directed Letters

**a Fully prepaid.** Re-directed letters are not liable to any additional postage if handed back to the post office with a changed address at the moment of delivery or as soon as possible thereafter, provided always that the change of address does not require the letter to be sent to any place to which the postage rate is higher than was at first payable. In the case of a letter re-directed to an address requiring a higher rate of postage than its first address, additional postage must either be prepaid when the letter is redirected or the postage due charges collected on delivery. Only the **SINGLE** deficiency in prepayment is to be rated or collected.

**b Unpaid or insufficiently prepaid.** Re-directed letters which are unpaid or insufficiently prepaid for the first transmission are to be charged by the delivering office with **DOUBLE** the deficient postage calculated at the rate applicable to letters addressed directly from the place of origin to the office of delivery.

### **3 Postage Due stamps to be used**

After the amount due has been collected from the addressee, Postage Due stamps to the amount collected are to be affixed to the letter and cancelled at the time of delivery.

### **4 Collection of Postage on short paid mail**

Postmasters must exercise all possible vigilance in the collection of postage due on short paid mail. It is the duty of the despatching office to tax such mail according to the amount of the deficiency in prepayment but if this is not done the postmaster of the office of destination should not deliver such matter as being fully prepaid but must in every case collect double the deficient postage. Whenever the delivering postmaster suspects that any letter or other article is not fully prepaid according to weight he should weigh it to determine whether or not it is liable to deficient postage'.

Thus is written the official procedure, and one or two points arising therefrom are of interest.

### **USE OF POSTAGE DUE STAMPS**

In the covers examined, only a handful bore postage due stamps as laid down in the regulations. The reason for this is that, as already mentioned, these covers were mainly addressed to large firms as opposed to private individuals. Naturally such concerns receive large numbers of underpaid letters, and thus because of the time and trouble it would cause it is not the practice to apply a separate Postage Due stamp to each letter and cancel it individually, but to assess the total amount due and to supply the postage due stamps cancelled in sheets or part sheets.

In some cases, Postage Due stamps which have been cancelled in bulk at the post office are found applied singly, perhaps by one corner of the stamps to the envelope, and thus bear only part of a cancellation, or perhaps an indelible pencil mark. It seems also that postage due stamps are applied before any money is collected from the addressee, and that the collection of the amount required rests with the discretion of the letter carrier, rather than in accordance with strict rules as set down.

### **ONE CENT POSTAGE DUE**

It may seem strange to readers not resident in Canada or USA that one cent postage due may be charged, since the usual rate payable is double the deficiency and the lowest value stamp is one cent. This state of affairs can occur however on account of two single first class letter rates, the local or drop letter rate of 4 cents which is applicable to letters for delivery in the same town as that in which it is posted, and the ordinary domestic rate of 5 cents. For example if a letter is posted in Toronto to a Toronto address the rate is 4 cents, but if this letter is re-directed to another town, the 5 cent rate applies. In such a case the regulations state that the SINGLE deficiency only will be charged i.e. one cent postage due.

One cent postage due also applies to mail re-directed outside the country e.g. from local delivery to the USA or UK, for which the same first class rate applies.

*(To be continued. In Part II the author will describe the various types of postage markings used—Editor)*

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# B.N.A



B.W.I. Bermuda and South American  
Colonies

## At Auction on January 1, 2

This important Sale of British America will take place on 1st and 2nd January (strong in Canada and Newfoundland) and will include the appropriate sections of the Collection to be offered for the Executors of William M. Conyers of Bermuda and other owners.

7/6 will bring you the illustrated auction catalogue. The list of Prices Realised is priced at 4/—.

Better still send 50/- and have all the approximately 25 London Catalogues issued each Season. Specialists should ask for Application Blank.

Do not miss the worlds most important source of supply of fine and rare stamps—last seasons turnover was over £759,000.

Enquiries are invited from owners of suitable high grade collections wishing to sell.

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## Canadian Air Mail Notes (Part II)

by Fl./Lt. R. K. Malott

Members interested in obtaining reference material on Canadian Air Mail Flights, especially in reference to aircraft, companies and personnel are advised of the following sources of information:—

- a. The Canadian Aviation Historical Society (C.A.H.S.) Yearly dues, 3 dollars Canadian, include subscription to the C.A.H.S. *Journal*, issued quarterly. Many pilots of Canadian air mail first flights are members of the C.A.H.S. The special articles and photographs are well worth the three dollars. Those interested should write to Membership Secretary, Canadian Aviation Historical Society, P.O. Box 224, Willowdale, Ontario, Canada.
- b. 'Canadian Aviation' Magazine issued monthly. Yearly subscription rates 10 dollars Canadian. Data on old and new aircraft, development in Canadian Aviation including prepared new air mail routes and airport openings, and information on aviation personalities are included. Once a year a special edition is issued on activities and addresses of all Canadian aviation companies and industries. A special armed forces edition is issued yearly also. Those interested should write to Canadian Aviation 481, University Avenue, Toronto 2, Ontario.
- c. National Aviation Museum Uplands Air Terminal, Ottawa. Curator: Mr. K. M. Molson.

The National Aviation Museum has an excellent display of Canadian Aviation historical items. In addition several items are for sale at very reasonable prices. There is no charge for postage. The items available are:—

### Books and Pamphlets

	Canadian dollars
Knights of the Air by John Norman Harris ... ..	2.50
The Aeroplane by Charles H. Gibbs-Smith ... ..	6.50
Airborne from Edmonton by Eugenie Louise Myles ... ..	5.00
There Shall be Wings by Leslie Roberts ... ..	5.00
Canada's Flying Heritage by Frank H. Ellis ... ..	4.95
Wallace Rupert Turnbull, 1870-1954 by J. H. Parkin ... ..	.30
Historie de L'Aviation by Rene Chambe ... ..	22.75
The Wright Brothers by Charles H. Gibbs-Smith ... ..	.50
The Canadian JN-4 by K. M. Molson ... ..	.20
Bell and Baldwin by J. H. Parkin ... ..	15.00

### Prints (in colour)

Canadian Vickers Vedette over Canadian Vickers Limited	.35
Fairchild FC-2 ... ..	.35
Noorduyn Norseman ... ..	.35
DH9A on First Trans-Canada Flight ... ..	.35
Burgess-Dunne of Canadian Aviation Corps ... ..	.35

**Post Cards (in colour)**

## Aircraft in Museums' Collection:

Canadian JN-4	...	...	...	...	...	.05
Junkers W34	...	...	...	...	...	.05
Nieuport 17	...	...	...	...	...	.05

## Aircraft Models:

Stearman 4EM and DH9A	...	...	...	...	.05
Silver Dart and Sikorsky Grand	...	...	...	...	.05
Sikorsky S-38 and Martinsyde Type A Mk II	...	...	...	...	.05

Cheques or money orders should be made payable to the National Aviation Museum Trust Fund.

# Book Review

## **A History of the Canadian R.P.Os, 1853—1967**

by L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.

It is said that the railways made Canada, or visa versa the Dominion made the railways.

Mr. Gillam has covered the subject of R.P.Os. thoroughly and holds one's interest in all the railways from the Maritime Provinces across to Vancouver Island with much postal and historical data.

The book is of as much interest to the Canadian Historian as the philatelist, and the recent award of a silver-gilt medal at the British Philatelic Exhibition, which was accompanied by the felicitations of the jury, testifies to the significant contribution which this work makes to B.N.A. philately.

References are made throughout to T. P. G. Shaw's handbook and Mr. Gillam's book is an indispensable companion volume to that standard work. This is a handsomely produced work which should find a place in every postal historian's library.

(A. E. S.)

## ALL of CANADA Service

FROM

## NORMAN TODD

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BOGNOR REGIS

Albums, Blocks, Booklet Panes, Booklets, Canadian News Letter, Catalogues, Classics, Coils, Handbooks, Hawid strips, New issues, Officials, Perforated O.H.M.S., Plate Blocks, Postage Dues. Precancels, Queens, Registered, Semi-Official Airs, Stationery, Varieties.

# Early Postal Service *by*

## East of Toronto *Max Rosenthal*

When the Warren brothers commenced storekeeping on the Kingston Road in 1823 at Hamer's Corners, 1½ miles east of the present centre of Whitby, theirs was the only store between Toronto and Port Hope. There was no post office as yet between the latter two places, and their store was a logical spot for one. The papers of the postmaster of York (Toronto), William Allan, in the Toronto Reference Library, provide the prelude to the establishment of this post office, called Whitby after the township it was in. In Allan's account book was copied out this letter written by him on 9th March, 1824, to John B. Warren:

'I herewith enclose you your commission as a Deputy Post Master at Whitby together with a bag for the padlock of the post bag, which you will please acknowledge the receipt of and you will also receive your blank way bills, etc. In order you may commence after the 5th proximo, you had better put up a notice at Mr. Stills, or any other public place, that a post office is to be opened at that time. You will upon no occasion detain the courier in his going or coming. You must always be ready to receive him, and put up any letters you may have to forward as he happens along. N.B. Any letter on your own business you are entitled to get free of postage or to forward any for yourself from your own office only free also.'

Just east of the Whitby Township line, at Black's Creek in Darlington Township, a post office was opened that year by James Black, called Darlington. Writing to Deputy Postmaster-General D. Sutherland, Quebec, on 28th April, 1827, Allan remarked:

'Mr. Black is about leaving Darlington himself. You must know best how far the proceeds of that office will matter if necessary to appoint another, as I presume he cannot have a Deputy as he himself leaves the place entirely I understand. I believe it was only a convenience to Mr. B and I don't think that it will be necessary that the mail should have to stop or the bag to be opened and all the packets ransacked, to look for one or two trifling letters and those most probably free.'

Darlington post office was moved five miles east on the Kingston Road to the budding village which was to be called Bowmanville.

Settlement in Ontario County had reached north to Lake Simcoe. Due to the efforts of Donald Cameron, who in 1824 had arrived from Glengarry, by 1827 there was a private mail service between what is now Beaverton and the Kingston Road. By consent of the Deputy Postmaster-General, an early resident, Kenneth Campbell, was employed to carry mail from that village in Thorah Township to Whitby, travelling on foot once every two weeks, and receiving a small sum of money from the people for whom he carried the letters. He also served other settlers in the townships through which he plodded. The

post office from which he brought the mail was J. B. Warren's Whitby, kept in the nearest store to the Thora settlers.

In 1831 the first post office close to Lake Simcoe appeared, when the village of Sutton got Georgina post office, named after its township. Its postmaster was James O'Brien Bouchier, who had founded the community, establishing a flour mill and other industries.

Writing to Robert Baldwin on 21st April, 1846, William Johnson recalled an event from the preceding decade involving himself and the Georgina postmaster:

'There was a circumstance which happened to myself shortly after arriving in the country. I had had a letter from my brother from Glasgow by the p. office here. There being an overcharge on the postage I took off the envelope and sent it to Bouchier P.M. demanding the surcharge. Instead of paying me back the postage he sent the envelope to York (then), to know what I was entitled. The P. Master there told him it ought to be 10d. I then told him I would take nothing less than the postage, I think it was 4s. 6d. He then wrote to Niagara and was instructed from that place that I was entitled to 6d. Seeing then that the Post Masters were neither dishonest or grossly ignorant of their duty, I told Mr. Bouchier that he must send the back of the letter to Stayner's office at Quebec. He did so, and the D. Postmaster Gl. in his reply said I was not entitled to anything! I immediately applied to P.M. here for the whole of the letter and envelope, sent them to S. Francis Freeling the D.P. Master General in England. He forwarded the back of of my letter to Glasgow, where it was posted and I cannot forget the laconic reply 'Paid When Posted'. Out came Sir Francis' letter to Stayner instructing him to forward the answer from Glasgow, to remit the postage and to request that Mr. Bouchier should make an ample apology.'

Beaverton got a post office in 1836, the next township north on the east shores of Lake Simcoe was called after itself Mara, in 1842, and so the northern reaches of Ontario County were getting postal services. At the eastern edge of Georgina Township, which is now in York County, a settlement had sprung up on a brook flowing into the south-eastern corner of the lake. Its founder was William Johnson, a supporter of the Reform administration of Robert Baldwin. His letters in the Baldwin Papers, Toronto Reference Library, illuminate his efforts to get a post office established at his village, named Pfefferlaw a decade later.

On 15th March, 1845, he wrote to Baldwin in Montreal:

'The establishment here consists of a factory, grist mill, two run of stones, saw mill, and a store, and there is no post office nearer than Sutton on the west side of the township, distant 10 miles. I am sure you will admit that such a convenience ought to be given to the place. The letters, for this neighbourhood, ought to come by the Brock mail direct from Duffin's Creek (Pickering), and they would arrive here on the same evening that they reach Toronto by the present out of the way routes, and in consequence they do not come to Georgina or Sutton post office till two days afterwards. The post office at Thora (Beaverton) and Mara, might reap an equal advantage from the same change in the mail route. I was in Toronto last week and

called at the post office for the Post Office Surveyor, but he was at Montreal. Therefore should you have him before you in the Committee will you be so good as to direct his attention to this, indeed there is a lamentable want of post offices everywhere. I am convinced that a post office can be located here with little or no additional expense.'

The government began work on a plank road north from Windsor Harbour, at Whitby, in 1845, through Brooklin, Myrtle, and Manchester, to Port Perry. Concerning it Johnson wrote on 19th May, 1846 to Baldwin:

'I am glad to see that there is only £100 of the £2,000 for the Windsor Road gone. I sincerely hope that the work will now go on in opening the road; for the farmer has been tantalised enough. I have built a grist mill but, at present, it is scarcely of any use to me, for it is only in winter that one can carry a load of flour to market. There is another great advantage we shall have when this route is opened. There will be a line of post offices established which will bring in letters here, at least two days sooner than by the present circuitous route of Newmarket.'

Johnson was still working away at getting a post office and change of route when he wrote on 1st January, 1849:

'I am truly glad that you will soon have the management of the Post Office. As you may make a new arrangement in regard to the post office route from Whitby to this part of this riding, I beg to enclose you Mr. Dennis' letters. The route pointed out in the diagram I showed you would make a great improvement in this section of North York, which you will know has been shamefully neglected.'

On 19th February of the same year Johnson admitted:

'I was perhaps a little too soon in sending to you the petition and diagram in regard to the post office, for I observe that nothing will be done 'til the proper authority arrives from the Home Government. Well we must wait a little longer.'

With the taking over of full control of its Post Office Department by the Canadian government in 1851 many places that had been waiting for postal facilities for years obtained them. That year Johnson's daughter opened the post office which he had long urged, becoming postmistress of Pepperlaw.

## POST OFFICES OF SASKATCHEWAN

by Dr. J. G. Byth

- |                     |                |                     |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Oakley*          | 16. O'Malley*  | 31. Osage           |
| 2. Oakshela         | 17. Omand*     | 32. Oscar Lake      |
| 3. Oban Station     | 18. Onion Lake | 33. Osler           |
| 4. Odessa           | 19. Onward*    | 34. Otterton*       |
| 5. Odessa Station*  | 20. Openshaw*  | 35. Otthon          |
| 6. Ogema            | 21. Orcadia    | 36. Oungre          |
| 7. Ogema Beach      | 22. Ordale     | 37. Outlook         |
| 8. Okla             | 23. Orkney     | 38. Outram          |
| 9. Oldbury*         | 24. Orley      | 39. Outram Station* |
| 10. Old Wives       | 25. Ormaux*    | 40. Ovenstown*      |
| 11. Olga*           | 26. Ormeaux*   | 41. Overland*       |
| 12. Oliver*         | 27. Ormiston   | 42. Oxarat          |
| 13. Oliver's Ferry* | 28. Ormside*   | 43. Oxbow           |
| 14. Olroy*          | 29. Orolow     |                     |
| 15. Olson*          | 30. Orpington* | Office closed *     |

## **BYPEX '67 SUCCESS**

The 39th annual convention and exhibition, BYPEX-67, of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, which took place in Ottawa from 28th to 30th September, was an outstanding success. It was held under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Roland Michener, C.C., Governor General of Canada, who with Mrs. Michener visited the exhibition and were the guests of honour at the dinner which concluded the convention.

BYPEX-67 was attended by philatelists from many distant points in Canada, the United States and overseas. The exhibits both in the competitive section and in the Court of Honour were of a very high order. Following the present trend there were many very interesting postal history exhibits. The quality of the exhibits in the Court of Honour, consisting only of B.N.A. material in honour of Canada's Centennial Year, would grace any international exhibition. The whole show was well arranged and most attractively staged. It was one of the best presented exhibitions ever to be held in Canada. The honorary patrons were Hon. Jean-Pierre Cote, Postmaster General of Canada, and Don B. Reid, Mayor of Ottawa.

The Ottawa committees, under the general chairmanship of Colin H. Bayley, consisting of Walter F. Anderson, Assistant Commissioner E. Brakefield-Moore, J. A. Calder, Mrs. G. M. Geldert, J. E. Kraemer, Arthur May, Hans Reiche and Thomas Stott, are to be warmly congratulated on organising a most successful event.

### **P.M.G. Opens BYPEX-67**

The exhibition was officially opened by Postmaster General Cote, who, in the course of his address, said that next year contracts for the production of Canada's postage stamps will be shared by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited and the British American Bank Note Company Limited, both of Ottawa. The two companies are installing new equipment for the production of multi-coloured stamps using a variety of techniques. He announced the issue of the following commemorative stamps during 1968:— Grey Jay, February 15th; 200th anniversary of First Meteorological Readings, 13th March; Narwhal, 10th April; International Hydrological Decade, 8th May; 300th anniversary of the voyage of the 'Nonsuch', 5th June; Lacrosse, 3rd July; Christmas (two denominations) 9th October; and the 50th anniversary of the 1918 Armistice, 6th November.

The president of the society, Harry Sutherland, LL.B., of Toronto and the directors welcomed the delegates to the Convention held at the Talisman Inn at the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's reception on the Thursday evening.

The Canada Post Office maintained a post office at the exhibition where the new Toronto Centennial stamp was available on the day of issue, the open-day of the Convention.

There was a large bourse and during the Convention a number of very instructive discussions sessions took place including talks by Ed. A. Richardson of League City, Texas, and Horace W. Harrison of Pikesville, Md., as well as an auction conducted by J. N. Sissons of Toronto. There was a full schedule

of events for the ladies including bus tours of Ottawa and district and a luncheon given by Mrs. G. M. Geldert at the Royal Ottawa Golf Club.

### **Gold Award Winners**

In the competitive section of the exhibition six Gold Medals were awarded, three going to Canada and three to collectors in the United States. The gold awards and R.P.S.C. Trophy winners in catalogue order were as follows:— Dr. Robert V. C. Carr (Youngstown, Ohio) for Prince Edward Island which exhibit also won the grand award, the Brisley Trophy; A. Graham Fairbanks (Westmount, P.Q.) Nova Scotia also the Seagram Trophy; Horace W. Harrison (Pikesville, Md.) Canadian Registered Mail also the Philatelic Specialist Society of Canada's Medal; Susan M. McDonald (Canton, Ohio) Cross Border Covers between Canada and U.S. also the Postal History Society of America's Award; Mrs. G. M. Geldert (Ottawa) Great Britain used in Malta; and James A. Calder (Ottawa) Spain 1850 issue.

### **Silver Awards**

There were 13 Silver Medals awarded as follows:— John T. Pratt (Wayzata, Wis.) Nova Scotia; Harry Lussey (Fort Lee, N.J.) Canada Admiral issue also Woodhead Trophy; A. T. Hurter (Montreal) Newfoundland; Edith M. Faulstich (Yonkers, N.Y.) Canadian Expeditionary Force mail in Siberia; Ed. A. Richardson (League City, Texas) Canadian Military Postal History, with the Felicitations of the Jury; Col. Charles L. Marston (Spokane, Wash.) Great Britain, also the Christensen Trophy; Vice-Admiral George C. Dyer (Annapolis, Md.) U.S. used in Philippines during Spanish American War, also B. F. Goodrich Trophy; A. H. Hinrichs (Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.) India; Anthony Ruta (Toronto) Jaipur; Sidney W. Ivry (Montreal) Austria; H. Sutherland (Toronto) Chinese Treaty Ports; Col. Leonard H. Smith, Jr. (Clearwater, Fla.) Australian Airmails, also the Shymko Memorial Plaque; and Dr. M. R. Friend (Chicago, Ill.) Greece.

There were also 22 Bronze Medals awarded. The Lamoureux Trophy for France was won by A. G. McKanna (Etobicoke, Ont.) the Montreal Trophy for Topicals by C. F. Black (Ottawa) and the American Topical Association's Certificate by Mary Turner (Ottawa).

The members of the jury were A. H. Christensen (Westmount) chairman, Jack Banks (Toronto), Vincent G. Greene (Toronto), Stuart Johnstone (Vancouver) and Professor R. T. Waines (Toronto).

### **Court of Honour**

The Court of Honour contained a magnificent selection of B.N.A. material from the collections of A. Graham Fairbanks (Westmount) Canada Large Queens issue; Vincent G. Greene (Toronto) Canada Pence and 1859 issues; W. E. D. Halliday (Manotick, Ont.) Bytown Postal History; Dr. C. M. Jephcott (Toronto) B.N.A. Stampless Covers; Stuart Johnstone (Vancouver) British Columbia Postal History; the Hon. George C. Marler (Montreal) Die Proofs of the Admiral issue of Canada; Ed. A. Richardson (League City, Texas) Canadian Revenues; and G. E. Wellburn (Duncan, B.C.) New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 1967

The Secretary, Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth reported the best year for membership for about seven years, there being 68 new members during the year, and a total of 50 removals from the list of members. The number of those removed for non-payment of subscription (17) was the lowest during this time. The 68 new members came from 11 countries as follows: Great Britain, 27; Canada, 25; U.S.A., 6; South Africa, 2; Ireland, 2; and one each from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, India, Czechoslovakia and New Zealand. He stated that Mr. Smythies' articles in Stamp Collecting had produced good publicity, and numerous new members.

The Exchange Packet Secretary commented upon an increasing number of members who did not adhere to the packet rules. Particularly troublesome were those who delayed the packet through not advising him of their absence from home on holiday, and the usual unsigned spaces and under-payments. The meeting gave their full support to Mr. Beilby using much sterner measures against offenders, even to removing their names from the packet circuits.

The Editor, Mr. L. F. Gillam, once again appealed for more original articles. The Librarian, Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill, said that little use had been made of the Library in that only 36 members had borrowed 61 books between them. The Handbook Officer, Mr. S. Cohen, reported the success of the new Roller Book, 188 out of 300 copies having been sold within a few weeks. As last year the 'small ads' had been little used by members.

**Change of Life Membership rates.** The sub-committee had been reviewing this subject during the year, and their recommendation, which was unanimously accepted was a subscription of £25 for members under 50 years old, and £20 for those over 50. The new rate is effective immediately.

**Change in Fellowship rules.** The amendment as published in the October issue was accepted, namely that an Officer of the Society may be awarded the Fellowship for services to the Society, whilst still in office.

**Convention Auction Commission.** The commission rate from next year will be 15 per cent on all lots sold.

### Award of Fellowship

R. S. B. Greenhill, for services to the Society, particularly in the London Section.

R. B. Hetherington, for research into Precancels.

### Convention Awards

Founder's Trophy	...	G. Whitworth for research into 1959 issue and the publication of a handbook on the issue.
Godden Trophy	...	Major W. F. Ellis ... Large Cents
Bunny Cup	...	J. J. Bonar ... 2c numeral frame lines
Admiral Cup	...	A. S. Mackie ... 3c Carmine
Aikins Trophy	...	Dr. M. W. Carstairs ... Article on '1892' post-marks
Members' Trophy	...	P. G. Walker ... 5c Seal

## Diplomas

### *Class I. Research and Study*

1. J. J. Bonar ... The frame lines of 2 cents 'Numeral'
2. P. G. Walker ... 5 cents Seal of Newfoundland

### *Class II. Group Display*

1. London Group ... Admiral 1 cent green booklets

### *Class III.A. (to 1897)*

1. Major W. F. Ellis Large Cents Issue
2. G. F. George ... Early postal markings

### *Class IIIB. (after 1897)*

1. Sqn/Ldr. P. R. Grey Canadian Mail Ships.
2. Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth ... Edward VII Issue

The judges commented on the general high standard of the exhibits but expressed surprise that there was no entry of Queen Elizabeth II stamps.

## Election of Officers

The following, having been duly proposed and seconded, were elected:—

*President:* J. Hannah

*Vice-President:* J. Millar Allen

### *Committee:*

*NORTH:* J. P. Macaskie

*SOUTH:*

D. G. Robertson

*SCOTLAND:* F. H. Fairweather

*Secretary:* Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth

*Auditor:*

J. P. Macaskie

## From the Past President

Convention 1967 is over and with it my period of office comes to an end. I hope our Editor will grant me a small space in which I may express my thanks to all Officers and Members for their support during the past year and particularly to those who attended Convention at Eastbourne or who helped it to function by taking part in the Exhibition, Competitions, Auction, etc. I received over forty letters of good wishes from members who would have liked to have been with us. This is very encouraging. THANK YOU ALL.

We now look forward to a new season and I appeal to you to support your area group or at least one of the postal study groups. Stevie will give you all the information. Lastly, on your behalf, I extend our very best wishes to our new President, John Hannah and ask you to make a date with him at Aberdeen, in October, 1968.

L. D. Carn

# New Stamp Issues

## 1968 POSTAGE STAMP PROGRAMME

Canada's Wildlife heritage, anniversaries of historic significance, the nation's involvement in international affairs, sport, Christmas and a commemorative of the 1918 Armistice will be themes for Canada Post Office stamp during 1968.

Beginning in 1968, contracts for the production of Canadian postage stamps will be shared by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited and the British American Bank Note Company Limited, both of Ottawa. Canada Post Office contracts for the production of stamps have always been awarded on a tender basis. However, the bidding procedures were altered this year in order that the facilities of both security printing companies would be available to the Department.

The two companies are installing new equipment for the production of multi-colour stamps using a variety of techniques. Coincidental with the introduction of new processes, the Post Office Department has developed a design programme to take advantage of the printing methods available. The overall total of new issues in 1968 will, however, not be as large as in the Centennial and pre-Centennial years.

Consultations with officers of the National Museum resulted in selection of the Narwhal, a comparatively little known mammal of the far-north, as the first to be used in a resumption of the Canadian Wildlife series initiated at an earlier date. The Grey Jay as a design subject for a stamp will illustrate an example of bird life in Canada. Long range plans formulated by the Post Office are expected to result in a completion of the animal and bird series during the next four years. One or two prominent personages from the pages of Canadian history will also be honoured by stamp issues but at this time it is not possible to enlarge on this item by mentioning the names or the dates of issue. This is an area where the Department prefers to have an open period in order to take advantage of such material that could gain importance through current events.

The need for optimum use and conservation of water resources will be reflected in a stamp recognizing Canada's active participation in the International Hydrological Decade. The early opening of Canada's West through the fur trade will be marked by a stamp recognizing the 300th Anniversary of the Voyage of the Nonsuch.

As in 1956, when the Canada Post Office prepared a hockey stamp, the Department will recognise Canadian sport by releasing a Lacrosse issue. Known to have been played by Indian teams before white men arrived, Lacrosse is recognised as the oldest organised sport in North America. This stamp is planned as the forerunner of others to complete a sports series within a few years. Another issue will emphasise the importance of the nation's meteorological service by commemorating the 200th Anniversary of Canada's first recorded observations of barometer and thermometer readings at Prince of

Wales, Fort Churchill, Manitoba. These commenced in 1768 and are recorded by the Department of Transport as the first by established scientists continuing over the period of a year.

Christmas stamps in two denominations, to be released in October for overseas mailings, will constitute the continuation of a policy initiated in 1964 when the first Canadian stamps especially prepared for this season were introduced.

The final stamp in the planned programme is an issue to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the 1918 Armistice. This reflects the Department's consistent policy of refraining from issuing stamps to honour battles, regiments or wars. The Armistice stamp emphasises Canada's dedication to the cause of world peace.

All stamps of the 1968 commemorative programme are restricted to the one denomination except the Christmas issues when an additional value is preduced.

The schedule of release dates for Canadian Post Office 1968 stamps is:—

Gray Jay—15th February, 1968.

200th Anniversary of 1st Meteorological Readings—13th March, 1968.

Narwhal—10th April, 1968.

International Hydrological Decade—8th May, 1968.

300th Anniversary—Voyage of the Nonsuch—5th June, 1968.

Lacrosse—3rd July, 1968.

Christmas (two denominations)—9th October, 1968.

50th Anniversary of 1918 Armistice—6th November, 1968.

## **STAMPED ENVELOPES**

Stamped envelopes of the 4 cent and 5 cent denominations are now being manufactured with an inside printed design. The design which is formed by the continuous use of the words Postes Canada Post was added to the inside of the envelopes to increase the paper opacity and thereby help to conceal an envelope's contents.

Four cent and five cent envelopes containing an inside printed design will be issued as supplies of current envelopes become depleted.

Stamped envelopes bearing a three cent postage stamp impression will remain unchanged. Since these envelopes are primarily used for printed matter mailings, they will not be produced with an inside printed design.

**Contributions and articles on all branches  
of B.N.A. philately and postal  
history are urgently required  
for publication in this journal**

### Amendments to Membership to 9th November, 1967

#### New Members

1589. HADFIELD, C. T., 22 Derby Road, Blackpool, Lancs. C, A, FF  
 1590. HOARE, S. Sgt. J.W.O's & Sgt's Mess, 17/21st Lancers, B.F.P.O. 16 CGC-CGE  
 1591. JONES, H. C., 4 Denmark Road, Exmouth, Devon. CL-CQ  
 1592. BOYCE, H. Prescott, 116 West Emerson Street, Melrose, Mass 02176, U.S.A.  
 1593. WADSWORTH, E. G., 70 High Street, Eastport, Maine 04631, U.S.A.  
 1594. ASBURY, Wing Com. W. B., 16 Oakburn Court, Clayton Park, Rockingham, N.S., Canada. CR2-CS  
 1595. CUNNINGHAM, G. J., Apt. 109C, Royal York Gardens Apts., 1137 Royal York Road, Islington, Ontario, Canada. CR-CQ  
 1596. MARCHANT, A. H., 141 Crestaway, Luton, Chatham, Kent. CR-CG  
 1597. HOBBS, L. F., 116 Western Way, Letchworth, Herts.  
 1598. WATTS, G., 15 Beaconsfield Crescent, Low Fell, Gateshead 9, Co. Durham.  
 1599. REILLY, N. A., 31 Struma Drive, Clarkston, Glasgow. C, FDC, BL  
 1600. LODGE, W. J. H. Nags Farm, Pity Me, Co. Durham. C  
 1601. NEWSON, M. N., 174 College Road, Norwich, Norfolk, Nor 54 F. C  
 1602. GOODHELPSON, F., 8671—76 Street, Edmonton, Alta., Canada.  
 1603. TUDOR JONES, Canon J. S., 7 Shortheath Road, Farnham, Surrey. C  
 1604. LAWRENCE, P., 9 Fairfax Close, Barford, Warwick. C  
 1605. MEEK, R., P.O. Box 1041, Brantford, Ontario, Canada. C, N, B, BL  
 1606. BLAIR, C. D., 8741 Terri Drive, N., Westland, Michigan 48185, U.S.A. C, CGE, V, RPO  
 1607. RADFORD, L., 1015—24th Avenue, N.W., Calgary, Alta., Canada. C  
 1608. HOLDEMAN, R. F., 3 Portugal Gardens, Twickenham, Middlesex. NWT, A  
 1609. WILLIAMS, J., 14 Bramhall Street, Warrington, Lancs.  
 1610. ARROL, A. D. B., Linsum, Beaumont, Carlisle, Cumb. CS, BL  
 1611. EVANS, T. H., 9 Clareville Road, Caterham, Surrey. C

#### Reinstate

1361. HAYES, R. A., 7 Common Lane, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I.  
 1474. MORRIS, H. W. O., P.O. Box 171, Victoria, B.C. Canada.  
 1257. ARONS, M. L., 204 Muriel Street, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.

#### Resignations

1226. JARVIS, L. E. 1497. MOORE, G. A. 783. PEARCE, H. R. W.  
 604. ROUS, Miss O. 344. TOMLINSON, L. G.

#### Deaths

1105. GELDERT, Dr. G. M. 349. HOPKINS, Major A. 1138. MALCOLM, A.  
 508. SANDERSON, C. W.

#### Change of Address

1469. AITKEN, D., 3 Hoyle Avenue, Toronto 7, Canada.  
 1260. DANE, Lt. Cdr. P. R., R.N., 3 Figsbury Ridge, Defence N.B.C. School, Winterbourne Gunner, Salisbury, Wilts.  
 1470. DORAN, Fl/Lt. C. R., 14 O.M.Q., R.A.F. Compton Bassett, Calne, Wilts.  
 1010. GATES, Mrs. M. E. M., 107 Stanhope Street, West Footscray 3012, Victoria, Australia.  
 1508. HASTIE, Lt. John, R.N. (Ret'd), 15 Clarence Parade, Southsea, Hants.  
 907. McLENNAN, L. M., 94, Spadina Avenue, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.  
 1557. O'NEILL, G. F. 54 Milner Road, Heswall, Cheshire.  
 1562. KENNEDY, D. D., 40 Bowfell Drive, High Lane, Nr. Stockport, Cheshire.  
 212. LEVINE, J., 511 Peyton Street, Apt. C, Raleigh, N.C. 27609, U.S.A.  
 1093. PARKER, Dr. W. B., 129 Copse Hill, Wimbledon, London, S.W.20.  
 1014. ROBERTS, A. G., 9 Park View Road, Hove, Sussex, BN 3, 7 BF.  
 1507. STEPHENSON, Miss E., Holly Rayde, 58 Palatine Road, Manchester 20.  
 1482. TAYLOR, Dr. Ian W., 7695 Milwaukee Avenue, Wheeling, Illinois 60090, U.S.A.  
 1116. YOUNG, J. H. M., 503 John Street, Keeganoo, Thornhill, Ontario, Canada.  
 1349. ZINKANN, R. W., M.D., 1260 Hahn Street, N.E., Aiken, S.C. 29801, U.S.A.

#### Amendments to Previous Listings

1016. CLEMENTS, E. H., county should be Sussex.  
 1521. HOOPER, F. R. add interests C, N, B, BL, RPO, MPO

(see opposite)

## *Letters to the Editor . . .*

Mr. C. A. King writes:

### **Plate II, Map Stamp, date of issue**

I should like to enlist the aid of *Maple Leaves* to ask your readers whether they are able to confirm an apparent error in the issue date of Plate II of the Map.

Fred Tomlinson's admirable handbook shows Plate II as not in use before 1st January, 1899. I have however recently found in my Map collection two copies clearly identifiable as Stamp 37 and Stamp 47 (confirmed by F. T.) dated DE 29 '98 and DE 30 '98 respectively from St. John's and Nanaimo.

Perhaps my fellow map enthusiasts would care to examine their collections for any evidence to support this finding.

Mr. D. Handelman writes:

### **Aerogrammes**

Concerning Mr. Greenhill's interesting article in the April issue of *Maple Leaves* re Aerogrammes I have noticed a small flaw in the fifth from the left bottom parallelogram (red) as part of the series of parallelograms outlining the area for the address.\* The flaw consists of a small deep red tear-like mass, surrounded by a dull halo, the rest of the parallelogram being of the normal red colour. It is definitely constant as I have two copies of the flaw (unused) and have seen three others which are now, alas, lost to philately. They were first obtained at a small sub post office in Northern Toronto in the summer of 1966.

\*In Mr. Greenhill's type No. 4(22).

Mr. G. Morgan writes:

### **Floral Issue, S.G.552**

Re the letter in the latest issue of *Maple Leaves*:

This variety also occurs in the same position on the lower right pane No. 41, thus the red printing plate was only five stamps wide.

I cannot end this short note without paying a warm and sincere tribute to you for a magnificent journal, it is a joy to receive.

One day perhaps I can show my appreciation by a small contribution, whilst having a reasonable collection I feel very much a new boy compared with the giants!

1504. KRAEMER, F., 4111—19th Street, N.W., Calgary, Alta., Canada.

1539. KRAMER, F. G., 3801 Newbery Street, Halifax, N.S., Canada.

683. McGREGOR, A. F. L. add postal code AB1 9SN.

1485. SHERATON, R. F. W., add F.C.A. after name.

1586. name is SHEPPARD not Sheppherd.

1411. TOPF, K. add interests Co, PS, SP, P, Met.

1401. WATT, Miss A., add Apt. 18 to address.

**Net change plus 17.**

**New Total 667**

**WANTED**

WANTED surplus stocks suitable for packets. Prices first please.—George Walters, 4, Broadway, Maidenhead, Berks.

CRASH Covers—Wreck covers—salvaged mail, modern and older.—Sergeant, 64, Susans Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.

MEMBER 176 C.P.S. wants Tasmanian stamps, Frank stamps, Railway stamps, Newspaper stamps, Postcards, covers, in fact anything Tasmanian. Many or few welcomed, specially pictorials used including pancelled. Do please send what you have. State price.—Geo. Searles, The Spinney, Pilgrims Lane, Chilham, Canterbury.

WOULD like to purchase 2 and 4 Ring and other Numerals cancels on cover. Look through your duplicates and see if you can help.—C. C. Attenborrow, 5, Preston Park Avenue, Brighton, Sussex.

SMALL representative collection Pioneer Airmen or R.P.O.'s. Full details to —Hayes, 7, Common Lane, St. Helier, Jersey.

CANADIAN Bush Flights and First Flight Covers, and a copy of S. L. Holmes 'Handbook of Canada'.—K. E. Stringer, 3, Lansdown Crescent, Bath.

**PERIODICALS**

CANADA calling is one of the interesting features frequently appearing in the Philatelic Magazine. Price 9d. from your newsagent or local dealer.

**EXCHANGE**

JOIN Continental Exchange Club. Magazine and membership 13/6. Sample magazine 1/—. Mint commemorative sets accepted. Continental Exchange Club, Box 472, Woodstock, Ontario, Canada.

CORRESPONDENCE invited with collectors specialising in Newfoundland. Will exchange Canada for Newfoundland. Proofs of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick available in exchange for Newfoundland.—E. P. Tizard, 6338, Vienna Street, Halifax, N.S.

**FOR SALE**

ODDMENTS for disposal (preferably in exchange for Numeral cancels on cover). 1893 8 cents Registered covers, some with R.P.O., s. circle and Montreal 'forerunners' back markings. Also small selection of s. circles and duplicate Numeral cancels on and off cover, and other items. Further details on request.—C. C. Attenborrow, 5, Preston Park Avenue, Brighton, Sussex.

**THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY  
OF GREAT BRITAIN — 1966 — 67**

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**Advertising, Publicity and Handbooks:**

S. F. Cohen, 51 Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15

# MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of  
THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN  
INCORPORATED 1946

Edited by L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.

66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

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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FEBRUARY, 1968

Whole No. 111

## EDITORIAL

### British Philatelic Exhibition, 1967

'Pot-hunting' has never been a conspicuous feature of the activities of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain and it is with some diffidence that we refer to the award of a silver medal to *Maple Leaves* which was gained in the 'Periodicals' section of last year's British Philatelic Exhibition. Appropriately enough, it came on the twenty-first anniversary of the foundation of the Society. For the record it was one of five such awards in the highest class and to the many members who have written to congratulate us we can only say that it is a tribute to the contributors who have supported our journal over the years. Any 'kudos' is exclusively theirs and since they cannot say so we will merely add that such recognition is well-deserved. Our wish is that it will encourage others to take up their pens and our thanks must go to those past and present contributors to whom the Society owes so much.

### New Members

During the past year 68 new members have joined our ranks and in welcoming them to the Society we add the plea that they will support its many activities because so much is to be gained by so doing. To them we would say; ask to be included on the circulation list of the Exchange Packet **and** support it by contributing as well: join the study group devoted to your particular interest; attend your local group's meetings; take advantage of the library facilities; *correspond with fellow members and particularly those who are abroad and are very often working on their own with nothing but postal contacts*; write to any of the Society's officers if you need help, or advice or information; and we need hardly add, contribute by way of letters or articles to *Maple Leaves*. Finally we would say, forgive the cliché, but you will get out of the the Society as much (no more and no less) as you are prepared to contribute to it.

### Back Numbers

Very frequently members (and new members particularly) write to ask about the availability of back numbers of *Maple Leaves*. Invariably we have to

to reply that they are available **in diminishing numbers**. Because of the high costs of production it is impossible to reprint and once any issue is out of stock it stays that way and nothing can be done about it. Very occasionally spare numbers or volumes are offered for sale at the Convention Auction and command a price which exceeds by far their original cost. At the moment requests for the numbers listed on page 77 can be met by the librarian and many of these are in short supply. We do not make a practice of placing a premium on 'scarce' numbers; the only rule is 'first come first served'.

### **Index to Volume 11**

Owing to circumstances 'beyond our control' we regret that the latest index was omitted from our October number and we apologise to those many members who have had to write 'to claim their own'. It was, however, inset with the December issue and arrangements have been made for the binding of Volume 11 (Whole numbers 97-108 inclusive). These, together with the elusive index should be sent to S. Cockburn and Son Limited, Station Road, Ossett, Yorkshire, together with a remittance for 4ls.

### **Railway Post Office Study Group**

Many members of the above group have written to ask whether it is still viable, so many in fact that we have been compelled to reply 'by circular'. The short answer is that after a period of 'suspended animation' it is about to resume active life, The Secretary has **not** been 'half dead' **but** the work in connection with the publication of the *History of the Canadian Railway Post Office*, not to mention the demands of *Maple Leaves*, has merely made us **feel** that way. Incidentally this is perhaps the appropriate place to thank everyone (and how many there have been!) who have written to congratulate us on this long-deferred publication and particularly on the Silver-Gilt award at the recent British Philatelic Exhibition, So many 'unsolicited testimonials' have been received that it has been quite impossible to acknowledge them personally.

### **Future Issues**

Now that Volume 12 of *Maple Leaves* has been launched it may be as well to pose what is a perennial editorial problem and to ask members for help in its solution. Quite apart from the dire need for more contributions we are constantly faced with the problem of meeting the very wide range of interests that our membership represents. It **may be** that our hunch that many members feel that their particular interests are not very well considered is ill-founded; on the other hand it may be that they are too polite to mention it. There is no way of telling unless members tell us and although (being human) we are always pleased to read letters of commendation, we can always take the hint, but never take offence, when someone writes 'isn't it about time that you had an article about so-and-so?' Very shortly a series of articles will appear on postal stationery and at the moment 'postage dues' and airmail history are being covered. That these are not everyone's kettle of fish we do not need reminding; but what we do need is comment, criticism of a helpful character and suggestions.

**Over to you.**

## From the President

This is written as the year 1967 bows its way into the past, and one is tempted to take a brief look backwards. The happy memories of Eastbourne and the last Convention where, as always, invaluable personal contacts were renewed and new ones established are followed swiftly by those of the special Canadian edition of *Stamp Collecting*, and with it numerous enquiries about the Society. I understand that as a result of this at least 20 new members were enrolled. To them, I extend a warm welcome. No matter where you may be, be sure there will be someone in your area who is also a member. Examine the Year Book, and the list of Contact Members.

I hope you will find as I have found, that being a member of the C.P.S. of G.B. can mean not only participating in the tangible benefits of membership—the Exchange Packet, the Library, this magazine, etc.—but also the immeasurable benefits of sharing your collecting interests with others. One more recollection with a happy outcome: Alan McGregor's many friends will be delighted to know he is back in harness once more. Alan happens to be a near neighbour so we are in close contact and I hope to have an announcement about the Treasurership next time. Meantime my thanks to Alan for keeping the financial wheels turning.

Now to 1968, and the Convention to come. It is to be held in the Imperial Hotel in Aberdeen, from 16th to 19th October. The basis of the programme is prepared, and I assure all who will make the journey, an interesting and memorable stay in the Granite City. Hotel booking forms and competition entry forms will be provided with the next issue, as will details of the Auction, which is a feature of our Conventions. This year I have been most fortunate to secure the services of Fred Hislop of Linlithgow, whom many will already know well as a stamp auctioneer. Here is a splendid opportunity for the disposal of your surplus stamps. I am sure all who send in material will be well satisfied with the results. In the meantime, if you have material for sale, be sure and set it aside.

In conclusion I would express my sincere thanks to all who have written to me with greetings and good wishes.

JOHN HANNAH.

## News Release

The Columbia Philatelic Society of Trail is sponsoring a Souvenir Ski Cover to mark the du Maurier International Ski Championships to be held at Red Mountain Ski Resort, 28th–31st March, 1968. The cover will have the du Maurier Ski Crest in three colours on the left of the envelope with appropriate wording and will be cancelled at the Rossland Post Office at the foot of Red Mountain. A filler with information of the du Maurier World Cup Ski Championships and the Red Mountain Ski Resort will be included. Covers may be ordered through the Columbia Philatelic Society, Box 1968, Trail, B.C. Single cover 25c. or five for 1 dollar. Please remit by money order in Canadian funds.

## What Our Readers Say

about *A History of Canadian R.P.O.'s* by the Editor  
of *Maple Leaves*

'A most useful reference book that entailed an enormous amount of work and research.'

'A monument to the railways of Canada apart from the value to those who collect R.P.O.'s.' (J.M.A.)

'My sincere congratulations on the Silver gilt award.' (J.J.B.)

'I must congratulate you on this book. It is well printed, has nice covers, excellent paper and good illustrations. The content matter amazes me.'

(J.E.C.)

'A beautiful work and I look forward to its perusal during the coming months.'

(O.A.F.)

'I have so far only had the time to give your book a cursory look but that has been enough to convince me that it is worth a lot more than the price. I have no doubt that it will be added to the select list of classical books on postal history.'

(D.L.C.)

'It is a fine and informative book and what a formidable task it must have been to compile'.

(H.H.)

'Congratulations on the standard of the work.'

(L.D.M.)

'I am sure students will for many years be grateful to you for the time and study which has so obviously been involved.'

(B.R.H.)

'My congratulations on a very fine work '

(O.T.S.)

'Permit me to offer my sincere congratulations on the high award made by the British Philatelic Exhibition.'

(R.T.)

'500 copies printed and only 30 left 3 months after publication speaks for itself.'

(V.E.H.)

'You had better be quick if you want a copy.'

(Jack Canuck)

Distributed in the United Kingdom and Europe by L. F. Gillam, 66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire, England, and in North America by Leonard H. Hartmann, 1819, Gresham Road, Louisville, Kentucky, 40205, U.S.A.



\$7.50 (52 shillings) post paid

# Postage Due Markings

## Types of Markings—Part II

By Dr. G. W. HOLLINGSWORTH, F.C.P.S.

Only those letters posted within Canada to an address in Canada are considered here, thus all markings are those used only on internal mail, and no International types are recorded. In many of the groups of markings minor variations in size and style of letters occur, but only the basic types are recorded. They are struck in a variety of colours, black, red, purple, green and intermediate shades suggesting that the nearest handy ink pad was used.

Occasionally no official marking instrument is used but the amount of Postage Due is written in pen, pencil or crayon as for example: Tax 6c., Tax 2, T.6., Tx 10, 6c. Tax, 10c. due and similar wordings.

### **Circular Types** (*see over*)

1. A circle with letter 'T' at the top and 'Cents' along the circumference at the bottom. This is a blank marking and the amount of Postage Due is added in pen or pencil. Diameters range from 22mm. to 30mm., with the most common being 24 or 25mm. The letters of 'Cents' may be either plain or serified. Occasionally the outer ring may be double.
2. Similar to type 1, but having a horizontal line across the centre and the amount due below the line, as part of the postmark. Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 have been noted.
3. Similar to type 1, but 'Centimes' instead of 'Cents', and a figure.

### **Rectangular Types** (*see over*)

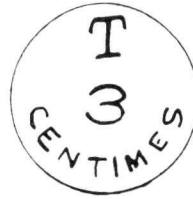
4. A rectangle noted in many different sizes varying from 25 x 16 mm. to 30 x 13 mm. At the left, the figures 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, or 12 and at the right 'Cents Due'. The lettering is serified, and there are many variations in size and shape of the figure.
5. A rectangle with 'Cents Due' at the right and a blank at the left into which figures are added by hand. A vertical line divides the letters from the blank.
6. Similar but without the vertical line.
7. As type 4 but with figure added. (3, 5, 12, 20 noted.)
8. A much larger rectangular cancel of approximate size 40 x 20 mm. with 'Postage Due' in large block capitals at the top and at the bottom, a blank on the left and 'Cents' on the right. Two uncommon variations of the type occur, the first being of the same size but having the wording in small serified letters (8a) and the second being only just over half the height (8b).



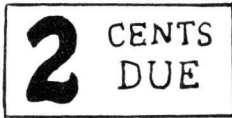
1



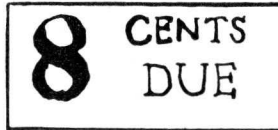
2



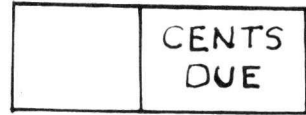
3



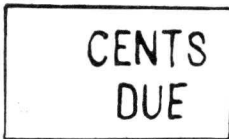
4



4



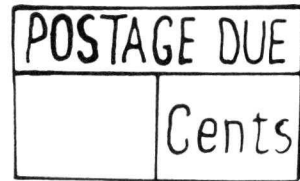
5



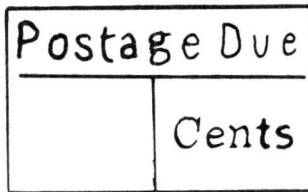
6



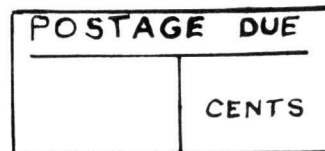
7



8



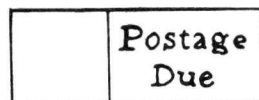
8a



8b



9



10.

The above types are common and accounted for approximately 95 per cent of the markings on the covers studied, whilst only one or two each of the remaining types was found.

9. A rectangular approximately 42 x 12 mm. with 'Postage Due' on the left, and blank on the right, lettering in block capitals.
10. A rectangle approximately 34 x 14 mm., blank on the left and 'Postage Due' on the right, small serified letters.
11. Rectangle 40 x 25 mm., 'TAX' in large serified capitals across the top. Underneath, blank at left and 'Cents Due' at right (*for this and subsequent illustrations see over*).
12. Similar, but 'Cents' only at right.
13. A rectangle 45 x 30 mm., 'Collect' in serified capitals at top. Underneath blank on left and 'Cents Due' at right.

### **Straight Line Types**

14. 'POSTAGE DUE' in large capitals approximately 50 mm. long, which may come in plain or serified lettering.
15. 'Liable to letter rate. Sujet au tarif des lettres' in two lines, used in conjunction with another type of marking.
16. 'Insufficiently Prepaid': (a) both words in one line and (b) in two lines. There is also a bi-lingual version in two lines (c).

### **Numerals**

17. These are most unusual and striking modern postal markings and are reminiscent of the prestamp era, being large numerals approximately 23 mm. high. Numbers 2, 4, 6 and 8 have been noted, in some cases being the only marking on the cover, and in others used in conjunction with circular type 2.

### **Bi-lingual**

18. 'Postage Due. A percevoir' in two lines at the top of a rectangle. 'Cents' on right at the bottom and blank on the left.
19. 'Taxe. Charges' in two lines at top left, blank and 'Cents' at right.
20. Similar but numeral 4, 6 or 8 in place of the blank.

### **Combined 'Return to' and 'Postage Due'**

These markings combine the functions of returning the mail to the sender where the letter has been undeliverable and charging the fee for a returned letter where applicable. They take the form of a hand or an arrow pointing to the return address usually at top left of the envelope.

21. 'Return to. 2 cents due', in the form of a pointing hand.
22. 'Returned to. 2 cents due'.
23. Similar to 21 but bi-lingual.
24. Similar wording but in the form of an arrow.

TAX	
	Cents Due

11

TAX	
	Cents

12

COLLECT.	
	Cents Due

13

POSTAGE DUE

14

Liabie to letter rate  
Sujet au tarif des lettres

15

INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID

16 a

INSUFFICIENTLY  
PREPAID

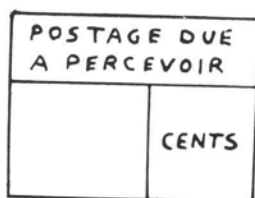
16 b

INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID  
INSUFFISAMMENT AFFRANCHI

16 c

2 4 6

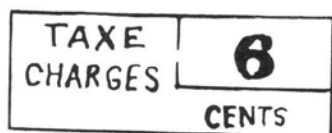
17



18



19



20



21



22



23



24.

# CANADIAN AIR MAIL

## NOTES

**By Fl/Lt. R. K. Mallot**  
**Part III**

Sandy A. F. MacDonald, who died in May, 1965, was a veteran pilot with over 5,000 hours flying experience on fifty-three different types of planes to his credit.

Learning to fly at the Curtiss Flying School at Newport News, Virginia, in 1916, he was granted a Commission in the Royal Naval Air Service and saw service as a fighter pilot with the 9th and 10th Naval Squadrons on the Western Front. In September, 1917, he was seriously wounded in an air combat over Passchendaele. He returned to duty as a flying instructor and served with the 205th Training Depot Squadron with the rank of Captain, R.A.F., for the duration of the war.

In 1927 he entered the Royal Canadian Air Force as a Flying Officer and was promoted to Flight Lieutenant in 1930. He was one of the seventy-five officers released from the Air Force by the Bennett Government in 1932—as an ‘economy’ measure!

Qualifying for his Commercial Pilot’s Licence, he became one of that famed band of doughty men, Canada’s bush pilots brood, whose record of skill and resourcefulness became known and respected the world over. Sandy’s activities, including aerial photographic survey, forestry patrols, freighting and transportation, took him over countless thousands of miles of bush country in Northern Manitoba, Saskatchewan, the North-West Territories and the bleak, barren wastes of the Arctic. On 7th August, 1931 he flew the first official air mail flight from Chesterfield Inlet to Fort Churchill.

Returning East, he spent several years on charter and sales demonstration piloting in Ontario, Quebec and the U.S.A. He became Vice-President of Aviation Service Corporation Ltd. in 1937. During 1939 and 1940, while associated with Adam Craigon, Aeronautical Engineer, in test and experimental flying activities, he gained much valuable experience in aeronautical research.

As an author, Mr. MacDonald published over half a million words on aviation subjects in more than a score of magazines and newspapers in Canada, the U.S.A. and England.

He was a Member of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences.

In 1939 he was made a Director of P & H Aircraft Company Limited and when war broke out assumed an active post as Chief Ground School Instructor in that Company’s flying school. In this capacity, he graduated over 35 per cent of the elementary flying instructors engaged in the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan in ground school subjects.

In June, 1941, he was appointed Chief Air Navigation Instructor at No. 20 Elementary Flying Training School, Oshawa, where he organised the first practical Navigation Flight to be established in any elementary flying training school in Canada—to borrow his own expression, ‘To try to keep the boys off the railway tracks and on the instrument panels.’

At 45, veteran of World War Number One, Mr. MacDonald was later engaged on war service flying duties as a Transatlantic Ferry Pilot with the Royal Air Force Ferry Command.

Following the war, and up to his recent retirement, he was Public Relations Manager for de Havilland of Canada Ltd. Best known of his many aviation writing works is ‘From the Ground Up’, which is the standard ground school instruction manual for many flying clubs and schools across Canada, and for which he received in New York just before his death the Sherman Fairchild International Air Safety Writing Award.



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# THE REGISTRY MARKINGS OF CANADA'S RAILWAY POST OFFICES

By  
**Horace W. Harrison**  
Part I

The first comprehensive attempt to record the postmarks of British North American Post Offices was made by the Dean of Canadian Philately, Fred Jarrett, of Toronto. His work was published by himself in 1929 in a book entitled *Standard British North America Catalogue—Postage and Revenue Stamps, Postal Stationery, Proofs Postmarks, and Cancellations, Airmail Stamps and Covers, Precancels*. The postmark and cancellations section contained nearly two full pages of listings of the Registered R.P.O.'s together with some 15 illustrations thereof. In all, Fred listed 29 different R.P.O. Registry cancels out of the total of 54 which I have been able to gather records of from many interested collectors from England to Japan. Two of these were not issued until 10 years after Fred published the book. At this writing, some of the strikes which Fred recorded for his 1929 book have been lost to current philately, but I suspect that these gems will eventually turn up, for Fred was, and is, a careful reporter. The number of instances in which his pioneer reports have been proven in error is nil. Every person who finds the study of any phase of Canadian Postal History interesting owes a debt of gratitude for the magnificent work which Fred pioneered with such initial accuracy.

Of the following drawings, those that have a collection name appended were drawn from a strike in that collection, and are as nearly accurate as the tracing ability of a general insurance agent and broker can make them. Those that have no other indication than the fact that they were recorded by J. (Fred Jarrett in his aforementioned book), B (Boggs) and/or S (Shaw), I have made the drawings from the descriptions of the postmark found in the books where it has been recorded. In some instances these have been lifted directly from the drawing in Fred's book, for which I hope he will forgive me.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Allan Steinhart of Downsview, Ontario, I am able to show several strikes not recorded other than in the Proof Book for Canadian Post Office handstamps. He very kindly sent me photo-copies of the tracings which he had made. He also sent me 46 covers with many combinations of Registration strikes for R.P.O.'s to assist me in making my drawings as accurate as possible and to record the earliest dates for which the strikes are known. Dr. Alfred Whitehead of Amherst, N. S., Mr. Lewis Ludlow of Tokyo, Japan, and Mr. John S. Siverts of Wilmington, Del. have all been kind enough to help this project by sending covers and/or photo-copies and tracings to increase the accuracy of the drawings. Details of the dates of use and the names of the railroads abbreviated in the various strikes have all been gone over and corrections made to my original manuscript by Mr. L. F. Gillam of Rotherham Yorkshire, England, and by Mr. T. P. G. Shaw of Shawinigan, Quebec.

It is my considered judgement that the following numbered strikes probably do not exist: No. 6 was recorded in error for No. 5; No. 13 was recorded in error for No. 14; No. 15 was recorded in error for No. 16; No. 24 was recorded from reading a dim or blurred strike of No. 29; No. 27 was recorded from reading a dim or blurred strike of No. 28; No. 43 was recorded from reading a dim or blurred strike of No. 42; and Nos. 46 and 47 were recorded from inaccurate descriptions of No. 48. I may, of course be quite wrong about this and would appreciate hearing from any collector who has any of these aforementioned strikes, so that I may make a current recording of their existence. I would also appreciate hearing from any collector who may have any of the other strikes which I have only recorded from descriptions in the source books, (1) Winthrop S. Boggs, *The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada*, Chambers Publishing Co., 1945. (2) T. P. G. Shaw, *The Handbook and Catalogue of Canadian Transportation Postmarks*, Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, 1963.

1. Hamilton and North Western Railway. Recorded by Jarrett, Boggs and Shaw. (R. 131)
2. Grand Trunk Railway. 20 mm. Harrison collection (*not yet listed*).
3. Grand Trunk Railway Express. Recorded by Jarrett, Boggs and Shaw. 20 mm. Harrison collection. (R. 123)
4. Midland Railway. 20 mm. Siverts collection. (R. 135b)
5. Muskoka Branch Railway. 21 mm. Harrison collections. (R. 135c)
6. Muskoka Branch Railway. Recorded by Jarrett, Boggs and Shaw. (R. 135)
7. Northern Railway. Recorded by Shaw. 20 mm. Steinhart collection. (R. 135a)
8. Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway. Recorded by Jarrett, Boggs and Shaw. 21½ mm. Siverts collection. (R. 142)
9. Toronto, Grey and Bruce Express. 20 mm. Harrison. (R. 142a)
10. Toronto and Nipissing Railway. Recorded by Boggs and Shaw 20 mm. Whitehead collection. (R. 143)
11. Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway. Recorded by Shaw. 20 mm. Siverts collection. (R. 148a)
12. Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway. Recorded by Jarrett, Boggs and Shaw. 31 mm. August, 1878. Steinhart collection. (R. 119) (*For illustrations see over.*)

**Contributions and articles on all branches  
of B.N.A. philately and postal  
history are urgently required  
for publication in this journal**

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



9.



10.



11.



12.



## USED BLOCKS OF 4 FOR SALE COILS IN STRIPS OF 3 OR MORE

### ADMIRALS

S.G. No.		s.	d.
196	1c. Yellow Green	4	0
204	3c. Brown	4	0
215	50c. Grey Black	22	6
218	Strip of 4	75	0
249	3c. Carmine	4	0
251	4c. Yellow Ochre	17	6
253	5c. Red Violet	12	6
254	7c. Red Brown	17	6
256	\$ Orange	35	0
	\$ Block 8	70	0
	\$ Block 10	90	0
263a	3c. P 12 x 8	27	6

### 60 ANNI OF CONFED.

266-270	...	...	...	...	40	0
271-273	...	...	...	...	40	0
275	1c. mint	...	...	...	3	6
277	3c. Lake	...	...	...	25	0
278	4c. Bistre	...	...	...	20	0
279	5c. Violet	...	...	...	12	6
280	8c. Blue	...	...	...	15	0
286	1c. Orange	...	...	...	6	0
287	2c. Green	...	...	...	3	0

### 1930-31

289	3	6
290	8	0
292	40	0
293	7	6
295	10	0
297	85	0
298-299	13	0
300-305 Set 9 Blocks	52	6
306 pair	2	0
308	7	6
309	3	6
310	120	0
312	3	6
313	26	0
314a	3	6
315-317	30	0

### 1932-33

319-324 No. Die I	38	0
326-328 coils	10	0
330	30	0
332 used imprint	15	0
333 10c. Olive Block 6	40	0
334	14	0
335 Imprint Blocks 1 and 2	6	0

### S.G. No.

337	3c.	3	0
338	5c.	12	6
340	13c.	32	6

### 1935

341-346	25	0
349 20c. Green	7	6
351 \$ Blue	60	0
355	8	6

### 1937-38

357-363	30	0
367	40	0
368-370 coils	10	0
371 air	5	0
372-373	3	6

### WAR EFFORT

375-388 less 385	85	0
384	18	6
389-393 coils	15	0
394-396 Booklets	20	0
397-398a coils	25	0
375-378 panes of 4	40	0
375 pane of 6	15	0
376 pane of 6	25	0
380 pane of 6	25	0
399 6c. air	17	6
400 7c. air Block of 6	6	0

### PEACE SET

401-406	50	0
407 Goose	6	0
407 Goose Booklet	70	0
408	4	0
410-412	7	6
414-418	10	0
419-422a strips 4	25	0
422b-423b Booklets	30	0
423a pane 6	15	0
423b pane 6	15	0
423 pane 4	10	0
429-430	7	6
433 \$ Fisherman	32	6
436-439 mint	32	6
436	4	0
437 used imprint	21	0
439	3	0
440-442	5	0
443 Goose	2	0

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## I. T. PICKERING

**Sutherland Poultry Farm, New Herrington,  
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# Philatelic 'Poor Relations'

By  
W. J. Davey

During 1964-65, *Maple Leaves* published a series of articles by Mr. R. B. Hetherington on permit stamps. This pioneer listing of Canada's philatelic 'poor relations', must have been of interest to those who had collections already started and caused others to take a second look at this neglected branch of philatelic Canadiana.

I for one not only took a second look but became enthused with the wide range of collectable material, the number of varieties and the pleasure of the hunt for the early types.

Since these articles appeared I have had the opportunity of going through several thousand specimens of these permit stamps, and with correspondence with Ottawa I can now add a few notes, which may be of use to others who are looking for new fields of interest. These notes are not intended as a new or revised listing, but rather to place on record my findings from the above mentioned research.

There are three basic types of Permit stamps—Type A, Prepaid bulk 3rd class mail. Type B, Return postage Prepaid. Type C, Business reply cards and envelopes.

**Type A.1.** This was Canada's first permit stamp and appeared about 1903, the postage rate was not shown in the oblong box which was 23 x 48 mm., divided into three horizontal sections. The top section contained the Royal Coat of Arms and the letters E.R. for Edward VII, the middle section was of solid colour with the wording showing in white 'Postage paid in cash at Winnipeg, Canada' and the bottom section read 'Authorised under permit No. 353'.

These early types are quite scarce, the few I have obtained show three different permit numbers used in Winnipeg. Of the others from Hamilton and Toronto, one from Toronto is printed in red, the others are all printed in black.

**Type A.2.** These appeared in 1910, and carried the rate of postage. As I have not been able to find a copy of those first used I am unable to say if they had the same format as Type A. 1, but this box-type is still in use today showing the postage rate. One such type used in 1966 had the letters E.R. in the top corners evidently this time for Elizabeth II.

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**Type A.3.** These have a circular electro similar to those used in Type C, but without the chevrons, which no doubt were used to distinguish the 'outgoing' mail from the 'incoming' mail. There are some that have the town name at the bottom of the electro.

**Type B.** This was shown as Type 5, in the Hetherington listing, It is a three ring electro, no postage rate is given and from the specimens in my collection they would appear to be used exclusively by the various Government libraries for paying the return postage on packages of books lent to readers in those areas not served by a local library or 'bookmobile'. Apart from the different permit numbers they seem to be a standard type of permit stamp printed on adhesive labels.

**Type C.** This was the type that Mr. Hetherington listed, the Business Reply card and envelope, which was introduced in 1930. It has a ringed electro, the postage rate is shown and there is a vertical column of chevrons beneath. The electro can be found with 4, 3 or 2 rings and judging from the postage rates the 4 and 3 ring types were first used and the odd one is still in use. The 2 ring type can be found with the lower postage rate.

All the electros of Type C, have within the outer rings two or three of the following words Post, Postes, Postage and Canada. The 4 ring has 'Postes Canada Post' in that order. The 3 ring has 'Canada' at the top and 'Post' below. The 2 rings have the following combinations 'Postes Canada Postage', 'Postes Canada Post' and 'Postage Canada Postage'. One variety has a town name below.

Besides the combination of the three words some have dots and/or dashes before or between the words. It is this arrangement of words and position or absence of the dots and dashes that I have used to identify the different sub-types in mounting over a thousand different specimens. I have ignored the different kinds of printer's type and other very minor differences such as thick and thin rings, very large to very small figures of value, the spacing of the three words etc. These minor differences also apply to the chevrons, the shape of which can be very acute, flattened or even composed of straight lines. Their size can vary from very thin to extra thick. Some are hollow and one specimen I have looks like a Chinese character. I have found that trying to tie-in these many types of chevrons with the many minor types of electros only adds confusion to confusion, so I have used only the number of chevrons which can be from 3 to 54. A few have a small chevron at the bottom of the column giving it the effect of half a chevron and one specimen has a small triangle below the half chevron.

Some collectors may have an accumulation of these permit stamps and wonder how to mount them as many envelopes and some post cards are too large to fit any album page. As these covers cannot be said to have any value as such, I have cut mine to shape leaving on the electro and chevrons. By this method one can mount fifteen to a page. I head each page with the type number, size of electro, number of chevrons and the postage rate, e.g., 'Type 7. El 30 mm., Ch 9, 6 cent.' This method makes a neat arrangement and enables one to refer to any type when sorting through a batch of new material.

# The Three Cent Small Head

1. 1870 3c. india red, perf. 12½. Fine used example on cover from St. Johns to Halifax in 1870. A rare cover, neat and attractive. S.G. 83a ... £75
2. 1870. Fine cover to Ireland from Barrie, Ontario, bearing a fine pair of the 3c. cancelled with a single 'Maple Leaf' cancel in black. Unusual ... £35
3. 1871. Attractive cover to Toronto from Peterboro attractively franked by a 3c. rose, 2c. green and 6c. yellow brown—the two and six cent stamps being of the large head type. A scarce and interesting cover. S.G. 83b, 57, 60 ... £55
4. 1871 cover to Connecticut, U.S.A. from Ingersoll, Ontario, bearing a fine pair of the 3c. deep carmine rose on THICK SOFT BLOTting PAPER. Light '27' cancellations in black tying it to the cover in the top right corner ... £50
5. 1872. 3c. orange red, Fine used example on cover to Toronto from Elora, Toronto cancelled with large E—the initial of Elora. Unusual. S.G. 86 ... £20
6. 1877. 3c. orange red. Fine copy on cover from Melbourne, Ontario, well tied by 'PAID' lozenge type cancel in black. A rare cancel. S.G. 86 ... £60
7. 1883. Illustrated envelope to Pa. bearing 3c. orange red of Canada and 2c. brown of U.S.A. Scarce combination franking. S.G. 86 ... £15
8. 3c. orange red on envelope of 1876 to Toronto from Shelbourne, Cancelled with VR in black (Jarretts 1083) and rare. S.G. 86 ... £15
9. 1882. Interesting cover bearing 3c. orange red and a pair of the 6c. yellowish brown—all small heads—to Melbourne, Australia—from whence it was redirected to Tasmania. Wealth of backstamps and an unusual cover, full of character. S.G. 86, 88 ... £35
10. 1891. Cover to Rio de Janeiro bearing 3c. orange red, 5c. olive grey, 2c. registered stamp and a bisected 10c. to make up the 15c. rate. All four stamps received normal registered cancellations but the cover was returned for the addition of another 5c. in view of the non-recognition of the bisected stamp. m.s. 'Cut stamp no good'. Unusual. S.G. 86, 87, 111, R1 ... £35
11. 1871. 3c. deep carmine rose on THICK BLOTting PAPER. Fine used single with 4 ring '52' cancellation of Clifton. Scarce ... £18
12. 1871. 3c. deep carmine rose on THICK BLOTting PAPER. Very fine used strip of three of this rare stamp. Cancellations of Ingersoll, Ontario, and possibly unique ... £65
13. 1879. Scarce soldiers letter to Kent, England from the North Western Territory—franked with 3c. orange red and 2c. green. Attractive. C.d.s. of Shore Lake ... £35
14. 1897. Fine cover to Maine bearing fine used pair of the 3c. deep orange red and two singles of the 1c. bright yellow—cancelled with the c.d.s. of South Edmonton, Alberta ... £12
15. 1876. 3c. orange red perforation 12 x 11½. Fine example on cover to Toronto from Bracebridge, tied by Jarretts cancellation No. 1378 ... £12 10
16. 3c. orange red. Very fine and large marginal used block of ten (5 x 2) showing part imprint at right. Cancelled with Jarretts No. 1. Attractive and scarce for a multiple of this size and condition ... £10

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## **LONPEX 75**

London, Canada—The 40th anniversary of the London (Canada) to London (England) flight attempt of 1927 was commemorated on 1st September by the London (Canada) Philatelic Society by flying 500 special covers London-to-London. These covers were returned to the society which offered them as special souvenirs of Lonpex 75, the society's annual exhibition which was held from 10th to 12th November in London's new Centennial Hall.

The exhibition was named Lonpex 75 because it marked the 75th anniversary of the society's founding, as well as the 40th London-to-London flight anniversary and Canada's centennial. The competitive exhibition was open to all Ontario residents, including non-Ontario members of cross-border societies such as Sarnia-Port Huron and Cornwall-Massena. Competition was in 12 classes with a silver trophy as top award in each class. A special class was confined to exhibits which best exemplified Canada's centennial.

The covers which were flown London-to-London on 1st September each carried a miniature sheet which reproduced in colour the semi-official airmail stamp issued for the 1927 flight attempt. The original of the stamp today ranks as the rarest Canadian airmail issue, only five copies being known to exist. Each cover also bore a special cancellation, used at the London post office only on 1st September. It reads '40th Anniversary/London-to-London/Flight Attempt 1st September, 1927'.

The same miniature sheet was used in lieu of a cachet on covers which were serviced at the society's exhibition in November. These bore slogan cancellations advertising the exhibition. Individual sheets were also available.

Another anniversary project the Society sponsored is a history of London (Canada) philately which was available at the show. Entitled 'A century of Philately in London, Canada' the book co-authored by Stan Shantz and Don Demaray deals exhaustively with outstanding London philatelic events and personalities. Chapter titles include: Early London Postmarks; Dr. L. S. Holmes, His Life and Times; The London-to-London Flight; 19th Century London Philately; 20th Century London Philately; the University of Western Ontario Collection; London collectibles; Past and Present Personalities. The book is liberally illustrated especially with the early London postmarks and can be obtained from Don Demaray, 98 Gardenwood Drive, London, Ontario, Canada at \$2.00 postage paid. This is a unique publication in many ways and is replete with information of an invaluable kind to the postal historian and postmark collector. It deserves to be, and undoubtedly will be, widely supported.

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### **SUBSCRIPTIONS**

Membership of the Society is open to all interested in the study of the history and postage stamps of Canada and the former British North American Provinces. The annual subscription (£1) is payable on 1st October for the ensuing twelve months. (Overseas members are requested to remit subscriptions free of charge to the Society.)

# *The Study of Canadian Postal Stationery*

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by  
J. P. Macaskie,  
F.C.P.S.

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So many of the issues of Canada have attracted the attention of Philatelic students over the years that there can be few remaining cases where it is still possible to say that very little is known about a particular issue. It is rather surprising therefore to find that so little attention is given to, and even less material published about, the early issues of Canadian Postal Stationery. Although this might be attributed to such material having a narrower appeal than the adhesive issues, there are quite a lot of collectors of Postal Stationery, especially in Canada and the United States.

The growing interest in Canadian postmarks and cancellations has certainly led to a greater demand for Postal Stationery, particularly that issued in the nineteenth century, but the study of it for its own sake has been sadly neglected. One would normally imply from this that there is little of interest to find, yet some examples abound in re-entries, retouches, plate flaws, plating material, shades and paper varieties, quite apart from cancellations and other secondary features. What other factors might account for the lack of interest? Some collectors point to the bulk of such collections, yet the demand for adhesive stamps on cover is reaching record heights. Is stationery difficult to obtain and expensive? With remarkably few exceptions the answer is 'no'. For example, even the first issue of Canadian Postcards is still obtainable in reasonable quantities for a few pence if used or a shilling or so if mint. One can only assume that the possibilities have been overlooked because of the attractions of the adhesive issues and it was with this thought in mind that I suggested to our hard-working editor that a few articles covering one of the best examples (in my opinion) might help to stimulate interest in the subject and at the same time contribute a little towards the satisfaction of his continuing need of articles for our journal.

Members of those local groups who have courageously agreed in past winters to spend an evening looking at some of my Canadian Stationery will no doubt have guessed already what my example is to be, because, although I think that there are interesting features in both recess-printed and surface-printed issues I have been developing particularly for several years a study of the One Cent Blue Post-cards issued between 1871 and 1881. In many ways this issue resembles the adhesive stamps of the same period and shows clear signs of the repair work and general overhaul of plates which was carried out at the time of the transfer of printing from Ottawa to Montreal late in 1874. Plates laid down after this move bear the imprint 'British American Bank Note Co., Montreal' instead of 'Montreal and Ottawa', but cards from these new plates were not used until early in 1876 and the old plates evidently sufficed to meet the rapidly increasing demand until then. I must not commence my tale too soon, however, and with this short introduction will hope to have whetted readers' appetites for the next article.

# The Admiral Issue—

## Plates Used By The Hon. George C. Marler, F.C.P.S.

Thanks to the courtesy of the manufacturers, the Canadian Bank Note Co., Ottawa, and of the Philatelic Agency at Ottawa, it is known how many plates were prepared and approved for each of the eleven values of the Admirals issued between the end of December, 1911, and September 1st, 1925. However, it is not certain that all of these plates were actually used, and the manufacturers' records do not provide complete information on the subject.

In the case of several denominations of which the colour was changed, one or more plates were used to print both the old and the new colours, but in other cases such as that of the Five cents, printed first in Blue and then in Violet, no plate appears to have been used for both colours. The same may be said of the Seven cents, Bistre and Red-brown, and of the Ten cents in Plum and Blue, but not of the Ten cents, Blue and Bistre Brown.

As will be remembered the One, Two and Three cents all were issued in imperforate sheets, and the Two cents and the Five were printed on thin experimental paper. Certain plates are identified with the imperforates and others with the thin paper, but it is not known whether other plates were also used.

The numbers of a great many of the plates used are known, but there remain quite a few the use of which has not yet been verified, and these are given below:—

1c. Green	35, 39-41, 53, 69, 70, 102-103, and 156.
1c. Yellow	191, 193-196, 198, 199.
2c. Carmine	53-56, 77-78, 117-118, 142, and 153.
2c. Green	187 and 198.
3c. Brown	76, 92, 114-117.
3c. Carmine	118-120, 141-143, 145, 146, 150-155, 161 and 165-176.
10c. Blue	17.

Correspondence from collectors who can supplement the foregoing information and vouch for the existence of other plate numbers listed above would be warmly welcomed by the author, whose address is 620 Dorchester Blvd., West, Montreal, Canada.

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## BACK NUMBERS

Back numbers of *Maple Leaves* in diminishing quantities are available from the Librarian, Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill at The Shielling, Village Way, Little Chalfont, Near Amersham, Bucks. price 3s. 6d. per issue, post paid. At the moment **all** issues are available **with the exception** of whole numbers; 15, 21, 31-35, 39, 40, 44 and 46. Please note that whole number 15 is the April, 1950, issue **which was wrongly numbered 16** on the cover. It may also be of interest to note that Mr. Greenhill would be willing to buy in any of the above issues at 1s. 9d. per copy.

## 1967 CONVENTION AUCTION

Just how valuable a contribution the Convention Auction makes to the Society's funds and how much the auction is appreciated by vendors and purchasers is best illustrated by the following statistics: No. of lots for sale: 364; No. of lots sold: 266 (73 per cent); commission to the Society £138 13s. 1d. (less printing costs); total value of lots sold: £1,215; No. of successful bidders 70 (of whom 41 bid by post). We are indebted to Mr. Greenhill for these interesting figures and their receipt coincides with a reminder from another source that preparation for **next year's auction** is already under way. This **ought** to give food for thought to those who rather naively believe that **things just happen**. They just do not; not, that is, without a great deal of hard work. In 1967 we were indebted to Messrs. Greenhill, Hannah and Williams for the conduct of the auction on 'the day', But this was probably the least onerous part; the accountancy, checking, despatching, acknowledging, letter-writing, duplicating and mailing, the parcel-packing and last but not least the settling of accounts constituted, as it always must do, a long-term exercise, In this respect, therefore, it is pleasing to note that purchasers also played their part nobly and **with the exception of three members** all of them helped the organisers by paying promptly, In this connection it cannot be too greatly emphasized that auction lots **are not the property of the Society: they belong to the vendors until the purchasers have paid**. The Society is, therefore, responsible for safeguarding vendors' interests and lots cannot be forwarded to purchasers until the latter have paid. It is indicative of the helpful way in which purchasers co-operated in this matter that only three of them failed to see the point. In all the auction was highly satisfactory and it we can say the same about Convention Auction 1968 in twelve months' time it will be very pleasing indeed. Finally, in this connection, may we refer readers to our President's message on page 59.

## Over £190,000 for Amundsen Collection

Stanley Gibbons Auctions achieved a record figure of £190,000 for their three-day sale of the Lars Amundsen Classic British Empire stamp collection.

Buyers attended the Sale from all round the globe: United States, Switzerland, Italy, Japan, Germany, Belgium, etc., all were represented. About ninety per cent of the stamps sold went to overseas bidders, and consequently helped Britain's export drive.

The fierce competition for all the fine items in this remarkable collection, and the really outstanding prices realised, all go to prove that London is beyond any doubt the heart of the world stamp market. **This is vividly illustrated by the figure of £15,500 paid for the 'Caspary' Newfoundland Cover, known to be the gem of the collection, which had been expected to make about £6,500. Breathtaking bids in thousands of pounds raised this old envelope of 1859 into the proud position of the rarest Newfoundland item and third rarest cover in the world.** Other items chosen at random from the many which achieved notable prices were: Vancouver Island 1865 5c. rose £3,000; and Nova Scotia 1851-57 1s. purple on cover £2,200.

# The Exchange Packet

## You Have Been Warned

As you know from time to time, I have reminded members of certain Packet rules, particularly with regard to checking packets on receipt.

I regret to report that discrepancies have increased instead of being reduced and I would ask all members who receive packets to make a special note of the following points:—

On receipt of a packet **Please Check:**—

1. Number of booklets against details given on the front of the postal list.
2. Number of pages per booklet.
3. Note and mark any unsigned spaces.
4. Note and mark any unsigned alteration of prices/description.
5. Number of blank Booklets.
6. Number of covers in envelopes (if loose).

Any discrepancy **must** be noted on the Advice Slip, which **must** be forwarded to the Packet Secretary **immediately** after the packet has been forwarded to the next member. The member from whom you received the packet **must** also be notified.

Additional matters which I have to bring to your attention are:—

- (a) Please ensure that, when submitting material for sale, stamps are secured to pages with good/new stamp hinges. (Have recently had to re-mount material which had moved in transit.)

The position with regard to the use of Hawid Strips/pieces is a little tricky, as Exchange Packet General Rule 4 states: Stamps must be affixed to the sheet by means of hinges on one side of the sheet only, using standard booklets.

This matter will be investigated and a further reference made later. As you will appreciate, there is a slightly greater risk of stamps being lost by falling out, and this type of loss is not covered by the insurance policy.

- (b) Changes of address should be notified to the Packet secretary **immediately** when known. It is **not sufficient** to notify our Hon. Secretary, as amendments to the Year Book are only circulated to other officers every two months.

At the Annual General Meeting, at Eastbourne, I was asked to take a firmer line with members who do not adhere to the General Packet Rules and the points raised above, and I regret that those members who are **careless** or **couldn't care less** will be removed from the circulation lists. **Your** future position is in **your** hands.

Eric Bielby  
Hon. Packet Secretary

## NEW STAMP ISSUE

### Gray Jay

Four colour lithography has been employed to print a 5c. Gray Jay Canada Post Office stamp scheduled for release on the 15th February, 1968.

The new stamp, a continuation of a Wildlife Series which will be completed within four years, marks the debut of Martin Glen Loates as a designer of Canadian postal issues. Mr. Loates, a resident of Willowdale, Ontario, has won praise from naturalists and laymen alike for his precise artistic interpretations of all forms of wildlife. A love of nature, painstaking research and a dedication to careful observations in the natural environment of his subjects have been important factors in his largely self-taught skill. Mr. Loates, a native of Toronto, was born in 1945.

Dimensions of the new issue are 24 mm. x 40 mm. conforming to a metric scale of sizes adopted by the Canada Post Office for future issues. It is vertical in format and the male Gray Jay appears as the foremost figure; the female bird is perched to the rear on the White Spruce bough. The scientific identification '*Perisoreus canadensis*', in small lettering, appears at the bottom left immediately above the French version 'Geai Gris' and to the right of the English equivalent 'Gray Jay'. The denominative figure 5 is embodied in the design at the lower right; the whole is surmounted by the word 'Canada' and the artist has chosen to frame his overall design with a fine line. The frame and all wording is printed in green and a lower value green is used in the central part of a background which is predominantly white. Three other colours, brown, black and rose, have been added to reproduce the muted tones of the Gray Jays and the White Spruce branches on which they perch.

Printing is by the Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd., Ottawa, whose facilities will produce the full issue of twenty-four million stamps in panes of 50. Customary First Day Cover Service will be provided by the Postmaster, Ottawa 2, Ontario.

Frequently referred to as the Canada Jay, Whiskey Jack, Camp Robber or Moose Bird, the Gray Jay is a bird of the coniferous forests of North America whose breeding grounds are in a broad unbroken geographic band extending from British Columbia and the Yukon to Newfoundland. The adult bird usually attains an overall length of 11 to 13 in., larger than a robin and reminiscent of a huge overgrown chickadee. The juveniles have smoky black plumage.

Many folk-tales and superstitions have grown up around this bird which depict it as a sly robber, though not altogether bad, and a trickster able to transform himself into a shape most appropriate to suit the occasion. Haunting lumber camps and trappers' cabins, it was said to be the spirit of departed woodsmen, and in the northern forests the Indians were so superstitious about it that they were afraid to look at the nest and never molested it.

This bird is extremely tame, bold and very curious. It will enter a tent or cabin in search of food and frequently carries away items which are inedible. In spite of its impudence, it is a retiring bird and vanishes inevitably as the borders of permanent settlement encroach upon its haunts.

# POST OFFICES OF SASKATCHEWAN

by Dr. J. G. Byth

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Paddling Lake*    | 61. Poike Lake       |
| 2. Paddockwood       | 62. Pikes Peak*      |
| 3. Paisley Brook*    | 63. Pilger           |
| 4. Palmer            | 64. Pilot Butte      |
| 5. Palo              | 65. Pine Coulee*     |
| 6. Pambrun           | 66. Pinehouse Lake   |
| 7. Pangman           | 67. Pinkham          |
| 8. Paradise Hill     | 68. Pinto*           |
| 9. Park*             | 69. Pinto Creek*     |
| 10. Parkbeg          | 70. Pitman           |
| 11. Park Bluff*      | 71. Plainview        |
| 12. Parkerview       | 72. Plateau*         |
| 13. Parkin*          | 73. Plato            |
| 14. Parkman          | 74. Playmore*        |
| 15. Parkside         | 75. Pleasantdale     |
| 16. Park Valley      | 76. Pleasant Valley  |
| 17. Parkview*        | 77. Plenty           |
| 18. Parr View*       | 78. Plessis*         |
| 19. Parry            | 79. Plumbridge*      |
| 20. Pascal*          | 80. Plunkett         |
| 21. Pasqua           | 81. Polson*          |
| 22. Pas Trail        | 82. Polwarth         |
| 23. Paswegin         | 83. Ponass Lake*     |
| 24. Patchgrove*      | 84. Ponteix          |
| 25. Pathlow          | 85. Pontrilas        |
| 26. Patience Lake*   | 86. Poplar Bluff     |
| 27. Patrick          | 87. Poplar Forest*   |
| 28. Patriot*         | 88. Poplar Grove*    |
| 29. Patuanak         | 89. Poplar Valley*   |
| 30. Paynton          | 90. Porcupine Plain  |
| 31. Peacedale*       | 91. Portage la Loche |
| 32. Peebeechill*     | 92. Portreeve        |
| 33. Peebles          | 93. Prairie River    |
| 34. Peerless         | 94. Prairie View     |
| 35. Peesane          | 95. Preeceville      |
| 36. Pegasus*         | 96. Prelate          |
| 37. Pellican Narrows | 97. Prendergast*     |
| 38. Pelly            | 98. Pré Ste. Marie*  |
| 39. Pengarth*        | 99. Prestforss*      |
| 40. Penge*           | 100. Pretty Valley*  |
| 41. Penkill*         | 101. Primate         |
| 42. Penn             | 102. Prince          |
| 43. Pennant Station  | 103. Prince Albert   |
| 44. Pennock*         | Sub. No. 1*          |
| 45. Pense            | Sub. No. 2*          |
| 46. Penzance         | Sub. No. 3*          |
| 47. Pepper*          | Sub. No. 4           |
| 48. Percival         | Sub. No. 5           |
| 49. Perdue           | Sub. No. 6           |
| 50. Perigord         | 104. Prince Albert   |
| 51. Perley           | Sanatorium*          |
| 52. Petaigan         | 105. Product*        |
| 53. Peterson         | 106. Prongua         |
| 54. Petit Nord*      | 107. Prosperity*     |
| 55. Petrofka*        | 108. Pruden*         |
| 56. Phippen          | 109. Prud'homme      |
| 57. Piapot           | 110. Prussia*        |
| 58. Piche*           | 111. Puckahn*        |
| 59. Picnic*          | 112. Punnichy        |
| 60. Pierceland       | *Office closed       |

## *Letters to the Editor . . .*

The Hon. G. C. Marler writes:

### **Admiral Plate Numbers**

For some time I have been much interested in seeing whether it was possible to prepare an authoritative list of the plate numbers used for the printing of the Admiral issue of Canada.

About eighteen months ago I gave a talk to the Toronto Stamp Collector's Club, the text of which was afterwards printed in *B.N.A. Topics* and I invited the members to let me know whether they could vouch for the existence of a number of plate numbers the existence of which had not previously been substantiated. I was pleased by the response and this enabled me to remove a few of the uncertain numbers from my list but a good many still remain for whose existence no one has vouched so far.

It occurred to me that the readers of *Maple Leaves* might be able to add to the sum of our information on the subject and, with this in mind, I have written a short article (see page 77), in the hope that it may be of interest to your readers and that they will supplement the existing information.

I should like to say that I am much interested by *Maple Leaves*, which seems to me to be an excellent publication.

Mr. J. J. Bonar writes:

### **2 Cents Numeral Issue**

As writer of the article in question I am much interested in the comments of Mr. H. Reiche published in the August issue.

My conclusions were based on a large number—several hundreds—of dated copies which appeared to conform precisely to my listing. Some thousands of undated copies seemed to confirm my deductions.

I cannot understand how damage to the transfer subject such as Mr. Reiche postulates could produce copies with such a beautifully neat thick centre line all round and no crudities of execution. Perhaps Mr. Reiche may help by providing photographs of the proofs to which he refers.

I agree that it may sound surprising to suggest the existence of three re-worked dies but I fail to see any other solution to the differences which, as Mr. Reiche agrees, do exist. I note also that Boggs pages 330–331 expressly records the existence of one die proof of the three line border.

I have received no comments on my article apart from Mr. Reiche's letter.

### Amendments to Membership to 7th January, 1968

#### New Members

1612. TAYLOR, C. J. O., 220 Maidstone Road, Chatham, Kent. CR-CQ, P  
 1613. MOWBRAY, Mrs. P. J., Ridlington House, Uppingham, Rutland. C, N, B  
 1614. WINDSOR, P. H., 6 Willow Court, Palmeira Avenue, Hove. BN3 3GR, Sussex. CGE, P, SP  
 1615. BRISTON, C., 4 Fanthorp St., Putney, London S.W.15.  
 1616. TAPLIN, J. H., 79 Hobblythick Lane, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex C, N  
 1617. DAVIES, B., 30 Swale Avenue, Rushden, Queensborough, Kent. C, PH, RPO  
 1618. MARTIN, J. J., 'Waveney' Constable Way, West Harnham, Salisbury, Wilts.  
 1619. CARR, G. C., 9243 Warwick, Detroit, Michigan, 48228, USA. C, SC, RPO  
 1620. DOULL, R. M., 22 Maidens Ave., Beaconsfield, Que., Canada. SC  
 1621. SMALLEY, G. F., PO Box 1175, 298 John Street, Gananoque, Ont., Canada. C, RPO  
 1622. IRVINE, A. F., 572 St. James Street, London, Ont., Canada  
 1623. PETTIFER, S. H., 'Verona', Crudwell, Malmesbury, Wilts. C  
 1624. WILKINSON, Sub. Lt. D. C., BEM, RN, 8 Bannachra Drive, Helensburgh, C  
 Dunbartonshire.  
 1625. MARSHALL, Mrs. Dora S., 109 Carlibar Drive, Glasgow, W.3  
 1626. THORP, S. D., One Ridgeway, Hurst-an-Clays, East Grinstead, Sussex. CQ-CGE  
 1627. LINFORD, H. N., 29 Little Hill Grove, Kings Norton, Birmingham 30. FDC, BL  
 1628. BOSCH, Dr. W., 331 Lambert Street, Apt. 4, Staunton, Va 24401, USA CR-CQ, SC  
 1629. STEWART, H. G., 102 Tait Avenue, Winnipeg, 17, Man., Canada P, SP, F  
 1630. WALLACE, G. A., 35 College Gdns., Chingford, London, E.4. CR-CG, N  
 1631. BELLE, L. H., 24 Newlands Road, Woodford Green, Essex C  
 1632. CAPLAN, Dr. J., 436 Glengrove Ave., West, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada C  
 1633. GRIGSON, R., 1 Park Close, Brook Street, Windsor, Berks. C, P

#### Resignations

172. Bailey, A. G. 1126. Johnston, Dr. E. A. 1332. Mills, G. R., M.D.

#### Change of Address

1537. CASELLS, E., 56 Cundall Drive, Estevan, Sask., Canada.  
 635. HUTTON, T. R., The Corner House, Long Park Close, Chesham Bois, Bucks.  
 1335. BETTIN, F., 2700 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal. 90057, USA.  
 1547. PAWLUK, W. S., 1-B Hemlock Crescent S.W., Calgary, Alta, Canada.

#### Death

1582. FIELDING, J. D.

#### Amendments to Year Book Listing

##### Delete

- |                       |                      |                   |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1245. Hooper, A. R.   | 500. Lathwell, A. K. | 343. Musk, G.     |
| 969. Nicholson, C. S. | 1357. Rickaby, G.    | 1454. Ross, W. D. |
| 1127. Rutter, S. D.   | 585. Worsell, J. M.  | 1289. Swan, D.    |
| 795. Webb, D. N. A.   |                      |                   |

- Delete** 715. WALTERS, E. P. F., 4 Broadway, Maidenhead.

- Insert** 715. WALTERS, E. P. F., Dormy House, 12 Harold Road, Deal, Kent.  
 1570. WALTERS, G., 4 Broadway, Maidenhead, Berks.

- Amend** 483. HANNAH, J., Postal code should be AB 1, 6 NB.

Admiral Issue Study Group—**Delete** name of J. L. Bacon.

#### ADD CHANGES OF ADDRESSES

121. AVERY, D. A., 20 North Street, Beeston, Nottingham, NG9 1FF.  
 1107. JACOBSON, CWO Ben (USNR/Ret), PO Box 562, Santa Barbara, Calif. 93102USA.  
 1419. HADLEY, F. R., 13768 Marine Drive, White Rock, B.C., Canada.  
 474. GELINAS, Lt. Col. J. A., Dunham Army Hospital, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. 18013, USA .  
 973. McCUSKER, J. J., 1326, S. George Drive, Arlington, Virginia 22204, USA.

**Net Change: Plus 18. New total 685.**

**WANTED**

**WANTED** surplus stocks suitable for packets. Prices first please.—George Walters, 4, Broadway, Maidenhead, Berks.

**CRASH** Covers—Wreck covers—salvaged mail, modern and older.—Sergeant, 64, Susans Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.

**WOULD** like to purchase 2 and 4 Ring and other Numerals cancels on cover. Look through your duplicates and see if you can help.—C. C. Attenborrow, 5, Preston Park Avenue, Brighton, Sussex.

**CANADIAN** Bush Flights and First Flight Covers, and a copy of S. L. Holmes 'Handbook of Canada'.—K. E. Stringer, 3, Lansdown Crescent, Bath.

**CANCELLATIONS** Wanted — Slogans referring to 'Rotary' (all countries), record and return, or sale.—James D. Todd, 5, Greystoke Avenue, Sunderland.

**PERIODICALS**

**CANADA** calling is one of the interesting features frequently appearing in the Philatelic Magazine. Price 9d. from your newsagent or local dealer.

**EXCHANGE**

**JOIN** Continental Exchange Club. Magazine and membership 13/6. Sample magazine 1/-. Mint commemorative sets accepted. Continental Exchange Club, Box 472, Woodstock, Ontario, Canada.

**CORRESPONDENCE** invited with collectors specialising in Newfoundland. Will exchange Canada for Newfoundland. Proofs of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick available in exchange for Newfoundland.—E. P. Tizard, 6338, Vienna Street, Halifax, N.S.

**FOR SALE**

**ODDMENTS** for disposal (preferably in exchange for Numeral cancels on cover). 1893 8 cents Registered covers, some with R.P.O., s. circle and Montreal 'forerunners' back markings. Also small selection of s. circles and duplicate Numeral cancels on and off cover, and other items. Further details on request.—C. C. Attenborrow, 5, Preston Park Avenue, Brighton, Sussex.

1962. 375-88 and 400 Mint Blocks. Plain 376. 379-381, 383. Plate Imprint 382. Others Imprint. Mint single 399, £22. 165 Mint unmounted, centred, full gum, £7 10s. 0d. Strip 4 1st G.V. coil, £10. Bill Stamp \$1 Imperf 65/-; 401-406 Perf OHMS Mint 65/-. All o.n.o.—L. G. Jacob, Bracondale, Bracknell, Berks.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**ISN'T IT OBVIOUS** . . . that you will eventually sell your collection for a ridiculously low value? This is exactly what will happen unless you take time now to record your holdings! No dealer can afford to offer you its true worth unless he knows precisely what your collection contains. Don't let the obvious happen to you. Inventory your Collection now, the Companion way. The Companion Inventory System enables you to completely record your collection Quickly, Easily, Permanently. It is the best system yet devised—and inexpensive, too. Inventory Companion complete with 150 assorted pages in an attractive binder costs only 34/- post paid. Sample set of sheets, 3/- post paid. Extra pages cost 4/6 pack of 40 sheets, post paid. Ask for club and dealer discounts—Harry Hayes, 48, Trafalgar Street, Batley, Yorkshire. Tel. 4298.

**THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY  
OF GREAT BRITAIN — 1966 - 67**

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# MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

INCORPORATED 1946

Edited by **L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.**

66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

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. 112**

## EDITORIAL

### Future Issues

Our appeal to members to offer suggestions as to how *Maple Leaves* can best serve the needs of a wide membership with many and varied interests has met with little response. We are, therefore, all the more grateful to those who have taken the trouble to write and we shall in these columns try to answer criticisms and to air suggestions which may provoke further comment. Many of the suggestions received we should like to adopt and most certainly would adopt IF the treasurer had a bottomless purse, or even if it were only a little deeper than it is. To those who have suggested more illustrations we would suggest in turn a glance at the last statement of accounts; photography and block-making are expensive processes and this being so illustrations have to be kept to a minimum. Indeed some articles have, reluctantly, to be refused because of the prohibitive cost of reproducing the very necessary illustrative material which accompanies them. We say nothing, of course, about **coloured** reproductions of old and new stamps issues, for the simple reason that the whole idea has left us wordless!

A number of members have requested more articles for beginners and less for the connoisseurs and this suggestion sent us thumbing through our back-numbers starting with the last (February) issue. This contained no articles at all of a highly-specialised nature and one (on postal stationery) which was solely designed for those of us who know nothing of this neglected field. This is one of a series the second of which appears in this issue. The same might almost be said of the articles on postmarks—R.P.O. Registry markings and Postage Due markings. 'Philatelic Poor Relations' belongs to the same category and is an introductory article on a despised and rejected topic. If they are not 'beginners' articles in one sense they are at least intended for those who have not yet begun to look at the less fashionable and less popular facets of Canadian philately, and that most surely includes almost everyone!

One member has also suggested that we have less long articles on 'Small Queens', a comment which was redeemed by the thoughtful addition of 'etc.'

**Apparently he did not take the trouble, as we did, to check WHEN ANY REFERENCE WAS LAST MADE TO THIS EXTREMELY POPULAR SUBJECT.** If he had done so his search would have taken him back to February, 1967, more than a year ago when Mr. Smythies contributed a most helpful and original article on 3 cents S.Q. shades, a field of study where specialists and beginners alike can never know too much!

More helpful suggestions from the same member include the publication of prices realised at auctions and competitions, for example, on the changes we might expect in all things connected with stamps in the next ten years. Well, this would certainly be an opportunity for those of our readers who fancy themselves in the role of 'Philatelic Old Moore'. It would also be an opportunity, we hasten to add, for generous members to donate prizes for those competitors who can see thus far into the future.

For our part we must confess that the future does not extend beyond the next two months. Peering so far ahead we see an empty editorial in-tray and face the prospect of producing 28 pages of *Maple Leaves* out of aery nothings. The visions of the future that we see and the dreams we dream are of fleets of mail vans arriving with tons of bright, new, original articles guaranteed to capture the interest of every member from beginner to specialist. The reality, as distinct from hallucinations of this kind, is something we have to live with and what **might be** bears about as much relation to **what is** as a fireside pipe dream does to a cold and foggy November morning in Rotherham!

At this point there is an obvious need to repeat that we are very grateful for the suggestions received, impracticable or otherwise, and in our next issue we hope to be able to list all those which are within the realm of possibility. Incidentally, no one has suggested that the annual subscription be raised to meet the cost of all the improvements we should like to see and, finally, we have NOT passed on to the Business Manager one suggestion that we 'have fewer advertisements'! None of our readers (with the exception of one) will be surprised to hear that our Treasurer greeted THAT macabre joke with what can only be described as 'monumental incoherence'!

### **Mr. A. F. L. McGregor**

In order to relieve Mr. McGregor of some of the burden of work which normally devolves upon him, Mr. J. A. Grant has kindly agreed to accept responsibility for the accounts of the Society in future. **All subscriptions should still be sent to Mr. McGregor, however, as heretofore.** We are grateful to Mr. Grant for his assistance in this matter and our thanks are also particularly due to Mr. McGregor for the invaluable help to the Society which he will continue to afford us. For administrative purposes Mr. McGregor is now designated 'Assistant Treasurer', and Mr. Grant, 'Treasurer'. For addresses please refer to the Officers' Panel on page 112.

## Not so much a Postage Stamp . . .

### More a way of Franking

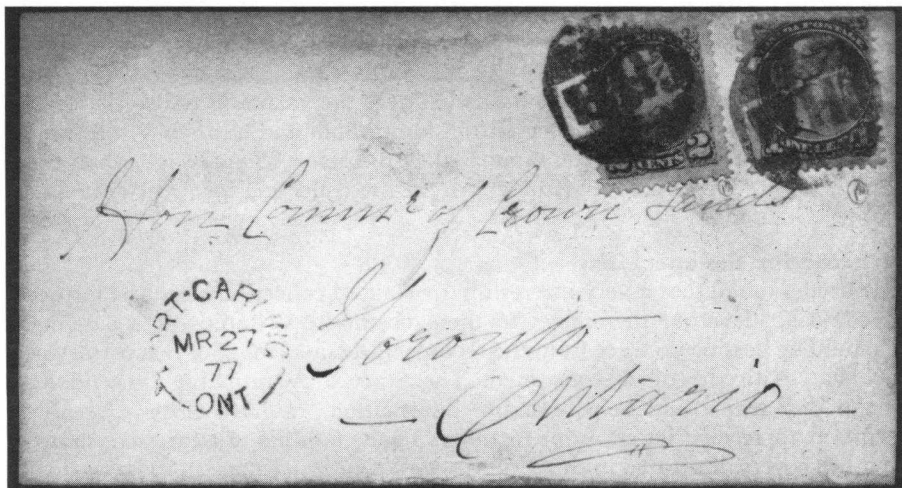
by S. F. COHEN . . . Part X

#### POSTMASTERS' INITIALS

In the whole field of Canadian postmark collecting, I don't believe there is anything more popular than the range of Names, Letters and Initials which are to be found in profusion on the stamps of the late 19th century. The largest Chapter in that remarkably fine handbook devoted to Fancy Cancellations of the period—and I refer, of course, to the Smythies/Day work—has as its subject these 'Letter' marks with no fewer than 24 Plates of illustrated examples.

Amongst these are to be found the corks which some Postmasters of the time cut with the idea of achieving a certain degree of immortality. This they did by carving out their own initials to be used as a cancelling device, and many and varied are the artistic embellishments with which they beautified their monograms. The records of the post offices confirm that these postmasters existed, and so we know that, for instance, at Port Carling, Ontario, the fancy initials 'B.H.J.' are those of one B. H. Johnson, the postmaster there from 1875 to 1881, and possibly longer. His corks wore out after a year or so of use, and at least three different designs have been noted bearing his initials.

My first illustration shows a cover from Port Carling, dated 27th March, 1877, with single 1 cent and 2 cents small queen, to Toronto. Each stamp has been impressed with the 'BHJ' cork, a design showing the initials in an intaglio rectangle surrounded by a thick black circle, (Jarrett 1005, Smy/Day 421/2). It is quite surprising how few copies of this postmark turn up either on or off cover, and yet it is one that unfortunately has been seen forged quite often by the writer. This can be told by the ink, which usually washes off completely if immersed in warm water. (*see below*)



### West Arichat, Nova Scotia

Postmaster Emil Moucher was busy in the 1880–82 period carving out his initials in the little Nova Scotia office of West Arichat. He made a very neat job of an intaglio 'E.M.' which he surrounded in a small black rectangle and for good measure added a thin black surrounding line so that the overall effect was rather pleasing (see illustration) particularly since the impressions of this one are nearly always solid and clear.

The cover illustrated was posted on Boxing Day 1882 from West Arichat to a sailor serving on the Brig 'Canadian' due to be in Cuba and addressed there to await his arrival. The 2 × 2 cents and single 1 cent small queens show the 5 cents rate via New York and the back-stamp shows a Cuban arrival mark for 5th January, 1883—not bad going either. Ten days for such a journey, and no aeroplanes to help along in those days.



The ink of the penned address has faded over the years but not so the three fine impressions of Emil Moucher's little stamp. Bold and clear they still stand out, very much, I imagine, the same as they did some 85 years ago when this letter was posted. This cover emanates from the collection formed by the late Stanley Godden.

### A theme for the specialist

It occurs to me that a very interesting specialised collection might be formed by someone devoting themselves to these postmasters' initials as a sideline. It should be possible to trace from the records, the exact length of years of service each had with the office concerned. There are very probably descendants to this day who could help with the information. (I have been agreeably surprised to receive letters from members of the families of addressees shown on other covers illustrated in this series.)

# CANADIAN MACHINE CANCELLATIONS

by  
Dr. M. W.  
Carstairs

The Machine Cancellations of Canada have been described and written up over the years by several collectors, among them such specialists as K. Barlow, A. L. McCready and Ed. Richardson. However, comparatively little study has been made of certain aspects of their story, and it is with some trepidation that I shall attempt to fill some of the gaps.

The first machines were introduced in Montreal in March, 1896. They were 'Imperials', built under licence by the Ethridge brothers, who traded as the American Postal Machine Company. An early brochure of the company shows the first Canadian flag dated 18th March, 1896, and the first wavy line type dated 23rd March. These may be the proofing dates of these dies, but they are not the earliest Canadian machine dies. This distinction goes to Richardson type M3 (Fig. 1), which is recorded for March 11th, 13th, 19th and 20th, 1896. (N.B. Breaks in circle at 9 o'clock and 3 o'clock. These are present in all machines until 1902.)

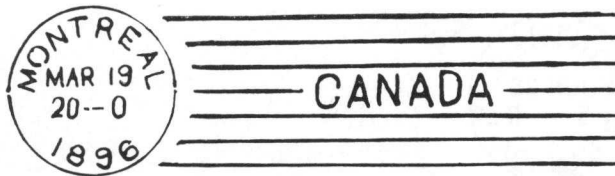


Fig 1

Flag postmarks were not a new departure for the Ethridge brothers, as they had been supplying the Americans with 'flags' since October, 1894.

The 'Imperials' were large, clumsy and expensive machines, but none-the-less they represented a tremendous advance over the previous stamping equipment of duplex, squared circle, and the like.

The dies were made in three interchangeable parts:

1. The Killer portion. (Flag or wavy lines.)
2. The upper half of the datestamp and
3. The lower half of the datestamp.

The join between the upper and lower halves of the datestamp can be seen in the majority of specimens on the rim of the datestamp at 3 o'clock and 9 o'clock.

The year date does not seem to have been moveable, as on all copies examined a new dater was present in 1897 dates. However one copy has been seen with the year date missing. (Hollingsworth collection.)

A certain amount of interchanging occurred between the dater portions and the killer. One 1896 Montreal dater had a very short side arm to the 'L' of 'Montreal', and this can be found on Flag type 2 in April, on type M1 in April and May, and on Flag type 1, with 'F' in the flag in August.

Imperial machines were supplied only to Montreal and Ottawa. In Mr. Wilsdon's article in B.N.A. Topics in April, 1965, we learn that six electrical stamping machines were in operation at Montreal in June, 1897. Four or five of these would be 'Imperials', but the sixth was doubtless a new type, the Bickerdike.

In December, 1896, the Canadian Postal Supply Company supplied the first Bickerdike machine to the Montreal Post Office for trial; this was the Richardson type 3, serial No. 15.

There is little doubt that the Bickerdike machines were better, for they could stamp letters faster and with greater accuracy, and as far as I can deduce, they did not give so much mechanical trouble. Because of this the Post Office ordered more of them to replace the 'Imperials'.

Meanwhile the Diamond Jubilee celebrations were under way, and on 20th June the ornate but beautiful Jubilee flags were used for the first time on the new Jubilee stamps at Montreal. Fig. 2 shows an example of Richardson type 4 dated 20th June from an un-addressed envelope, possibly a sample strike for distribution to the Press, as this was an important occasion.

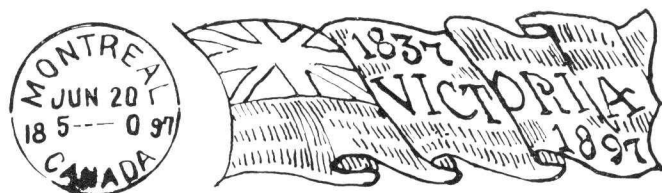


FIG 2

Despite these beautiful postmarks, it was not long before the Bickerdike machines arrived at Montreal and then Ottawa, and the 'Imperials' were retired for good. The last 'Imperial' flag, and I rely on Richardson's lists, was used at Montreal on 5th August, 1897, and at Ottawa on 20th September.

The new Bickerdike machines also used Jubilee flags at Montreal and Ottawa, types 5 and 6, but they were mainly too late for the celebrations, and the flag (Richardson type 3), was their basic production. In early 1898 these were strengthened by the addition of two thick horizontal bars seven millimetres apart. (Richardson type 8). Constant flaws in some of these flags can be followed across the change.

Thus 'Toronto' with 'F' in the flag has a flaw in the Union Jack in both 'states' (Fig. 3). New flags were made for the Toronto Exhibition of 1901, however. (N.B. Constant flaw in upper right of Union Jack.)

Like the 'Imperials', the Bickerdike dies consisted of the same three parts. The year date was fixed for the first three digits of the year, but the fourth could be changed. For proof of this, specimens dated in 1899 or 1898 should be



FIG 3



FIG 4

examined. The last digit is often set above the others. Nevertheless it was usual to use an entirely new dater die at the beginning of the new year, and this, of course was an absolute necessity at the turn of the century.

Toronto received some 'Bickerdikes' in August, 1897, and Hamilton in December, but none was sent to Victoria or Rockland.

The Victoria flag (Richardson type 12), is a hand roller, while the date-stamp was made in one piece, unlike those for the machines. I understand it is still in existence.

It is very doubtful if the 'Rockland flag' is a Canadian postmark, for there were at least a dozen 'Rocklands' in the United States at the time.

When the 'Imperials' were not using their flag dies at Montreal, they were fitted with a killer of seven wavy lines, enclosing the word 'Canada' (Richardson type M1 and M2). This killer was copied for the Bickerdike machines, and a very similar one was used in 1899 and 1900. The wave crests of the killer are more pronounced or deeper, and the word 'Canada' is somewhat wider spaced; it is also taller ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm.) than the 1896 Imperial, but the 1897 Imperial is the same height.

Some confusion seems to have arisen in the past because of the large number of postmark dies compared with the number of available machines. Of course

there was more than one die per machine, and it can be assumed that some of the rare postmarks come from spare dies that were used only occasionally.

If some of the killers are examined closely, then differences can be found to sub-divide the known flags even further than has been hitherto attempted. I would, in particular, draw readers' attention to the first Bickerdike flag (Richardson type 3) (Fig. 4). (N.B. There are 2 varieties of type 3: (1) lower diagonal of Union Jack on right meets or tails to meet vertical lines of flag, (2) varying spacing of year date.)

All the machines in Canada until 1902 had been 'Imperials' or Bickerdike, but in that year a Mr. Dolphin, of the International Postal Supply Company of New York, persuaded the Canadian Post Office to carry out trials with his 'International Machine'. By August 1902 all the Bickerdikes had gone; but that is another story.

This has been a fascinating, yet frustrating article to write because so few hard facts are available, and much of it is deduction, comparison with what happened at the G.P.O. in London, and perhaps a little speculation thrown in.

Therefore I should be more than grateful if someone could come along with new ideas, new facts, criticisms and even contradictions.

#### **Division of postmarks by Manufacturers, according to Richardson's types**

- I. Imperials of the Ethridge brothers  
Flag types 1, 2 and 4.  
Machine types M1, M2 (1896 and 1897 dates) and M3.
- II. Bickerdike Machines  
Flag types 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.  
Machine types M2 (1899 and 1900 dates), M4, M5 and M6.
- III. International Postal Supply Co.  
Flag types from 1917.  
Machine types M7 and later.

#### **References and Further Reading**

- The Victoria Jubilee Special Cancellations—Essays*, Winthrop S. Boggs, *Maple Leaves*, Vol. 6, August, 1957.
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- It could be luck*, Lt. Col. L. W. Sharpe, O.C., *B.N.A. Topics*, Vol. 11, December, 1954.
- Early Stamp Machines*, W. G. Stitt-Dibden, *Postal History Society Handbook*, No. 17, 1964.
- Wave Them Flags*, J. F. Wilsdon, *B.N.A. Topics*, April, 1965, Vol. 22.

## Canada The Small Heads

- |   |        |
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| 12. 3c. deep rose red. Fine mint pair. Scarce. S.G.84  | £28    |
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| 14. 3c. orange red. Remarkable large block of 12 (6 x 2) in fine mint condition. Scarce thus. S.G.86                           | £35    |
| 15. 6c. yellowish brown. Fine mint, centred block of four. Scarce. S.G.88  | £22 10 |
| 16. 1873-77. perf. 11½ x 12. 10c. very pale lilac magenta. Fine unused example with much original gum. A rare stamp. S.G.98    | £45    |
| 17. 1882. ½c. grey black. Fine used example on envelope used as a circular. Rare usage. S.G.102                                | £35    |
| 18. 1888-97. 5c. brownish grey. Fine mint block of 15 (5 x 3). S.G.107   | £25    |
| 19. 1888-97. 6c. deep chestnut. Fine mint block of four. Full original gum and scarce. S.G.108                                 | £15    |
| 20. 1888-97. 10c. salmon pink. Superb used block of four with c.d.s. cancellations of Montreal. Scarce. S.G.110a               | £45    |
| 21. 1888-97. 10c. brownish red. Superb used block of four cancelled with c.d.s. of Toronto. Scarce in a block. S.G.112         | £25    |
| 22. 1888-97. 10c. brownish red. Top marginal Imperf. block of four showing part imprint. Scarce. S.G.112a                      | £40    |
| 23. 1893. 8c. pale bluish grey. Fine mint pair, variety Imperf. Scarce. S.G.117a   | £10    |
| 24. 1893. 8c. blackish purple. Brilliant mint block of four. Scarce. S.G.120   | £20    |

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# The Study of Canadian Postal Stationery

~~~~~  
by  
J. P. Macaskie,  
F.C.P.S., part 2  
~~~~~

Although the invention of the post-card is credited to an American, the idea of using it as official postal-stationery, bearing an imprinted stamp, seems to have originated in Europe and to have been based on proposals put forward in Germany and Austria in the 1860's. Austria was the first country to adopt the idea and issued its first post-cards on the 1st October, 1869, followed in 1870 by another five countries (including Great Britain) and in 1871 by a further eight countries, of which Canada was one. This rapid spread clearly indicates the success which attended their introduction. Canada holds the distinction of being the first country outside Europe to make use of them, for it was some two years later before they appeared in the United States.

Like many inventions the basic features used by the originators were widely adopted by others and it is of interest to compare the details of the Austrian, British and Canadian cards in the tablet opposite, from which it will be seen that the Canadian design has links with both of the others. A Postmaster General's report in 1870, however, which announced Canada's intention to issue such cards, mentioned particularly the success of the cards in the United Kingdom and this seems to have been a significant factor in the Canadian decision.

The Postmaster General's report for 1871 referred to the issue of postcards from June, 1871 and mentioned that 1,470,600 had been issued up to the end of that year. Most of the specialist handbooks which I have seen give the actual date of issue as the 8th May, 1871 but my own earliest date is the 26th July. The evidence supporting the 8th May, 1871 appears to be derived from a Post Office announcement on that date in a Halifax newspaper which gave notice that the cards 'are now ready to be issued for sale to the public'. The point was also made that post-cards could be registered under the same regulations as a letter if the charge was prepaid by affixing a 2 cents stamp. Examples of such use must be very uncommon and I was interested to see that Mr. Stanley Cohen has a registered card of this type in his collection (illustrated and described in *Maple Leaves*, October, 1967, page 3). However, this was not the only circumstance which required the addition of an adhesive stamp because, by arrangement with the U.S. Post Office, postcards of each country were allowed to pass between Canada and the U.S.A. from the 1st July, 1873\* at a rate of 2 cents, i.e.: requiring the addition of a 1 cent adhesive stamp. This arrangement lapsed from the 1st January, 1875 onwards following a later agreement that mail between the two countries should be exchanged at the Domestic Rates of each. I have a solitary example of the earlier rate posted from Campden, C.W. to New Jersey on the 18th February, 1874 (*see opposite*) and a few examples of use to the U.S.A. without extra charge from 1875 onwards, my earliest example of this being on the 26th February, 1875. (\**see note on page 96*)

	Austria	Great Britain	Canada
1. Sizes (approx.)	$4\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$	1. $4\frac{3}{4}'' \times 2\frac{7}{8}''$ 2. $4\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$	1. 1871. $4\frac{5}{8}'' \times 3''$ 2. 1876. $4\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3''$
2. Details on front of card			
(a) Heading	'Correspondenz-Karte' and Austrian Crest	'Post Card' and Royal Crest	'Canada Post Card'
(b) Stamp impression	Top right	Top right	Top right
(c) Ornate border	Yes	Yes	Yes
(d) Name and address lines in lower half	Yes	No	Yes
(e) Instruction 'The address only to be written on this side'	No	Yes	Yes
(f) 'To' preceding the first address line	Yes ('An')	Early cards—Yes Later cards—No	Yes
3. Method of printing	Surface	Surface	Recess
4. Reduced postal rate charged	Yes	Yes	Yes
5. No charge other than postal rate	Yes	Yes	Yes



There was nothing to prevent a postcard being sent as a letter, of course, if the correct postal rate was paid. Mr. J. J. Bonar has two fine examples of this in his collection, as follows:—

1. 21st July, 1875. Montreal to London, U.K., bearing 1 cent adhesive. The correct rate for a letter was 6 cents, therefore the card was 4 cents short paid and bears a handstamp and manuscript 'SHORT PAID 2, FINE 3' (expressed in pence), the fine being the amount of the proper postage, i.e.: 6 cents (or 3d.).
2. 19th November, 1875. Derby, N.B. to London, U.K., bearing a 2 cents adhesive. This card is marked 'As a letter' and handstamped 'Insufficiently prepaid' on the front and also backstamped 'Dead Letter Office, Canada, 23rd November, 1875'. The presence of a London handstamp indicates that it reached its destination and a further charge of 3½d. seems to have been made to cover the short payment of 2 cents and a fine of 5 cents, a total of 7 cents. (Note: The letter rate was reduced to 5 cents from the 1st October, 1875).

From the 1st January, 1877, an official rate of 2 cents was established for postcards to the United Kingdom and a special card in green was issued for this purpose on that date.

From the 1st November, 1872, the 1 cent rate for internal postcards was extended to Newfoundland but I have been unable to find any examples of such use so far.

\*NOTE: Boggs gives this date as the 1st July, 1872, but I think this may be incorrect. Howe gives it as the 1st July, 1873 and states that it was reported in the Postmaster General's Official Report covering 1873.

The convenience and economy of stamped postcards were soon apparent to business firms in Canada and, as early as August, 1871, the Globe Printing Co. of Toronto, was rendering its statements of accounts on cards with appropriate private printing on the back, whilst in the following year an auctioneer in Montreal was drawing the attention of potential buyers to a sale of tea 'Ex-Hampton Court', the Merchants' Bank of Canada was using printed cards for the acknowledgements of letters received and many others found them of similar advantage. Although such cards bearing privately-printed backs reveal many interesting facets of Canadian life at that time one of my main purposes in studying them was to ascertain whether or not the Post Office issued cards in complete sheets for the convenience of members of the public who wished to add private printing on the back, as was the practice from about the end of the century onwards. This required the accumulation of a quantity of cards from one firm, used over a fairly short period, to check the possible use of more than one typesetting. I have been able to collect such a quantity for several firms, including two printing firms who could be expected to take advantage of such facilities as supplies in sheet form if these were available, but in every case each firm had only one typesetting over a period of several months even though more than one plate position was involved. It seems reasonable to conclude, therefore, that supplies in sheet form were not available at that time and that no complete sheets are likely to be in existence.

This completes my main notes on the introduction and use of Canada's first postcards and future articles will be devoted to the main plate characteristics. I should be glad to have details, however, of any other examples of these cards in other collections which have been used to other countries (including Newfoundland) or registered, as I am sure that the publication of a list of known copies would be a valuable record for collectors of postal stationery.

NOTE: In 1955 I wrote to the Canadian Post Office Department for any available information concerning the early postcards but received the reply that all records of the manufacture of them had been destroyed and that no official information is available. Consequently, most of the information given in these articles is based on an examination of a large number of copies except for references to Post Office reports and quantities issued, which have been obtained from Howe's *Canada Postage Stamps* and W. S. Boggs' *The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada*.

## REVISION OF 1968 STAMP PROGRAMME

Three commemorative postage stamps to honour personages from the pages of Canada's history will be added to the Canada Post Office 1968 programme.

The first of the three additions, to be released on the 7th August, will mark the 150th anniversary of the year in which George Brown, a Father of Confederation, was born. It will be followed on the 4th September by a stamp honouring Henri Bourassa, a pioneer Canadian nationalist, whose birth occurred 100 years ago. The third addition will commemorate the 50th anniversary of the death of John McCrae, soldier, physician and poet, whose 'In Flanders Fields' became one of the best known poems written by a Canadian. Appropriately, the McCrae stamp will appear on the 6th November as a joint issue with a previously announced stamp marking the 50th anniversary of the 1918 Armistice.

Issues commemorating the births of Brown and Bourassa, both of whom were journalists, will have a joint connotation with Canada's linguistic heritage. In addition to being one of Canada's Fathers of Confederation, George Brown founded the English language *Toronto Globe*; Henri Bourassa was founder of the Montreal French language *Le Devoir*.

The revised stamp schedule is as follows:

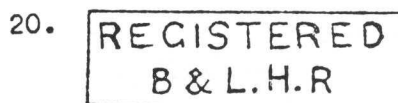
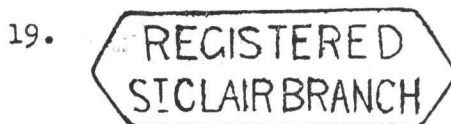
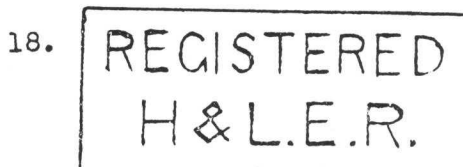
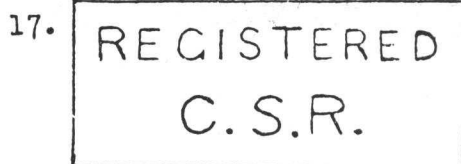
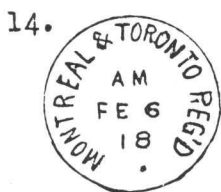
Gray Jay	15th February
200th Anniversary of 1st Meteorological Readings	13th March
Narwhal	10th April
International Hydrological Decade	8th May
300th Anniversary, Voyage of the Nonsuch	5th June
Lacrosse	3rd July
150th Anniversary, Birth of George Brown	7th August
100th Anniversary, Birth of Henri Bourassa	4th September
Christmas (two denominations)	9th October
50th Anniversary, 1918 Armistice	6th November
50th Anniversary, Death of John McCrae	6th November

# THE REGISTRY MARKINGS OF CANADA'S RAILWAY POST OFFICES

By  
**Horace W. Harrison**  
Part II

For introductory remarks see previous issue, Whole No. 111.

13. Montreal and Toronto Railway Post Office. Recorded by Shaw as 31 mm. (*Q*. 159?)
14. Montreal and Toronto Railway Post Office. 24 mm. Ludlow collection. (*Q*. 159?)
15. Montreal and Toronto Railway Post Office. Recorded by Shaw as 31 mm. and with 'Registered' spelled out in full. (*Q*. 160?)
16. Montreal and Toronto Railway Post Office. 24 mm. Tracing from the Proof Book. (*Q*. 160?)
17. Canada Southern Railway. Recorded by Jarrett, Boggs and Shaw.  $52\frac{1}{2} \times 22$  mm. August, 1875. Harrison collection. (*R*. 121)
18. Hamilton and Lake Erie Railway. Recorded by Jarrett, Boggs and Shaw.  $52 \times 21$  mm. January, 1875. Ludlow collection. (*R*. 130)
19. St. Clair Branch, a division of the Canada Southern. Recorded by Jarrett, Boggs and Shaw.  $39 \times 15$  mm. exclusive of the points, 49 mm. point to point. August, 1878. Ludlow collection. (*R*. 140)
20. Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway. Recorded by Jarrett, Boggs and Shaw  $41 \times 12$  mm. June, 1869. Harrison collection. (*R*. 120)
21. Canada Southern Railway. Recorded by Shaw.  $42 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$  mm. December, 1883. Harrison collection. (*R*. 122)
22. Grand Junction Railway. Recorded by Jarrett, Boggs and Shaw. (*R*. 125)
23. Grand Trunk Railway.  $41 \times 13$  mm. December, 1869. Steinhart collection. (*R*. 123*a*)
24. Grand Trunk Railway, Sarnia Branch. Recorded by Jarrett, Boggs and Shaw. (*R*. 124)



## Convention 68 Auction

The auction this year will be in the hands of Mr. R. M. Hislop. Please note, that all lots to be sent to Mr. R. M. Hislop, Philatelist, Linlithgow, West Lothian, Scotland, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Members are particularly asked to note that:

- (a) ONLY B.N.A. material can be accepted.
- (b) Closing date to guarantee inclusion in the catalogue is 19th July, 1968.
- (c) If possible please send a note of the estimated value, and the reserve, if any, together with a brief description of the lot.
- (d) Do NOT send lots with an estimated value of less than 20s.
- (e) Single stamps and small lots should be mounted or housed on paper or card NOT MORE THAN 5 ins. (horizontal) by 6 ins. (vertical).
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Please mark the parcel or envelope C.P.S. of G.B. in the bottom left hand corner. A stamped and addressed card must be enclosed if a receipt is required.

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## **Maple Leaves, DISTRIBUTION**

Several members have written recently complaining of the non-receipt of *Maple Leaves*, sometimes after a considerable period of time. An examination of the reasons for such a breakdown in communications reveals in almost every instance that the blame for this cannot be laid at the doors of the Society's officers. The work of maintaining an up-to-date addressograph is a voluntary chore which is undertaken anonymously by a prominent member of the Society, who is known to the officers alone. A glance at the very considerable list of amendments to membership which is published in every issue should convince anyone that this responsibility entails a fair amount of work of an intense nature very shortly before envelopes are despatched to the printer. Of a necessity this work is delayed until the last minute in order that it may be as up-to-date as possible. Once the envelopes have been sent to the printer any later notifications of change of address cannot become effective until the next issue is despatched to members. Provided a forwarding address has been notified to the post office this should be sufficient to ensure delivery of the current issue. Subsequent issues are not so likely to be delivered unless the secretary is notified of the change of address; they are more likely to be returned to the editor who then has to wait until he is notified before back numbers can be despatched. All this is, of course, assuming that subscriptions are not in arrears.

The Society ruling is that where a subscription is outstanding after the February following the October when the subscription was due **NO FURTHER ISSUES OF MAPLE LEAVES SHALL BE SENT** until the arrears are paid. This is clearly in the interests of all members who are sufficiently interested to pay their subscriptions promptly or at least not after a very reasonable period of grace which amounts to nearly six months.

May we remind members therefore that the solution to the problem is in their hands. **IF** the secretary is notified promptly of a change of address and **IF** the post office is provided with a forwarding address the chances of delivery of *Maple Leaves* **NOT** being effected are very, very remote. They are equally as remote if subscriptions are paid promptly on or before 1st October. Almost **EVERY** issue of *Maple Leaves* contains this reminder and it is difficult to see what more can be done. Incidentally, if things are not all they should be despite what has been said may we ask members to check their addresses as printed in the Year Book? A wrong entry here is automatically transferred to the addressograph and will continue to be so until the secretary has been informed of the necessary correction.

## **22nd Convention of the C.P.S. of G.B.**

Wednesday, 16th October to Saturday 19th October, 1968. To be held at the Imperial Hotel, Stirling Street, Aberdeen.

Application for reservation should be made to:—

Mr. J. Hannah, 4, Hammersmith Road, Aberdeen. Tel. 39494.

(Hotel booking/competition entry form enclosed with this issue.)

# 75th LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY

New colour and brightness in Canada's postage stamps were promised on Saturday night (11th November, 1967) at the 75th anniversary banquet of the London Philatelic Society at Centennial Hall.

J. Gordon Cunningham, post office department director of public relations and information said two, three, four and even five-colour stamps are a possibility next year.

In 1968 the Canadian Bank Note Company and the British-American Bank Note Co., Ottawa's two security printing firms, will be equipped to produce stamps in multicolour and in two or three different printing techniques.

The first two stamps will be ones picturing the gray jay and one for the 200th anniversary of the first meteorological recordings in Canada.

Three series of stamps which have been produced over a period of years—birds, animals and sports—will be closed during the next three or four years, Mr. Cunningham said.

New stamps will picture Canada's national parks, Indian artifacts, Eskimo carvings, the theatre and dance, fish, Indian masks and Canadian Indians themselves.

Awards for displays in the competitive exhibition were presented.

Grand award for the best exhibit in the entire show went to Dr. F. G. Stulberg of Toronto for early postmarks of his home city.

Top award for members of the London Philatelic was won by Gerald Drew-Smith of Galt for stamps perforated for security reasons.

The society's annual presentation of the W. T. Clark Memorial Trophy to the member judged to be making the greatest contribution to the society's progress went to Stan Shantz of London.

All day Saturday and again yesterday afternoon, hundreds of collectors thronged the hall to see displays including London's top philatelic rarity, a block of 25 stamps, bought in 1940 for \$25 which today is valued at \$12,500.

Attendance throughout the three-day event set an all-time high, with visiting collectors loudly praising the centennial hall's facilities.

'This is the finest place for a stamp show I've seen anywhere in Canada,' said one Willowdale visitor.

First and second prize winners in the competitive display classes were:

Canada's centennial, C. F. Black, Ottawa; H. F. Bardwell, Sarnia.

Canada 19th century, N. A. Pelletier, Toronto; L. D. Houle, Kitchener.

Canada 20th century, J. E. Averill, Toronto; T. Kilish, Detroit.

Canada postal history, Dr. F. G. Stulberg, Toronto; S/L R. K. Malott, Ottawa.

Canada, other collectables, Don Demaray, London; Gerald Drew-Smith, Galt.

British Commonwealth, R. Neville, London; Mrs. N. L. Gilmour, Ottawa.

U.S. Bruce Thornloe, London; Mrs. M. Kirkman, Sarnia.

Europe and colonies, A. A. Springthorpe, Wheatley; Mrs. Ruby Reavely, London.

Other countries, M. T. Montgomery, Hamilton; Harold Aikenhead, London.

Topical, Arnold Benjaminsen, London; H. F. Bardwell, Sarnia.

Thematic, L. DeMars, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. W. Snowball, Toronto.

Postal history, other than Canada, Joseph Holmes, Toronto; Arnold Benjaminsen, London.

Exhibits on printed pages, R. C. Oyagi, Scarborough; William Norris, London.

Juniors, Tom W. Moore; Catharine Moore.

(With acknowledgements to the *Montreal Gazette*)

## ***Exchange Packet—IMPORTANT NOTICE***

Having been your Hon. Packet Secretary for 4½ years I feel that the time has come when I must spend more time on my commitments and many other interests, and I have therefore resigned from the post. I will, however, continue to handle all matters connected with Packets at present in circulation, i.e.: **packets 16/67 to 3/68 inclusive.**

The Society is most fortunate in obtaining the services of Dr. W. M. Carstairs of 5, Tennyson Road, High Wycombe, Bucks., who has agreed to take over the duties of Packet Secretary **as from the 1st April, 1968.**

**All material offered for circulation in the Packets after that date should be sent to Dr. Carstairs.**

To the majority of members, I would say please give Dr. Carstairs the same support as you have given to me in the past, and to a small section of the membership I would say please endeavour to give better support to Dr. Carstairs than I have received. The warning issued on page 79 of the February issue of *Maple Leaves* will still apply.

I will hand over to Dr. Carstairs the material I have on hand, which includes a good supply of covers, but he will urgently require supplies of booklets of stamps. Please do what you can to give him a good start.

**Please notify me of your holiday dates in good time in order that I can make a note and pass details to Dr. Carstairs.**

Any further details of the change over will be issued in future editions of *Maple Leaves*.

J. E. Bielby

## Canadian Airmail Notes

By FI/LT. R. K. MALLOT (Part IV)

*Sandy A. F. MacDonald.* Data by John Calder in the Magazine  
*From The Ground Up*

The death of Sandy MacDonald on 29th June, 1965, removed one more of Canada's famous aviation personalities.

In regards to the first official air mail flight from Chesterfield Inlet NWT to Fort Churchill NWT, which is not listed in the AAMS Catalogue, he wrote:

'No. 3 General Purpose Detachment R.C.A.F., equipped with 2 Bellanca Pacemaker seaplanes, was doing a photographic survey operation in the summer of 1931 along the West Coast of Hudson Bay from Fort Churchill to Chesterfield Inlet and inland from the coast to Lake Kaminuriak. The Detachment also carried out a transportation operation between Baher Lake and Beverley Lake, moving supplies for the Northwest Territories Branch, Dominion Government. The Detachment was based at Tavane. Personnel consisted of Flt. Lt. A. F. MacDonald (the writer), Flying Officer P. B. Cox (now inspector, R.C.M.P. and for many years in charge of R.C.M.P. Air Service Division), LAC Harvey, LAC Green and Sgt. Lunney.

'Early in July we received advice from R.C.A.F. Headquarters that we were to carry mail from Chesterfield Inlet to Fort Churchill on a special airmail flight authorized by the Post Office Department. No special stamp was issued, but notice of the flight had apparently been widely publicized to stamp collectors, as a large number of letters began to arrive from many parts of the world. Most of these were accompanied by a request for the carrier's identification and the pilot's signature, so we imprinted the Detachment rubber stamp on the envelopes and added our signatures. I am enclosing a photo print of one of the cachets which I mailed to my Mother. We split the load of mail between the two aircraft, VA and VB. The latter was flown by F/O Cox and the former by the writer. The flight was carried out on 31st August, 1931, in accordance with the Operation Order.'

For those members with a copy of the *Canadian Air Mail First Flight Pilots and Their Airmail Flight*, 2nd Revision, 1st March, 1962 the following corrections should be made:

- a. page 4 after Cotton, Major F. S. add  
Cox, P. B. (R.C.M.P.), 7th August, 1931, Chesterfield Inlet NWT to Fort Churchill, NWT.
- b. page 14 at top delete MacDonald, F/L A. F., 30 May, 1930, Wabowden to Cross Lake & Norway House  
and add MacDonald, D. F. The latter MacDonald flew the flight of 21st July, 1936, Haileybury to Mud Lake and return (AAMS No. 589 and 589a).
- c. page 14 before MacDonald, D. F. add  
MacDonald, F/L A. F. Sandy (deceased), 7th August, 1931—Chesterfield Inlet N.W.T. to Fort Churchill, N.W.T.

50

**ANNIVERSARY****1st Canadian Air Mail  
Flight**

On 24th June, 1918, Captain Brian A. Peck, a Canadian in the Royal Flying Corps (R.F.C.), flew the first airmail flight in Canada when he flew the 340 miles between Montreal, Quebec and Toronto, Ontario. Since the Canadian Post Office chose not to issue a stamp for the 50th Anniversary of this event, a group of interested Canadian Air Mail Flight cover collectors provided funds to pay for the preparation and use of two Post Office dies to commemorate the event. The two dies will be used from the 1st to the 24th of June 1968 inclusive at the main Post Office in Toronto and in Montreal. All mail going through the applicable cancellation dies in these two cities will receive the appropriate cancellation. Please note that the Canadian Post Office will not handle any requests for cancelling envelopes at these two Post Offices. The envelopes requiring cancellation must be dropped in the mail at the appropriate Post Offices.

The die in Toronto will read: '50th Anniversary,  
1st Air Mail Flt.,  
Montreal-Toronto,  
24th June, 1918.'

The die in Montreal will read: 50<sup>e</sup> Anniversaire,  
1<sup>er</sup> Vol Postal,  
Montreal-Toronto,  
24 Juin, 1918.'

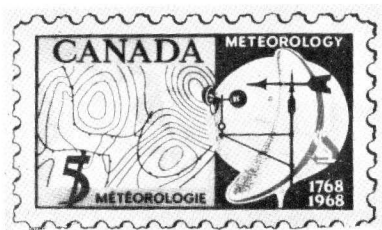
To help defray the cost of this project and to obtain funds to carry out two other 50th anniversary projects re pioneer flights in Canada the group will provide appropriate covers at 25 cents each. This amount will provide an airmail envelope with a 5 cents stamp on it for the postage rate for airmail between Toronto and Montreal. All envelopes are addressed to one address and will be sent under separate cover to those ordering them. Envelopes will be available from Montreal and Toronto on two dates—1st and 24th of June. All envelopes ordered will receive a special boxed cachet referring to the event as well as the Post Office die cancellation. No special envelopes will be made to order. **All envelopes must be ordered by 15th May, 1968, and all will be sent to the appropriate collectors after the 24th June, 1968.** Allow for two weeks for delivery after the 24th June. Those interested should send their orders to S/L R. K. Malett, 16, Harwick Crescent, Ottawa 6, Ontario, Canada.

R. K. Malott S/L,  
Coordinator of 50th Anniversary of the  
First Air Mail Flight in Canada.

## NEW STAMP ISSUE

### METEOROLOGY

A 5 cents Meteorological stamp was issued by the Canada Post Office on the 13th March, 1968, to commemorate the 200th anniversary of Canada's first long-term fixed point weather observations.



Horizontal in format the new stamp has dimensions of 40 mm.  $\times$  24 mm. It is produced by the four colour lithographic printing process in yellow, light blue, indigo blue and ochre. A left panel incorporates an authenticated section of a recent weather map prepared by the Meteorological Branch of the Canadian Department of Transport. Yellow is used as a background for the map area; lettering on the top left of the stamp is 'Canada'; at the bottom left appears the denomination '5' and 'Météorologie'. Wording in this left portion is in indigo on a light blue background. A right panel on the stamp consists of a composite of weather instruments surmounted by 'Meteorology'; at the lower right are the dates '1768-1968'. Lettering on the right panel is printed in white on an indigo background. Indigo and ochre shades are used for the radar antenna and the anemometer superimposed on a principally white weather balloon.

The design selected was executed by the British American Bank Note Company Limited, Ottawa whose facilities were used to print the full issue of 24,000,000 stamps.

The weather readings commemorated by this stamp were started at Fort Prince of Wales, Churchill, by William Wales and Joseph Dymond on the 10th September, 1768; daily observations by thermometer and barometer continued until the 27th August, 1769. Earlier remarks on the weather had been recorded by soldiers, explorers, and others but these are largely non-instrumental, and were made in transit rather than at a fixed point. Dymond and Wales were at Hudson Bay under instructions from the Royal Society to observe the transit of Venus. Wales, one of the foremost astronomers and mathematicians of his day, was later to accompany Capt. Cook on voyages around the world. Fort Prince of Wales, a post originally established as Fort Churchill, was destroyed by fire while under construction in 1689; it was rebuilt in 1717. The area on which the fort existed is now preserved by the Canadian Government as a national historic site.

The weather is acknowledged to have a stronger and more continuous impact on our lives than any other feature of the environment in which we live and pioneer weather observation led to a vital modern service provided by the Meteorological Branch, Department of Transport, whereby untold loss of life and property is nowadays averted by special bulletins ranging from frost warnings for agriculturalists to hurricane alerts; aviation, industry, public utilities, shipping, agriculture, and forest interests depend on forecast services provided by the meteorologists.

First Day Cover service for the Meteorological stamp was provided by the Postmaster, Ottawa 2, Ontario.

### **WILD LIFE—The Narwhal**



The Narwhal of Canada's arctic seas, or sea unicorn as it was known to early explorers, will be illustrated in its natural environment on a Canada Post Office four colour Wildlife 5 cents stamp to be released on the 10th April, 1968.

The new issue marks the return of John A. Crosby, of Ottawa, as a designer of Canadian stamps. His polar bear design was selected for use on a Canadian Wildlife issue released in 1953. Since doing his first oil painting at the age of five, Mr. Crosby, a native of Toronto currently employed with the National Parks Service, has been chosen to illustrate many authoritative naturalist publications including the 1966 National Museum work *The Birds of Canada*.

The new stamp is being produced in four colours by a combination of the photogravure and intaglio steel engraving processes. In size it is 40 × 24 mm. It will portray the partially submerged male narwhal, identifiable by the remarkably elongated tusk, swimming in the blue green waters of Canada's arctic seas against a background of ice floes. Greys and black are used to achieve a realistic colouring of the animal and a black denominative 5 is inserted in the upper left corner. Black descriptive wording in the lower right corner includes 'Canada' surmounted by the English, French and scientific identification: 'Narwhal', 'Narval' and 'Monodon monoceros'. Twenty-four million Narwhal stamps will be printed by the British American Bank Note Company Limited, Ottawa.

Customary First Day Cover Service will be provided by the Postmaster, Ottawa 2, Ontario.

The narwhal is a small whale rarely exceeding 16 feet in length. It owes its name, 'corpse whale' in old Norse, to its curious coloration: slate blue in new born young, becoming flecked with intense white patches and splashes. In old age most of the lower half is pure white. The most remarkable characteristic is the tusk which develops in the upper left jaw of the male. This tusk may grow to a length of 7 feet and measure 3 to 4 inches in diameter at the base. In arctic Canada, narwhals are mainly confined to the north and east coasts of Baffin Island and the Repulse Bay area in northern Hudson Bay.

## *Letters to the Editor . . .*

Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth writes:

### **Postage Due Markings**

With reference to my article on Postage Due markings in the February issue it may also be worthwhile to note the special envelopes used by the D.L.O. in returning undeliverable mail since they bear a Postage Due mark. These are buff envelopes into which an undeliverable letter is placed together with a sheet of paper asking writers to place their return address on the outside of letters and parcels. They may bear the meter mark of the Dead Letter Office, the meter Postage showing the reading '00'. The left front of the envelope bears a large bi-lingual Postage Due 5 cents, in the case of a returned first class letter. Earlier usage in 1949 and 1951 had a value of 3 cents.

The article did not pretend to be exhaustive in listing the varieties of Postage Due markings, but it is hoped that it may give some idea of the scope of one aspect of modern postal history. My thanks are due to Ken Barlow of Vancouver for reading through the article and making several additions and corrections. It appears that the markings discussed, with a few additions may well cover the period 1910 to 1966.

I have also received a most interesting letter from Fred Keane of Victoria, B.C., and with his permission, the relevant parts are printed below:

'There is one rather interesting matter in connection with the collection of Postage Due, which I do not think has ever been mentioned in the *Postal Guide*. It concerns rural delivery, and before I go further I had better say something about the method of rural delivery, for those in Great Britain who may not be familiar with it.

Rural delivery is, and has been for many years effected by means of standardised sheet-metal boxes, which are placed on the roadside. The boxes are mounted on posts and are usually placed on the right hand side of the road in the direction in which the courier travels, so that he does not have to cross into the opposite lane of traffic. Usually several boxes are grouped together so that the courier can service them all at one stop without leaving his vehicle.

Now to get back to Postage Due. When an item on which postage due is collectable is addressed to a Rural route, it is placed in the box of the addressee, together with a card showing the amount due, which card is to be returned to the box next day, by the addressee, with the amount of postage due, in **ordinary postage stamps**, affixed to it. The service has been in effect since at least the early 40's. I once asked our local courier in Summerland whether anyone ever defaulted on the return of the cards, and he said that he only remembered one or two instances in all the years he had been on the route.

I should mention that this system is necessary because the mail box may be located at quite a distance from the owner's house, sometimes a quarter of a mile or more and only occasionally a member of the family is on hand at the box when the courier arrives. Parcels which will fit into the box are delivered

with the letters, and in fine weather oversize parcels are often placed on top of the mail box. In such instances the courier will often blow his car horn to attract the owner's attention. Incidentally I remember, in the very early 1920's our courier blowing his regular **posthorn** (as featured on many stamps) at intervals during his journey around the district, but this practice has passed out of use many years ago.'

Dr. Milos Pytela writes:

### **World Stamp Exhibition, Prague, 1968**

Please allow me to invite members of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain to the World Exhibition of Stamps which is being held in Prague from 22nd June to 7th July, 1968.

I also hope that some members of the society will be sufficiently interested in exhibiting some of their Canadian stamps. I am showing my collection of Small Queens and any similar exhibits would be particularly interesting to me.

Perhaps members who are interested would care to write to me or, alternatively, to 'World Stamp Exhibition', Praga 68, Praha 1, P.O. Box 1095 when further information will be gladly supplied

Please note my new address: Dr. Milos Pytela, Holice 1/2,  
okres Pardubice, CSSR.

Mr. A. E. Stephenson writes:

### **Admiral Imprints**

A few years ago I bought a rather interesting Admiral Imprint strip of the 3 cents value. In addition to the normal transferer's initials, 'L.B.G.', it had a small 'H' scratched in by hand. The vendor at the time said that it was the mark of the actual machine operator. I felt then this was a wrong assumption and after a discussion with Norman Todd we were of the joint opinion that it was more likely to be the Plate Proof Checker's Mark. Although this item has been displayed at various 'Admiral' study meetings no other mark has turned up. Recently, however, I was fortunate to come across an imprint strip of the 8 cents value with the similar mark 'H' above the 'L.B.G.'

At last year's Convention Exhibition in an Admiral display there was an imprint strip with a hand drawn 'A' to the **left** of the imprint and, additional to the 'A' which is normally shown **after** 'Ottawa' and in front of the plate number. The exhibitor stated that this letter indicated the top left pane of the sheet. This theory would be in line with certain marks to be found in the 'Small Cents' issue and described in 'Boggs' (page 287).

The marks on the 'Small Cents' issue were printed by the British American Bank Note Company. The Admirals on the other hand were printed by the American Bank Note Company, a different concern. One would hardly expect that both companies would use the same code letters.

If anyone has an answer to this problem we would be pleased to hear it.

### Amendments to Membership to 4th March, 1968

#### New Members

1634. LONG, W. R., 48, Porter Street, Yarmouth, N.S., Canada. N, RPO, SP  
 1635. JOLIVEAU, M., 10, rue Dombasle, Paris 15, France. C, PC, RPO, SC  
 1636. CHARKOW, A., 99, E Cordova Street, Vancouver 4, B.C., Canada.  
 1637. HALL, Dr. H. D., 164, Queen Street E., Brampton, Ont., Canada.  
 1638. CLEAVER, I. H., 530, Brant Street, Burlington, Ont., Canada.  
 1639. HORNE, D. E., 98, Beech Road, Harrogate, Yorkshire. C  
 1640. STANWAY, G. E., 494, Oak Street, Wadsworth, Ohio, 44281, USA. C, N, B  
 1641. PEARSON, H., Room 623, 1010, St. Catherine Street West, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. C, UO  
 1642. MILKS, J. E., 46, Somerset Lane, Stamford, Conn., USA. CS, PA  
 1643. SHERRATT, T. S., 127, Foxhall Road, Nottingham  
 1644. OLESEN, R., 15, Woodland Acres, Belleville, Ont., Canada. C, N, B

#### Reinstate

1052. BACON, J. L., 50, Mersey Road, Sale, Cheshire. CS, CG, PC, A  
 649. SCOTT, B., 6151, Pepperell Street, Halifax, N.S., Canada. C, N, B, SC, PS, PH, AD, H, RC

#### Resignations

427. COLTMAN, J. 1160. FEERO, F. W. 562. LANCE, Dr. G. N.  
 799. SPIER, J. 1517. WILSON, R. S.

#### Deaths

914. BROWN, P. L. 31. MAIR, A. W. 1158. POOLE, W. J.

#### Change of address

1257. ARONS, M. L., 41114, St. Bernard Avenue, New Orleans, La 70122, USA.  
 752. CATER, J., 'Leaholme', Firlie Road, Peacehaven, Sussex.  
 1136. CLEGHORN, J. R., 932, Prado Place, Riverside, Ont., Canada.  
 1472. COLE, Rev. N., 230, Platts Lane, Apt. 102, London, Ont., Canada.  
 1037. CREED, E. G., 8, Embling Road, Malvern 3144, Vic., Australia.  
 1013. DRAKE, E. N., Apt. 312, 150, Parliament Street, Toronto 5, Ont., Canada.  
 1379. GRACE, J. P., 28, Manning Avenue, Peterborough, Ont., Canada.  
 1578. HOOD, D. F., 28, Kennedy Crescent, Alverstoke, Gosport, Hants.  
 1328. GAYLORD, S. B., 40, Washington Street, Apt. 17-L, East Orange, N.J. 07017, USA.  
 1153. HOROWITZ, P. S., P.O. Box 27, Forest Hills, N.Y., 11375, USA.  
 540. JONES, Miss C. A., 53, Southill Drive, Clayton Park, Rockingham, N.S., Canada.  
 9. McNEILL, H., B.Sc. ARIC, 71, Finnart Street, Greenock, Renfrewshire.  
 1111. RUSSELL, W. H., 7, Vinton Street, Melrose, Mass. 02176, USA.  
 1525. PYTELA, Dr. M., Holice 1/2, okres PARDUBICE, Czechoslovakia.  
 1340. MARTIN, E. B., Room 608, 366, Madison Avenue, New York, 10017, USA.  
 1281. MARESCH, W. H. P., 8 Temperance Street, Toronto 1, Ont., Canada.  
 733. MELLOR, G., Mill Hill, Lamlash, Arran, Scotland.  
 1011. RORKE, Father W., St. Barnabas Church, E. Broadway and St. Mary's  
 Burlington, N.J., 08016, USA.  
 1017. SATTINGER, R. H., 54, Boerum Street, Apt. 15F, Brooklyn, N.Y., 11206, USA.  
 689. SIVERTS, J. S., Box 425, Wilmington, Del. 19899, USA.  
 808. SMITH, J. R., 23, St. Johns Gardens, Winsford, Cheshire.  
 1006. SALTER, T. H., 1, Rea Barn Close, Brixham, Devon.  
 1422. TIZARD, E. P., 6338, Vienna Street, Halifax, N.S., Canada.  
 599. WILLCOCK, W. M. C., 1946, Brimley Road, Agincourt, Ont., Canada.  
 792. WOOD, Dr. A. B., 16, Beresford Road, West Southbourne, Bournemouth, Hants.  
 1513. SNELL, J. V., 39, Snowdon Avenue, Toronto 12, Canada.

#### Amendments to Year Book Section

##### Local Groups

West of Scotland and Glasgow—J. S. Merrylees, 5, Williamsfield Avenue, Stirling.

**Overseas Contact Members**

Canada (Prairie Provinces)—H. G. Stewart, 102, Tait Avenue, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.

**Special Subject Study Groups**

Admiral Issue—J. L. Bacon, 50, Mersey Road, Sale, Cheshire.

**Amendments to list of Members****Delete**

1181. WHIPPLE, A. E., 8, Gordon Street, Catrine, Mauchline, Ayrshire.  
 81. WHITE, W., 8, Gordon Street, Catrine, Mauchline, Ayrshire.

**Insert**

1181. WHIPPLE, A. E., P.O. Box 1204, Station E., Montreal, 2, Quebec, Canada. C  
 1588. WHITE, A. M., 8, Gordon Street, Catrine, Mauchline, Ayrshire.  
 81. WHITE, W., 14, Lattan Road, Glasgow S.3.  
 1510. BAYLEY, C. H., add M.A., FRPSL.  
 903. BILLIG, F., add postal code 11432.  
 1548. BURNYEAT, C. E., add S.E. after Road.  
 26. BUCKLAND, H., add Box No. 252.  
 179. CAMPBELL, F. W., add postal code 48073.  
 860. COOK, A. P., add postal code 14850.  
 1066. HILL, J. R., address should be 4th Avenue (not Street).  
 679. KAY, Marshall, add postal code 07605.  
 845. McCONNELL, L. D., add postal code DE 3 2 LB.  
 1259. LETO, A. J., add postal code 14213.  
 1625. MARSHALL, Mrs. D. S., address is Carlibar Avenue (not Drive).  
 1108. KIRBY, A. E., address should be 19, John Street.  
 1125. POLLITZ, W. T., add postal code 02108.  
 348. PETERMAN, W. C., add postal code 07006.  
 185. TITFORD, Rose, delete entry and insert as SAUNDERS, Rose.  
 1538. WALLACE, G. W., 57, Roseberry Street, Aberdeen, insert whole entry.  
 856. WILSDON, J. F., add postal code 43214.  
 1532. WIRTH, E., street number is 355 (not 73).  
 1515. WENTZ, initials should be C. F. R.  
 1617. DAVIES, B., address should be 30, Swale Avenue, Rushenden, Queenborough, Kent.

**Information required of new address**

1582. FIELDING, J. D., 211, Earlham Road, Norwich.

**Net Change: Plus 5.    New Total 690.**



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Special price 2d. a word for  
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### WANTED

**WANTED** surplus stocks suitable for packets. Prices first please.—George Walters, 4, Broadway, Maidenhead, Berks.

**CRASH** Covers—Wreck covers—salvaged mail, modern and older.—Sergeant, 64, Susans Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.

### PERIODICALS

**CANADA** calling is one of the interesting features frequently appearing in the Philatelic Magazine. Price 9d. from your newsagent or local dealer.

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## THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN — 1967-68

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### Editor of Journal:

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# MAPLE LEAVES

**Journal of**  
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**Edited by L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.**

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## EDITORIAL

### **A. E. Stephenson, F.C.P.S.**

The death of our Founder President on 10th May came as a sad blow to those officers and many members who had been privileged to know him. Following so shortly after the passing of Mrs. Stephenson we can only extend to his daughter Betty our most sincere sympathy in the losses she has sustained. We know that everyone will wish to join with us in this expression of heartfelt condolences to one who has been so sadly bereft in so short a time of those who were nearest and dearest to her. We also know that Betty can be proud of one who had hundreds of friends and no enemies, for of 'Stevie' it can be said 'he loved his fellow men' in a way which can only be said of very few. There is no finer epitaph and those who knew him will always remember him for his buoyant spirits, his sense of humour and untiring efforts on behalf of the society which he formed, and shaped, and to which he devoted himself with utter dedication for nearly 30 years. With Betty, we mourn his death and share her pride and grief.

We also have to record with very deep regret the recent death of Mrs. A. B. Aukland, the wife of our first Editor (1946-1952). Again, we are sure that all our members will wish to join with us in extending to Bruce Aukland our very sincere sympathy with him in his bereavement.

### **Dr. R. Willan, F.C.P.S.**

Elsewhere in this issue a tribute is paid to the memory of Dr. R. Willan, a Past President and Fellow of this Society and a regular contributor to *Maple Leaves* on his favourite field of study, the stamps of Newfoundland. A regular attendant at the Society's Conventions where his quiet and unassuming presence will be sadly missed, Dr. Willan has left behind a host of friends who will wish to join us in extending to Mrs. Willan our heartfelt sympathy. His loss, together with that of Dr. C. M. Jephcott and Evan R. Gill, F.R.P.S.L., to whom tribute is also paid on pages 128/129, are grievous and irreplaceable losses to B.N.A. Philately.

### Convention Auction 1968

The final date for the receipt of lots for the 1968 Convention Auction is **19th July, 1968**. Attention is particularly drawn to the fact that it will not be possible to include details of lots in the auction catalogue if they are received after this date. Vendors are also asked to note particularly that only B.N.A. material should be sent to the auctioneer, Mr. R. M. Hislop, Philatelist, Linlithgow, West Lothian, Scotland. If possible a note of the estimated value (which should not be less than 20/- for each lot) should be sent also. Single stamps and small lots should be mounted or housed on paper or card **not more than** 5 inches (horizontal) by 6 inches (vertical). A commission of 15% will be charged on all lots sold. Please mark parcel or envelope C.P.S. of G.B. in the bottom left hand corner and enclose a stamped and addressed card if a receipt is required. Catalogues will be available in August.

**Last year's auction was an outstanding success. Please play your part in ensuring the same this year and please send your lots early.**

### The Exchange Packet

In our last issue we published a notice of the appointment of a new Exchange Packet Secretary in Dr. M. W. Carstairs who has taken over the duties of Mr. J. E. Bielby. Owing to the lateness of the receipt of this notice it was not possible to pay tribute to the work which Mr. Bielby has done for the Society during the past five years, an omission which we now hasten to rectify. It is not an exaggeration to say that the work of an exchange packet secretary in a large society such as ours is the most onerous of all the duties which fall to the lot of our officers. Paradoxically, however, although the exchange packet is probably the most popular of the Society's services to its members, it has not always been sufficiently appreciated by some of our members to the extent which might reasonably be expected. Despite the fact that in our columns we have repeatedly drawn attention to the need for careful adherence to the Exchange Packet rules a few members have consistently failed to appreciate their importance. It is to be hoped that in future ALL members who receive the Exchange Packet will do their utmost to make the work of Dr. Carstairs as least burdensome as possible. This is the one way in which appreciation can be shown. To Eric Bielby we wish to express on behalf of all members our most sincere appreciation for a very worthwhile job well done, and to Dr. Carstairs we express the wish that he will receive a full measure of help and support in the very important work which he has undertaken on behalf of the Society.

Our last issue also contained a report, all too brief unfortunately, that Mr. A. F. L. McGregor would be relinquishing his position as Treasurer in favour of Mr. J. A. Grant, who in future will be responsible for the maintenance of the accounts and the preparation of balance sheets, etc. May we remind members, however, that **all subscriptions should still be sent to Mr. McGregor** who is continuing to serve the society as Assistant Treasurer. Our thanks are due both to Mr. Grant for helping to lighten Alan McGregor's work load, and to the latter for all he has done to further the interests of the society over the past six years. Here again, however, the best way of thanking Alan will be to pay up promptly. We shall say no more....

## From the President

My first thoughts go out to Stevie on the loss of his wife and to Mrs. Willan and Mrs. Gill on the passing of two honoured members of the Society. You will join me in expressing our sympathy and condolences. In Mrs. Stephenson I would recall on Society occasions the presence of a gracious lady with a very real interest in our affairs. Dr. Willan and Evan Gill were both distinguished philatelists, and to all who were privileged to know them, wise counsellors and worthy Fellows.

A few words about the Packet or to be exact the Exchange Packet, for which there is no close season. The need for material is as acute now as in the rest of the year. It is understandable that at this time stamps tend to take second place to other summer activities. I have no doubt the small band of regular contributors will be active, so I would address myself to the large army of members who take the Packet but to date have sent little by way of a contribution. If you will but send an occasional book then the exchange nature of our Packet is to that extent made reality, and Dr. Carstairs has your support.

With this issue there is a second insertion of the Convention booking and competition entry form. Returns from the previous issue are now coming to hand, and I would refer in particular to the hotel bookings. The hotel block booking is being steadily taken up, so I would ask you to let me have your advice now.

For those who for various reasons just cannot be present at the Convention, then let me have your support in the form of a competition entry. Mr. Mackie has arranged a splendid room for display purposes capable of taking several hundred sheets. There is space for all and the opportunity is there to compete for one of the fine trophies. It would greatly assist in the planning of the exhibition to have early notice of the details of the entries.

Last but not least, this will be a final reminder about the Convention Auction. This outlet for good B.N.A. material is unrivalled in so far as the lists reach all Society members. Competition can be keen for the right material. I am sure you will be more than satisfied with the realisation and rewarded for the time and trouble taken to make up an attractive and worthwhile lot.

The convention programme is taking shape, and I hope to have details next time. The folks in Aberdeen are making every effort to make the occasion in all respects worthy and memorable.

John Hannah

### **£100,000 Stamp Collection to be auctioned by Gibbons**

The world's finest collection of Newfoundland postage stamps, valued at £100,000, is to be offered at a Stanley Gibbons Auction.

Formed by the late Sidney J. Harris, a wealthy Hampshire gentleman-farmer and well-known businessman, this famous collection has won Gold Medals at several international stamp exhibitions.

World-wide interest is anticipated when the sale takes place next autumn.

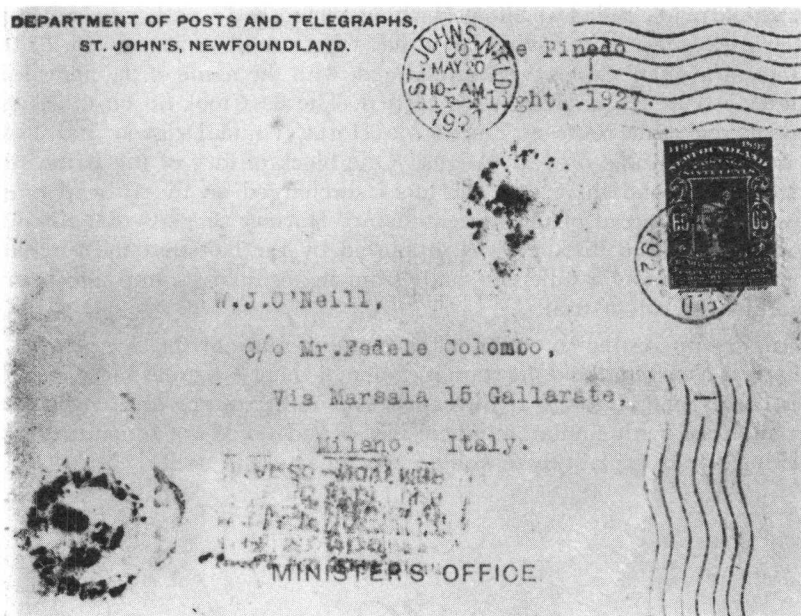
# Newfoundland Airmails

**By**  
**Dr. R. Willan, F.C.P.S.**

In a recent article I gave brief notes on the overprinted airmail stamps of 1919. Subsequently Newfoundland issued five overprinted stamps for specific flights, and these are by no means devoid of interest. They are very varied in numbers and rarities.

Late in 1921 an experimental flight was projected from Botwood to Halifax, N.S. If successful, this was to be the fore-runner of a regular mail service to distant parts of Newfoundland and Labrador. A mail was to be made up at St. John's, closing on 26th November, and 5,000 copies of the 35 cent red Cabot stamps were overprinted for the purpose in panes of 25. There were six varieties of overprint on each pane, as described in the catalogues. The entire printing was used on mail when this was closed on 26th November. Large orders had been received for the unused stamps, so on 28th November the entire remaining stock of the 35 cent Cabots, comprising 9,000 copies, was overprinted from the original type, and these were supplied to the applicants, each receiving about one third of his order as no further supply of the Cabot stamp existed. Four panes of the second printing had the overprint inverted (*see S.G. 147 et seq.*) None of this printing could be used on the official mail, which had closed two days before. The mail was sent by rail from St. John's to Botwood on 27th November, but weather delayed the flight until 10th December. The plane crashed and the mail was returned to Botwood. The flight was not finally abandoned until 28th January, 1922, after which date mail was sent by rail and sea, arriving at Halifax 4th February.

In May, 1927, the Marchese Francesco de Pinedo, who had flown from Italy to America in stages via the South Atlantic route, was returning by the northern route via Newfoundland and the Azores. He was persuaded to carry a small mail from Newfoundland, and to frank this 300 copies of the 60 cent black Cabot stamp were overprinted in panes of 50. Of these, 225 were used on letters, (*see opposite*) and in addition 75 covers were accepted with unoverprinted stamps to satisfy those who handed in letters after the special stamps were sold out. The Santa Maria II took off from Trepassey on 23rd May, but strong head-winds so increased the petrol consumption that Pinedo was forced to descend on the sea 200 miles from the Azores, near a small fishing schooner which took him in tow, and he arrived at Horta on 30th May. When necessary repairs had been carried out Pinedo, who was accompanied by a navigator and a mechanic, took off again and to be able to make an honest claim of crossing the entire Atlantic flew back to the spot where he had descended on the sea before proceeding to Ponta Delgada whence, via Lisbon and Barcelona, he reached Ostia on 16th June.



In May, 1930, Captain Erroll J. Boyd, with Lt. Harry Connor as navigator, arrived at Harbour Grace en route for England. When he agreed to carry a small mail, 300 copies of the 36 cent Caribou stamp were surcharged in blocks of four to frank letters. The overprints of the 1919 and 1921 air stamps gave merely the objective of the special flights. In 1927 only the name of the aviator, de Pinedo, was given. This time the surcharge included the objective and the name of the plane which was a Bellanca monoplane 'Miss Columbia'. Of the surcharged stamps 100 were used to frank mail carried, which also included 232 covers with ordinary unsurcharged stamps. The plane took off on 9th October, and the flight was uneventful until nearing England, when a fault in one of the petrol tanks forced the aviators to land on Trescoe, one of the Scilly Isles. After re-fuelling they continued to Croydon. (*See S.G.191*)

In 1932 the world's largest plane, the German Dornier DO-X with a crew of 14 had flown to New York and was returning via Newfoundland. When arrangements were made for a mail to be carried 8,000 of the one dollar water-marked airmail stamps were surcharged for the purpose in blocks of four. The surcharge included the objective and the name of the plane. Why so many stamps were surcharged is not obvious—or is it? as the Post Office announcement stated that the mail was limited to 3,000 letters, and actually only 1,800 were carried. The plane took off from Holyrood on 21st May, and flew by stages via Horta, Vigo and Southampton to Berlin, where it arrived on 27th May. The surcharge occurs inverted (*see S.G. 221*).

The last of Newfoundland's overprinted airmail stamps was in 1933. General Italo Balbo had led a mass flight of 24 flying boats from Italy to Chicago via Amsterdam, Londonderry, Iceland, Cartwright and Montreal. On the return

flight the armada called at Shoal Harbour where bad weather held it up for ten days. Arrangements having been made for a mail to be carried, 8,000 of the 75 cent airmail stamps were surcharged, with the name of the flight leader included. About 1,130 covers were carried. The fleet took off on 8th August, following the same route as Pinedo via Horta, Ponta Delgada and Lisbon, and arrived at Rome on 12th August. One block of four of the Balbo stamp exists inverted, and there was one block surcharged on the 10 cent orange-yellow airmail instead of the 75 cent stamp. Harmer suggests that this was a trial surcharge, and his theory is supported by the fact that the surcharged 10 cents is definitely a different shade from the ordinary stamp and is in my opinion itself a colour trial.

It is very interesting to consider the market values of the overprinted and surcharged Newfoundland air stamps. Some of them are great rarities and the prices correspond, but the relative prices of mint stamps and covers, or of different items with similar numbers issued and used, are sometimes rather surprising, but to explain these would make an article in itself.



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# ***First Post Offices on Lake Simcoe's East Shore***

**by Max Rosenthal**

The two townships in Ontario County on the eastern shores of Lake Simcoe are Thorah and Mara, first surveyed in 1820 and 1821. In 1824, under 'Squire' Donald Cameron, emigrants arrived from Glengarry in Thorah. 1830 brought a large influx of immigrants from Scotland, followed by Highlanders to Mara from 1833 on. The first bridge was thrown across the Beaver River in Thorah by 1830, at the site of Beaverton. A road was blazed to the latter from the site of Oshawa, on Lake Ontario.

Kenneth Cameron opened the first store that year in Milton, as Beaverton was called. Donald Calder built saw and grist mills there, and so a village was arising. For five years there was no post office nearer than Georgina (Sutton West later), 18 miles away. Colonel Cameron, of the 74th Highlanders, settled on the lake shore  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Beaverton in 1835. His influence with the government got a post office, designated Beaverton, opened at the beginning of 1836. (Milton post office was to be opened the same year in Halton County.)

James Ellis kept Beaverton post office in a house on the river bank, and later had a carding and spinning establishment just below. Charles Robinson had settled in Thorah in 1833, and was to be a future postmaster of Beaverton. In the Baldwin Papers, Toronto Reference Library, is a letter from him to Robert Baldwin, written 14th July, 1845, postmarked with a large double circle broken by BEAVERTON, U.C., in blue, with '22 July 45' written in. Another letter from Robinson to Baldwin, written 13th November, 1848, has a medium-sized double circle broken by BEAVERTON, C.W., in thin lettering, with NO 14, 1848 in type, all in red.

Irish as well as Scottish settlers located in Mara Township, and one of them, Michael McDonagh, opened Mara post office in 1842. A small settlement had sprung up about a half mile west of the future village of Brechin, at the point where the Grand Trunk Railway was later to cross, when it would be called Brechin Station. A mile south was Mara post office.

The Baldwin Papers also provide letters from McDonagh to Robert Baldwin. The first one, from 13th December, 1842, was written so soon after the establishment of the post office, that a hand stamp was not yet to hand, and it has the manuscript postmark 'Mara, Decr 13th 1842', joined by a bracket, in the lower left. 'Michael McDonagh P.M.' is written at the top, next to FREE, stamped in italic capitals. In it he wrote:

'I am induced by Messrs. Johnston and Lount to request you will be pleased to use your influence in my behalf to obtain for me the situation

of Treasurer in the intended new District of Simcoe. It is needless for me to add what my useful services were in trying to improve this isolated section of the county' he added, no doubt thinking of his bringing postal service there.

A letter from McDonagh to Baldwin written 14th February, 1843, is already postmarked with a medium-sized double circle broken by MARA, U.C., with the date written in. The same postmark appears in red on a letter of 1st July 1851.

With high postage rates calculated according to weight, it would have been prohibitively expensive to mail anything heavier than a letter, so it is not surprising that on 3rd June, 1845, McDonagh wrote to Baldwin:

'I received your letter by the last mail and I shall look out for some safe opportunity to send the book you require, and in case no opportunity presents itself I shall take it with me when I go to town.' 'Town' meant Toronto, where Robert Baldwin was head of government.

On 2nd June, 1846, McDonagh wrote to Baldwin:

'I have written to you when the session of Parliament opened enclosing a petition from the inhabitants of this township, showing the Board of Works the wretched condition that the settlers are left in without any access by road to a very expensive bridge which is likely to rot before it is used, called the Narrows.

'So the people here are all anxious to know what turn this contemplated road from Windsor Harbour (Oshawa) has taken this session. I can't understand how the Board of Works in defiance to an Act of Parliament withheld the expenditure of £2,000 voted by the last session of Parliament or how it is, the present session would have any hesitation in supporting you to grant the further sum required to complete this important road as a Provincial work.'

At the Narrows, connecting Lakes Simcoe and Conchiching, was to be opened in 1851 Atherly post office, right opposite Orillia. W. C. McMullen was postmaster, and it had a tri-weekly mail. By this time Donald Cameron kept the post office in Beaverton, in his general store. He was also a lumber merchant, owning a saw mill. There was a daily mail.

For a few months in 1856 and 1857 Daniel Cameron ran Forcastle post office, also in Beaverton, but on the north bank of the Beaverton River. Perhaps the bridge connecting with the business section on the south side was out, while they built a new one, and this was provided as a convenience to the north Beaverton residents, but who knows?

William Ritchie had taken over as postmaster of Mara, and Charles Robinson in Beaverton. On 20th May, 1861, George Brown's Toronto newspaper, the *Globe*, commented:

'We are credibly informed that Mr. Charles Robinson, Postmaster of the village of Beaverton, County of North Ontario, has been dismissed from his office, for no other reason than that he is a consistent Reformer and a decided though quiet and inoffensive opponent of the present government.

Not the slightest complaint against his conduct as Postmaster was made; he was notified that his office was wanted, and three days afterwards was turned out; a son of a friend of the Postmaster General from Cobourg being appointed in his place. This is not the first postmaster who has been dismissed for political reasons by Mr. Smith, and it is time to enquire whether the system of changing officials to make their political tenets agree with those of the ministry of the day is to be universally adopted. The Reform Party will have no reason to regret the introduction of this system, so far as individual interests are concerned, for a very large proportion of the offices in the gift of the Crown are in the hands of their opponents. The public interests will suffer, however, from the change of officials with every change of government, and we shall protest against the introduction of the American system to the last. We see not, however, that its adoption can long be delayed if the government continue to pursue the career they have commenced. We see not how a Reform administration can refrain from reinstalling Mr. Chadwick of Ingersoll, and Mr. Robinson of Beaverton, in their offices; and the system once inaugurated will rapidly spread. The present government have gone so far that there will be no ground for complaint if the next administration punishes with exemplary severity any interference which may be practised by officials during the coming elections.'

Sidney Smith was Postmaster-General at that time. In a letter now in the Ontario Archives he wrote next day to Charles Lindsey on the *Globe* editorial:

'The *Globe* overhauls me about 'Beaverton' P.M.

'On 26th October, 1860, Dewe reported that quarterly amounts for March, June and September were only obtained by a visit to Beaverton. He cautioned the P.M. on his sureties against a repetition of this complaint and promises of amendment were given. However the Decr. amounts were not sent and on 2nd April Griffin reported facts to me and I dismissed him without knowing whether he was Reformer or Tory nor did I care—this is a fitting sequence to his defense of Mueller, Depenser, Chadwick et al. They all ought to serve the Department without stint or restriction. I have dismissed P.M.s of Niagara, Beachville, Rimouski, Coteau du Lac, Beaverton, Weston, Berlin, Newboro, Merrickville and it may not be a bad thing to make it public for the benefit of those who may think they can do as they like.

'Brown could have found out all about the facts by asking Dewe. Creighton the new P.M. at Beaverton is a son of Jno. Creighton an old Reformer who was Brown's collector for the *Globe* in 1858 in the West. Brown dismissed him for saying a word in favour of our party.'

Creighton did not last long as postmaster of Beaverton, for the next year finds Donald Cameron back at his old position.

James Patrick Foley arrived in 1860 at what was to become the north-west corner of Brechin. In 1863 Mara post office was closed, replaced by one run by Foley at Brechin, named after the place his wife came from, near Edinburgh, Scotland.

## Future Issues

In our last issue we referred to suggestions received from readers in response to our appeal for ideas about the way in which *Maple Leaves* could be improved. That some of them were impracticable because of the expense involved we made clear at the time and it would be pointless to elaborate upon them. Of the suggestions that are within the realm of possibility a surprising number were critical of much of the content of *Maple Leaves* because it was too highly specialised. 'More items of interest to beginners' was the theme of a number of letters, a few of which appeared to ignore completely the present emphasis which is placed on introductory or 'beginners' articles and has been placed for some considerable time.

We are conscious of the fact that a large number of our readers would hesitate to call themselves 'specialists' in any way; but we are also conscious of the fact that it is often the article which is concerned with the *minutiae* of philately or some less well known facet of a particular field which sparks off an interest or which prompts collectors to LOOK at their stamps or postmarks more closely. This is surely the first step that every 'specialist' has taken in the past when he too did not claim to be other than a 'collector'. That a specialist society sets out to persuade its members to widen their horizons in this way is incontrovertible; by the publication of material of a so-called 'advanced' nature it is in effect challenging readers to extend the range of their knowledge **and therefore their enjoyment** of their chosen hobby. The man who knows the least about his stamps is almost invariably the one who gets the least satisfaction and enjoyment from them and who ultimately, and sometimes very quickly, loses **all** interest. Our definition of a specialist, therefore, is a stamp or postmark collector who knows from experience that truly absorbing interest in his hobby can only result from a willingness to learn as much as possible about his chosen field. 'When ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise' was not written with philately in mind, which is scarcely surprising. THAT particular adage was written 200 years ago and it stood in as much need of qualification then as it does now!

Within the limits of space available *Maple Leaves* will continue to cater for the needs of beginners, specialists, incipient, medium and advanced. Our columns are open to all comers (subject to the law of libel). Brickbats are received without rancour and bouquets with becoming modesty and heartfelt gratitude. At this stage we are prompted to thank those members who take the trouble to write appreciatively of *Maple Leaves*. That so many do is perhaps the best commentary of all.

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### SUBSCRIPTIONS

Membership of the Society is open to all interested in the study of the postal history and postage stamps of Canada and the former British North American Provinces. The annual subscription (£1) is payable on 1st October for the ensuing twelve months. (Overseas members are requested to remit subscriptions free of charge to the Society.)

## POSTAGE DUES

During 1967 a new issue of Postage Due stamps was made, all denominations in red. Dates upon which these stamps were issued were as follows:—

1 cent—March, 1967	5 cents—March, 1967
2 cents—March, 1967	6 cents—February, 1967
3 cents—March, 1967	10 cents—January, 1967
4 cents—February, 1967	

The policy of the Canadian Post Office with regard to the use of Postage Due stamps seems to have been changed since the beginning of 1967. At the moment old stocks of the 1935–1965 postage dues are being used up, but I notice, and this is confirmed by our member Aubrey F. Smith of Halifax, N.S., that these stamps are no longer cancelled with a date stamp, they are either pen marked or left quite uncanceled. Any of the new 1967 issue cancelled with a c.d.s. are either by mistake or by favour. However, some are Roller Cancelled in sheets for use as receipts for payment for Permits. These stamps so roller cancelled are found with Full Gum, and are in fact Precancels.

The new 1967 Postage Dues with c.d.s on cover will be very scarce.

My thanks are due to the Director of Accounting for the dates of release of the 1967 Postage Dues. There was no official 'First Day of Issue'.

R. B. Hetherington



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# THE REGISTRY MARKINGS OF CANADA'S RAILWAY POST OFFICES

By  
**Horace W. Harrison**  
Part III

For introductory remarks see Whole No. 111.

25. Great Western Railway. Type I—42 mm. x 13 mm. May, 1869. Siverts collection. (*R* 126)  
Type II—41 mm. x 12½ mm. March, 1871. Harrison collection. (*R* 126)
26. Great Western Railway, Accommodation. Recorded by Jarret, Boggs and Shaw. 42½ mm. x 12½ mm. August, 1875. Harrison collection. (*R* 127)
27. Great Western Railway, Express. Recorded by Jarrett, Boggs and Shaw. (*R* 128?)
28. Great Western Railway, Express. Recorded by Shaw. 43 mm. x 12½ mm. June, 1878. Siverts collection. (*R* 128*a*)
29. Great Western Railway, Sarnia Branch. Recorded by Shaw. 42½ mm. x 13 mm. June, 1878. Harrison collection. (*R* 129*a*)
30. Hamilton and North Western Railway. Recorded by Jarrett and Shaw. (*R* 132)
31. Hamilton and Toronto Railway. Recorded by Jarrett, Boggs and Shaw. 42 mm. x 12 mm. October, 1876. Ludlow collection. (*R* 133)
32. London, Huron and Bruce Railway. Recorded by Jarrett and Shaw. (*R* 134)
33. London, Huron and Bruce Railway. Recorded by Shaw. 44 mm. x 11½ mm. August, 1880. Ludlow collection. (*R* 134*a*)
34. Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway. Recorded by Jarrett, Boggs and Shaw. (*R* 136)
35. Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway. Recorded by Jarrett and Shaw. 49½ mm. x 14 mm. August, 1882. Whitehead collection. (*R* 137)
36. Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway. Recorded by Jarrett and Shaw. (*R* 138)

**Contributions urgently required  
for the August  
issue**

25. REGISTERED  
G.W.R

TYPE I

30. REGISTERED  
H & N.W.R.

REGISTERED  
G.W.R

TYPE II

31. REGISTERED  
H & T.R

26. REGISTERED  
G.W.R. ACCOMM.

32. REGISTERED  
L.H. & B.RY.

27. REGISTERED  
G.W.R. EXPR.

33. REGISTERED  
L.H & B. R

28. REGISTERED  
G.W.R. EXPS.

34. REGISTERED  
P. D. & L. H

29. REGISTERED  
G.W.R-S.B

35. REGISTERED  
P.D OVER & L.H.R.

36. REGISTERED  
P.D. & L.H.R.

## Postal Stationery

During 1967 a new issue of Canadian Postal Stationery was made with stamps of Gibbons Types, 259, 260, and 261 imprinted thereon.

Envelopes were issued in two sizes: No. 8,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. x  $3\frac{11}{16}$ in. and No. 10,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. x  $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., flaps on the longer side, and three denominations for each size, i.e. 3 cents, 4 cents and 5 cents, all in white.

Dates of release of these envelopes were as follows:—

No. 8	No. 10
3 cents—May, 1967	3 cents—April, 1967
4 cents—April, 1967	4 cents—May, 1967
5 cents—June, 1967	5 cents—June, 1967

There was an entirely new type of envelope issued for the 4 and 5 cents denominations; these are now being manufactured with an inside printed design. This design which is formed by the continuous use of the words Postes Canada Post in Type  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mm.—POSTESCANADAPOST—28 mm. long repeated diagonally across the paper from left to right (except for the gummed part of the flap). This inside printing gives the envelopes a mottled effect on the outside, and the colour appears to be off-white.

The design was added to the inside of the envelopes to increase the paper opacity and thereby help to conceal an envelope's contents. Stamped envelopes of the 3 cents denomination will not receive the above security printing, since these envelopes are primarily used for printed matter mailings.

Post Cards have been issued (May, 1967) as follows: white card, normal, 4 cents red, size  $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x  $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.—POST CARD, CARTE POSTALE.

'Post Card' measures 18 mm. 'Carte Postale' measures  $24\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Precancelled Post Cards have been issued for the 3 cents value (pale slate-purple) in both white and ivory card, in June, 1967. Cards are precancelled in the same manner as the 1962–1964 issue with five coloured thin bars in the same colour as the stamp. Bars are 44 mm. long and are spaced just under 3 mm. apart. Besides the two 3 cent cards, there is a 6 cent Reply Paid card which was issued in July 1967. (I have not seen this last item as yet, but understand it is in the same type.)

It is planned to issue 3 cent No. 8 and No. 10 size envelopes with a precancelled stamp impression sometime during 1968.

R. B. Hetherington

## 22nd Convention of the C.P.S. of G.B.

Wednesday, 16th October to Saturday 19th October, 1968. To be held at the Imperial Hotel, Stirling Street, Aberdeen.

Application for reservation should be made to:—

Mr. J. Hannah, 4, Hammersmith Road, Aberdeen. Tel. 39494.

(Hotel booking/competition entry form enclosed with this issue.)

## Dr. M. W. Carstairs

In our last issue Mr. Bielby intimated that as from the 1st April Dr. Carstairs would be taking over responsibility for the Exchange Packet. Eric Bielby may not have been in need of a rest but he has certainly deserved one. Nearly five years hard labour has elapsed since he took over the packet from Mr. J. A. Grant and we do not use this expression lightly. It needs but a little exercise of the imagination to realise just how time-consuming the conduct of an exchange packet can be, especially in a society as large as ours. That it is a profitable activity as far as the society's funds are concerned is probably of less importance than the fact that it provides a valued service to members, and one which is appreciated by nearly all who take advantage of it. We say 'nearly all' advisedly because a *few* members in the past have not *quite* taken their obligations seriously enough. In thanking Dr. Carstairs for assuming a very considerable burden we do so with the hope that everyone will co-operate with him by adhering to the simple rules laid down. Practically every issue of *Maple Leaves* has in the past drawn attention to the need for care and meticulous observation of the packet regulations. By strict adherence to these the life of a packet secretary can be made tolerable; any neglect of these on the part of even one member can make things impossible. May we express the hope that *full co-operation* in these matters will be forthcoming in the future from everyone on the circulation lists?

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## NEWS for the **B.N.A.** SPECIALIST

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The **25/26 JUNE** British Empire sale includes fine **British North America** with strength in British Columbia, Canada, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The **10 JULY** **British North America** sale contains many rarities including Canada 1851 laid 12d. unused with much original gum and Newfoundland 1919 Hawker 3c. mint (2 different types of overprint) and other rare airmails.



Illustrated catalogues, with colour, 10/- each.

Another outstanding **British North America** sale is planned for **11 DECEMBER**. Property for inclusion in this auction should be in our London office no later than 18 September.

**Robson Lowe Ltd., 50 Pall Mall London, SW1.**

TELEPHONE: 01-839 4034

TELEX 915410

When replying to this advertisement, please mention that you saw it in 'MAPLE LEAVES'

## Obituaries

### C. C. Sonne



The many friends of 'Bunny' Sonne of Moose Jaw, including those in Great Britain who only knew him 'by correspondence' will learn with deep regret of his passing on 19th March. Pre-cancel collectors especially will remember the keen interest and knowledge which he displayed in their favourite field of study; but what is probably not as well known was his deep interest in Canadian postmarks generally, including R.P.Os.

The writer will not be alone in remembering him for his chatty and informative letters and spirit of good humour and friendliness which informed all of his correspondence even at a time when, a few years ago, he was far from well.

Our members will be particularly interested to learn that 'Bunny's' grandfather, Hans Christian Sonne, was recently honoured by a special stamp issue in Denmark to commemorate the 150th Anniversary of the foundation of the Danish Co-operative Movement, for which he was responsible in 1817.

We are glad to have the opportunity of reproducing this stamp in honour of the memory, not only of a famous Danish citizen, but also as a unique reminder of a good member of this Society who will be sadly missed by his many friends.

To 'Bunny's' son, William C. Sonne, we extend our deepest sympathy in the sad loss that he has sustained.

### Evan R. Gill, F.R.P.S.L.

In the passing of Evan R. Gill, F.R.P.S.L. on the 16th April at the age of 75 we in the C.P.S. have lost another of our early members. Better known philatelically, perhaps, for his collection and study of the stamps of Papua he brought to his Canadian collection the care and attention to detail which was typical of his general outlook on life.

Those who have met him as a fairly regular visitor to Conventions will have known his unassuming manner and his great courage in trying to make light of the ill health which dogged him during the past few years.

In his quiet way he was the best type of Society member, ever ready to help and to give advice and we in the London Group have reason to be proud that he identified himself with us so thoroughly since moving from Liverpool.

R.S.B.G.

### Dr. R. Willan, F.C.P.S.

In the passing of Dr. Willan the Society has suffered a very great blow and his replacement will be very difficult, if not impossible.

It is twenty years since he came along to join us. We fell for him and he evidently fell for us and he proceeded to give everything to the Society.

In his field as a specialist in the stamps and postal history of Newfoundland he was well out ahead of everybody, in fact it is safe to say he was *the* authority in this field.

In his work for the Society itself he gave everything. He was made a Fellow and ultimately became a member of the Fellowship Committee and guarded the Fellowship most zealously.

He also carried out all other Committee work with that quiet thoroughness and integrity which has helped to make our Society the envy of other institutions.

He started the Lancashire Local Group and planted our seeds well and truly there and as President of the Society who will ever forget the very thorough and successful way he ran the Scarborough Convention?

To Mrs. Willan, who is so well known to us all, we extend our most sincere condolences. We shall always remember the Doctor.

A. E. Stephenson

**Dr. Clare M. Jephcott, F.R.P.S.L.**

Outstanding Canadian philatelist, Dr. C. M. Jephcott of Toronto, passed away at the age of 68 on 2nd April, 1968. A former President of the British North America Philatelic Society, he was a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of London and Canada.

Dr. Jephcott wrote numerous articles for the philatelic press and was the co-author of the *Postal History of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick* which won the top award for literature at Vienna in 1965.

He served on international philatelic juries in Toronto, London, New York and Melbourne. Parts of his magnificent collection were shown in many Courts of Honour and it won a gold medal in Washington.

Dr. Jephcott was a recognized authority in chemistry and was a fellow of the Royal Chemical Society of Great Britain and of the Chemical Institute of Canada.

**EXCHANGE PACKET**

1. Good quality stamps, covers, postal history items urgently required for packets to go out early in the Autumn.
2. Holiday dates—please notify Mr. E. Bielby or myself in good time, so that we can liaise on circuits affected.
3. Please note my correct initials.

M. W. CARSTAIRS

Hon. Packet Secretary

**ALL of CANADA Service**

FROM

**NORMAN TODD**

**74, LINDEN RD.  
BOGNOR REGIS**

Albums, Blocks, Booklet Panes, Booklets, Canadian News Letter, Catalogues, Classics, Coils, Handbooks, Hawid strips, New issues, Officials, Perforated O.H.M.S., Plate Blocks, Postage Dues. Precancels, Queens, Registered, Semi-Official Airmails, Stationery, Varieties.

## Edinburgh Local Group

The tradition set by 'Stevie'—before the C.P.S. was formed—of round-the-fireside meetings still continues in Edinburgh and we normally have about five monthly gatherings during the winter. Although our numbers are small, those attending are all active and enthusiastic collectors. One cause for concern has been the increasing 'average age' of the group and we have been particularly pleased to have had a few additions—less long in the tooth—at our meetings this year. I think it is true to say that they have enjoyed the displays and have gained knowledge and good fellowship in company with kindred spirits. **If there are any other members in the area who would like to join us, we would be delighted.**

We are always much indebted to members from other parts who so willingly send displays. This year Dr. M. Carstairs sent a display of cancellations with a study of the first machine canceller, some very fine flags, squared circles and other interesting material.

The other display from 'over the border' came from Mr. F. Laycock. This consisted of several pages of the pence issue in very fine condition, followed by a specialised and extensive collection of the 1859 issue. Very fine ranges of shades of all values were included, many of the 10 cents 'orders' on cover and nearly complete platings of the 12½ and 17 cents values. It was a relief to know that this exceptional show of classic material had arrived back in Yorkshire safely!

'J.J.' is always a tower of strength both as regards knowledge and advice and with that almost inexhaustable collection, of which he willingly shows us something on at least one occasion each year. We have had two shows from him this season covering pretty completely the issues of the 19th century. Some very fine sheets of small heads, used and mint blocks, plate blocks, essays and proofs of several issues, all appear in profusion. A particularly fine item shown for the first time in Edinburgh was a part sheet of the Queen Victoria booklet panes showing two uncut panes, set tête-bêche and with marginal imprint. A rare item indeed.

On another evening each member brought some sheets from his own collection. It is always amazing how varied such an evening can be and how many queries are raised and discussed.

## *Annual General Meeting*

### **Nomination of Officers and Fellows**

Members are reminded that in accordance with the Society's rules, nominations for Officers of the Society to be considered by the Annual General Meeting in October must be sent to the Secretary no later than 19th July, 1968. The retiring Committee members are: Dr. M. W. Carstairs, Dr. R. Willan and Sir George Williamson.

Nominations for Fellowship, which must be made on the appropriate form obtainable from the Secretary, must be received by 19th August.

# did you know



The 'Pembina Twins' refers to a pair of 3d. imperforated Canadian stamps originally used on one cover which was mailed from Pembina, North Dakota on 2nd November, 1858 by a Canadian fur trapper.

Many years later the cover came into the possession of a collector who severed the two stamps after removing them from the cover and sold them separately.

The left hand stamp is cancelled 'PEM' and the right hand, 'BINA' and the latter was eventually acquired by the late Dr. Lewis Reford who was a great friend of another well known collector and B.N.A. specialist, Colonel J. S. O'Meara.

It is said that one day, while browsing through Colonel O'Meara's collection, Dr. Reford caught sight of a 3d. imperforate which reminded him of the one in his collection because of the part—cancellation 'PEM'. The two stamps were thereupon matched and proved to be the original pair.

Both of these philatelists were wealthy men and it was decided to draw lots to decide who should be the new owner of the reunited pair, the loser to be handsomely compensated for the loss of a highly-valued stamp.

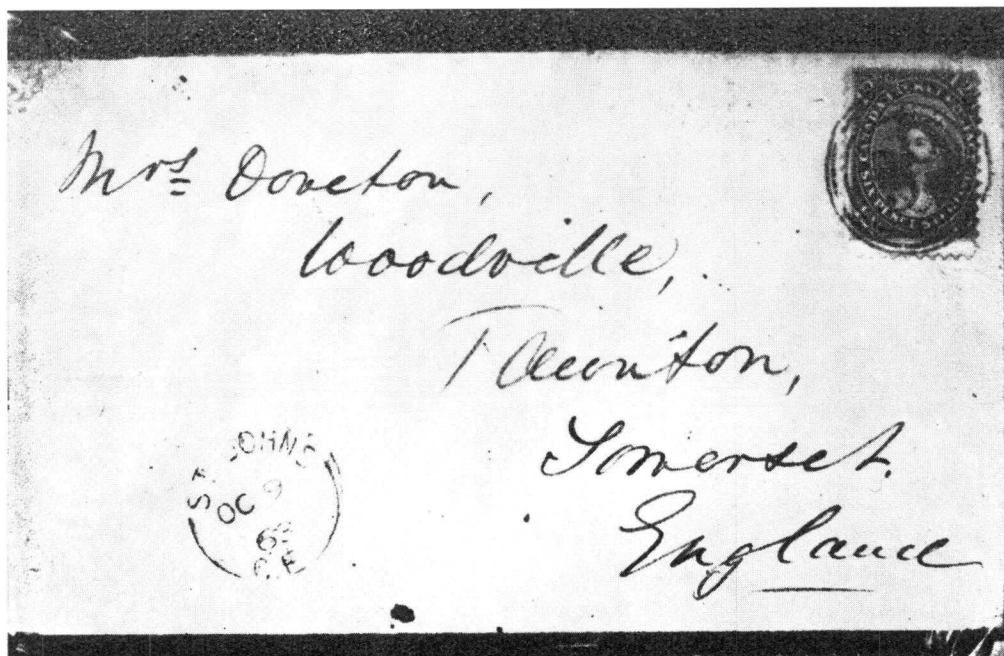
Dr. Reford was the fortunate winner, but he did not forget his unlucky friend; in his will he bequeathed the two stamps to Colonel O'Meara and so it came about that when Dr. Reford died the famous pair again changed hands.

Colonel O'Meara died about sixteen years ago and the two stamps, as far as is known, are in the possession of Mr. Paul H. Dolbec of Quebec City who purchased them after Colonel O'Meara's death.

*(With acknowledgements to Philatelic Echos.)*

## Four Ring '39' Obliterator

by G. Whitworth, F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S.



I have recently examined a new find of correspondence from St. Johns, C.E. to Taunton, England, all dated during 1863 and 1864, and all having the stamps cancelled by a four ring number 39 hammer. In each case, the ink of the cds. appears to correspond to the ink on the numeral cancel, suggesting that at this time the hammer was in use at the St. Johns post office. Jarrett, Boggs and Smythies list this cancel as being used at St. Hyacinthe, a nearby town, but not connected by a railway link.

All English mail posted at St. Johns would be sent to Montreal for making up, a distance of 15 miles on the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad, and would not pass through St. Hyacinthe. Some of the covers bear a 17 cents stamp and travelled via Boston and the Royal Mail Steamers. Other covers bear 12½ cents stamps and travelled, via Portland, or Quebec in summer, on the Canadian line packet boats. Any English mail passing east through St. Hyacinthe on its way to Portland or Boston would be in sealed bags for transit through the United States.

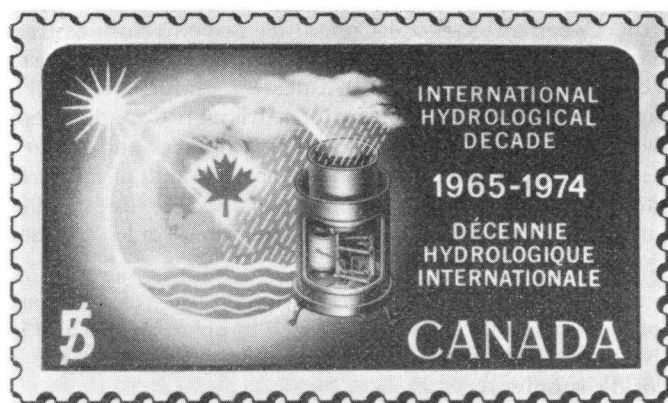
These covers therefore suggest that during the years 1863 and 1864 the four ring 39 hammer was used at St. Johns. I have no other covers originating from either St. Johns or St. Hyacinthe and so would ask what evidence members can produce to show that this hammer was used at St. Johns before or after these years, or what evidence is known that it was ever used at St. Hyacinthe.

# NEW STAMP ISSUES

## REVISION OF STAMP PRINTING TECHNIQUES

A change in printing techniques was authorized for the production of Canada Post Office Narwhal and International Hydrological Decade stamps which were released on the 10th April, 1968 and the 8th May, 1968 respectively.

The reason for the change was technical difficulties encountered by the printing company in the operation of recently installed equipment. The two stamps were produced by the four colour lithographic process instead of in one colour steel and three colour photogravure as had been previously announced.



## INTERNATIONAL HYDROLOGICAL DECADE STAMP

A four colour 5 cents stamp which was released by the Canada Post Office on the 8th May, 1968, commemorates Canada's participation in the UNESCO sponsored 1965-1974 International Hydrological Decade.

The predominantly brown I.H.D. stamp, large in size and horizontal in format, also serves as a vehicle to introduce another newcomer in the field of Canadian stamp design. The chosen rendition was executed by Hungarian born, Canadian by adoption, Prof. Imre von Mosdossy of Agincourt, Ontario. Versed in widely varied fields of art and design, Prof. von Mosdossy has to his credit hundreds of stamps chosen for use by postal administrations in many parts of the world.

The four colour lithographic process has been utilized by the British American Bank Note Co., Ottawa, to print 24 million of the new issue. First Day Cover Service was provided by the Postmaster, Ottawa 2, Ontario.

In size the new stamp is 40 mm. x 24 mm. Centred in the design is a weighing rain gauge flanked on the right by white lettering on the dark brown background: 'International Hydrological Decade', '1965-1974', 'Decennie Hydrologique Internationale' and 'Canada'. To the left of centre a small red eleven point Canadian maple leaf is superimposed on the world in space. The symbolic representation of water and precipitation is in white on the basically blue world. White is used for the sun and radiating rays in the upper left corner and for the denomination at the lower left. Inks are combined to achieve the near ochre in the central gauge and the world's land mass.

Canada is one of 97 member states co-operating in the international study whose purpose is not only to increase knowledge in the developed countries but to increase the ability of the under-developed countries to gain knowledge of their own water resources. At the national level, Canada has served for four years on a Co-ordinating Council of 21 member countries which has representatives from the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., France and England as permanent delegations.

Efforts of the Canadian National Committee are currently concentrated on 185 study projects in a scientific field which covers the entire history of the cycle of water on earth. An important aspect of study is the effects on man and the effects of man's activities on water. Although Canada is estimated to have one-seventh of the world's fresh water in her lakes and about one-tenth of the world's fresh water in her rivers, more than one-half of the surface waters flow north and are therefore not immediately usable by the 90% of the population inhabiting an area within 200 hundred miles of the southern border.

Estimates place the proportion of sea-water as 97% of the world's total. Two-thirds of the remaining 3% is immobilized in polar regions and in glaciers. Consequently for his fresh water needs man must depend on the remaining 1% of the world's supply.

### **300TH ANNIVERSARY, VOYAGE OF THE NONSUCH**

A four colour Canada Post Office 5 cents stamp to be released on 5th June, 1968, will commemorate the 300th Anniversary of a perilous four month voyage of discovery by the Nonsuch into Canada's northern waters. Success of the Nonsuch venture is credited by historians with the opening of Canada's West through the fur trade.

The new stamp, horizontal in format and having dimensions of 40 mm. x 24 mm., was designed by the British American Bank Note Company Limited, Ottawa, whose facilities will be used to print 24 million of the new issue by a combination of the steel engraving and photogravure processes. Mucilage employed for this issue is the virtually invisible material used on two previous occasions for Canada Post Office stamps.

Customary First Day Cover Service will be provided by the Postmaster, Ottawa 2, Ontario. Canada, in dark blue lettering, is printed vertically at the extreme left of the stamp; immediately adjacent is the artist's concept of the Nonsuch with billowing sails proceeding in relatively calm blue seas against a backdrop of icebergs and the aurora borealis in which shades of light green



and rose are predominant. A white denominative 5 appears in the upper right corner in a sky of blue; at the lower right, in an area of dark blue water, white lettering consists of: '1668', 'Voyage of the Nonsuch' and 'Voyage du Nonsuch' arranged in three lines to avoid repetition of the vessel's name. The superstructure and masts of the ship are chiefly of a golden oak hue; pennants flying in the wind are in red and white.

The originators of a scheme to tap a vast fur potential by explorations through northern waterways were Médard Chouart, Sieur des Groseilliers and Pierre Esprit Radisson. For the furtherance of their plan the two made their way to Europe where they were put into touch with Prince Rupert; Rupert, recognizing the feasibility of substituting a summer voyage for a year in the wilderness, enlisted the patronage of his cousin Charles II.

Sailing from Gravesend, England, on the 3rd June, 1668, the tiny 43 ton 36 foot ketch Nonsuch 'heaved to' on 29th September in James Bay at the mouth of a waterway which the adventurers christened Rupert River. Their point of landing was to become the site of Charles Fort which, in turn, became Rupert's House. It was here that the newcomers from the old world met the primitive Cree Indians who displayed a significant lack of hostility. Obligated to winter in the unfamiliar harsh northern environment immobilized by heavy ice, the Nonsuch and her crew, commanded by a New-Englander from Boston, Captain Zachariah Gillam, returned to London in October 1669 with a rich cargo of prime furs; it was this success which led Prince Rupert and seventeen associates to obtain from Charles II their incorporation as The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay. The Charter, a lengthy document of some 6,500 words, has been referred to by historians as the most far-reaching commercial document in British history.

It had not been intended that the one vessel would be alone in the venture; in fact, a second ketch, the Eaglet, had sailed in company with the Nonsuch. The Eaglet, 54 tons and 40 feet in length, under the command of Captain William Stannard, was forced back by storms leaving the smaller vessel to persevere alone. Sponsors of the plan had originally laid down the concept that, if success was achieved, the two Captains, Stannard and Gillam, would exchange ships for the return voyage.

## BOOK REVIEW

### 'HJMR Priced Guide to Philatelic Literature'

In the past 125 years philately has produced a vast body of literature on every aspect of stamps, covers, postal history and related fields, and collectors in ever increasing numbers are turning to the literature as a means of broadening their knowledge in order to gain greater enjoyment and appreciation of their hobby.

The HJMR Co., a firm specializing in the field of philatelic literature, has recently acquired several of the foremost stocks of philatelic literature, including those of Fritz Billig and Louis K. Robbins, and after the merger of these stocks into their own, a complete reorganization of the holdings was accomplished in accordance with modern stocking, inventory, and data processing procedures.

Now, based upon the world's largest stock of philatelic literature, the HJMR Co. has announced the publication of the First Edition of their *Priced Guide to Philatelic Literature*, a 231 page, 5½in. x 8½in. book containing more than 16,000 listings of philatelic catalogues, handbooks, periodicals, tear sheets, specialist society bulletins, and the complete series of the prize winning Billig's Philatelic Handbooks, all of which are available to the collector and dealer from the HJMR stock.

The *Priced Guide to Philatelic Literature* has been organized for rapid and easy reference. It is fully indexed and includes a special 24 page section which indexes the hundreds of valuable articles and full scale philatelic studies which are to be found in the 30 volumes of the Billig's Philatelic Handbooks which are owned and distributed by the HJMR Co.

In order to make the *Guide* readily available to all collectors and dealers interested in philatelic literature, a nominal price of \$1.00, postpaid, has been established for the publication, and this amount is deducted from the first purchase of \$3.00 or more for any of the literature included in the *Guide*.

Copies of the First Edition of the *Priced Guide to Philatelic Literature* are available from HJMR Co., P.O. Box 2368, Miami Beach, Florida 33140.

### Back Numbers

The welcome addition of new members in recent months has brought many requests for back copies of *Maple Leaves* with the result that there is a waiting list for some numbers. Those of which we are very short or out of stock are whole numbers—15 (April 1950), 21, 31 to 35, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 53, 76, 94 and 101.

I am anxious to get copies of these and will pay 1s. 9d. per copy, thus sharing the proceeds between Society and seller. Please do your best to spare copies and so help your fellow members.

R. S. B. Greenhill

Q.	Sub. No.	1	70.
1. Quantock*		1A*	71. Riverhurst
2. Qu'Appelle		2*	72. Rivers End*
3. Qu'Appelle Station*		3	73. Riverside*
4. Queen Centre*		4	74. Riverstone*
5. Querrin*		5	75. Roadene*
6. Quill Lake		6*	76. Roanmine*
7. Quill Plain*		7	77. Robin Hood
8. Quimper*		8	78. Robsart
9. Quincy*		9	79. Rocanville
10. Quinnox*		10	80. Roche Percée
11. Quinton		11	81. Roche Plain*
		12	82. Rock Dell*
		13	83. Rockford
R.		14	84. Rockglen
1. Rabbit Lake		15	85. Rockhaven
2. Racing Lake*		16	86. Rock Hill*
3. Radisson		17	87. Rock Point*
4. Radouga*		18	88. Rodgers*
5. Radville		19	89. Roe*
6. Rainton*		20	90. Rocliffe*
7. Rak*		21	91. Rokeby
8. Ralph Station*		22*	92. Rokeby Station*
9. Ralphtown*		23	93. Romance
10. Rama		24	94. Rosefield
11. Ranger		25	95. Rosemac*
12. Rangeview*		26	96. Roseray
13. Rapdan*		27	97. Rosetown
14. Rapid View		28	98. Rose Valley
15. Rassden*		A.M.F.	99. Roseview*
16. Rastad*		Terminal A	100. Rosewell*
17. Ratcliffe*		Despatch	101. Rossall*
18. Rathmullen*		41. Regina Beach	102. Rossduff*
19. Ratner		42. Reigate*	103. Rossetti*
20. Ravendale		43. Reklaw*	104. Rosthern
21. Raven Lake*		44. Reliance	105. Rothbury*
22. Ravenscrag		45. Renown	106. Rothermere*
23. Ravine Bank*		46. Rereshill*	107. Rotherwood*
24. Raymore		47. Reserve	108. Rouen*
25. Raynor		48. Resource	109. Rouleau
26. R.C.A.F. Station, Dana		49. Revenue	110. Rowatt
27. R.C.A.F. Station, Moose Jaw		50. Reward	111. Rowington*
28. R.C.A.F. Station, Sagkatoon		51. Rex	112. Rowletta
29. R.C.A.F. Station, Yorkton		52. Reynaud*	113. Royal Lake
30. Readlyn		53. Rhein	114. Rozilee*
31. Redberry		54. Rhineland	115. Ruddell
32. Redberry Park*		55. Riceton	116. Runciman
33. Red Cross		56. Richard	117. Runnydale*
34. Red Deer Hill		57. Richardson	118. Runnymede
35. Redfield		58. Richardson Station*	119. Rushford*
36. Red Jacket		59. Richlea	120. Rush Lake
37. Red Pheasant*		60. Richmond	121. Rushton*
38. Redvers		61. Ridgedale	122. Rushville*
39. Reell Dana*		62. Ridge Hill*	123. Russborough*
40. Regina		63. Ridge View*	124. Rutan*
Sub. Offices:		64. Ridpath*	125. Ruthilda
North Annex		65. Riga*	126. Rutland Station
North Regina		66. Rinde*	127. Ryandale*
		67. Ringleton Firs*	Ryerson
		68. Ritchie*	
		69. Riverfront*	

\* Office Closed

\* *Office Closed*

## *Letters to the Editor . . .*

Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth writes:

### **Members' 'Wants' (Advertising)**

Each year our Advertising Officer, Stanley Cohen, puts out a plea for members to take some space in the December issue for Christmas greetings in which they may also indicate their interests and wants. I note that in the December 1967 issue there were ten only of these—all from virtually the same members who have supported this project for year after year, and I note in these adverts that they are all greetings only, and that only occasionally in past years have members taken this excellent opportunity to make known their interests with a view to correspondence and exchange.

In the Year Book issue of B.N.A. Topics just received, there is a total of 66 adverts from collecting members (as opposed to dealers), almost all of which indicate the wants and interests of the members concerned, and which in the case of B.N.A.P.S., with a membership of 1,000 odd, must give the advertiser some chance of having his wants supplied—in our own Society the same principle ought to apply with the figure amended to about 700.

Why are our members so reluctant to try to publicise their wants—are we a Society of 'Lone Wolves', or is this an un-British practice? If just one or two members read and reply to such an advert, surely it is worth the very small sum expended. In my own case, a quick glance through the issue of Topics, has caused me to jot down five names and addresses to write to in the hope of a mutually satisfactory transaction.

I hope that you may feel able to publish this letter, or parts of it, with the object of hearing views of other members on this subject.

Mr. G. G. Morgan writes:

### **C.P.S. Tie**

Would other members agree with me that a C.P.S. tie is overdue? For my part I should like to hear the views of members. I suggest green with a single motif either of a beaver or maple leaves.

I make this suggestion after many months of watching people in buses, trains and restaurants trying to work out whether they are suffering from First Flight Fever, Flag Flutters or the dreaded R.P.O. Rumbles.

Very often, of course, the simple answer is the T.V. Times Tingle but a tie would at least put an end to my wonderings—at least as far as male members are concerned.

*(Mr. Morgan signs himself **Jubilee Jitters** and we reveal his identity although he is obviously very shy. What he really wants is a means of identifying **Lady** members. Please send any suggestions direct to him—Editor.)*

### Amendments to Membership to 6th May, 1968

#### New Members

1645. McDONALD, Mrs. S. M., 2030 Glenmont Avenue, N.W., Canton, Ohio 44708, USA	PH
1646. MOLNAU, M. P., 1316 South Duff, 60, Ames, Iowa, 50010, USA.	BL, BS, PS
1647. CAMPBELL, T. P. Jr., 31 Smith Avenue, White Plains, New York, USA.	C, N, B
1648. DUTTON, J., 14 Mountfield Road, Edgeley, Stockport, Cheshire.	
1649. CHERNS, L. J., B.A., 66 Stroud Road, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.	Cov. MPO
1650. HOUSER, J., P.O. Box 825, Seahurst, Washington 98062, USA.	Cov. BC
1651. SEWELL, K. C., 6 Wordsworth Road, London S.E.20.	CG, P
1652. McPHILEMY, J. P., 'Glenrowan', Ballycolman Avenue, Strabane, Co. Tyrone, N. Ireland.	C
1653. WARNER, F. G., 130 Salisbury Avenue, Barking, Essex.	CGC-CGE
1654. ADAMS, C. J., Apt. 3, 14 Novawood Drive, Dartmouth, N.S., Canada.	C
1655. TOLLEY, H. L., 52 The Oval, Harrogate, Yorkshire.	C, N, B
1656. FERRARO, W. H., The Rectory, Beesby, Alford, Lincolnshire.	C
1657. HEWLETT, M. R., Roschill, Lyonshall, Herefordshire.	C, P
1658. HOYLE, H., 95 Canterbury Drive, Elton, Bury, Lancashire.	C
1659. LEWIS, G. N., 12 Park Hill Road, Croydon, Surrey CR9 5BA.	CE-CGE

#### Deaths

125. GILL, E. R.  
195. JEPHCOTT, Dr. C. M.  
437. WILLAN, Dr. R.

#### Resignation

609. WALLIS, L. A.

#### Change of Address

263. BARESCHE, L., G. 12 Marine Gate, Marine Parade, Brighton 7.  
497. CANHAM, H. E., 4935 4th Avenue, Regina, Sask., Canada.  
625. COX, D. G., P.O. Box 18, Tighe's Hill, N.S.W. 2297, Australia.  
906. HATFIELD, Lt. Col. F. E., 36 Command Workshops, REME, Flagstaff Road,  
Colchester, Essex.  
392. MARSDEN, P., 3, Orchard Close, Berry Lane, East Hanney, Wantage, Berkshire.  
1340. MARTIN, E. B., 1391 Old Northern Boulevard, Roslyn L.I., New York 11576, USA.  
773. MELLOR, G., Mill Hill, Lamplash, Aran, Scotland.  
1336. PARKER, Dr. R., R.R.1 (Beachcomber) Nanoose Bay, B.C., Canada.  
1506. PARKIN, J. M. H., 37a Green Lane, Hollingworth, Nr. Hyde, Cheshire.  
1569. ROSE, K. G., 87 Wildwood Drive, Calgary 5, Canada.  
1528. WALLBUTTON-CRAWLEY, K. J., 25 Howlett's Lane, Ruislip, Middlesex.  
663. WOODS, J. E., Bell House, 9 Bell Meadow, Godstone, Surrey.

**Net Change: Plus 11. New total 701.**

Mr. H. Reiche writes:

#### Postage Due Markings

I would like to add to the list of postage due markings contained in the fine article published in *Maple Leaves* in February. They are all on covers in my possession viz:

- COLLECT POSTAGE DUE (In violet)  
FOR CUSTOMS SERVICE
- POSTAGE DUE——CENTS (In red)
- '1' (a large numeral) (In black and accompanied by a  
1 cent postage due stamp cancelled  
in Toronto)

(Editor's Note: We have seen marking 'b' on a cover returned from the U.S.A. It may therefore emanate from United States Postal Authorities.)

## CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Reserved for members' small classified advertisements.  
Special price 2d. a word for  
C.P.S.G.B. members only.

### WANTED

CRASH Covers—Wreck covers—salvaged mail, modern and older.—Sergeant, 64, Susans Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.

WANTED 17 cents 1859 issue used. I should be grateful if anyone could help me complete the Plating of this stamp. Positions wanted: 16-18-19-21-29-48. Please state price required.—Laycock, Rombald's Stride, Maxwell Road, Ben Rhydding, Ilkley.

CAN anyone let me have the following small queen covers with 2 Ring Numerals to complete my collection: 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 13, 16, 17, 20, 22, 29, 31, 32, 39, 42, 52, 53, 60. Liberal price paid or other Numeral covers offered in exchange. Also wanted 4 Ring covers and New Brunswick numerals on cover.—Cohen, 51, Westfield Road, Birmingham, 15.

### FOR SALE

CANADIAN New Issues supplied. Special rates for C.P.S.G.B. members only. Singles 6d. each. Blocks (4's) 2/-; (8's) 3/11; F.D.C.'s 1/10 each. 1968 issues in stock. Terms: C.W.O. Plus s.a.e. Wants lists welcomed.—H. Linford, 29, Little Hill Grove, Kings Norton, Birmingham, 30.

### PERIODICALS

CANADA calling is one of the interesting features frequently appearing in the Philatelic Magazine. Price 9d. from your newsagent or local dealer.

### EXCHANGE

JOIN Continental Exchange Club. Magazine and membership 13/6. Sample magazine 1/-. Mint commemorative sets accepted. Continental Exchange Club, Box 472, Woodstock, Ontario, Canada.

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# MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

INCORPORATED 1946

Edited by **L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.**

66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

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. 114**

## EDITORIAL

### **A. E. Stephenson, F.C.P.S.**

The announcement of the death of our Founder President in our last issue will have been received by all our members with a deep feeling of regret whether or not they had had the privilege of knowing him personally. It was also accompanied by the sad news of the passing of several other members to whom the Society will also owe a debt of gratitude because they too have played a prominent part in its affairs and have been identified with it over very many years. Inevitably, however, the sense of loss which everyone must have felt in some degree was overshadowed by the sudden passing from the scene of our activities of one who, above all, represented the Society in a way that defies description. Those who knew 'Stevie' as a personal friend over many long years have said that they cannot imagine the Society without him, and their feelings are understandable. At the same time they will admit that it is the true measure of the man that he was not so much a driving force as a source of inspiration. His enthusiasm and interest in every aspect of the Society's activities were infectious and very few indeed must be those who knew him and yet managed to escape the contagion. It is in this sense true to say, and we do so at the risk of sounding trite, that his spirit lives on. It is not therefore impossible to think of the Society without 'Stevie'; it is impossible to think of it without the inspiration which he supplied in full measure, 'pressed down and running over'. That this inspiration may long continue to inform all our activities must be the earnest wish of everyone. A final tribute to 'Stevie' appears on page 153.

### **Small Queens Study Circle**

On page 159 we are glad to be able to publish a report from Mr. W. Williams, the Secretary of the Small Queens Study Circle. This is the fifth of the series emanating from an obviously 'live' group and drafted by an equally 'lively' secretary. We should obviously be missing an opportunity if this report were not given wide publicity for two reasons: one, it is an example to others and two, it should encourage the very many members who must be interested in the

Small Queens to lend their support to what is very much a 'going concern'. We are also happy to publish an article (which accompanies the report) on the 8 cents issue, about which we cannot remember having published anything before and about which we know little apart from the obvious opportunity which it presents for serious research of the kind which Mr. Williams is undertaking. The report and the article should whet the appetite of many of our members who must hold these stamps in reasonable quantities and who could help the group tremendously. This then is an open invitation to members to get in touch with Mr. Williams NOW. He will be delighted.

### Appreciation

Those of our readers who are skilled in the art of reading between the lines of some of our recent comments will doubtless have detected signs that an editor's lot, like that of the policeman, is not ALWAYS a happy one. We have not kept a strict account of the number of kicks in the pants received 'in the course of duty' during the past few years neither have we made a tally of the occasional pats on the back that also, fortunately, come our way. To mix metaphors we take both equally in our stride and have the hide of a rhinoceros, a qualification which your officers always insist upon when making appointments to the hot seat which is euphemistically known as the editorial chair and which one of our predecessors has likened to a Procrustean bed or Elizabethan rack. That neither he nor the present occupant is a 'broken man' is not only a tribute to our resilient constitutions; we also owe a great deal to those who boost our morale in this wise (and here we quote verbatim a letter from a new member by way of illustration):

*'An interesting question would be—why do you wish to join the C.P.S. of G.B. ?*

*My answer would be just to continue a philatelic education as offered through your terrific issue, 'Maple Leaves'.*

*Why do I say continue? Last summer I spent two weeks' vacation at a cottage just relating-and-reading the complete uninterrupted range of 'Maple Leaves' from 1957 to 1967. I believe I learned more from those ten years of issues than ever before.*

*In fact, 'Adanac's' series of articles on 'An Approach to the Admirals' opened up a new collection study and made me dig up a few thousand of the low values I was fortunate to obtain. It would be a crime not to take advantage of information formulated by a tremendous amount of study and furnished to your membership through your journal.*

*Gillam's R.P.O. articles re-kindled my interest in that pursuit. The QV-numeral articles made me dig some more and by golly I had some varieties there!*

*I could go on but in general your 'Maple Leaves' have gotten me back into stamp collecting, or, more precisely into the study of my stamps.*

As advertisers still like to claim, 'this is a completely unsolicited testimonial', from an American member who among others help considerably to ease our 'bed of nails' and persuade us occasionally, at least, that it is 'roses, roses, all the way!'

# Random Notes on *Admirals*

By E. A. Smythies, F.C.P.S.  
part I

## Lathework

Every student of Canada's 'Admiral' series of stamps knows and desires those coloured bands of intricate and complicated design that are found at the base of most plates and panes of stamps used and produced between 1917 and 1924. Reiche has designed and illustrated four main patterns (and a possible fifth), and, following Marler, gives them the following dates of use. Type A—January to March, 1917; Type B—March, 1917 to October, 1920; Type C—March, 1920 to January, 1921; Type D—November, 1920 to December, 1924. He also notes:—'Of interest in these designs are the various overlapping breaks which may occur over the total length of a complete bottom margin of ten stamps.'

I have half a dozen of these complete bottom margin stamps on various values, i.e. 1 cent chrome (type D), 3 cents brown (type B), 4 cents ochre (type D), 7 cents red-brown (type D), 10 cents purple (types A and B), 20 cents olive (type A). An interesting point is that all these Lathe strips measure 20.7 cms. in length (horizontally), i.e. the full space of 10 stamps, *except* the 20 cents (type A), which measures only 17.7 cms. and has been cut short to show the plate No. A5 in the S.E. corner (see accompanying illustration). This was done for a short period in early 1917, and is found only on 20 cents, 10 cents purple, and 2 cents plus 1 cent brown, all with lathe type A.



How thick (vertically) these bands of lathework were I cannot say, as all my examples (more than two dozen in all) are incomplete. They are either partial weak transfers (down to  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm. or a thin straight line in the case of the 5 cents violet), or part has been cut off by guillotine action (my maximum thickness is 9 mm.).

These bands of lathe-work were put on the printing plates by means of transfer rolls, and it is very strange to note the frequently faulty and careless impressions of the lathe-work rolls compared to the meticulous accuracy of the die transfer rolls. This suggests they were not considered an important or permanent part of the design and so little trouble was wasted on an ephemeral item.

The reason for putting these ephemeral marks on the plates has long intrigued students of these Admiral stamps. Reiche quotes a Major Williams: 'the essential purpose of the lathe-work is the early detection of plate-wear'. He added: 'Another explanation which is more plausible is that the lathe-work helped in wiping action prior to printing'.

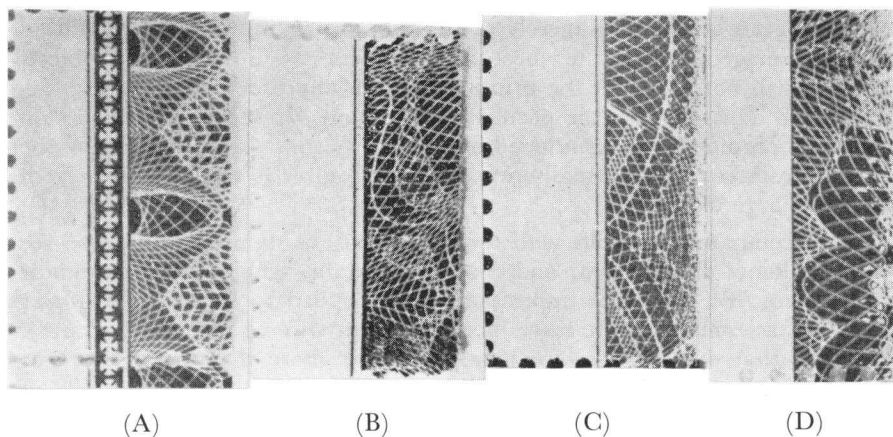
Neither of these explanations strike me as particularly plausible. A third explanation, which is the official explanation—it was sent to me by the Director Information and Public Relations P.O., Ottawa, and is an extract from the book *Canada's Postage Stamps* by D. and M. Patrick—reads as follows:—

The following explanation of the interlaced lines at the bottom of some stamps of the George V Admiral issue has been given by the *Post Office Dept.*—'The manufacturer used to refer to these as 'hold down strips'. Ink in the recesses of the design prevented the paper from lifting from the printing plate before the first row of stamps was printed'. This explanation is official and certainly sounds more plausible. But sometimes, due to careless transfer work, there is so little lathe-work that it could have served no useful purpose at all!

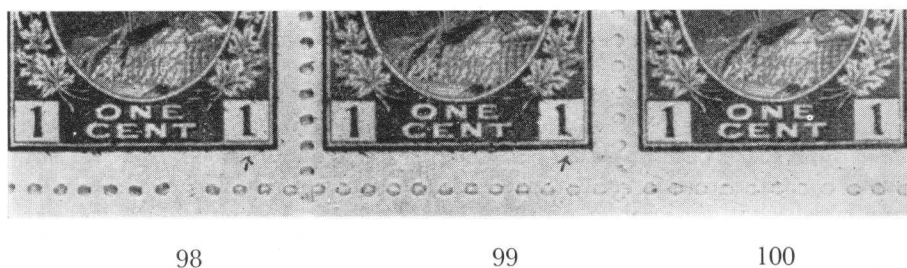
Whatever their object was, they are often useful in determining the plate from which the stamps were printed, and are one of the several attractive features connected with Admirals which Gibbons catalogue ignores, but which adds appreciably to their value. The different types of lathe-work are easy to recognise. Note the following points—Type A, a series of pointed arches of more solid colour; Type B, feathery wavy lines like a tangle of fishing nets; Type C and D, both big arches, but C arches concave inwards and with a straight line bordering the inside, D arches curving outwards and no straight line. See illustration opposite.

### Transfer Rolls

Some of my readers who saw the special Canada edition of *Stamp Collecting* in October, 1967, will recall my article on the dies and printing plates of the Admiral series, and how **16 billion** stamps were derived from the Master Die. In that article one important step in the process was rather slurred over, i.e. how the transfer rolls made the impressions of the working dies on the printing plates. To be quite frank I did not know and could not discover how exactly the transfer rolls worked. I had the impression—shared (I find) by others—that a transfer roll was a wheel around the rim of which were a



number of die impressions in close contact, and when it was rolled along the printing plate under strong pressure, it left a string of die impressions behind, and the whole plate was built up by a series of such rolls, so that a flaw or conspicuous feature on one of the impressions would recur at regular intervals—every 4th or 5th—or whatever number of die impressions were on the roll. But when I came to examine some big blocks of stamps for these recurring features I was surprised and disappointed to find no evidence at all of them. In fact the only evidence I obtained suggested the impressions on the plate were entirely at random. For example, in a block of 70 one cent chrome (Nos. 31 to 100), one impression of the roll had a characteristic flaw at the base of the right numeral which I found only in positions 37, 54, 57, 98 and 99 (see illustration).



This shattered any idea of a recurring feature at regular intervals!

A letter from the Director, I.P.R., giving further extracts from the book *Canada's Postage Stamps* has cleared up the difficulty, and shown that the idea of a wheel rotating and leaving a string of die impressions behind is completely wrong. We must visualise a transfer roll as a wheel of 3 to 6 inches diameter (9 to 18 inches circumference) with only a few (i.e. 3 to 5) die impressions at wide intervals, islands in a sea of blank, which obviously could never produce a printing plate by any rolling motion. The description in the book specifically states that to make a plate of 400 subjects, **400 separate applications of the roll are necessary**, i.e. the transfers are made **one at a time**. There are

several subjects on each roll merely as an insurance against one or two getting worn or damaged, causing the wheel to be made useless. Obviously the subjects on a roll will not occur on the printing plate in any order but will be quite at random. This explains the peculiar distribution 37, 54, 57, 98 and 99 on the 1 cent chrome block mentioned above. So we must be reconciled to the fact that transfer rolls are usually practically impossible to recognise even from stamps in large blocks.

Let us compare these rolls with the other items of stamp printing and see what we know about them, and, more important, what we do not know about them. We know the impressions were applied to the printing plates singly and at random (wide large block of 1 cent chrome mentioned above). We know that one roll was frequently used for more than one plate. For example, I have a top strip of 10 two cent carmine with plate No. 122 of June 1918, which shows flaws characteristic of the contemporary coil plates 11 and 12, i.e. a small horizontal dash outside the outer frame in the S.E. corner. So the transfer roll must have been used on the sheet plate 122 and on the coil plates 11 and 12. There are plenty more examples of this, in fact it seems to have been a regular feature to use a transfer roll indiscriminately on a sheet plate and a contemporary coil plate. For example, we find the same flaws and characteristics occurring in (1) **2 cents carmine** sheets 40–42 and horizontal coil 2 (1913); sheet 19 and vertical coil 1 (1912). (2) **2 cents green** sheets between 193 and 221, horizontal coils 15–17 (1925, i.e. a small spur in S.E. corner and dot in S.W.), (3) **3 cents brown**. 'File-marks' in sheets 38–57 and horizontal coils 3–6 (1919). (4) **3 cents carmine**. Die I in sheets 129–134 and coils 11–12 (January 1924); Die II in sheets 162–164 and coils 13–15 (July 1925). (There were, of course, no coils or booklets in the higher values.)

We know there were 17 working dies, one for each value plus one extra for three low values. We know there were about 800 printing plates made and used between 1912 and 1928. We do not know whether there were 100 or 800 or what the number was of transfer rolls. We know when the various printing plates were made and used and what they looked like, as the archives have proof sheets of most plates, conveniently dated and numbered. We do **not** know what the transfer rolls looked like, as none has survived, and we do **not** know what die impressions there were on them. Reiche tells me Marler and he have been collaborating for years on transfer rolls, but have made little progress. As Boggs wrote 25 years ago: 'it has been the subject of much study by many students, and the last word will probably never be written'.

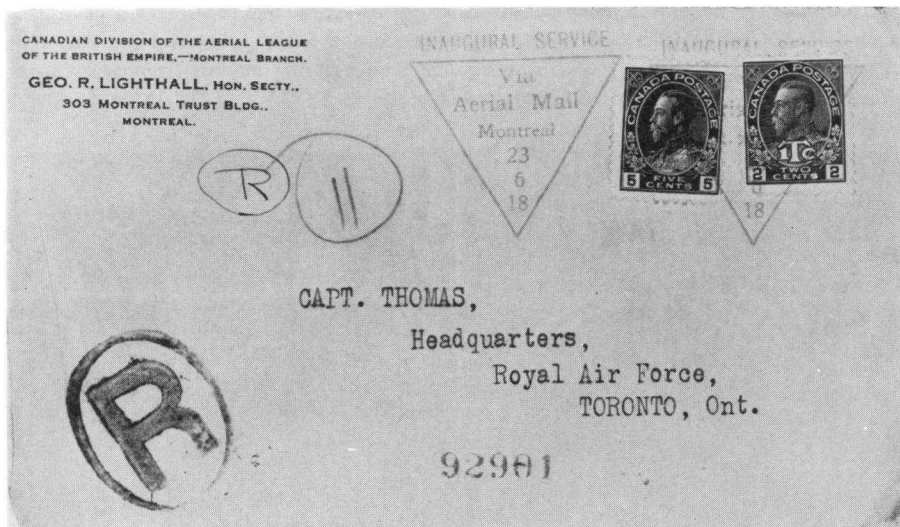
## **new \$1 stamp booklets**

The Post Office plans to introduce two new stamp booklets—one of four cent and one of five cent stamps—to be sold across the counter at \$1 each.

Booklets now selling at 25 cents soon will be available only from vending machines, the Post Office said.

*(We are indebted to Wayne R. Curtis for this information. It is not known when the new booklets will be issued. Editor)*

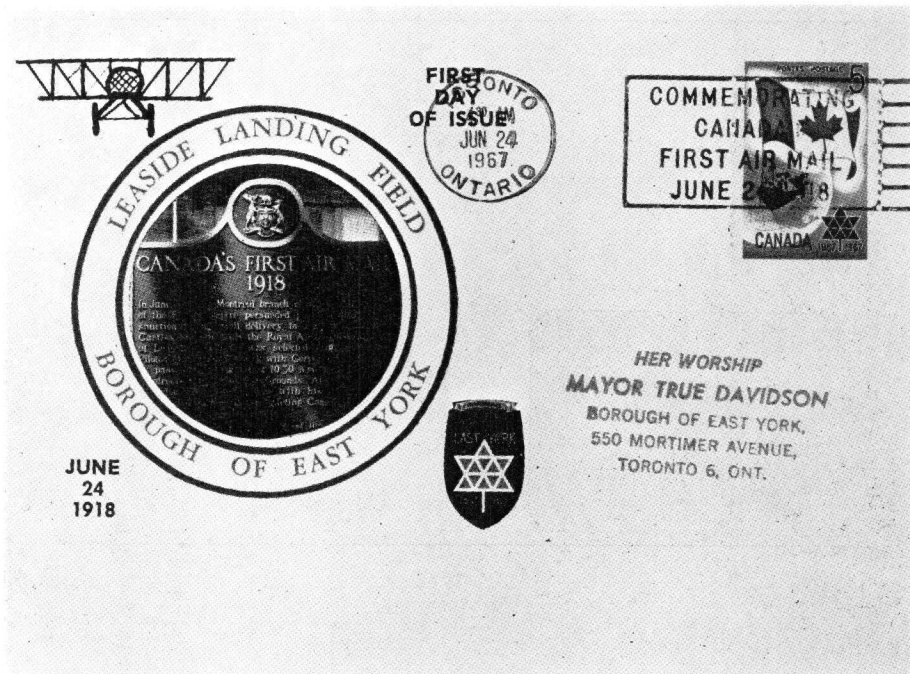
**Anniversary of First Air Mail Flight in Canada  
24th June 1918 to 24th June 1968**



One of the 124 envelopes flown on the first Canadian Air Mail flight, Montreal to Toronto, on 24th June, 1918. The registered envelope bearing the red triangular cachet dated 23-6-18, Montreal, is from the sponsors of the flight, the Canadian Division of the Aerial League of the British Empire, Montreal Branch.



Another of the 124 envelopes flown on the first Canadian Air Mail flight Montreal to Toronto, 24th June, 1918. The envelope, addressed to Miss M. Upton of Westmount, Quebec, was registered and flown by Air Mail for a total charge of .08 cents. To-day's rate, within Canada is 50 cents for registration and 5 cents for first class and Air Mail rate, for a total charge of 55 cents. The envelope bears the red triangular cachet dated 23-6-18 at Montreal. (See page 147)



The Borough of East York, Toronto, during Centennial Year, commemorated Canada's First Air Mail Flight with a souvenir helicopter flight on a site near the old Leaside Aerodrome. The above souvenir envelope was one of 300 flown on this commemoration flight. (See above)

## Annual General Meeting

The A.G.M. of the Society will be held  
at the Imperial Hotel, Aberdeen on Saturday  
19th October 1968

# NEWFOUNDLAND

## selected items from our stock

1. 1857. 3d. yellowish green. Superb used example with light clear cancellation and full, large margins. S.G.3. Scott 3. ... .. £60

2. 1857. 4d. scarlet vermilion. Fine unused example with B.P.A. certificate. An extremely rare stamp. S.G.4. Scott 4 ... .. £500

3. 1857. 5d. brown purple. Superb mint vertical pair will full, large even margins. Attractive. S.G.5. Scott 5 ... .. £50

4. 1857. 6½d. scarlet vermilion. Superb used example with light cork type cancellation. S.G.7. Scott 7 ... .. £275

5. 1860. 3d. green. Rare used example with cork type cancellation and large margins. B.P.A. certificate. S.G.11. Scott 11A ... .. £30

6. 1860. 1s. orange vermilion. Brilliant used example with enormous margins and light cancellation to one side of the design. Slight thinning but an outstanding stamp cat. £1,100. S.G.15. Scott 15 ... .. £550

7. 1861. 2d. deep rose lake. Brilliant mint example with large even margins and deep rich colour. Ex. Caspary. S.G.18. Scott 17 ... .. £35

8. 1861. 1s. deep rose lake. Fine used example with light bar type cancellation. A rare stamp in this condition. S.G.23. Scott 23 ... .. £75

9. 1866. 5c. brown. Superb mint marginal single. S.G.26. Scott 25 ... .. £60

10. 1868. 5c. black. Fine unused example showing re-entry. S.G.38. Scott 26 ... .. £14

11. 1897. 1c./3c. grey purple. Fine mint example with overprint in BLACK AND IN RED. A rare stamp. S.G.80c. Scott 75 ... .. £175

12. 1929. 3c./6c. slate. Fine mint example with rare variety 'surcharge inverted'. B.P.A. certificate. S.G.179a. Scott 160a ... .. £50

13. 1932-8. 24c. bright blue. Fine mint block of four variety IMPERF. S.G.228aa. Scott 210(var) ... .. £35

14. 1933. Balbo trans Atlantic Flight cover. Bears rare overprinted 75c. yellow brown. Cachet on front and attractive. S.G.235. Scott C18 ... .. £160

15. 1941-4. 5c. violet. Fine mint pair showing variety 'with and without watermark.' Scarce. S.G.280a ... .. £50

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# The Study of Canadian Postal Stationery

by

J. P. Macaskie,

F.C.P.S., part 3

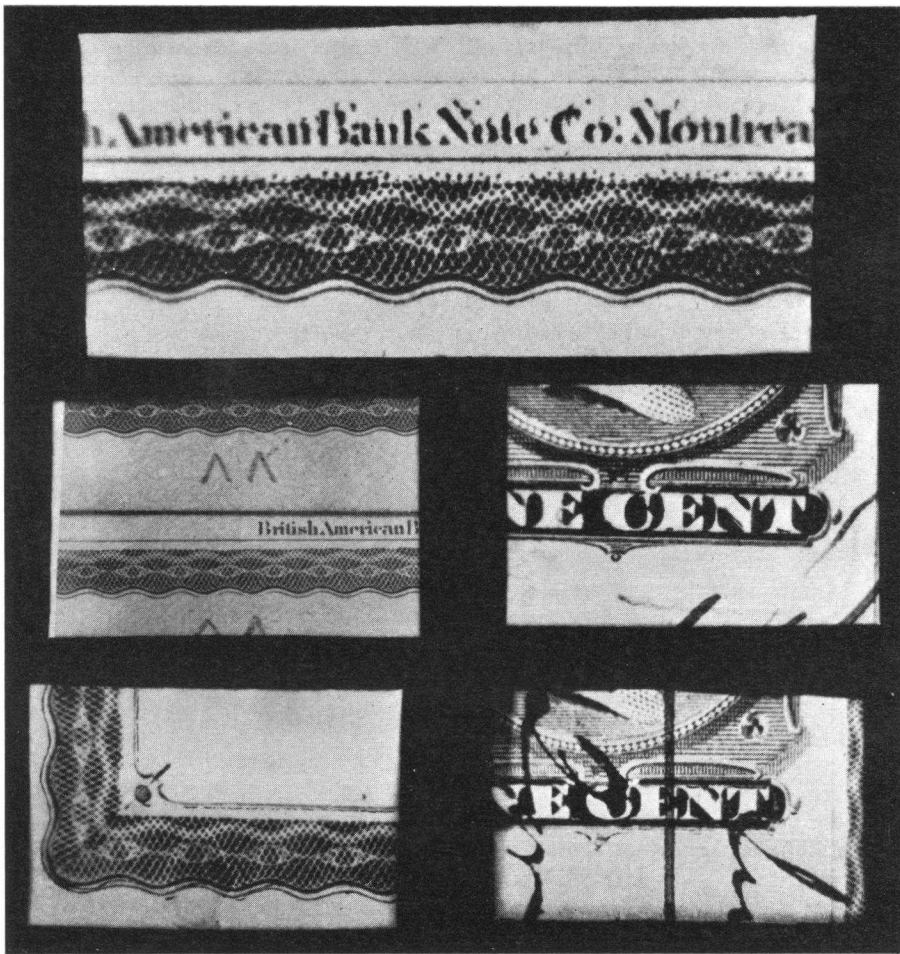
On turning his attention to any issue for the first time the student of philately usually wants to know the date of issue, the plate format, the number of plates required and any special characteristics of each plate including any evidence of repairs by retouching or re-entering—as well as variations in shade and paper. Such details are not always easy to determine in the case of postal stationery. The date of issue was discussed in my last article and I propose to cover the question of card stock and shades later in the series, turning my attention meanwhile to the plates used.

The first postcards fall into two distinct groups: (a) 1871–76. Those bearing the imprint 'British American Bank Note Co. Montreal and Ottawa' and, (b) 1876–81. Those in which 'and Ottawa' has been omitted from the imprint. Although the two groups give the superficial impression of being similar in other respects there are a number of basic differences as follows:

	(a) <i>Montreal &amp; Ottawa</i>	(b) <i>Montreal</i>
(i) Overall design size	$107\frac{1}{2} \times 65$ mm.	$109\frac{1}{2} \times 66\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
(ii) Canada post card	$62\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long	64 mm. long
(iii) Canada post card	Letters filled in with vertical or diagonal lines	Letters filled in normally with horizontal lines
(iv) Imprint	—	Larger lettering

A close examination reveals that the design has been completely re-engraved for the 'Montreal' cards with the sole exception of the stamp. In this one case there are sufficient similarities to indicate that the same die was used for each group and that, therefore, a separate die existed for that part of the design and was probably used to build up a composite die before the plates were laid down.

An examination of group (a) provides useful evidence of the number of plates required. I can find no indication that more than one plate was required until the 3rd July, 1872, after which date many cards show relief breaks, especially in the fine lines outside the border. I think it is reasonable to allocate these to a new plate. No sign of a third plate comes along until the 23rd May, 1873 when a significant double break appears in the outer border below and to the left of 'British' (illustrated). This seems to be the result of damage to the transfer roll rather than wear whilst in use and traces of it persist throughout the remainder of group (a) despite occasional rough retouching of one (illustrated) or both breaks and, later on, careful retouching of both breaks. It seems probable that the damage occurred when the roll was being handled ready for the preparation of plate three. From this time also it will be found that two dots appear to the left of the 'T' in 'THE' and that there is no longer a guide dot below the lower left corner of the design.



From late 1874 the situation becomes extremely complex, coinciding no doubt with the removal of printing work to Montreal. Up to this time 14 different re-entries have been noted over a period of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years but for the period from November, 1874 to December, 1875 I have catalogued a further 62, including several double re-entries. A few of these are illustrated; the doubled imprint shown is the strongest of several affecting this part of the design, my earliest copy of this one being 7th May, 1875. Of the two value tablet re-entries illustrated the upper example has been noted from 15th November, 1875 and the lower one from 5th June, 1875. The final illustration (of the lower left corner of a card) shows typical doubling of the border. All the re-entries shown, and many of the others in my collection, affect many parts of the design and the portions shown here are intended only to draw your attention to some of the more prominent features.

Apart from the retouched border mentioned earlier retouches are not common in group (a), the best example being a strong repair of the inner border line to the right of the stamp from July, 1875. Strengthened address lines are also found occasionally. The general impression however is that all the plates were given a thorough overhaul at least once during this period and this may well have extended to every position on every plate. So far I have no evidence pointing to the production of a fourth plate for this group and it may be that the extensive work on existing plates obviated the need for a new plate for the time being. It is also reasonably certain that any new plates laid down after the transfer to Montreal would fall into group (b) as soon as work on the new dies was completed.

I am therefore left with the following rough timetable:

		Approx. quantity issued (millions)	
May, 1871	Plate 1	1871	1.5
July, 1872	Plate 2	1872	1.5 (?)
May, 1873	Plate 3	1873	1.9
November, 1874	Major overhaul	1874	2.5
1875	Use of repaired plates	1875	3.3
March, 1876	First issues from new die	1876	4.4
			<hr/> 15.2
Deduct say 50% of 1876 issues for group (b)			2.2
			<hr/> 13.0 mill.

These figures seem to indicate that each plate might have produced about two million copies before a major overhaul was necessary and a further two million afterwards. By late 1874 however the demand was so great that it was probably necessary to have two or three plates in use simultaneously. This leads me to conjecture on the maximum output which could be achieved with one plate. If for this purpose I assume a 72 hour week (six days of 12 hours work) and an output of one sheet every  $1\frac{1}{2}$  minutes then the total weekly output is 2,880 sheets, or about 150,000 sheets a year. At this rate it would require a sheet of 10 subjects to meet a demand for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million cards a year. This may be compared with two independent facts (a) that a full plate of 10 cards ( $2 \times 5$ ) would be almost the same size ( $250 \times 400$  mm.) as a plate of 200 small cents issues ( $10 \times 10$  plus  $10 \times 10$ ) and, (b) that the Newfoundland one cent cards of 1880 which were produced by the same printer have already been plated (by the Meyerson Bros.) into a sheet of  $2 \times 5$ .

Plating work on the Canadian cards (to be covered in a later article) shows that the  $2 \times 5$  format is likely but it would also be quite feasible to have two panes of this size side by side if postcard boards of such size were obtainable at that time. I should welcome readers' comments on this and on the potential output rates I have suggested.

The edges of cards in group (a) are commonly found to coincide approximately with continuous lines of colour which appear to have been used as cutting guides. In fact on some cards these lines have obviously been retouched, an operation which would hardly have been necessary if their only purpose was to assist in the laying down of the plate.

It does not seem to be widely known that these cards are occasionally found with numbers in the top margin, usually in the top right corner but in a few cases at the top left. At one time I thought that these numbers existed only on group (b) but I now have one card from group (a) with part of a number in the top right corner. Such cards obviously come from the top corners of the sheets and usually suffer from the trimming of the sheets to exact size after printing—thereby removing a part or sometimes nearly all of the number. Also, in most cases, the number is in reverse, indicating that it was engraved in positive on the plate for the operator to read. Examples of these will be illustrated in a later article. My solitary example on group (a) looks like the lower part of a '3' in reverse. I am inclined to think that these are plate numbers and that the rarity of them on group (a) may be accounted for by such numbering being introduced after the transfer of work to Montreal.

*(To be continued)*

## Obituary ALFRED E. STEPHENSON, F.C.P.S.

Alfred E. Stephenson, our Founder President, No. 1 on the Society's Roll died on 10th May after a brief illness. In spite of family sorrows during the last few years culminating in his wife's death at Easter he was still his active cheery self at the Scottish Congress at the end of April.

He was immensely proud of the Society, his dream child, and was ever full of ideas for its advancement, and we were proud of him. We shall miss not only the drive that kept us on our toes but the genial debunking we received from the drivel (his own word) of Jack Canuck.

As a collector 'Stevie' was a one country man. It was always Canada in some facet. He has told us that his first love was the blue tenpence but by the first issue of *Maple Leaves* he had taken up the *Maple Leaves* and numeral issues. Within a few years after digressions into pre-cancels, watermarks and postmarks he turned to what was to be his great love, the Admiral Issue. It was from a six volume collection that he gave a display at the Worthing Convention.

More, much more, might be said. Suffice it here to acknowledge our indebtedness to him for much of the pleasure we have all received from our membership of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain and to offer to his daughter Betty, bereft of both her parents in one short month, our most sincere sympathy.

J.J.B.

# *The Registry Markings of Canada's*

## *Railway Post Offices* by Horace W. Harrison part IV

For introductory remarks see Whole No. 111.

37. Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway. Recorded by Jarrett and Shaw. (R. 137)
38. Port Whitby, Port Perry, Lindsay and Victoria Railways. Recorded by Jarrett and Shaw. (R. 139a)
39. Southern Extension, of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway. Recorded by Jarrett and Shaw. (R. 141)
40. Toronto and Sarnia. Recorded by Jarrett and Shaw. (R. 144)
41. Welland Railway. Recorded by Jarrett, Boggs and Shaw.  $40\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$  mm. June, 1869. Harrison collection. (R. 145)
42. Western Extension, of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway. Recorded by Jarrett and Shaw.  $42\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  mm. December, 1877. Harrison collection. (R. 147)
43. Western Extension, of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway. Recorded by Jarrett, Boggs and Shaw. (R. 147)
44. Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway. Recorded by Jarrett, Boggs and Shaw.  $42 \times 12$  mm. October, 1876. Siverts collection. (R. 148)
45. Whitby, Port Perry, Lindsay and Victoria Railways. Recorded by Jarrett, Boggs and Shaw.  $48 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$  mm. November, 1878. Siverts collection. (R. 149)
46. Squamish and Quesnel Railway Post Office. Recorded by Shaw. (W. 153a)
47. Squamish and Quesnel Railway Post Office. Recorded by Shaw.
48. Squamish and Quesnel Railway Post Office.  $49 \times 21\frac{1}{2}$  mm. November, 1927. Tracing from the Proof Book. (W. 153c)
49. Royal Train Post Office.  $49 \times 23$  mm. February, 1939. Harrison collection.
50. Royal Train Post Office.  $49 \times 23$  mm. February, 1939. Tracing from the Proof Book.
51. Great Western Railway, Sarnia Branch. Recorded by Jarrett, Boggs and Shaw.  $40 \times 30$  mm. March, 1879. Siverts collection. (R. 129)
52. Great Western Railway, Sarnia Branch.  $35\frac{1}{2} \times 24\frac{1}{2}$  mm. October, 1883. Steinhart collection. (R. 129b?)
53. Prince Edward Island Mail Car.  $40 \times 24$  mm. Tracing from the Proof Book. (R. 139b)
54. Montreal and Rouse's Point, N.Y. (R.P.O.).  $40 \times 24$  mm. Tracing from the Proof Book. (R. 135d)

37. REGISTERED  
P.D. & L.H.RY.

38. REGISTERED  
P.W.PI P.L. & V.RYS.

39. REGISTERED  
SOUTHERN EXT.

40. REGISTERED  
T. & S.

41. REGISTERED  
WELLAND-R.

42. REGISTERED  
WEST.EXT

43. REGISTERED  
WEST.EXT.

44. REGISTERED  
W.C & B

45. REGISTERED  
W.PI P.L & V.RYS.

46. 

R	SQUAMISH & QUES. R.P.O. CANADA
	ORIGINAL No.

47. 

R	SQUAMISH & QUESNEL R.P.O.
	No.

48. 

R	Squamish & Quesnel R. P. O. Canada
	ORIGINAL NO.

49. 

R	ROYAL TRAIN POST OFFICE CANADA.
	No.

50. 

R	BUREAU DE POSTE TRAIN ROYAL CANADA.
	No.

51. 

52. 

53. 

54. 

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# The First Decimal

## Issue by G. Whitworth, F.R.P.S.L.



### The rare use of a block of four 1 cent stamps

This interesting letter was prepaid by the use of a block of four 1 cent stamps from plate positions 71, 72, 81 and 82 and a single from position 92. All are perforated  $12 \times 11.75$ .

The cover contains a letter headed Ottawa, June 28th 1864 but the letter must have been posted in the mail car of the Ottawa and Prescott Railway as the cover carries this handstamp dated June 29th. The stamps are cancelled by five pen and ink crosses which could have been applied by the train mail clerk.

There are also five strikes of a seven concentric ring hammer. On the reverse is the backstamp Ju 29 1864 and the receiving mark Hamilton Ju 30 1864. It would appear that at Prescott the mail was resorted when probably the target cancels were added.



#### An unusual three cents postal rate

A wrapper from Aylmer, U.C. dated May 9 1865 to New York State.

This is a wrapper, sealed at the back, with an opening of  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches. It is dated May 9 1865 at which time the printed paper rate was 1 cent per ounce for delivery to any place in British North America or the United States. The rate for newspapers was 1 cent per copy, unless posted by the publisher, when of charge of  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent only was made. Newspapers, even in those years, were of more than one sheet and must have been too bulky for this small wrapper. It would therefore appear to have been used to hold a small booklet weighing between two or three ounces and must be quite rare because, like newspapers, a booklet wrapper was of no further use and was often torn from the package it was holding and burnt.

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FROM  
NORMAN TODD

74, LINDEN RD.  
BOGNOR REGIS

**NEW**

PRECANCEL Cat 8th Edn. 1968 17/6 post paid  
HOLMES B.N.A. Cat 11th Edn. 1968 99/- post paid

### **SMALL QUEENS STUDY CIRCLE**

From the letters received since our last *Circulation Sheet*, it appears that several members have been busy hunting for the RARE Carmine Rose on SOFT paper (Jan. 1871). Four members report they have been successful in acquiring copies at quite reasonable prices because the stamps were off-centre. (Fortunately the vendors did not read our last sheet when it was estimated that 99% were off-centre.) Looking through the very fine auction catalogue produced by Stanley Gibbons for the 'Sale of the Connoisseur' on 24th May last, it is noticed that one copy was on offer and described as 'the very rare shade discovered by Lawrence Shoemaker and considered scarcer than 3 cents Indian Red perf. 12½"—good colour, few faults, town and bar cancel, est. £30.' No doubt, in due course, this Shade and Paper variety will be catalogued by S. G. The shade now appears to be generally described as Deep Carmine Rose by specialist dealers in this country. *Maple Leaves* (February issue) contained an advertisement by W. E. Lea offering a pair on cover and also gave this shade.

Members have reported finding a number of varieties on the 2 cents and 3 cents issues and as some may not have been previously recorded, these will be checked and details set out in a future *Circulation Sheet* for general reference.

Meanwhile, four of our members have started on a study of the 8 cents issue of 1893-98 and this has taken up most of the time and space.

Apart from the four shades as catalogued most members have given little attention to this issue (maybe they were annoyed that the Queen had turned the other way. Do you know the reason the Queen faces left in this design?)

At last we have an opportunity of starting on something new and to save members' time in looking up the standard reference books etc., such information as is generally available has been set out in another article.

It is recorded that P 11½ × 12 has been found and if this is correct then there must be other copies about. How many have bothered to check the perforations on this issue when it is generally assumed that P.12 was the only perforation?

A.F.S. of N.S. reports finding a copy on very thin, almost transparent paper, this stamp is of the blackish shade.

We have all probably heard about the RARE *GREENISH BLUE* shade and also that several copies have been known as chemically treated. If you have a 'treated' copy, just brush some water over the back of the stamp and it immediately becomes transparent and as it dries you will see that something is wrong with the paper. Try this experiment with a normal stamp at the same time and see the difference.

### **Do you collect cancellations?**

While it is very difficult to provide illustrations in a *Circulation Sheet* such as this one, there is an opportunity to give members' interests and if you would like to correspond DIRECT with other members' they would be delighted to hear from you.

Colin G. Banfield, 6 Almond House, 84 Church Hill, Loughton, Essex.  
(Legislature postmarks.)

Dr. M. W. Carstairs, 5 Tennyson Road, High Wycombe, Bucks. (Numeral rings and barred-circles.)

R. B. Hetherington, F.C.P.S., 104a Broadwater Street West, Worthing, Sussex. (Pre-cancels.)

K. Willington, 234 Brasenose Avenue, Gorleston, Great Yarmouth. (Unusual fancy cancels.)

and last, but not least

Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth, F.C.P.S., 17 Mellish Road, Walsall, Staffs. (Still waiting for STREET cancellations.)

W. Williams

## ***Canada (8 cents) Small Queens***

Engraved by the British-American Bank Note Company and printed at Ottawa.

The design shows the profile of Queen Victoria facing left (the earlier issues of the Small Queens show the profile facing right). The stamps are generally known as perforation 12, but P.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  has been reported. It would appear that 800 imperforated stamps were issued by act of favour. Official records show that 6,660,000 copies were issued to postmasters for the five year period ended 1898. It is interesting to note that in 1870, nine million of the 3 cent (Indian Red, Copper Red and Early Rose shades) were issued as compared with approximately seven million of the 8 cent during a life of five years.

The 8 cent issue was mainly for the use as POSTAGE and REGISTRATION (3 cent postage plus 5 cent registration).

The shades fall within four groups and although these are fairly accurately listed in the Standard Catalogues, there is, of course, the usual slight difference in describing the shades.

As Holmes gives the dates of the shade groups, the listings by Gibbons and Holmes are set out for comparison:

GIBBONS		HOLMES		
SG 117	Pale bluish grey	(a) Blue grey	August	1893
	a Imperf.	(b) Imperf.		
118	Bluish slate	(c) Grey	August	1895
119	Slate purple	(d) Slate	November	1895
120	Blackish purple	(e) Slate purple	July	1897

(Shades varying from grey to blackish purple)

It is recorded that the blackish-purple and slate-purple shades were printed from a new plate and all fine lines are sharp and distinct as compared with the earlier printings which are often smudgy and worn.

The stamps were printed in sheets of 200 ( $20 \times 10$ ) and it would appear from the references made that there were no marginal imprints.

Owing to the lack of precision in perforation only a small percentage of the copies may be classified as 'in superb condition'. Many were very much off-centre with the perforations cutting into the design on one or two sides.

**DIE PROOFS:** 8 cents red on wove. 8 cents slate, olive (shades), green (shades), black, blue-purple on India.

**PLATE PROOFS** on card grey (shades).

It would appear that this issue offers plenty of scope for the specialist, as unlike the earlier Small Queens few varieties have been reported to date.

The recorded varieties are as follows:

Two distinct **DOUBLE STRIKES** (accidental second impressions) one showing 'CANADA POSTAGE' doubled, the other with figures of value and 'CENTS' doubled.

One **RE-ENTRY** showing faint doubling under the above 'CENTS' in white border and in white oval under bust and thin line in letters 'AD OSTA E' appearing on both the blue-grey and purple-black shades. The really **SCARCE SHADE** is the peculiar **GREENISH-BLUE** and it is possible that less than twenty copies have been found. It is, however, well known that some of the blue-grey shades have been chemically treated in an attempt to produce this rare shade but fortunately a detailed examination of the paper will usually reveal, so let the buyer beware.

Although the stamp was primarily for registration use a number of other interesting cancellations can be found, the 'Crown' and 'Dead Letter Office' being nice items. Circular date cancellations can help to identify the first issues of each shade and if sufficient copies are available a Calendar of Dates can be built up.

Covers usually show several markings covering the transit of the registered packet and Railway Cancellations are frequently found. The Squared Circle specialist may find some late markings.

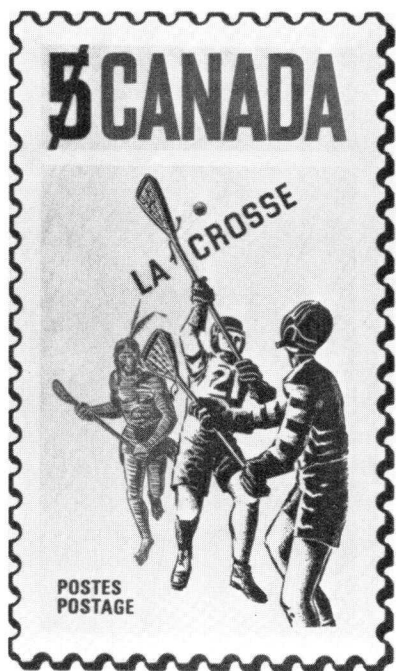
*(The Small Queens Study Circle of the C.P.S. of G.B. is now working on this issue and it is hoped that members will find further information regarding varieties, paper, perforations etc. Mr. W. Williams, the author of this article, would be pleased to hear from anyone willing to help in the study of this issue. Mr. Williams's address is: 53 Central Road, Wembley, Middlesex. Editor.)*

## **Did you know?**

Montreal isn't as uncommon a place name as you might suspect. For example there's a Montreal Lake, Sask. A Montreal river, near Cobalt, Ontario, and a Montreal River Harbour, near Sault Ste. Marie. There's a Montreal, in Mo., a Montreal, Wisc., and two Montreals in France (in Ain and Yonne Departments) as well as Montreal De L'Aude—and Montreal Du Jers in that country. There's a Monreal (without the 'T') in the Rhineland section of West Germany, a Monreal del Campo in Spain, and a Monreale in Italy's Palermo Province. And to top it off, there's a Montreat (a 'T' instead of an 'L' at the end) in North Carolina. It's Billy Graham's birthplace. *(From Philatelic Echos.)*

## NEW STAMP ISSUES

### Lacrosse



A three colour 5 cent Lacrosse stamp to be released by the Canada Post Office on the 3rd July, 1968 provides recognition for a sport that has its roots deep in the history of the early native people of Canada.

Vertical in format and having dimensions of 24 x 40 mm., the new stamp was designed by James E. Aldridge, a native of Toronto who makes his debut as a designer of Canadian stamps. The full issue of 24 million stamps will be printed by the British American Bank Note Company Limited of Ottawa utilizing a combination of the steel engraving and photogravure techniques. Three figures in action poses appear as the principal design elements; two in the lower right foreground, reproduced in black by steel engraving, are clothed in present day Lacrosse attire. The third figure, printed in red, representative of early Indian involve-

ment, occupies a position to the left and to the rear. An upper horizontal narrow segment of the design, separated by a white line, consists of the word 'Canada', in red flanked on the left by the denomination 5 in black. Wording in black in the principal design area consists of 'Postage' surmounted by 'Postes' in the lower left corner and 'Lacrosse' intersected between the 'a' and the 'c' by a player's upraised Lacrosse stick. The whole stamp has a background colouring of deep yellow.

Customary First Day Cover service will be provided by the Postmaster, Ottawa 2, Ontario.

The game of Lacrosse is known to have been an organized activity of Indians before Columbus completed his famous voyage to North America in 1492. White men, upon their arrival, renamed the pastime, then known as Baggataway, before they adapted it to their own pleasure; they likened the Indians' curved webbed stick to a Bishop's crozier, this in turn became 'La crosse' and 'Lacrosse'. There is little evidence that the game became organized as a sport of white men much before 1840.

Evolution of the game through the centuries brought major changes in the size of the playing area and the number of persons involved. The early Indian

version, more of a battle training than sport for tribal warriors, had tribe pitted against tribe or village against village. As many as 1,000 men took part in these tests of endurance which are known, in some instances, to have lasted several days. Goals in the primitive era consisted of one or two poles set in the ground anywhere from 400 yards to five miles apart. Participants in the wild melees were exhorted to greater fury by women of the tribes who wielded stout switches as they followed the play on the sidelines.

Doctor G. W. Beers, a Montreal dentist who died in 1900, is generally recognized as having first been responsible for the writing of rules in the late 1860's to govern field Lacrosse as a modern sport. A major revision of rules in 1932 led to Box Lacrosse in which teams of six players compete in indoor arenas or enclosed outdoor boxes.

An interesting aspect of the sport in Canada is the continuing almost exclusive manufacture of Lacrosse sticks by Indians. An Indian Company located on the St. Regis Reserve near Cornwall, Ontario, utilizing methods as old as the game itself and manned by an all-Indian staff, is recognized as being responsible for the manufacture of 97% of the world's production. Their products not only supply the major part of domestic requirements but are exported to the U.S.A., England, Australia and other countries where the game is played.

## George Brown

A multi-colour 5 cents commemorative stamp to be issued by the Canada Post Office on the 7th August 1968 pays tribute to the Honourable George Brown, one of Canada's Fathers of Confederation who was born 150 years ago. In addition to playing a prominent role in the emergence of Canada as a nation, George Brown, a native of Scotland, left a legacy in a continuing Toronto daily newspaper which he founded as *The Globe* in 1844.

The design chosen for the new issue is the first executed by Nickolay Sabolotny, a native of Yugoslavia, who came to Canada in 1951. Mr. Sabolotny, now living in Ottawa, studied art in his homeland, in Germany and in other countries.

Steel engraving and photogravure have been employed by the British American Bank Note Company Limited, Ottawa to print 24 million George Brown stamps which are horizontal in format and have overall dimensions of 40 × 24 mm. A portrait slightly to the left of centre is in natural colour showing Brown wearing a magenta coat; he is flanked on the right by a multi-colour reproduction of the Prince Edward Island Legislative Buildings in which the famous Charlottetown Conference took place. A background to the left of the portrait is a facsimile of an early copy of *The Globe* indicative of the journalistic involvement. Red lettering on the ochre background consists of the denominative '5' in the lower left; 'Hon. George Brown' and '1818-1880' in the lower right, and 'Canada' which surmounts the right segment. 'Postes' and 'Postage', in dark grey, are inserted on a line immediately above the Charlottetown building.

## Book Review

The new eighth edition of the Gilbert W. Noble *Catalogue of Canada Precancels*, editor H. G. Walburn, is to hand. Price \$2.00 (U.S.A.). It is in the same format as the seventh. The same plates seem to have been used for printing the illustrations, which are now showing some signs of wear, and are not very clear.

Prices on the whole are up, in some cases by 100%. This was to be expected as the 1965 edition was far behind the market. However some prices are still on the low side, such as the Bar Type 'A' which are still quoted at \$20.00 each, although they are very rare. In my opinion they are well worth at least double the quoted figure.

A new feature in the eighth edition is the inclusion of a check list (unpriced) of the Precancelled Stamps with Perforated Initials (*PERFINS*), which are mostly very scarce. An indication of the rarity factor would have been of considerable help to collectors.

Some varieties reported during the past few years by the Precancel Study Group are still not included, such as Toronto 5/77a. This is to be regretted.

Sidney, N.S., is now spelt SYDNEY, which is the correct spelling according to the Canadian Gazetteer.

Once again the Precancelled Postal Stationery has NOT been listed, although at least the George VI and Q.E. II Envelopes and Post Cards are quite 'official'.

All those interested in collecting Canadian Precancels should get this new edition, as there are so many alterations in the pricing. The *PERFIN* listing is also new.

As this Catalogue is supposed to be issued for specialists it is a great pity it does not list the 'forerunners', as mentioned in Jarrett, nor the unofficial, but quite genuine *ROLLER* precancels which are of so much interest. Smythies' Handbook deals in part with the 'Rollers', but does not price them as his work is not a catalogue.

Catalogues can be obtained from R. J. Woolley, Apt. 206, 1520 Bathurst Street, Toronto 10, Ont., Canada at \$2.25 (Canadian) plus 45 cents Air Mail Post. Messrs. Harris Publications Ltd., are NOT stocking this work.

**Contributions and articles on all branches  
of B.N.A. philately and postal  
history are urgently required  
for publication in this journal**

# *The Philatelic Congress of*

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## *Great Britain*

This year's Congress was held at Buxton, Derbyshire from 4th to 7th June.

The C.P.S. was well represented in the large attendance. The weather was kind to us and the coach trips to Chatsworth House and Haddon Hall were much enjoyed. The hospitality of the Buxton authorities was unsurpassed and the Lady Mayor and her Mayoress were present at several of our functions.

Twelve C.P.S. members attended the Canadian study group and we were glad to meet one or two who had not attended previous gatherings. Our studies led us well into the night and we were obliged to ask for accommodation in order to continue our deliberations on the following evening.

The two resolutions brought to Congress were passed after slight amendments had been accepted.

Marcus Arman gave us an account of the work that is going forward at the National Postal Museum of which he is curator. He told us that it was hoped to have 20,000 album sheets on view at one time and that slides and recorded lectures were being prepared for loaning out.

Cyril Andrews entertained us with a description of the duties of an International Exhibition Commissioner. Most members were astonished by the amount of work and responsibility undertaken by the Commissioner.

R. A. G. Lee told us something of the preparations being made for the 1970 International Exhibition to be held at Olympia. This will be staged on three floors with a total space of 120,000 sq. feet. 3,500 frames, 100 dealers stalls, lounges, bars and rooms for society meetings are a few of the details he gave us.

Friday afternoon the very impressive ceremony of signing the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists took place. H. J. Block of U.S.A.; Francis J. Field, G.B.; and Dr. Achilli Rivolta of Italy were present to sign. Michel Lipschutz of France was prevented by the disturbances in Paris. After this ceremony the Congress Medal was presented to Mr. Kenneth F. Chapman.

The Melville address was given by Mr. Martin Baxendale and was very well received and was followed by the presentation of awards to the winners of the Melville competition.

Our own P. G. Walker delivered the closing address in his usual forthright manner.

The reception and banquet in the evening was again attended by the Lady Mayor and Mayoress. The speeches were witty and interspersed with the presentation of mementoes to the authors of the papers presented to Congress. A presentation was also made to Mrs. Nugent Clogher.

An excellent exhibition was put on, in the Public Library, by the Buxton and High Peak Philatelic Society.

Next year Congress will be held at Bristol.

L. D. Carn

# Letters

## TO THE EDITOR

Mr. J. M. H. Parkin writes:

### Indiana U.C.

I was fortunate enough yesterday to receive a gift of a quantity of back numbers of *Maple Leaves*, from the start of Volume 2 with a few gaps to Volume 8.

I have for the past five or six years been endeavouring to trace the actual whereabouts of a place called Indiana U.C. which postmark I have on two separate covers of the 1850 era. These marks are of the old two ring type with serified letters and a manuscript inserted date. One is in black and the second in red. My enquiries had revealed absolutely nothing until I was browsing through these magazines. In the issue dated July, 1953, Vol. 4, No. 8, I saw an article by P. Marsden headed 'More light on a Vanished Village'. It solved the problem for me completely. Incidentally the covers are addressed to Cayuga, the then neighbouring village which seems to have taken over. Although my covers are both well within the period already proved I thought it might be of interest for members to know that the mark exists in both black and red, and for myself, it is nice finally to sort out a problem that has been causing me quite some annoyance for such a length of time.

My thanks, once again, to all the officers of our society without whom it would, I'm sure, cease to function. The best of luck for this year's Convention.

Dr. L. G. Jacob writes:

### S.G.254 Imperf.

The difference between the two enclosed S.G.254 seem marked enough to warrant different printings and the strong probability, if not certainty, that the imperf. copy was issued as such and not cut down.

The most marked differences are that in the imperf. copy there is a vertical white mark in the right epaulette, and the limbs of both 7s are thicker and shorter than in the normal. The colour behind DA PO has the appearance of very small shining pebbles. Less conspicuous are the slight differences in the white lines in the hair and the fact that the lowest horizontal line below the collar is slightly curved in the imperf. and almost straight in the normal copy.

*(We have examined the perforated and imperforated examples of S.G.254 submitted by Dr. Jacob and the differences enumerated by him are certainly most apparent. We do not reproduce them here, however, since it is most improbable that illustrations of the two stamps would reveal the differences sufficiently well.—Editor)*

**Amendments to Membership to 1st July, 1968****New Members**

1660. EDWARD, R., 7 Broadway East, Newton Park, Chester, Cheshire. RPO, NWT

**Deaths**

1. STEPHENSON, A.E.

**Resignation**

775. ASHCROFT, J.

**Changes of Address**

1257. ARONS, M. L., 4422 Cerise Avenue, New Orleans, La., 70128  
 1594. ASBURY, Lt. Col. W. B., 96 Sutherland Drive, Toronto 17, Ont., Canada.  
 486. COLTON, C. H., Appin House, Cobham, Surrey.  
 1628. BOSCH, Dr. W., 1135 Springhill Road, Staunton, Va., 24401, USA.  
 1337. DEVLIN, M., 601, 630-17 Ave. S.W., Calgary 3, Alta, Canada.  
 1066. HILL, J. R., University Hospital, Edmonton, Alta., Canada.  
 973. McCUSKER, 4245 - 58th Avenue, Bladensburg, Maryland, 20710, USA.  
 1200. POTTS, G. H., Box 533 Duncan, B.C., Canada.  
 1172. TARDIFF, Dr. G., 500 Lafontaine, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Canada.

**Information required of new address**

135. DE VOLPI, C. P., Suite 1710, The Regency, 3555 Cote des Neiges Road,  
 Montreal 25, P.Q.  
 1654. ADAMS, C. J., Apt. 3, 14 Novawood Drive, Dartmouth, N.S.

**Net Change: Minus 1. New total 700.**

## ***The Exchange Packet***

As you will know I have taken over the running of our Exchange Packet from the capable hands of Mr. J. E. Bielby. So far I have not made any changes, and, as far as I know, it is running smoothly.

The following points must be made:

1. I shall be on holiday from September 1st until the 15th; so please do not send me any booklets during this period.
2. The supply of booklets for circulation is very low. I should be grateful if some of the hundreds of members, who have never tried to sell material through the packet, would make the effort. They would be agreeably surprised at their sales.
3. For our regular vendors, my great thanks, but please try and keep your prices down. Sometimes I wonder if the vendor really wants to sell. Too much ordinary material is priced too high.
4. For potential vendors: Remember the vendor has priority in seeing the packet in which his books appear.

M. W. Carstairs.

Hon. Packet Secretary.

## CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Reserved for members' small classified advertisements.

Special price 2d. a word for

C.P.S.G.B. members only.

### WANTED

CRASH Covers—Wreck covers—salvaged mail, modern and older.—Sergeant, 64, Susans Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.

CAN anyone let me have the following small queen covers with 2 Ring Numerals to complete my collection: 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 13, 16, 17, 20, 22, 29, 31, 32, 39, 42, 52, 53, 60. Liberal price paid or other Numeral covers offered in exchange. Also wanted 4 Ring covers and New Brunswick numerals on cover.—Cohen, 51, Westfield Road, Birmingham, 15.

GIVE AWAY. Don't give away your accumulations of Canadian airmail flight covers, Canadian military cover cancellations or semi-official and pioneer flight covers. I'm anxious to buy them.—Major R. K. Malott, 16 Harwick Crescent, Ottawa 6, Ontario, Canada.

### FOR SALE

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# MAPLE LEAVES

**Journal of**

**THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**

INCORPORATED 1946

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**Edited by L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.**

66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

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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**OCTOBER, 1968**

**Whole No. 115**

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## EDITORIAL

### Convention 1968

By the time this issue is published the Society's 22nd Annual Convention will be imminent. Every indication is that, once more, this highlight in the Society's year will be the outstanding success which 'conventioners' have become accustomed to expect. That an anonymous body of workers have been striving for many months to make it so and that our President, John Hannah, has been in the forefront of their activities scarcely needs adding. Most members who attend convention, and we do not exclude ourselves, would be very surprised if things did not go smoothly, if hitches occurred in the organisation of the many activities or if things generally were not what they ought to be. All are very grateful and we make no apologies for using these columns to express our thanks to everyone concerned. It is right that we should do so because there is no honour and glory attached to the work which is undertaken on our behalf; some very hard slogging and much sacrifice of personal leisure over many months is the lot of everyone who plays a part in the organisation of Convention. If the 'workers' look for a reward it can only be in the active support of Convention by as many members as possible and satisfaction in the knowledge of a job well done.

Inevitably, in a year when many stalwarts of the Society and keen supporters of Convention have gone from our midst, our proceedings will be overshadowed by the keen sense of loss which the Society has sustained. We shall remember them and honour them both for the work which they did and the example which they set of wholehearted and selfless endeavour in the cause of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain.

### Praga 1968

Reports of Prague 1968 all point to the fact that this international philatelic exhibition was an outstanding success with many fine entries from all parts of the world. Among the list of award winners we notice the name of our member Dr. M. Pytela who received a bronze medal for his display of Canadian stamps. In congratulating him we do so with the knowledge that apparently he was the only member to receive an award, at least for 'Canadiana'. We shall be happy to be proved wrong in this, however. Recent events in Czechoslovakia have not helped communications and it may well be that some awards to other members have been overlooked.

### The Exchange Packet

A recent letter from Eric Bielby reports record sales for at least one packet, some 63% of the material offered having been sold. He says 'we should have a good year to report at Convention' but omits to add that a great deal of the credit for this must go to him, as Packet Secretary. He thus concludes his term of office on a happy note and would be the first to admit that very much is also owed to those members who have supported the Exchange Packet by making contributions. His successor, Dr. M. W. Carstairs, is equally deserving of their support and that of all the many members who have not yet got round to sending him a booklet. May we appeal to members, therefore, especially if they have not done so before, to make a very special effort to help Dr. Carstairs to maintain a service to Society members which is appreciated by vendors and purchasers alike? For those who 'can't be bothered' because of the time involved in mounting their surplus or unwanted material may we suggest that a thought be given to the time devoted by the Exchange Packet Secretary to the work involved in this service to the Society practically **EVERY WEEK OF THE YEAR?** Please do not wait until the New Year and the time for good resolutions before **YOU** decide to help. **DO IT NOW!**

### Contributions

'Circumstances beyond our control' is an expression which so frequently occurs when things go wrong that we hesitate to use it by way of explanation for the fact that quite a number of articles have had to be held over to a later date even though they have been submitted in good time for publication. Nevertheless we are *NOT* omnipotent and contributors can rest assured that all articles that have been retained by us will be used. And here we must add our appreciation for the excellent response to recent appeals for articles and contributions, one of the results of which has been the submission of a fair number *ON DIFFERENT ASPECTS* of the same subject. All will be published although the need to produce a fair balance of articles in each issue precludes their simultaneous publication. There are equally compelling reasons for delay apart from this, however, and it is because of these that we ask for the patience and forbearance of contributors. It is with some diffidence that we say this since it would be very far from the truth if the impression were given that we are surfeited with material. That, indeed, would be another matter altogether!



## CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

[illegible]

[illegible]

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30th SEPTEMBER, 1967

[illegible]

A. F. L. McGregor, Hon. Treasurer

J. P. Macaskie, A.I.M.T.A., Hon. Auditor



# Canadian Airmail Notes

## PART V

by Major R. K. Malott

(Continued from Whole No. 112)

Accurate information on the pioneer Canadian airmail companies may be obtained from the yearly reports, commencing for 1919, issued by the Air Board of Canada. For the benefit of those who do not have access to these reports the report for 1924 on Dominion Aerial Exploration Company, Fairchild Aerial Surveys Company (of Canada) Ltd., Laurentide Air Services Ltd. and smaller organisations is reproduced. The 1925 report on Brock and Weymouth (of Canada) Ltd., Northern Air Services Ltd. and small organisations are also reproduced.

### **Dominion Aerial Exploration Company**

This company, whose president and chief pilot is Captain H. S. Quigley, M.C., D.C.M., an ex-officer of the R.A.F. and C.A.F. was formed in the fall of 1922. He had formerly been chief pilot for Messrs. Price Bros. Limited, and had had charge of the air service operated from Chicoutimi by them, in connection with their forest operations in 1920, 1921 and 1922. In 1923 the new company continued the operations for Price Bros. and also contracted with the Government of Quebec for the operation of the air station at Roberval on Lake St. John, established in 1920, and previously operated by the Air Board for the Provincial Forest Service. This contract was renewed in 1924.

The two H.S. 2 L flying boats used in 1923 were reconditioned and placed in service in the beginning of June; in addition, the company purchased three Norman Thompson flying boats with Hispano-Suiza 210-horsepower engines. These were completely reconditioned, and the engines installed in the company's workshops in Ottawa, and flown to Roberval in June. They were much less expensive to maintain and operate than the H.S. 2 L boats, had a better climb and speed, and were more suitable for sketching and fire-patrol duties.

Flying commenced in the end of May on the survey of the upper waters of the Achuamouchoun river, north of Stacker Lake and east of Lake Chigoubiche, to complete the inventories made from the air in previous seasons, extend them further north, and revise them to show the changes made by fires in the district in the fall of 1923. During this work a sub-base at Stacker lake was used as a refueling depot. The next operation was on the upper waters of the Mistassibi and Mistassini rivers, completing the work in this area commenced the previous year and extending the map further north. Special attention was given to the exact location of any good stands of merchantable timber readily accessible from these rivers. Much of this work was done in districts difficult of access; to reach it by canoe or on foot would have taken several weeks' travel. An advance base was next established ten miles below the junction of the Peribonka

and Manuan rivers, approximately ninety miles north of Lake St. John, so that the inventory work in this watershed previously carried out from Roberval might be extended further north. All supplies and gasoline were flown there from Roberval by H.S. 2 L machines, while sketching was done from N.T. boats. In this way the flying radius was doubled and the results obtained from the same amount of time in the air were greatly increased. This reconnaissance extended from a point about fifty miles north of Lake Peribonka, included the Lake Marwan and Lake Pipmaken districts, and reached as far as the river Bersimis. When the sketching was completed in this district, the scene of operations was changed to the Shipshaw and Port Neuf rivers. The results here were checked up by ground cruises in representative areas in different parts of the district. Several flights were next made north and east of the Saguenay on the River Sault au Cochon for the purpose of making a preliminary sketch of the salient features of the district. During these flights a forester from one of the ground cruising parties which would be working the district during the ensuing winter was carried, so that he might gain a good general knowledge of the district, note the location of the most valuable timber, and map roughly the best routes of travel through the country. In September instructions were received to make a reconnaissance of the Laurentide National Parkland Game Preserve. To save flying time a sub-base was established at Lake Edward, in the centre of the district, and two aircraft were operated from there. As the season was near its end, it was essential to make efficient use of every hour if the work was to be completed before the freeze-up. The existing maps were used as a basis for this reconnaissance and much additional information was sketched in on them. All rivers, lakes and heights of land, and the location of fishing and hunting camps not already shown, were added to the map. The park is rugged and mountainous and the better performance of the Norman Thompson boats was found to be of great use as it was necessary at times to attain a height of 9,000 feet to ensure that a good water surface could be reached in case of engine trouble during flight. This operation was completed the first week of October and the station closed on October 15. Many photographs were taken during the work in the Laurentide National Park to supplement the sketching done.

The flying was done under the direction of the Provincial Forest Service and while its main object was forest sketching and inventory work, yet during the season of fire hazard fire patrols were carried out by the machines as required by the ground forces, for the better detection of forest fires, their locations and inspection.

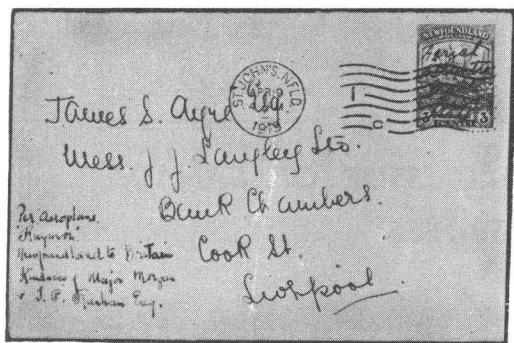
The total flying time for the season was 346 hours, during which 240 flights were made covering a distance of approximately 24,000 miles; 346 passengers were carried during the season; 140 hours were flown on fire patrol, 180 on sketching and reconnaissance, and 26 on photography. Three pilots and five licensed air engineers were employed. Reconnaissance and sketching were carried out over an area of approximately 24,000 square miles during the season. No accidents occurred. (*to be continued*)

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# *The Registry Markings of Canada's*

## *Railway Post Offices* **by Horace W. Harrison** **part V**

For the convenience of readers I am illustrating (*opposite*) the eight registry markings the doubtful existence of which I have already indicated in my introductory article (*vide Maple Leaves* whole number 111 page 69). These are lettered A to H and refer respectively to illustrations 6, 13, 15, 24, 27, 43, 46 and 47 as published in the four preceding articles.

I would appreciate hearing from any collector who can confirm the existence of these 'doubtful' strikes or from any who may have other R.P.O. registry markings 'not currently recorded', i.e. illustrations nos. 22 (Grand Junction Railway), 34 (Port Dover & Lake Huron Railway) and 38 (Port Whitby, Port Perry & Victoria Railways).

Also illustrated opposite are two additional registry markings nos. 55 and 56 (Central Ontario Railway and Northern Railway respectively). Needless to say, any additional information regarding R.P.O. registry markings other than those so far recorded will be appreciated.

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A.



B.



C.



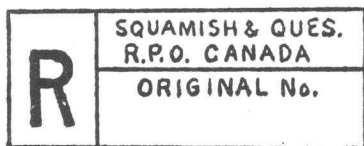
D.



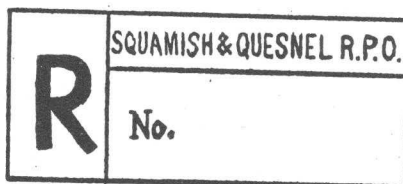
E.



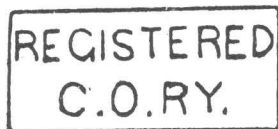
F.



G.



H.



55



56

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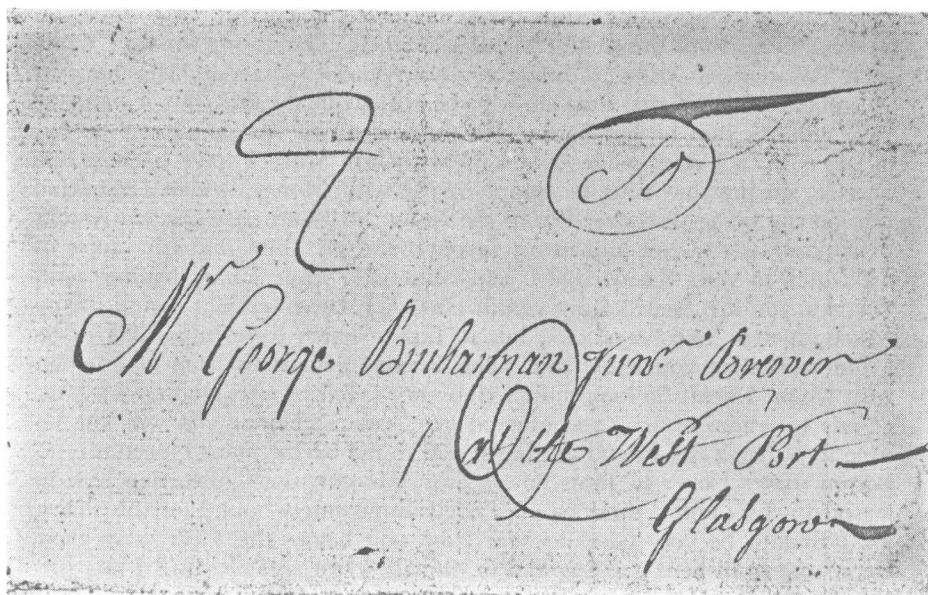
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# Before the Canadian

## Post Office by J. J. Bonar, F.C.P.S.

The October 1966 issue of *Maple Leaves* contained a write up of one of the oldest Canadian covers in private hands. It may well be the earliest such cover that passed through the Canadian Post Office. I would like to report an earlier letter which has been in my possession for a good many years, so early that it ante dates the establishment of the Canadian Post Office by Benjamin Franklin in 1763. (*See below.*)



The letter as sent by the writer, 'Zach. Macaulay', bore neither date nor place of origin but the recipient has endorsed it 'Quebeck, Zachrias Mcaulay 1761'. The writer's directions for a reply to his enquiries confirm the absence of organised postal arrangements.

A transcript of the letter reads:

'Messrs. George Buchannan and George Black.

Gentlemen,

I cannot omitt acquainting you that a few days after I joined the Army, Colonel Fraser gave me my Liberty to follow what Bussiness I pleased, before he embarked for England, and about the beginning of Janr. I began

Some Bussiness on my own Account, which has turned out in my favour better than I expected, and I hope will (in a Short time) enable me give due Satisfaction to my old Creditors, which was my principall motive of leaving the Service, as in that Life I should have enough ado to hold up to my Rank.

On Receipt of this please Send me an Account current of the Different Debts I owe there, the Amount of my Bill to Mr Robt. Donald at Greenock, with Intelligence if he has recovered of Alexr. Macauslane what he owed me, as I intend to make Remittances by London for these old arrears whenever I know their whole Amount.

I found it by Experience very difficult for a Single Person to carry on any Bussiness in this Place, where faithfull Servants cannot be had So that I have gote in Partnership (by the advice of my friends here) with a very Sober Industrious young Man, who has had the Charge of a Store for Several Years from the richest Merchants in this Garrison; we have wrote to a Relation of Mine in England (Mr Mordo Macaulay Merchant at Newport in Isle Wight) for Goods to be sent us in the fall; but it happens very unlucky that he has never Seen me and all the Acquaintance he has of me is by a Correspondence I kept with him Since I have been in the Service, during that time he Supplied me with Money, which I remitted him on my being discharged from the Navy; So I earnestly beg you would be so kind as to write him in my favours, and give him that Character of me which to your Knowledge I justly deserved, while I had dealings with you, for you are Sensible my running in your Debt was not owing to my Misconduct or Extravagancies, but to Losses which were impossible to be avoided, besides you know that Such Recommendations from Gentlemen with whom I dealt So long must weigh very much in my favours with him, or any to whom he may recommend my Custom; I hope you will lose no time in writting my Friend as above, and to me by the first Oppertunity to Boston under Cover to John Powel Esqr. Mercht. there, directing him to forward it by Land if there be no Vessels immediately bound for this Place, for I Should be very Glad to hear from you before the Fleet takes their Departure from here, for England in the fall. With great Regard I am

Gentlemen

your most obedient and  
most humble Servt.

Zach: macaulay.'

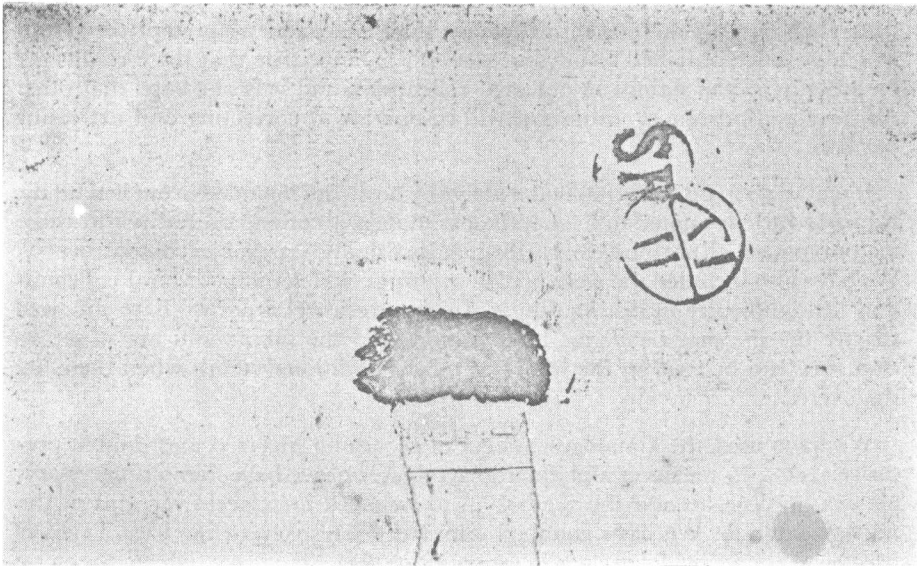
The letter is a duplicate of one sent to a George Black in Glasgow. The enclosure to George Buchanan is in the same handwriting. I have not traced any information about the parties named in the letter with the exception of Colonel Fraser and would welcome any help in this line. The earliest Glasgow Directory was published in 1783 and lists between 35 and 40 entries under Buchanan, at least three are named George.

Colonel Fraser was the eldest son of that Lord Lovat who lost title and lands for his share in the '45. He was himself a reprieved Jacobite. At the attack

on Quebec he commanded the 48th Regiment known as Fraser's Highlanders. It appears that he returned to Scotland by 1761. The letter also refers to the writer's former service in the *Prince of Orange*, a naval vessel known to have been present at the taking of Quebec.

From a totally different source I acquired a letter apparently addressed to the same George Buchanan. It is dated 5th May 1766 from Williamsburg, Virginia, at that time part of B.N.A. and is addressed to 'Mr. George Buchanan, Jr. To the care of Mr. Andw. Buchanan, Mercht. in Glasgow'. It is a very short commercial letter but the two letters suggest that George Buchanan traded regularly with the American Colonies.

The illustration shows the absence of any Canadian postal markings. Of the two handstamps, both in black, the Bishop mark fixes the 11th July as the date when the letter was deposited with the Post Office and the other S.R. is the marking of a London receiver of letters. (*See below.*) The letter had been



carried to London by private hand. The two rate markings confirm this reading. One written across the address is 6 being the sixpenny postage London to Edinburgh. There was no direct mail to Glasgow. The other mark above 'George' unlikely though it may seem is 2 for the twopenny rate Edinburgh to Glasgow.

The other contents of the letter shows the most honourable intentions of Zachary Macaulay. On present information we can only hope that his good intentions were ultimately fulfilled.

*precancels on the  
admiral issue*

**R. B. Hetherington and**

**F. W. Keane part I**

During the seventeen years from 1912 to 1928, inclusive, a very large proportion of the commercial mail of Canada was franked by stamps of the Admiral issue; in fact some Admiral denominations continued in use for at least two more years, in order to use up surplus stocks. This long period coincided with the years in which precancels were most extensively used, and in particular it witnessed the wide use of precancels of high value by large mail order houses.

It would be natural to suppose that a great majority of the Admiral types, which are so fully described in the handbooks of Marler and of Reiche, would have been used in the overprinting of precancels. However, so far as we are aware, no attempt has hitherto been made to compile and publish a list of the Admiral types which may actually be found on each type of precancel from each city. In the present article we shall endeavour to present the results which we have obtained so far, but we wish to emphasise that these results are based only on the stamps in our own collections, and it is our hope that other Admiral and precancel enthusiasts will co-operate in correcting and extending our lists.

It will be seen (pp. 182/183) that we have by no means included in our lists all the Admiral varieties noted in the handbooks, but have confined ourselves to those major types which are most clearly distinguishable and least subject to controversy. We have also included the wet and dry printings, which most Admiral collectors find little difficulty in distinguishing. In the precancel types we have followed strictly the *Precancel Catalogue*, 1968 edition, and the tabulations are so set up that they can be used in the future to record additional items, when these are discovered.

We have used the Catalogue system of recording inverted and double precancels, etc., by means of alphabetical symbols, but we have found it necessary, for our purpose, to add the symbol 'n' to signify a precancel overprint in the normal position. We have confined ourselves exclusively to the City Types of precancel, omitting from consideration those few Bar Types which occur on Admiral stamps. We have avoided using any catalogue numbers, as we felt that the Admiral series is so well known that a simple listing by denomination

*Contributions urgently required for the  
December issue*



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and colour would suffice. Moreover, so many systems of numbering are in use in various publications, that catalogue numbers would have been more likely to confuse than to assist a study of this kind. We have refrained from attempting the inclusion of shades of colour, but a collector who may wish to expand in this direction should find little difficulty in using our tabulation as a basis.

We have omitted from our study the 7 cents bistre, the 8 cents blue and the 10 cents light brown, as each of these stamps exists in one major type only. It will be noted that we have combined in our tabulation Marler's Types 5 and 7 of the 5 cents violet. We ourselves have often experienced great difficulty in identifying with certainty some specimens which apparently belonged to one or other of these two types, and we believe that other collectors have encountered similar trouble.

The year data shown after each variety is that of the first issue to the public of the regular stamp, without precancel. These dates have been obtained, wherever possible, from the Marler and Reiche handbooks. The dates may be of use to precancel collectors who are interested in determining the date of use of any particular precancel type in a certain city.

The present instalment of our article deals with the precancels of Toronto only, and if it finds favour with the readers of *Maple Leaves* we propose to continue with other cities.

## PRECANCELS ON THE ADMIRAL ISSUE—TORONTO

	Type 3	Type 5	Type 6	Type 7	Type 8	Type 9	Type 10	Type 11	Type 12	Type 13
<b>1 cent green</b>	Original die. 1912 ... Original die retouched. 1913 ...	a n a b	a n a b c	n a b c	n a	n	n a			
<b>1 cent yellow</b>	Original die retouched, wet. 1920... Original die retouched, dry. 1926... New die, dry. 1925 ...	n		n a c n			n a n n	n n n a	n a n	
<b>2 cents red</b>	Original die. 1912 ... Original die retouched. 1913 ...	n n a b	n a b c	n a b c			n a			
<b>2 cents green</b>	Original die retouched, wet. 1922... Original die retouched, dry. 1924... Original die re-engraved, dry. 1925 Thin paper. 1924 ...	n		n a			n a n n	n n n	n	
<b>3 cents brown</b>	Original die, wet. 1918 ... Original die retouched, dry. 1922...	n	n a	n a			n a			
<b>3 cents red</b>	Original die retouched. 1923 ... New die. 1924 ...			n			n a n	n n	n	
<b>4 cents bistre</b>	Wet. 1922 ... Dry. 1925 ...	n		n a			n a n	n a n	n	
<b>5 cents blue</b>	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1. 1912 ... Marler Type 1A: Reiche Type 1A. 1913(?) ... Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2. 1914 ... Marler Type 3: Reiche Type 3. 1916	n a	n a	n a b						
<b>5 cents violet</b>	Marler Type 4: Reiche Type 1, 1922 Marler Types 5, 7: Reiche Types 2, 4, 1922-24 ... Marler Type 6: Reiche Type 3, 1923 Marler Type 8: Reiche Type 5, 1925 Thin paper. 1924 ...	n n		n a n n	n a n	n	n a n n n	n n n n	n	n

	Type 3	Type 5	Type 6	Type 7	Type 8	Type 9	Type 10	Type 11	Type 12	Type 13
<b>7 cents</b> <b>red-brown</b>	Wet. 1924 ... Dry. 1926 (?) ...						n	n a		
<b>10 cents</b> <b>plum</b>	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1. 1912 Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2. 1920	n a c	n a c	n a b c n a						
<b>10 cents</b> <b>blue</b>	Wet. 1922 ... Dry. 1925 (?) ...	n		n a b c n	n	n	n a n	n n		
<b>20 cents</b> <b>olive</b>	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1: wet. 1912 ... Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1: dry 1924 ... Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2: dry. 1925 ...		n a	n			n n	n n	n n	
<b>50 cents</b> <b>black</b>	Original die, wet. 1912 ... Retouched die, dry. 1925 ...			n n			n n	n n	n n	
<b>\$1</b> <b>orange</b>	Wet. 1923 ... Dry. 1925 (?) ...						n n	n n	n n	

## The London Section

A very successful season closed with the tenth meeting held on 17th June.

Four new members enrolled during the year and it is anticipated that three more members will be joining us at the next meeting.

Visits were received from overseas members who were in London at convenient times for our meetings and it is hoped that, with the publicity given in *Maple Leaves*, other members will visit us during the new season.

Most of the meetings were designed for our own members to take active parts and on the 20th November last, Sir George Williamson, F.C.P.S., gave us a wonderful display of B.N.A.

The Beaver Cup was won by Mr. O. H. Downing with an entry dealing with Rate Markings.

### New Season's Programme

September	16	New Acquisitions and Bring and Buy Auction.
October	28	Small Queens.
November	18	Newfoundland.
December	16	You are the Judge.
1969		
January	20	W. E. Lea, Esq., F.C.P.S. 'Papers of the 1868 issue'.
February	17	Pre-stamp Rate Markings.
February	18	Visit to Woking and District P.S.
March	17	Members' Auction.
April	21	Beaver Cup Competition.
April	29	Visit to Chelmsford & District P.S.
May	19	Annual General Meeting.
June	16	Informal (6 sheets each).

Meetings are held on Mondays from 6.30 — 8.30 p.m. at 50 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1 (by courtesy of Mr. Robson Lowe) and any members living near London or visiting, who would like to join us, should write or 'phone the London Secretary, W. Williams, 53 Central Road, Wembley, Middlesex. 01-902-6442.

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## *reminder*

### SUBSCRIPTIONS

Membership of the Society is open to all interested in the study of the postal history and postage stamps of Canada and the former British North American Provinces. The annual subscription (£1) is payable on 1st October for the ensuing twelve months. (Overseas members are requested to remit subscriptions free of charge to the Society.)

## Obituary John Anderson, M.B.E., F.C.P.S., F.A.P.S.

John Anderson, a founder member of our Society (No. 7), departed this life on 2nd August, 1968 after a short illness. We in Aberdeen—indeed in Scotland—feel the loss of this grand veteran of Philately. Many honours were bestowed upon him for his work in the furtherance of his hobby and it came as no surprise when he was one of the first to be called on to sign 'The Book of Scottish Philatelists', an honour of which he was very proud. Although in his 84th year Mr. Anderson was, until recently, active in pursuit of his hobby. He was a regular attender at our Group meetings and his wise counsel and generous help to many of us was greatly appreciated.

He literally lived for his stamps and his tastes were Catholic for, besides his wonderful albums of Great Britain (especially line engraved), he made collections of Hong Kong, Gold Coast, New Zealand, Belgian Congo and, of course, Canada. In Canada his main interests centred on the 'Queens' especially the so called 'Fancy Cancellations'. Cancellations in his many collections were of much interest to him and it may be recalled that he was the author of the first booklet on *Scots Local Cancellations*—a standard work still and much sought after.

He never tired in entertaining his large circle of friends at his home, and being a natural raconteur with a fund of anecdotes and stories accumulated in his long association with philatelic personalities it was a great delight to listen to him.

His albums may now be closed but wherever collectors foregather his memory will still live on—

Vale John Anderson!!

O.A.F.

# ALL of CANADA Service

FROM

## NORMAN TODD

74, LINDEN RD.  
BOGNOR REGIS

### NEW

PRECANCEL Cat 8th Edn. 1968 17/6 post paid  
HOLMES B.N.A. Cat 11th Edn. 1968 99/- post paid

# Random Notes on

## Admirals

By E. A. Smythies, F.C.P.S.  
part II

### Coils and Paste-Ups

Every collector of Canada knows the peculiar coil stamps with their unusual perforations—imperf. on two sides, perf. 8 or 12 on the other two sides, but some details about them are perhaps not so well known. The book, *Canada's Postage Stamps*, records that stamps in horizontal coils of 500 of the 1 cent green and 2 cents carmine values, imperf. horizontally and perf. 8 vertically were first issued in September, 1912. There is some confusion how the early coil stamps were printed. Reiche (page 32) says: 'Plates used are not known of the early coil stamps'. They were made from postage sheets, which were cut into strips of 20 subjects and pasted together. Patrick states that special plates 1-17 inclusive were used for printing coil stamps, but adds that they were also printed in sheet form and cut up into strips of 20.

These were the 'sidewise' coils (S.G. 219-223 and later 224, 235, 241, 243). In January, 1913, it was decided to print some vertical coils, called 'endwise', for use in certain stamp-affixing machines. These were imperf. vertically and perf. 12 (S.G. 216-218) or perf. 8 (S.G. 224a and b) horizontally. But in 1920 these vertical coils were stopped and 'sidewise' coils only continued to the end. But Patrick has an interesting little story about S.G. 218a, 3 cents brown, perf. 12, x imperf. issued in 1921. A firm in Montreal claimed that its machine could not use the current coil stamps, so the Department made some special coils of 3 cents brown perf. 12 x imperf. However, when they discovered the complaint was a ruse to obtain a rare variety at face value, they countered by producing half a million and selling to the general public.

This was not the only time the Department tried to counter or neutralise irregularities. For example, sometime in 1924 there was an unauthorised and very small printing of three values in sheet form, 1 cent yellow (9 panes of 100), 2 cents green (7 panes), 3 cents carmine (6 panes), on thick soft paper, imperf. x perf. 8, printed by the wet process, which were distributed to the six leading dealers, Scott, Gibbons, Jarrett, etc. These are S.G. 257b, 258b, 259a, and naturally they went at a high premium! When the Department heard of this, they immediately ordered 100,000 of each value. But by that time the thick soft paper was no longer available nor were the original dies and the printing was on the dry process, so the 100,000 were in fact a new variety (S.G. 257a, 258a, the so-called second printing), and the high premium of the first printing remained. Both are available in blocks and vertical pairs. The third variety (S.G. 257, 258, 259) were used in horizontal coils of 500, and were issued in millions. These only occur in horizontal pairs or strips, never in blocks or vertical strips.

'Admiral' specialists are no doubt aware of the above details, but there is one detail of which I believe even the leading specialists are not aware. I

recently obtained starter and end strips of two horizontal coil values, 1 cent blue-green, Plate 2 and 2 cents carmine dated 26th September, 1913. Each of the strips had two or three stamps (Nos. 1 and 2 for the starters, 499 and 500 for the ends) attached to blanks equivalent to 8 or 10 stamps. The blank starter strips were printed in green or purple and on the 2 cents the date also (26th September, 1913). These blank strips were partly perforated 8 vertically but with one unique exception. The 1 cent stamp No. 1 of coil was (as usual) imperf. top and bottom, perf. 8 vertically on the right, but (abnormally) perf. 12 vertically on the left, so can be described as imperf. x 12 x 8! I have never heard of such a combination, and when I told a leading expert on Admirals, he replied he had never heard of it either, could not understand it, and politely hinted he did not believe it! So now I have had it photographed, and illustrate it below. I am told it is unique at present.



### Paste-Ups

As explained above, every coil of 500 was built up with strips of 20 (or less) which were pasted together. Here is another item popular with specialists, but not mentioned in Gibbons or other catalogues. Quite often the join cuts through a stamp. On the printed surface trouble was usually taken to make the join as invisible as possible by very accurate joining of the two parts, but these paste-ups are nearly always clearly visible on the gummed side by a crack or a swelling of the surface. They may, of course, be found on single stamps or on horizontal or vertical **strips**, and are proof of a coil. They are never found on stamps from a sheet formation.

### Re-entries and Retouches

When one considers the expansion of the details of the solitary Master Die to the 17 working dies, and from these to the hundreds or thousands of transfer rolls, and from these again to the quarter of a million or so impressions on the printing plates, one can appreciate the immense scope for re-entries and retouches, especially among the original seven values that were in continuous use from 1912 to 1928 (when all the dies and printing plates were finally destroyed). Re-entries, being accidental blemishes, may occur anywhere. Retouches, being deliberate additions, may also occur anywhere—on the working dies, the rolls, or the printing plates. In Reiche's book, page after page is filled with lists and descriptions of hundreds of these, and there are still more hundreds not mentioned. And the prices! The commonest Admiral is probably 1 cent green (Scott 2 cents). There is a major re-entry in the stamp, valued by specialists at \$50.00, and not mentioned in the catalogues.

# Canadian R.P.Os.

## ADDENDUM TO SHAW'S HANDBOOK

		Type	Direction	Period	R.F.	Reported by
N.	3B Arg. & Isle Valen T.P.O.	17H		1949	200	107A
	4A Arg. & P.A.B. T.P.O. Route A	17C		1964	120	101
	4B Arg. & Push. T.P.O.	17H	P.M.	1950	200	107A
	55A Nfld. Ry. Gambo					
	Millerstown Junction	1E	} Ticket Stamp	1937	150	107
	55B NF. Ry. St. Finians	1E		1935/37	150	107
	55C N. Ry. Port Rexton	1E		1943	150	56
	82A South Coast T.P.O.-NEWFD.	4J		1916	170	10
	83B St. John's & Corner Brook R.P.O.	17H	P.M.	1956	200	107A
	86A St. J. & Goose Bay	17 or 15	N.	1959	100	101
	87B St. John's & Main T.P.O.	17H	P.M.	1964	200	107A
	87C St. J. Lew & S.C.T.P.O.	17	P.M.	1949	200	107A
	87D St. J. & Clar. R.P.O.	17H		1949	200	107A
	87E St. John's District Emergency	15E	A.M.	1957	200	107A
	88B St. Js & P.A.B.R.P.O.	17H		1964	150	101
M.	7B Campbellton & Levis,					
	C. A. Dallaire	7B		410	150	112
	11F C'ton & Levis, R.P.O.N.F.Pleau.	17J		400	150	105
	11G Camp. & Levis Local R.P.O.	18		129	200	107A
	12D Campbellton & Levis Local,					
	J. A. Dionne	21B		135	200	16
	12G Camp. & Levis Tr.1,					
	22 Nov., 1962, R. L. Gagnon	22H		410	150	116
	13A Char'town, & Moncton R.P.O.	17H	P.M.	246	200	107A
	34C Hal. B. & Yar.	17H	P.M.	394	200	107A
	37B Halifax & Camp. R.P.O.	18		129	200	107A
	44C HX. & C.	17H	275/364	100	14	
	44D H. & C. TR.1,					
	Mar. 21, 1966, W. E. Dawson	22H		420	150	116
	46A Halifax District Emergency	15E	A.M.	136	200	107A
	46B Halifax N.S. R.P.O. Emergency	15E		420	150	114
	47A Halifax & Moncton	17		365	200	107A
	54A Halifax & St. John Day R.P.O.	17H		129	200	107A
	62C Hal. Tru. & Syd. R.P.O.	17		390	120	113
	64A T.P.O. Hx.-Yarm.	22		233	150	56
	83A Monc. & Camp.	9B	N	37	200	16
	85A Moncton & Newcastle	17	S	135	200	107A
	87C Newcastle & Campbellton	17	S	135	200	107A
	89A N.SYD. P.A.B.T.P.O.	17H		282	200	107A
	99A St. John & Amherst I.C.R.	4H	WEST	37	200	16
100B	St. J. & B'ville 41,					
	1 Dec., 1965, E. Lacet	22H		420	150	116
102B	St. John District Emergency	15E	P.M.	136	200	107A
114B	Sackville & Moncton R.P.O.	17H	P.M.	241	200	107A
119C	Syd.—Truro TR.7					
	Jan. 31, 1965, R. J. Patton	7B		410	150	116

(To be continued.)

*Note:* Reporter's Number 107A refers to postmarks included in the Post Office Proof Book. There is no evidence that the postmarks have been brought into use although instances of actual usage on mail may subsequently be discovered.

# 1969

## *Commemorative Stamp Programme*

Subjects chosen for use on 1969 Canada Post Office Commemorative stamps were announced at Napierville, P.Q., Monday, 3rd June, by Postmaster General Jean-Pierre Côté speaking before the Annual Convention of the Quebec Branch of the Canadian Postmasters' Association.

Emphasising his Department's continuation of a policy dedicated to reflecting all facets of Canada's heritage, Mr. Côté revealed that the coming year will see the commemoration of five personages from the pages of history.

The Right Honourable Vincent Massey, first native-born Canadian to hold office of Governor General of Canada, will be honoured in February; this will follow a Sports Series January release featuring the game of curling. An internationally known Canadian artist and sculptor, Aurèle de Foy Suzor-Côté, a native of Arthabaska, Quebec, will be honoured during March.

Two subjects reflecting involvement in international affairs will be commemorated during May; these stamps, with identical release dates, will respectively mark the 50th Anniversary of the International Labour Organisation and the 50th Anniversary of the First Non-stop Trans-Atlantic Flight which had its take-off point in the Province of Newfoundland. A native of Ontario, Sir William Osler, to whom biographers refer as the father of psychosomatic medicine, will be honoured in June with a stamp which is planned for release during the International Council of Nurses XIV Quadrennial Congress scheduled to be held in Montreal. Osler is regarded as a man whose work revolutionised the treatment of patients in hospitals.

The month of July will see a continuation of the popular Bird Series with three stamps respectively featuring the White Throated Sparrow, the Hermit Thrush, and the Ipswich Sparrow.

The history of Canada will be highlighted during August and September; the August issue commemorates the 200th Anniversary of the Founding of Charlottetown, P.E.I. as Capital; this is followed in September by a release marking the 200th Anniversary of the Birth of Sir Isaac Brock whose remains rest under a towering monument on Queenston Heights by the Niagara river in Ontario. Brock, a native of Guernsey, has been referred to as one of the most remarkable young men of North American history.

Following a tradition established in 1964, Christmas stamps will appear in October sufficiently early to provide special postage for overseas mailings. The planned programme concludes in November with an issue marking the 100th anniversary of the birth of Stephen Leacock, a farm lad whose boyhood days were spent in the Lake Simcoe district in Ontario. Leacock achieved international fame as a humorist and historian.

The Department will continue a policy initiated in January 1967 of producing multi-colour stamps by varying printing processes.

Release dates established for the year's programme are:

Curling	15th January
Right Honourable Vincent Massey	20th February
100th Anniversary of the Birth of Aurèle de Foy Suzor-Côté	26th March
50th Anniversary of the International Labour Organisation	21st May
50th Anniversary of the First Non-stop Trans-Atlantic Flight	21st May
50th Anniversary of the Death of Sir William Osler	23rd June
White Throated Sparrow	23rd July
Hermit Thrush	23rd July
Ipswich Sparrow	23rd July
200th Anniversary of the Founding of Charlottetown, P.E.I. as Capital	19th August
200th Anniversary of the Birth of Sir Isaac Brock	12th September
Christmas (2 values)	8th October
100th Anniversary of the Birth of Stephen Leacock	12th November

A majority of the projected stamps will be produced in values appropriate for use on first class surface domestic mail; **the Department, however, proposes to produce certain issues in denominations appropriate for transmission by air to the U.S.A. and Europe.**

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## ***First Day Covers 1967-68***

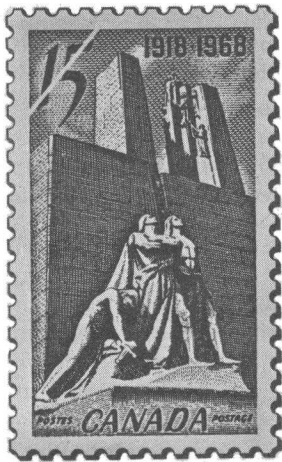
<b>1967</b>	11th January	— 5 cents Centennial	163,799
	8th February	— 1 cent to \$1.00	353,802
	28th April	— 5 cent Expo	179,242
	24th May	— 5 cents Women's Franchise	78,400
	30th June	— 5 cents Royal Visit	116,774
	19th June	— 5 cents Pan American Games	125,544
	31st August	— 5 cents 50th Anniversary of Canadian Press	83,578
<b>1968</b>	15th September	— 5 cents Governor General Vanier	90,287
	28th September	— 5 cents Centennial of Toronto	89,351
	11th October	— 3 cents and 5 cents Christmas	134,173
	15th February	— 5 cents Gray Jay	100,400

*(We are indebted to Wayne R. Curtis for the above information which incorporates the number of F.D.C. serviced by the Canadian Post Office at Ottawa during 1967 and up to and including the first issue of 1968. Editor)*

## NEW STAMP ISSUES

### ARMISTICE AND LIEUT. COL. JOHN McCRAE COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS

Two commemorative stamps, with related themes but of different denominative values, will be released by the Canada Post Office on the 15th October 1968. The new stamps, issued in advance of November 11th to allow a period for public awareness, respectively commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the 1918 Armistice and the 50th Anniversary of the year in which Lieut. Col. John McCrae, author of *In Flanders Fields*, died.



Designed and engraved by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited, Ottawa, the slate blue Armistice stamp is produced in the 15 cents denomination, suitable for overseas air transmission, as an acknowledgement of the international significance of the 1918 cessation of hostilities. It is vertical in format and has dimensions of 24×40 mm. The principal design element is 'The Defenders and the Breaking of the Sword', one of many sculptured groups which adorn the massive Canadian Vimy Memorial near Arras, France. This beautiful memorial, designed by the late W. S. Allward of Toronto, Ontario, has classic twin shafts which dominate the countryside; 125 feet high on a base 200 feet square, it is a focal point on 250 acres deeded to Canada in perpetuity by France. The denominative 15 appears in the stamp's upper left corner; '1918-1968'

appears at the upper right and 'Canada', centred at the base, is flanked to the left and right by 'Postes' and 'Postage'.



A design executed by Prof. Imrie von Mosdossy, Agincourt, Ontario, was selected for use on the four colour issue commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the year in which Lieut. Col. John McCrae succumbed to pneumonia on the 28th January at Boulogne, France. This stamp, horizontal in format, measures 40×24 mm.; it provides, to the right, a portrait of McCrae in an army uniform of the early era.

The portrait, in brown, surmounts 'John McCrae' and '1872-1918' in two lines at the lower right. The denominative 5 appears at the lower left and the words 'Canada Postage Postes' are arranged in that order imprinted on the broad dark green frame which encloses the central design. To the left of McCrae's portrait, occupying about two-thirds of the stamp's width, is a scene of shattered trees, cross-marked graves and red poppies over which, etched on the battle-weary sky, is a reproduction of the first two lines of *In Flanders Fields*. The version shown is the original in the author's own writing, now in the Public Archives of Canada; it was penned on 3rd May 1915 in an artillery dug-out during the 2nd Battle of Ypres. In a subsequent manuscript presented by McCrae to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, the word 'blow' has been changed to 'grow'; there remains a question whether the change had been intentional. Printing methods used in this stamp are steel engraving for the black reproduction of McCrae's writing plus three colour lithography for the balance of the design.

Born at Guelph, Ontario in 1872, Lieut. Col. John McCrae had a distinguished career as a doctor, poet and soldier. His poignant *In Flanders Fields* is probably the most frequently quoted poem written by a Canadian.

The Canadian Bank Note Company Limited, Ottawa, will print 17½ million of the 15 cents Armistice issue and 24 million of the 5 cents McCrae stamp. Customary First Day Cover Service for both issues will be provided by the Postmaster, Ottawa 2, Ontario.

### **HENRI BOURASSA**

A 5 cents commemorative stamp released by the Canada Post Office on the 4th September 1968 marked the 100th Anniversary of the year in which Henri Bourassa was born. Bourassa, a politician and journalist, was one of the nation's most colourful public figures during the latter half of the 19th century and the early 1900's.

The new issue, 24 × 30 mm. and vertical in format, has been produced by a combination of steel engraving and lithography. It provides an engraved portrait of Bourassa, in black, before a background area which is a lithographic miniature of a page from the French language newspaper *Le Devoir*. The Montreal publication was founded by Bourassa in 1910. Below the portrait, 'Henri Bourassa' extends the full width of the stamp; the name is surmounted to the left by the denominative '5' and to the right by '1868' and '1952', the dates arranged in two lines. 'Canada' and 'Postes Postage', also arranged in two lines, occupy an area at the extreme upper right. Wording in each instance is printed in red by lithography; the background newspaper page has been produced by the same process with red superimposed on a light yellow base. The full issue of 24 million stamps was printed by the designers, the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited, Ottawa.

### **GEORGE BROWN STAMP**

Readers are asked to note that the date of issue of the postage stamp commemorating the 150th anniversary of the birth of George Brown, one of the Fathers of Confederation, originally set as August 7th, was deferred to the 21st August owing to the interruption of postal service.

# Letters

## TO THE EDITOR

Dr. J. W. Taylor writes:

### A. E. Stephenson

The June issue of *Maple Leaves* arrived yesterday, with the exceedingly sad news of 'Stevie's' death. I considered him the finest gentleman I ever had the pleasure of meeting during my philatelic life.

By pure chance, and my good fortune, he answered the phone when I called the hotel in Bridge of Allen, from the Stirling station. In a matter of minutes, he arrived at the station, picked up my luggage, and drove me to the convention hotel. This was on the Wednesday before many other members had arrived, and so he and I, probably because we were fellow Scots, soon were 'old friends'. I was soon introduced to everyone as the members reached the hotel, and was made to feel 'right at home'. This spirit carried right through to the very end of activities, on the Sunday morning, when 'Stevie' arranged for me to be taken into Glasgow, since, unknown to me, the trains were not running on Sundays.

My second convention last fall in Eastbourne was just a continuation of the friendship developed in Bridge of Allen, and 'Stevie' and I enjoyed some fine times together. In the last letter I had from him a few months ago, he still 'needled' me about my sense of distances, when he volunteered to drive me over to Hastings to see the historic sites, after I told him it was just a short drive around the bay to the east of Eastbourne.

C.P.S. of G.B. has suffered the loss of its outstanding member, and his best memorial should not be one of brick and stone, but an intangible one within the hearts of each member who had the privilege and pleasure of having 'Stevie' as a friend and fellow member.

Each of us should dedicate ourselves to follow his example of selfless service to the society and all its members, freely sharing our philatelic knowledge, and ensuring honesty, integrity, and freedom from hypocrisy in all our dealings with members.

This, to me, would be what 'Stevie' would want because he, as 'Number One', exemplified this creed constantly.

I consider myself very fortunate to have been able to be included in 'Stevie's' circle of friends. I trust that I can live up to his precepts.

Mr. F. W. L. Keane writes:

### 'Nonsuch' and Lacrosse issues

I have not seen mention in print, so far, of the several novel features which appeared in the Canadian NONSUCH stamp, which was issued on June 5th, 1968.

1. The stamp is *comb-perforated*, approximately  $9.85 \times 9.85$ . I believe (in this I am open to correction), that this is the first occasion in all Canadian history on which a postage stamp has been perforated by the comb system.

2. Panes of fifty, as sold at the post offices, have the top and both sides imperforate (straight-edge). This is the first occasion since 1934 on which *full-sized* panes of stamps have been issued with straight edges.
3. The panes of fifty which are sold by the Philatelic Service in Ottawa differ from the post office panes in two important particulars:—
  - (a) They have marginal inscriptions vertically on both sides.
  - (b) An additional vertical line of perforation has been *added* on each side, between the inscription and the adjacent stamp.
4. The stamps are rather unusually difficult to separate, without damage. This may perhaps be partly due to the large gauge of perforation, but possibly may also be inherent in the texture of the paper.
5. I will not comment on the gum, except to say that there seem to have been several types of gum in use on various issues this year, and this stamp certainly differs in this respect from some of the previous commemoratives of 1968.

I have tried to find out whether any panes of the NONSUCH have been issued (either by the post offices or by the Philatelic Service), with straight edge at bottom, instead of at top. So far I have been unsuccessful in finding any, and the Philatelic Service say that no panes were issued to them in that form. (The one edge which is issued with marginal paper is of course used for stapling the panes in bundles.)

I have been interested to note that the Lacrosse stamp of July 3rd appears to have just the same features as the NONSUCH, except that, since the Lacrosse stamp is of vertical format, all the features are turned through a 90° angle.

### Postscript

I have since received a hint from another collector that the unusual perforation of these stamps may possibly have been effected by one of the newer perforating devices, rather than by an ordinary comb machine. The resulting product of such newer machines appears to be practically indistinguishable from comb perforation.

Accordingly it would appear that the stamp is perforated approximately  $9.85 \times 9.85$ . The perforation is very regular, and at first I assumed the stamps to be *comb-perforated*. However, there is a possibility that the perforating device used may not have been a conventional comb machine, but rather one of the newer devices which employ a rotary perforator as part of the printing machine itself. Stamps perforated by such newer rotary machines appear to be practically indistinguishable from those comb-perforated. In any case, there is an outstanding difference between the appearance of the NONSUCH perforations and those of previous Canadian stamps, all of which were, I believe, *line-perforated*.

(Mr. Keane overlooks the fact that the 'Nonsuch' stamp does not bear the words 'Postes—Postage'—another feature which adds to its unique nature although this is common to a number of recent commemoratives.—Editor)

### Amendments to Membership to 4th September, 1968

#### New Members

1661. BUTTON, M. O., 207 Sparks Street Mall, Ottawa 4, Canada. CG  
 1662. AIKENHEAD, H. R., 88 Ridout St. South, Lower Apmt, London, Ontario, Canada. NP4 3AP.  
 1663. THOMPSON, Mrs. V. M., Oakdene, Llantarnam, Cwmbran, Mon. CR-CQ, RLS  
 1664. PAGE, P. E., 46 Albion Road, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk. C, FDC, P  
 1665. CRAIG, J. A., 270 London Road, Coventry, CV3 4BZ. C

#### Deaths

7. ANDERSON, J., M.B.E.  
 773. MELLOR, G.

#### Resignations

1123. CARLESS, H. A.  
 1586. SHEPPARD, P.

#### Removed from Membership under Rule 6—Non-payment of subscriptions

- |                          |                         |                     |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1257. ARONS, M. L.       | 1444. BAUER, W. E.      | 1386. BREACH, G. D. |
| 937. BRERETON-STILES, C. | 1536. BURTON, Dr. B. L. | 1537. CASELLS, E.   |
| 1559. CUTHBERT, R. W.    | 980. D'SOUZA, B. B. J.  | 1252. DUNCAN, J. J. |
| 94. DUNCAN, R. J.        | 215. FRASER, D. G.      | 1209. FUNSTON, D.   |
| 1429. GRENIER, Major G.  | 1175. HIGGINBOTHAM, S.  | 1268. KAMCKE, T.    |
| 1539. KRAMER, F. G.      | 1227. McINTOSH, R. T.   | 1119. REEVES-       |
| 1172. TARDIFF, Dr. G.    | 1131. WILSON, F. L.     | BROWN, G.           |

#### Change of Address

1152. BAVIN, A. E., 24 Park Homes Drive, Cole Hill, Wimborne, Dorset.  
 135. De VOLPI, C. P., P.O. Box 550, St. Saveur des Monts, Quebec, Canada.  
 820. DONNE, J. H., High Bank, Station Road, Kirkby Muxlow, Leicestershire.  
 1531. EDWARDS, D., 29 Dallinghoo Road, Wickham Market, Woodbridge, Suffolk.  
 1022. ELLIS, J. P. M., 'Hollin', South Hill Avenue, Harrow on the Hill, Middlesex.  
 827. HOLMES, Dr. R. J., P.O. Box 159, Jamesburg, N.J. 08831, U.S.A.  
 1574. PERKINS, 52 All Saints Avenue, Colchester, Essex.  
 1581. SESSIONS, D. F., 7, Glen Dale, Cottingley, Bingley, Yorkshire.  
 1046. TRAQUAIR, R. S., 6 Weybourne Crescent, London, Ontario.

#### Amendment to previous listing

1607. RADFORD, L., insert 43 after Calgary.

#### Information required of new address

(Last known address given)

The Editor, Le Philatliste Belge, 129, rue Osseghen, Bruxelles 8, Beiguim.  
 WRIGHT, G. D., P.O. Box 131, Bolton, Ont., Canada.  
 RADFORD, L., 24th Avenue N.W., Calgary, Alta., Canada.

**Net change minus 19.      New Total 681**

Mr. G. Whitworth writes:

#### The four ring '39' obliterator

I am pleased to report that two of our members have now advised me that they also have covers posted at St. Johns and carrying the four ring 39 over the stamp.

Harry W. Lussey reports two covers used in the 1861 period and Dave Handelman has one in the large queen period dated Sept. 14 1868.

As no cover from St. Hyacinthe carrying the four ring 39 has yet been reported to me, can any members inform me what obliterator St. Hyacinthe was using between 1857 and 1870?

## CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Reserved for members' small classified advertisements.

Special price 2d. a word for

C.P.S.G.B. members only.

### WANTED

CRASH Covers—Wreck covers—salvaged mail, modern and older.—Sergeant, 64, Susans Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.

FLOWN Covers any Flight. Laurentides; Elliott, Fairchild 'plane over boat; Fairchild; Western Canada Jubilee, British Columbia; Canadian Airways, also Arthur Sullivan Flights.—Hayes, 7 Common Lane, St. Helier, Jersey.

GIVE AWAY. Don't give away your accumulations of Canadian airmail flight covers, Canadian military cover cancellations or semi-official and pioneer

flight covers. I'm anxious to buy them.—Major R. K. Malott, 16 Harwick Crescent, Ottawa 6, Ontario, Canada.

### PERIODICALS

CANADA calling is one of the interesting features frequently appearing in the Philatelic Magazine. Price 9d. from your newsagent or local dealer.

### EXCHANGE

JOIN Continental Exchange Club. Magazine and membership 13/6. Sample magazine 1/-. Mint commemorative sets accepted. Continental Exchange Club, Box 472, Woodstock, Ontario, Canada.

## THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN — 1967-68

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# MAPLE LEAVES

**Journal of**  
**THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**

INCORPORATED 1946

**Founder:**

A. E. Stephenson, F.C.P.S.

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**Edited by L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.**

66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

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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## EDITORIAL

### **Royal Philatelic Society of Canada**

The report of the 40th Annual Convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, held at the Thousand Islands Club, New York, reads somewhat like an extra territorial meeting of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain to judge by the prominent parts played there by many of our members.

Among these we notice the names of J. E. Kraemer and K. Rowe (elected Vice-Presidents of the R.P.S.C.), Colin H. Bayley, E. J. Christensen, Stuart Johnstone (elected Directors), Fred Jarrett, C. H. Bayley and G. E. Wellburn (awarded Fellowships) and E. A. Richardson (Geldert Medallist).

To complete the list, in recognition of their retirement from the Board of Directors and their many years of service and contributions to the Society, A. H. Christensen and Jas. Law were awarded the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's Medal. A. H. Christensen, who was elected a Director and Vice-President of the Society in 1953, was also presented with a handsomely bound volume of *The Canadian Philatelist*.

Our immediate reaction after drafting such an impressive roll of honour was to search the report for a list of exhibitors and exhibits but apart from a reference to 'a fine court of honour of choice material' there are unfortunately no further details. That B.N.A. material was very much in evidence there can be little doubt, however. If and when further information comes to hand regarding the exhibition we shall be happy to publish the details in the New Year.

### Mr. S. F. Cohen, F.C.P.S.

On page 206 we publish a short note from Stanley Cohen in which he announces his resignation from the post of Business Manager after seven years of devoted service to the Society. On page 224 we announce that at the 22nd Annual Convention of the Society he was awarded a Fellowship for his work for B.N.A. philately and his services to the Society. That he has been forced to give up his work for the Society is very much a matter of regret to us, but it is reassuring to learn that his interest in the Society in particular and B.N.A. philately in general will continue. That the honour which has been accorded to him is well deserved will be obvious to our members and they will wish, I am sure, to be associated with the sincere congratulations and many thanks that we tender to him.

Mr. Graham George, his successor, needs of course, no introduction from us. As past President of the Society and as a tireless but unobtrusive worker on our behalf it is difficult to think of a more suitable successor to Stanley Cohen and those of our officers who have a keen eye for talent are to be congratulated on their choice. But as Stanley Cohen points out Graham George will need all the help that members can afford him and he is not alone in asking particularly for more support for the 'small advertisements' columns. This could be widely used by members to advertise both their interests and their surplus material and it would afford the Society a little extra income. May we, therefore, ask all members to see what they can do to help in this direction? It would be an encouraging start for the new Business Manager if our next (February) issue contained an overwhelming response to this appeal. Will **YOU** see what **YOU** can do? **PLEASE** don't leave it to the **OTHER FELLOW**. This chap is invariably lazy and couldn't care less. **WHO** would want to be identified with **HIM** of all people?

### Year Book 1968/69

The *Year Book* is inserted with this issue and we take the opportunity of asking everyone to check that their entry is correct in all details. Not much imagination is required to recognise that the task of checking a formidable list of this kind is no light one and despite the greatest care errors are inevitable. They can only be rectified with **YOUR** help. Its compilation is just **ONE** of the many tasks carried out by our hard-working Secretary and it is a never-ending one. We are asking you to do one seven hundredth part of his work and are presumptuously asking for a **MINUTE** of your time. **PLEASE SPARE A MINUTE** and let Dr. Hollingsworth know if any corrections are necessary. **AND** you won't forget to quote your membership number **AND** print your name if your signature is just a little difficult to decipher, will you? Oh, and we nearly forgot – **A HAPPY CHRISTMAS TO EVERYONE**, and especially to those who 'read, mark, learn and inwardly digest' our many appeals.

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### LENDING LIBRARY

Please refer to the Library List (inserted in this issue) and send your requests to: The Librarian, Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill, The Shielling, Village Way, Little Chalfont, Amersham, Bucks. A comprehensive range of books on all branches of B.N.A. philately and postal history is available to members, free of charge, with the exception of postage charges both ways. Numerous catalogues, check lists and pamphlets are also available.

## President's Message

It is with pride that I write my first message to you as your President and I wish to express my appreciation of the honour bestowed upon me. I shall endeavour to keep up the high standard of service set up by my predecessors, and I will appreciate the support of all members.

May I first of all congratulate John Hannah and his team for a very successful Convention recently held in the granite City of Aberdeen. The friendly atmosphere of the Convention will long remain in my memory and I was sorry that more members could not share these few days with us.

I would like to thank all our officers and committee for their work during the past year. I shall be relying on these members for their help and guidance during the forthcoming months.

You will see from our Secretary's report that during the past year, a record number of applications for membership of the Society have been received and I would like to see this trend continue. Please do what you can to obtain a new member during the philatelic year 1968/69.

Plans for next year's Convention are now being prepared and this will be at the Crown Hotel, Harrogate, from the 1st October to 4th October, 1969. Please make a note of these dates and endeavour to leave a few days holiday to attend. I will keep you up-to-date with the progress of Convention in future issues of *Maple Leaves*.

I now wish to thank the many members who wrote to me during recent months expressing their appreciation of the service I was able to give to the Society during the year that I was your Exchange Packet Secretary.

Finally, may I send you and your families my very best wishes for a happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

Eric Bielby

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## **b n a rarities**

The wonderful stamp collection formed by General His Highness The Ameer of Bahawalpur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., LL.D. is being sold by auction at Stanley Gibbons Drury Lane Auction Room.

Part one of the collection, comprising British Commonwealth stamps of the reigns of King George V and Queen Elizabeth II is being offered on Thursday and Friday, 12th and 13th December.

The selected items of connoisseur interest in this sale include all the great stamp rarities of these two reigns in impeccable condition. The collection is rich in seldom-seen varieties, in many cases unique, which collectors have coveted for many years. These include the 1959 'Seaway' invert of Canada in a mint corner block estimated at £2,400 and rare airmails including the Newfoundland 'Hawker', 'De Pinedo' and 'Columbia', estimated at £2,250, £3,250 and £500 respectively.

# *not so much a postage stamp . . . more a way of franking . . .*

by S. F. Cohen, F.C.P.S.    part XI

## **MORE ABOUT 2-RING NUMERALS**

### **Another Anniversary**

This year marks the centenary not only of the first series of Dominion of Canada postage stamps, the beautiful Large Heads, placed on sale on 1st April 1868, but also that of the special official numeral obliterations issued to 60 post offices concurrently with the new stamps.

Unlike the earlier numeral postmarks, of which 50 were allocated, each surrounded by 4 thin concentric rings, the new series had two thick rings and the size of the figures was constant. The first types were not withdrawn and many ran concurrently with the new ones for several years. In most cases the post offices were different ones. The earlier obliterations had been given to 50 post offices in alphabetical order so that their origins were relatively easy to trace, although as we have seen in the recent discovery of 4-Ring No. 39 on cover from St. Johns instead of St. Hyacinthe (*see June 1968 Maple Leaves*), mistakes may have been made in the Handbook designations.

It has long been believed that the allocation to Offices of the 1868 2-Ring range was according to size and importance, starting with No. 1 at Montreal, then the busiest Post Office, and ending with presumably the least busy, Newmarket, to which No. 60 was designated.

### **The 2-Ring Rarities**

Following this argument, it would be logical to assume that the commonest 2-Ring Numeral to be found should be No. 1, and continuing along the scale to No. 60 which should be the rarest to find. That this is of course not so, is known to any collector who has tried to complete a collection of these fascinating postmarks. The reason is not hard to find. The rarity, or otherwise, depends entirely upon the life and usage of the particular obliterator, and one must bear in mind that these official types were only one of several kinds of cancelling devices used concurrently.

It follows that those offices which used the 2-Ring obliterations extensively and over long periods of time were not necessarily the largest or busiest, whilst there are those which appear to have discarded them very quickly or else only used them spasmodically.

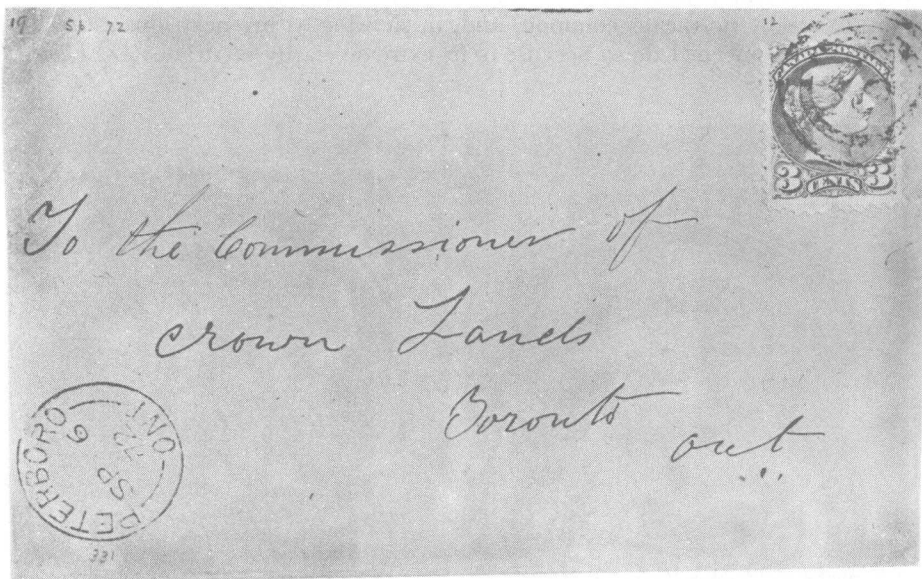
As a general guide Nos. 1-15 were used extensively and are relatively common, as are also about half of the numerals from No. 23-60. It will be seen that there is a small group from No. 16-22 omitted and these seven numerals merit special attention.

**No. 16.** This emanates from Brockville. I am certain of this since I have an entire showing c.d.s. Even off-cover specimens are very scarce.

**No. 17.** This has never been found on any entire and so its origin remains unknown. Off-cover specimens are known but are extremely rare, although since appearing on both Large Heads and Small Queens occasionally, there must have been spasmodic use for some two years between 1868-70 at least.

**No. 18.** Assigned to Yarmouth, N.S., one of the Maritime ports. Covers are scarce but single specimens are quite often found.

**No. 19.** Origin unknown according to the handbooks, but I have had the good fortune to find an example on entire showing this to emanate from Peterborough, Ont., so that this town can now be added to the official list. The cover, which is shown as my first illustration, has a faint but unmistakable



Peterborough, Ont.  
3 cents small qn.

2-Ring No. 19.  
Dated Sep. 9, 1872

numeral No. 19 which I hope will show up. It is strange that this relatively large office used its obliterator so infrequently, for few examples even on single specimens are known. Its 4-Ring No. 30 type is much easier to find. The extraordinary late usage (1872) is inexplicable for the 2-Ring cover. What happened between 1868-1872?

**No. 20.** This for some unknown reason is one of the great rarities, if not the rarest of all the 2-Rings range. No specimen has ever been found on entire of any description, so that its town of origin remains unknown, and single specimens are so rare that it seems unlikely that its source will ever be discovered. Very few specimens are known on single Large Heads whilst I have never seen a definite example on a small queen, so that its survival to 1870 is, in my opinion, unlikely.

**No. 21.** This is the exception in this small group, being extremely common and quite easy to find on cover. (Goderich.)

**No. 22.** This is a real enigma. Designated Galt in the handbook listing, it is of considerable rarity and no entire is known by me to exist. The thought that it might emanate from Galt was based on an off-cover specimen which had the Galt c.d.s. showing on the stamp as well as the 2-Ring No. 22. To my way of thinking this positively proves that Galt was not in fact the source of origin since the Galt Post Office was in the habit of applying its c.d.s. to the stamps on all *incoming* mail, as a receiving mark. I have many examples of the Galt c.d.s. applied to stamps bearing different 2-Ring Numerals including Nos. 1, 5, 7 and 12. Until such time as an entire turns up showing both the 2-Ring No. 22 and a c.d.s. of origin, then this Numeral has to be included with the other two unknowns, which are No. 17 and 20. Off-cover specimens showing No. 22 are by no means common, and, in showing as my next illustration, a 1 cent small queen, I do so because of its extreme clarity of strike. (*See below, left*)



### Another Rarity

Having dealt with the Nos. 16–21 group, a few words about the remaining higher numbers No. 23–60 are necessary. Of these No. 57 has been the subject of an earlier article in this series (Paris) whilst the outstanding rarity remaining is No. 42.

Attributed to Acton Vale, I have never seen or heard of any entire, although there must surely be one known for its original designation to this town. Perhaps other collectors can give more information on this score, but however that may be, it is incredibly difficult to find even on a single specimen. Spasmodic usage here once again is evident for my single large head specimen and similar small queen show long time intervals. I illustrate the strike on a 6 cents small queen and, once again, its clarity allows of no possible error as can happen when faint strikes occur (particularly I find that No. 26 is often hopefully thought to be No. 20 through light markings). (*See above, right*)

**GREETINGS**  
and  
**BEST WISHES**  
*To all Friends*  
*Old and New*



from  
**ADA & L. D. CARN**

**XMAS GREETINGS**  
and  
*Best Wishes*  
for  
*the New Year*



**George Williamson**

**CHRISTMAS**  
**GREETINGS**  
and  
*Best Wishes for*  
*the New Year*  
*to all Members*



from  
**Charles and Dorothy**  
**Hollingsworth**

**A**  
**HAPPY CHRISTMAS**  
and  
**PROSPEROUS**  
**NEW YEAR**  
*to all Members*



from  
**Matthew Carstairs**

## book review

### NOTES ON THE NEW HOLMES CATALOGUE

#### By a collector in Britain

The publication of a new edition of Holmes' specialised catalogue of B.N.A. is always a matter of considerable interest to B.N.A. collectors, especially as it happens at long intervals. For example the 8th edition was published in 1954, the 11th edition now – three editions in 14 years. Intended primarily for collectors in Canada and U.S.A., it may be of interest to note how it strikes a collector in Britain.

(1) About 160 out of 400 printed pages are of little use or interest to the average collector in Britain, who does not get very excited over semi-official airmails (40 pages), stationery and postcards (50 pages) or Fiscal and Revenue stamps (70 pages); but these are doubtless important for Canadian collectors.

(2) The space given to different aspects of Canadian philately is clearly not based on their popularity. Thus on the one hand 'round postmarks' (the great majority pre-stamp) fill 10 pages and stampless covers a further six pages. On the other hand, the ever popular 'Squared Circles' are given two lines and no illustration, 'duplex' are given two lines and one illustration. Out of 190 post offices that used over 500 duplex (vide duplex handbook), the catalogue for some unknown reason picks out London and Hamilton for exclusive mention and illustrates only the London 6 cancel. Also for some unknown reason the catalogue does not mention the word 'duplex', but, contrary to the rest of the world, calls them 'combination markings'. One wonders why?

(3) Comparing the 8th edition of 1954 and the 11th edition of 1968, it is astonishing to find that the great majority of pages in the two editions are *identical* (except for price alterations). This would suggest that there had been no intensive research and no new discoveries in the last 14 years, whereas everyone knows it was a period of intense research and publication of many important works. For example (to mention only a few): Argenti (New Brunswick/Nova Scotia); Whitworth (1859 issue); Reiche (Admirals); handbooks galore on Map stamps, Registered stamps, Squared Circles, R.P.O.s, Duplex, Rollers, Precancels, Fancy cancels, etc. etc. Not one of these publications is even mentioned in the catalogue! Harrison's fine list of Registration cancellations is also worthy of mention.

(4) A specialised catalogue must be kept up to date, and record new discoveries as they are published. A few examples where this is ignored are noted below:—

(a) In the Large Queen issue we find a description of the watermark—'A few of these came with the papermaker's name in large letters'. This obviously refers to the watermark reading

E. & G. BOTHWELL  
CLUTHA MILLS

When. Oh! When, will Canadian (and American) catalogues stop repeating this hoary old mistake? Twenty years ago the researches of Lees-Jones and Stephenson were published, which proved conclusively:—

(i) that there is no papermaker called E. & G. Bothwell and no paper mill called Clutha,

(ii) that this was a watermark adopted by Andrew Whyte & Sons Ltd. of Edinburgh in which E. & G. stood for Edinburgh and Glasgow, Bothwell was the name of the street in which the paper was stored, Clutha was an old name for the Clyde,

(iii) that Messrs. Andrew Whyte supplied this paper to the Canadian authorities. It was made to their order by Messrs. W. & J. Somerville of Gloucester.

Incidentally, the rare Alex Pirie script watermark on the 15 cents lilac-grey perf.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  is recorded and vaguely valued (\$ 100-up) but not described nor shown as perf.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  nor dated 1877. If this catalogue can spare 6 pages for pre-stamp covers can it not spare half a page to get these watermarks correct? (The only watermarks in Canadian philately.)

(b) The list of *registered stamps* is the same now (except for prices) as it was 14 years ago, and ignores all new discoveries established by modern research. In the 2 cents values we still find the October 1888 printing described as scarlet, and the S.Q. 3 cents of the same date and printing, *with the same pigment and identical shade*, as rose-carmine! To call one (incorrectly) scarlet and the other (correctly) rose-carmine simply leads to confusion.

After the printing of October 1888 in the deep rose-carmine shade came the paler rose-carmine of December 1888, and this was followed in January 1889 by the orange-red shade. The catalogue makes no mention of either of these printings and shades.

The 5 cents list is quite out of date and misleading. It shows only two shades, yellow-green (1875) and blue-green (1888). It is in fact necessary to record *four* shades which occurred with this stamp as follows:—

(i) *Deep green*. (Not mentioned in the catalogue.) This was the standard shade from 1875 to 1893 when printing of special registered stamps stopped.

(ii) *Yellow-green*. This is a rare shade, ten times as rare as the deep green, which was printed to a limited extent before 1888. Both the above shades are found with plate I (with Montreal imprint).

(iii) *Blue-green*. This shade is found only with plate III with Ottawa imprint, and printed 1888 or later.

(iv) *Dull sea-green*. This shade is found only with plate II, one of the most interesting stamps in Canadian philately, and not even mentioned in the catalogue! This plate was made in 1886 but all wrong, i.e. it had one large pane  $10 \times 10$  instead of the usual two panes  $10 \times 5$ , and the stamp impressions were squeezed together so close vertically that it did not fit the perforating machines; so this plate was put away in cold storage without being used and without being finished off, i.e. it was full of guide lines and dots and re-entries but no imprint. However, to cope with the greatly increased demand for 5 cents stamps after the 2 cents stamps were abolished, this unpopular plate II was brought

into use—still in its unfinished state—and stamps printed from it late in 1892 until printing of registered stamps finally ceased in early 1893.

All this information has been published; is it too much to expect that some mention of it would be made in a *specialised* catalogue?

Another surprising omission is the 5 cents perforation  $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ —surprising because of the two known copies of this rarity, one is in the collection of Vincent Greene who was a member of the Revision Committee of the 11th edition. (The perforation  $12 \times 11\frac{3}{4}$  is, of course, comparatively common.)

The quotation for 8 cents registered on cover has jumped from \$75 to \$300, and is still on the low side.

(c) *Essays and Proofs*. An improved and very fine section has been added in this edition, detailing Essays and Proofs, 20 pages, 60 illustrations, 360 price quotations, which should prove very useful to the millionaires attempting to make a complete collection of these—which would be an expensive business! Of the 360 priced items less than ten are under \$20, over 100 are \$100 or higher, and run up to \$1500 and \$2000; £10,000 might not suffice for a complete collection. But this new section sets a high standard for completeness and up-to-dateness for the older sections to follow.

Generally speaking it is evident that in the beginning, 20 or 30 years ago, a great effort was made to compile a first class specialist catalogue, but in recent years, except for essays, proofs and price revisions, the same enthusiasm to keep the catalogue up to date has not been evident. However there is always another edition looming up for the future.

E.A.S.

## advertising and publicity

This issue of *Maple Leaves* marks the end of a term of office over many years during which I have acted in the capacity of Advertising Manager and Publicity Officer for the Society. It was the idea of the late Stanley Godden to create this post in order to fulfil the dual purpose of publicising the specialist activities of the Society and forming a liaison as between members and the trade wishing to use the columns of *Maple Leaves* and the Editor and printers. I was happy to accept the Honorary Office and to combine these duties as a labour of love, and, over the years I am indebted to the very many friends and contacts that I made in these fields. There were times when I felt that members were not using their journal and the space available to them as fully as they should and this was reflected in letters which appeared from time to time in the correspondence pages. The particular decline in the 'small' announcements page, available at so low a cost to members for the advertising of their wants or surplus material, has often bewildered me.

It is therefore with particular regard to our own members that I appeal to them to support to the full the new Honorary Officer, Mr. Graham George, who will be responsible for advertising and publicity as from the next issue. He will, I feel certain, bring new thought and enterprise to the difficult assignment of obtaining new trade advertisers, and his task will be made so much easier by the help of all members which I am sure will be given to him. S. F. Cohen

# Canadian Pacific Railway

## view cards

by H. Harrison

The author is currently engaged in a project to update the listings of the Canadian Pacific Railway View Cards. I have already seen the collections of Bill Norman, Ray Peters and Ed Richardson and find that *none* of these, nor my own, contain any of the cards on the following list. If any member has one or more of these cards in his possession, please write to me at Box 5780, Pikesville, Md., U.S.A., 21208, preferably enclosing the card or cards in question. I will return them by Registered Mail and reimburse you for the postage expended in sending them.

### List of C.P.R. view cards previously recorded and currently unknown

*NOT* present in four of the largest collections of C.P.R. cards.

Card: view in green, Queen Victoria 1 cent red

1. Banff, with C.P.R. in Roman Type.
2. Banff, with no inscription near stamp.
3. Fraser Canyon House, Gothic Type  
Canadian 15 mm. long.
4. Vancouver Hotel, Gothic Type  
Canadian 7½ mm. long.

Recorded by:

Holmes, Higgins  
and Gage  
  
Bond  
  
Holmes, Higgins  
and Gage  
  
Holmes, Higgins  
and Gage

Card: Multi-coloured Views,

KGV 1 cent Red, Bi-lingual inscription, Die B or II

5. Windsor Station Dining Room
6. Windsor Station Lunch Room

Bond, Holmes,  
Higgins and Gage  
  
Bond, Holmes,  
Higgins and Gage

KGV 1 cent Red, Vert. and Horiz. Lines, Die B or II

7. Mt. Stephen House

Bond, Higgins and  
Gage

KGV 2 cents Red, Vert. and Horiz. Lines, Die B or II

8. Banff
9. Place Viger
10. Windsor Station Dining Room

Bond, Holmes  
Higgins and Gage  
  
Bond, Holmes,  
Higgins and Gage  
  
Bond, Holmes,  
Higgins and Gage

KGV 1 cent Green, Blank Card, Die A or I

- |                                |                  |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| 11. Chalet Lake Louise         | Higgins and Gage |
| 12. Mt. Stephen House          | Higgins and Gage |
| 13. Windsor Station Lunch Room | Higgins and Gage |

Card: Sepia Views, KGV 2 cents Red, Vert. and Horiz. Lines

- |                       |                             |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 14. Giant Steps, B.C. | Holmes, Higgins<br>and Gage |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|

KGV 2 cents Green, Horiz. line only, Die B or II

- |                               |                                   |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 15. Chateau Lake Louise, B.C. | Bond, Holmes,<br>Higgins and Gage |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|

KGV 2 cents Green, Blank Card, Die B or II

- |                               |                                   |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 16. Chateau Lake Louise, B.C. | Bond, Holmes,<br>Higgins and Gage |
| 17. Windsor St. Station       | Bond                              |

KGV 2 cents Green, Blank Card, Die C or III

- |                               |                                   |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 18. Chateau Lake Louise, B.C. | Bond, Holmes,<br>Higgins and Gage |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|

KGV 2 cents Green, Scroll Issue

- |                               |                                   |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 19. Banff Springs Hotel       | Bond, Holmes,<br>Higgins and Gage |
| 20. Chateau Lake Louise, B.C. | Bond, Holmes,<br>Higgins and Gage |

KGV 2 cents Red, Arch Issue

- |                               |                                   |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 21. Algonquin Hotel           | Bond, Holmes,<br>Higgins and Gage |
| 22. Chateau Lake Louise, B.C. | Bond, Holmes,<br>Higgins and Gage |

Some C.P.R. View Cards are *not* listed by either Bond, Holmes or Higgins and Gage; yet there is a likelihood that they may exist. All are the Sepia views which first appeared in 1917 and continued in use until 1933 on various Canadian Business Postal Cards. In order to make the listing of the C.P.R. cards as complete as possible, would collectors holding any of the cards on the following list communicate with the Author as aforesaid.

King George V 1 cent Green, Horiz. line only,  
Die B or II

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 23. Giant Steps, ALTA. (not B.C.) | Recorded by<br>Bond CL10B,<br>Holmes 1428 a<br>and Gage 33B |
|-----------------------------------|---|

24. Lake in the Clouds, ALTA. (not B.C.)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| KGV 2 cents Red. Horiz. line only. Die B or II: | Bond CL13B,<br>Holmes 1435A,<br>and Gage 51B |
|---|--|

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 25. Chateau Lake Louise, ALTA. (not B.C.)   |   |
| 26. Giant Steps, ALTA. (not B.C.)           |   |
| 27. Lake in the Clouds, ALTA. (not B.C.)    |   |
| KGV 2 cents Green. Blank Card. Die B or II  | Bond CL38,<br>Holmes 1437A<br>and Gage 57B  |
| 28. Giant Steps, Alta.                      |   |
| KGV 2 cents Green. Blank Card, Die C or III | Bond CL43C,<br>Holmes 1437B<br>and Gage 57C |
| 29. Mt. Assiniboine                         | 30. Mt. Stephen                             |
| KGV 2 cents Green. Scroll Issue             | Bond CM5, Holmes<br>1443 and Gage 87D       |
| 31. Mt. Sir Donald                          |   |
| KGV 2 cents Green. Arch Issue               | Bond CN8B, Holmes<br>1452 and Gage 101F     |
| 32. Algonquin Hotel                         | 33. Banff Springs Hotel                     |
| 34. Chateau Lake Louise, Alta.              | 35. Chateau Frontenac                       |
| 36. Emerald Lake                            | 37. Lake in the Clouds, Alta.               |
| 38. Mt. Sir Donald                          | 39. Mt. Stephen                             |
| 40. Place Viger Hotel                       | 41. Vancouver Hotel                         |
| 42. Windsor Station                         |   |
| King George V 2 cents Red. Arch Issue       | Bond CN18B, Holmes<br>1453 and Gage 105F    |
| 43. Banff Springs Hotel                     | 44. Chateau Frontenac                       |
| 45. Empress Hotel                           | 46. Mt. Sir Donald                          |
| 47. Mt. Stephen                             | 48. Windsor Station                         |
| KGV 2 cents Brown. Arch Issue               | Bond CN24B, Holmes<br>1454 and Gage 109F    |
| 49. Banff Springs Hotel                     | 50. Chateau Lake Louise                     |
| 51. Emerald Lake                            | 52. Empress Hotel                           |
| 53. The Gap                                 | 54. Giant Steps                             |
| 55. Lake in the Clouds                      | 56. Mt. Assiniboine                         |
| 57. Mt. Sir Donald                          | 58. Mt. Stephen                             |
| 59. Place Viger Hotel                       | 60. Vancouver Hotel                         |
| 61. Windsor Station                         |   |

Collectors interested in having an up-to-date check list of these Canadian Pacific Railway View Cards may do so by sending \$1.00 and a self-addressed number ten envelope to me at the address previously given. Those who are willing to wait will find the list published in this magazine when the final version is completed after waiting a suitable time for response to this article.

I would also be interested in hearing from any collector who has one or more copies of the postcard bearing a 1 cent numeral adhesive and the views of the C.P.R. hotels in Sepia, issued about 1899-1900. So far I have recorded only Fraser Canyon House and Place Viger Hotel views on this postcard having the Statement of Earnings and Expenses on the message side.

## 2 cents Admirals

### (First Issue)

---

by  
**J. Hannah,**  
**A. S. Mackie,**  
**D. G. Rosenblatt.**

---

Collectors of the Admirals must admit that the 2 cents of the first issue is one of the most interesting of all the values. On examination of bulk material the frequency with which copies of the Original Die with various relief breaks in the vertical line of the right numeral box occur, makes the student wonder why this should be, and why in his invaluable book on the subject, George Marler remarks on this weakness and mentions its retouching yet only illustrating the characteristic breaks of Plate 19. Since then, Hans Reiche has noted additions in his recent book on the Admirals. There remained many gaps which led the writers to do their best to solve this story of the Original Die. With the help and collaboration of Dr. R. A. Chaplin and H. W. Lussey, the findings can now be made known.

First, a most important point must be made before any misunderstandings arise. Any specific break referred to as to a certain plate, does not mean that each subject on the plate exists with this break, but that a stamp with this break has been identified with a plate or group of plates.

The basis of this study took the form of Plate No., strips and blocks of various sizes, including both top and bottom positions, as well as from right and left panes. On an average, each Plate was represented by about 24 subjects from scattered positions on the Plate, and would seem to be sufficient to provide the proof required.

- |        |  |
|--------|--|
| Plates | Date of approval, 4th December, 1911. Fig. 1.  |
| 1-3    | No particular identifying characteristics. The strength of the U.R. spandrel line is not a reliable guide since it varies from stamp to stamp, and plate to plate. The plates can be identified by datings prior to 12.2.12, the date of approval of Plates 5 and 6.   |
| Plate  | Date of approval, 4th December, 1911.  |
| 4      | This is the well known Hairline Plate. Fig. 2.   |
| Plate  | Date of approval, 12th February, 1912  |
| 5      | There is a fairly constant, very slight weakness at the very top of the R.N.B. taking the form of a tapering. Fig. 3. Identification can be made by dated copies subsequent to 12.2.12 but prior to 21.3.12, the date of approval of Plates 7 and 8, although copies might include items from Plate 6, which fail to show the special characteristics of that plate as listed below. |
| Plates | Dates of approval Plate 6, 12th February, 1912. Plates 7 and 8,  |
| 6-7-8  | 21st March, 1912.  |
|        | There is a marked weakness or actual break in the R.N.B. about .5 mm. from the top, Fig. 4. This break is fairly constant on Plate 6, and quite constant on Plates 7 and 8.  |



FIG 1

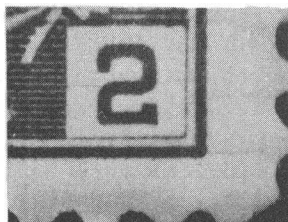


FIG 2



FIG 3



FIG 4



FIG 5



FIG 6

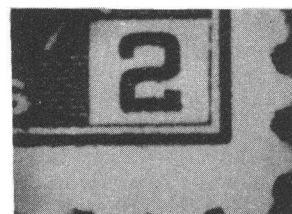


FIG 7



FIG 8



FIG 9



FIG 10



FIG 11



FIG 12



FIG 13

- Plate 9 Date of approval, 4th May, 1912.  
There is a quite constant and distinctive series of breaks in the R.N.B. Fig. 5.
- Plates 10-11-12 Date of approval, 4th May, 1912.  
There is a short break at the top of the R.N.B. Fig. 6. This is fairly constant on Plate 10, very constant on Plate 11, and moderately constant on Plate 12. The frequency with which this break can be found, indicates its considerable average constancy, but similar breaks or weaknesses may appear on subjects of later plates, and therefore earlier datings are necessary for positive identification with this group of plates.
- Plates 13-14 Date of approval, 12th July, 1912.  
There are two breaks in the R.N.B. Fig. 7, one at the top similar to Plates 10-11-12, and one lower down similar to Plates 6-7-8. These breaks are very constant on Plate 13, and moderately constant on Plate 14. Occasionally, only the upper break will show, and such copies can be confused with Plates 10-11-12. A somewhat similar double break appears on later plates. Care must be taken not to confuse them. Datings between 12.7.12 and 18.9.12 would be a positive identification.
- Plates 15-16 Date of approval, 16th August 1912.  
A series of breaks in the R.N.B. Fig. 8. In some subjects, there is a weakness at the top, others a break. Moderately constant on Plate 15, very constant on Plate 16.
- Plates 17-18 Date of approval, 18th September, 1912.  
A double break exists in the R.N.B. Fig. 9, similar to Plates 13-14, but differing in that the first break does not appear at the very top of the line. There is a very short spur at the top prior to the break.
- Plate 19 Date of approval, 17th October, 1912.  
This is the well known break, Fig. 10, illustrated by Marler in his book, and similar to the series of breaks found on the 2 cents vertical coil perf. 8. An additional identification of this plate is established by the presence of a nick in the outer edge of the right frame line, just below the upper right corner, Fig. 11. This was the first plate of the Original Die discovered to have the nick, and contrary to the statement made by Hans Reiche in his book—that it may be noted from Plate 3 up, and is continuous throughout the entire issue. The constancy of the break in the R.N.B. is very low, out of a total of 40 subjects examined from the four positions of the plate, it appeared only twice. The relative frequency with which stamps of this type can be found, seems greater than it should be, for such an inconstant appearance on one plate only. This gives rise to the possibility that some sheet form printings may have been made from Plate 1 of the special vertical coil plate of this denomination, which seems to show the same breaks, plus the nick in the U.R. corner in a completely constant manner.

Plates 20-21-22 Dates of approval, Plate 20, 17th October, 1912. Plates 21-22, 30th October, 1912.

These plates are generally without breaks or weaknesses, although a very few inconstant types appear. All three plates have the nick in the U.R. corner. Thus, an unbroken R.N.B. plus the nick is a fairly reasonable identification of this group of plates, although examples from Plate 19 without breaks in the R.N.B. would have the same appearance.

Plates Date of approval, 28th November, 1912.

23-24 A double break in the R.N.B. Fig. 12, very similar to Plates 13 and 14, but since these plates have the nick in the U.R. they can be differentiated from the earlier plates.

Plates Date of approval, 17th December, 1912.

25-26 These plates show a double break in the R.N.B. Fig. 13, which at first glance might be confused with Plates 13-14 and 23-24. There is however a discernable difference, in that the upper break is larger than the earlier plates. These plates do not show the nick in the U.R.



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1. 1868.  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. black/thin crisp. Fine mint marginal block of four with sheet margin at bottom. Rare. S.G.46 ... **£35**
2. 1868.  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. bright blue/thin crisp. Superb used horizontal pair with light cancellation. Centred and attractive. S.G. 51 **£70**
3. 1868. 1c. red brown and 2c. grass green both on crisp paper tied by light target cancellations to neat cover of 1868 to Quebec. S.G.47, 48 ... **£27-10-0**
4. 1868-88. 1c. red brown on LAID paper. Fine used example of this scarce stamp. Cat. £100. S.G.55a ... **£80**
5. 1868-88. 6c. blackish brown. Fine used example on water-marked paper. Rare. Cat. £75. S.G.59a ... **£50**
6. 1869. 1c. orange yellow. Brilliant mint example with outstanding centring. Cat. £60 in this condition. S.G.75 ... **£45**

### Small Heads

7. 1870-88. 3c. Indian red. p.12. Fine, centred mint example of this rare stamp. S.G.83 ... **£85**

---

8. 1870. 3c. Indian red. p.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Fine used, well centred example of this scarce perforation variety. Cat. £100. S.G.83a ... **£65**
9. 1870. 3c. Indian red. p.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Fine example of this stamp on cover to Halifax from St. John (N.B.) Rare. S.G.83a ... **£75**

---

10. 1870-88. 3c. pale rose red. Remarkable mint block of four. Attractive. S.G.83b ... **£65**
11. 1870-88. 3c. deep rose red. Very fine mint horizontal pair, centred and fresh. S.G.84 ... **£32**
12. 1871. 3c. deep rose red on Thick blotting paper. Fine used, centred single with light cancellation. S.G.84a ... **£20**
13. 1871. 3c. deep rose red on Thick blotting paper. Fine horizontal pair on small neat cover to Conn. from Ingersoll, Ontario. Attractive and rare. S.G.84a ... **£65**
14. 1870-88. 3c. value. Superb stock of this stamp in all shades, multiples, cancellations, papers, etc. Ask for a selection.
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'69  
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Members





from  
**Stanley Cohen**

   
*All the Best*  
*for a*  
**HAPPY CHRISTMAS**  
*and a*  
**GUID NEW YEAR**

from

**J. J. Bonar**



   
**J. A. Grant**  
sends  
Good Wishes  
for  
**CHRISTMAS**  
and  
**THE NEW YEAR**



**A**  
**MERRY CHRISTMAS**  
*and a*  
**GUID NEW YEAR**  
**T' ANE AN' A'**



from

**Sandy and Marjory  
Mackie**

*A Merry  
CHRISTMAS  
and a Happy  
NEW YEAR*



*from*

**Leo Baresch**  
**MANFIELD HOUSE,**  
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Best Wishes for  
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and the  
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to all Members*



*from*

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## **subscriptions**

We would remind members that payment of subscriptions should be sent to the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. A. F. L. McGregor, and *NOT* to the Treasurer, Mr. James A. Grant, as the latter's duties are concerned with keeping the accounts of the Society. (Reference to this change was previously made in the April 1968 *Maple Leaves* page 86.)

The Assistant Treasurer would like to take this opportunity of thanking those overseas members who remit by currency cheques and who kindly add a little to cover the exchange rates. For the information of all concerned to ensure that the Society receives the full amount of the subscription it is necessary for Canadian members to remit \$2.80 and for United States members to remit \$2.60. When the Society's subscription is raised to 30/- with effect from 1st October 1969 the equivalents in dollars will be Canadian \$4.00 and United States \$3.80. Of course the ideal situation is where overseas members remit by Bank Money Orders and Postal Drafts in Sterling. (Charges for account of the remitter) and the Assistant Treasurer is especially grateful to members who adopt this system.

We would make a further appeal to members to pay their subscriptions by means of Bankers Order as this would cut down considerably the postage bill for sending out reminders. Mr. McGregor will be delighted to prepare a form for your signature.

---

## **convention quiz**

An unusual 'entertainment' this year was a quiz organised by the Secretary. Members attending Convention had previously been asked to send in four questions each – with the appropriate answers of course. Each question was written on a postcard, and in most cases concerned a stamp, or part of a stamp mounted on the card. A total of 60 questions was presented, these being laid on a table. The 'examinees' walked around with furrowed brows, and much scratching of heads, entering their answers on numbered sheets of paper. The winner with a total of 37 correct was Dr. Carstairs, and second with 33 was E. Killingsley. They received appropriate prizes.

It was suggested that instead of breaking the quiz up and returning the questions to their owners, it be retained and made available to any of the Regional groups for their own use instead of the usual display. Any Secretary of a Regional group who would like to borrow the quiz for an evening in the coming season is asked to contact the Secretary. It is hoped that a donation to the Society funds will result from this.

---

## **changes of address**

A number of notices for the payment of subscriptions have been returned recently marked 'Gone away'. Would members please note to advise the Secretary as soon as possible of any change of address. In this way they will ensure that their copies of *Maple Leaves* are received safely.

Mr. F. W. L. Keane writes:

## BNAPEX '68

Appraised by consensus of leading philatelists as the finest Canada exhibit ever assembled, issues and covers from pre-confederation days down to modern times with scores of unique items in pence and decimal values were displayed at the non-competitive show of the Silver Jubilee convention in Austin, Texas from 9th to 12th October. Members of the British North America Philatelic Society provided many rare items such as covers from the Canadian Voyageurs Contingent on the Nile in 1884, Riel Rebellion letters of 1885, and Barnard's Cariboo Express mail.

Stamps of the early Canadian provinces, and top quality stamps and proofs of 19th century Canada were also exhibited. Supplementary material included airmail; Catherine Stinson Calgary-Edmonton first flight, 1918, and Alcock and Brown first flight to England 1919.

Two colourful covers of colonial days bore three stamps each for dispatch to Eastern Canada via San Francisco on Fargo's stage, those of Vancouver Island, Wells Fargo and United States and proved of great interest. Notations on one told of finding a murdered body on the trail, and on the other of having been opened by robbers on the trail near Salt Lake City.

A mail ballot resulted in the election of Dr. R. V. C. Carr of Youngstown, Ohio, as President, to succeed R. J. Woolley whose two-year term ends in January. Sam C. Nickle, Calgary, was elected Vice-President, and to Board of Governors: Alfred P. Cook, George B. Llwelllyn and C. Russell McNeil. All other officers were returned with acclamation.

Jack Levine, founder and faithful Secretary for 25 years was acclaimed and with his wife Bunny given fine presents. Members also presented gifts to the convention hosts, Ed and Mickey Richardson.

A seminar conducted by Clarence Westhaver for 13 specialty study groups was a convention feature. To supplement available texts from the handbook section, Ed Richardson wrote and published ten new monograms.

Librarian S. S. Kenyon provided a daily lending library of fine texts.

Membership roll was reported at 1,048 an increase of 21. Circuit Manager Jim Lehr reported \$5,000 sales to date. The 1969 convention will be at Vancouver from 1st to 4th October at the Bayshore Inn.

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from  
**Mary and John  
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**Geoffrey and Constance  
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*Wish all Members*

A  
**MERRY CHRISTMAS**  
and a  
*Happy and Prosperous*  
**NEW YEAR**



  
**Alan McGregor**  
sends  
*to all Members  
Greeting and  
Best Wishes for*  
**CHRISTMAS**  
and the  
**NEW YEAR**



*All Good Wishes  
for*  
**CHRISTMAS**  
and the  
**NEW YEAR**



from  
**Graham and Joan  
George**

# precancels on the admiral issue

**R. B. Hetherington and**
**F. W. Keane    part II**
*(Please refer to our last (October) issue for introduction to this series.)*
**VANCOUVER**
**Precancel**

		Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
<b>1 cent green</b>	Original die. 1912 ... ..			
	Original die retouched. 1913 ... ..	n a	n a	
<b>1 cent yellow</b>	Original die retouched, wet. 1920 ... ..	n	n a	n
	Original die retouched, dry. 1926 ... ..		n	
	New die, dry. 1925 ... ..	n	n	n
<b>2 cents red</b>	Original die. 1912 ... ..			
	Original die retouched. 1913 ... ..	n a	n a	
<b>2 cents green</b>	Original die retouched, wet. 1922 ... ..		n a	n
	Original die retouched, dry. 1924 ... ..		n	
	Original die re-engraved, dry. 1925 ... ..		n	n
	Thin paper. 1924 ... ..			
<b>3 cents brown</b>	Original die, wet. 1918 ... ..	n	n	
	Original die retouched, dry. 1922 ... ..		a	
<b>3 cents red</b>	Original die retouched. 1923 ... ..		n a	n
	New die. 1924 ... ..			
<b>4 cents bistre</b>	Wet. 1922 ... ..		n	n
	Dry. 1925 ... ..		n	n
<b>5 cents blue</b>	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1. 1912 ... ..		n	
	Marler Type 1A: Reiche Type 1a. 1913 (?) ... ..			
	Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2. 1914 ... ..			
	Marler Type 3: Reiche Type 3. 1916 ... ..			
<b>5 cents violet</b>	Marler Type 4: Reiche Type 1. 1922 ... ..		n a	
	Marler Types 5, 7: Reiche Types 2, 4. 1922-24 ... ..		n	n
	Marler Type 6: Reiche Type 3. 1923 ... ..			
	Marler Type 8: Reiche Type 5. 1925 ... ..		n	n
	Thin paper. 1924 ... ..		n	
<b>7 cents red-brn</b>	Wet. 1924 ... ..			n
	Dry. 1926 (?) ... ..		n	n
<b>10 cents plum</b>	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1. 1912 ... ..			
	Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2. 1920 ... ..		n a	
<b>10 cents blue</b>	Wet. 1922 ... ..	n	n	
	Dry. 1925 (?) ... ..			
<b>20 cents olive</b>	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1: wet. 1912 ... ..		n	n
	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1: dry. 1924 ... ..			n
	Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2: dry. 1925 ... ..			
<b>50 cents black</b>	Original die, wet. 1912 ... ..		n	
	Retouched die, dry. 1925 ... ..			
<b>\$1 orange</b>	Wet. 1923 ... ..			n
	Dry. 1925 (?) ... ..			

A  
Merry  
**CHRISTMAS**  
and a Happy  
**NEW YEAR**  
to all Members



from  
Betty Stephenson

  
Walker and Whitley  
send  
**CHRISTMAS**  
and  
**NEW YEAR**  
**GREETINGS**  
to all Members

  
Mr. and Mrs.  
W. Williams  
send  
Best Wishes  
for a  
Happy Christmas  
and a  
Prosperous  
New Year


To all my Friends of  
the C.P.S.  
Best Wishes for  
Christmas and  
The New Year  
— Heffie

(While thinking of the Joys of  
Christmas  
can you spare any Stamps for the  
'GUNNER STAMP FUND'  
which gives stamps to our  
Disabled Ex-Servicemen?)

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# new stamp issues

CHRISTMAS 1968



An example of an art form peculiar to a Christian people in the far north has been chosen for use on a 5 cents Canada Post Office Christmas stamp which was released on 1st November, 1968. The new stamp reproduces 'Family Group', a work by an unknown Eskimo carver, which was acquired by the Winnipeg Art Gallery in 1960.

Medium size in a vertical format 24 mm. × 30 mm., the stamp has been produced by the photogravure process using Laurentian blue as a background for the carving printed in black. A white denominative 5 is located in the upper left segment immediately under the extreme left of a full width use of 'Christmas-Noël', also in white. Design

elements are completed by a horizontal 'Canada' in a lower white panel beneath the predominant blue. The Canadian Bank Note Company Limited, Ottawa, which produced the design, will print a total of 218,600,000. Customary First Day Cover Service will be provided by the Postmaster, Ottawa 2.

Government agencies and other interested bodies have achieved considerable success in fostering Eskimo art during the past few decades. An early preference of the native craftsman for ivory has been supplanted by a wide use of soapstone which is accepted today as synonymous with Eskimo carvings. A polish for the soapstone pieces is achieved by rubbing with stone dust and the end product is frequently wrapped and immersed in seal oil to impart a desirable lustre. A rare pre-historic soapstone, unearthed near the northern settlement of Igloodik, dates between 500 and 1300 A.D.

In early eras the carved objects were generally miniatures, a choice believed to have been influenced by the migratory habits of Eskimos and their avoidance of unnecessarily large burdens. It is also known that miniatures were placed in the last resting place of a tribe member in the belief he would have no difficulty in enlarging them for future use. In some instances the Eskimo attempts to create likenesses of animals he has never seen; this urge has been associated with the known primitive concept that to make a likeness of an object will serve to materialise it. The Eskimo hunter may also be hopefully trying to influence the return of creatures which have left his immediate area.

# 1 annual 9 general 6 meeting 8

The President asked those present to observe a short silence in remembrance of the Society's founder – A. E. Stephenson – 'Stevie', together with three other well known members who had died during the year, Dr. Willan, Evan Gill and John Anderson. He asked that the hard work put in by Stevie and his helpers in the Society's early days be maintained by continuing support of the Society.

The Secretary reported a favourable year from the point of view of membership figures. A good proportion of the new members had been attracted by the special Canadian issue of *Stamp Collecting* – the total new members during the year being 78. The membership total has risen by a net 32, and the current total was 681, having risen briefly above 700 but removals of members for non-payment of subscription – 20 – brought it back to the present figure.

**He asked that any members writing to any Society officer should always print their name and give their Membership number.**

The Exchange Packet Secretary (Dr. M. W. Carstairs) reported that during the year 22 packets valued at £3,566 were returned from circulation. Sales averaged £56 per packet or 24% of their contents, bringing in a total of £1,236. Commission on sales at the rate of 10% was £123.14.1. giving a surplus for the year of £91.7.8, and £100 was transferred to the general fund. He commented that in spite of continued requests, **only 10% of members notified him of holiday dates, which caused delay in circulation – three packets being held up at present.**

Only about 50 members had sent in booklets for the packet, and he asked for greater support with material of good quality.

The Handbooks and Publicity Manager (S. F. Cohen) reported good sales during the year and that stocks were very low. The question of revision and reprinting of the earlier handbooks should be considered and new subjects for further handbooks should be considered. He had no new books on hand at present.

The Librarian (R. S. B. Greenhill) reported satisfactory use of the Library, 79 members having borrowed 78 books. A new library list was due to be issued with the December *Maple Leaves*. Sales of back numbers were going well and some early numbers were exhausted or in short supply.

The Treasurer (J. A. Grant) commented on the remarkable transfer of £100 from the exchange packet, and that our largest single item of expense – *Maple Leaves* had been kept at the same level as last year. In view of the increase in all expenses he proposed an increase in the subscription from 1st October 1969. **After discussion it was agreed to raise the subscription to 30/- as from the latter date.**

The Editor (L. F. Gillam) made his customary appeal for contributions to *Maple Leaves*. During the past year 31 original articles had been published. These had originated from 17 contributors of whom five were resident in Canada or the U.S.A. They had between them been responsible for twelve of the articles. Nine contributors had been responsible for 25 of the articles and this overdependence on a few willing and valued contributors was not a reassuring or satisfactory situation. **THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT IF THE POLICY OF NOT REPUBLISHING PREVIOUSLY PRODUCED MATERIAL IS TO BE MAINTAINED MUCH MORE SUPPORT FROM NEW CONTRIBUTORS WILL HAVE TO BE FORTHCOMING.** The Editor expressed his sincere thanks to members who had supported the magazine by their contributions. Their help was greatly appreciated and he wished to place on record the very deep debt of gratitude owed by all members to the few contributors whose efforts alone made the continued publication of *Maple Leaves* possible. Finally, he emphasised that this was an urgent appeal to all members to consider the possibility of their lending more active support to *Maple Leaves* in order that the present high standards of *original* content may be maintained.

#### **Election of Officers, 1968-69**

<i>Office</i>	<i>Nominee</i>	<i>Proposer</i>	<i>Seconder</i>
President	E. Bielby	J. Hannah	C. W. Hollingsworth
Vice-President (North)	L. F. Gillam	E. Bielby	J. P. Macaskie
<i>Committee</i>			
Scotland	A. S. Mackie	J. J. Bonar	J. Hannah
North	G. Whitworth	C. W. Hollingsworths	E. Bielby
South	Capt. N. D. Campbell, R.N.	W. Williams	R. S. B. Greenhill
Treasurer	J. A. Grant	A. F. L. McGregor	J. Hannah
Assistant Treasurer	A. F. L. McGregor	C. W. Hollingsworth	J. J. Bonar
Secretary	C. W. Hollingsworth	E. Bielby	J. Hannah
Auditor	J. P. Macaskie	J. Hannah	G. Whitworth

#### **Our new Fellow – Stanley Cohen**

One of the earliest members of the Society – membership number 72 – Stanley Cohen has contributed to the knowledge of Canadian Philately by his work on the Large Queens issue. Jointly with H. W. Harrison he published a series of articles on the numeral cancels on this issue, a line of research with which he still continues. His collection of squared circle postmarks, always a large one, became one of the finest in existence with his acquisition of the collection of L. M. Ludlow. For many years now he has been responsible for publishing the Society's handbooks and also looking after the advertising and publicity side of the Society. In both his work on B.N.A. Philately and work for the Society, his Fellowship is well earned.

#### **Increase in Subscriptions**

With effect from 1st October, 1969, the annual subscription will be £1.10.0.

## Exhibition Awards

### Godden Trophy

### Bunny Cup

### Admiral Cup

### Lees Jones Trophy

### Members Trophy

Class I 1st  
2nd

### Group Display

Class IIIa 1st  
2nd

### IIIb

1st  
2nd

### Founders Trophy

### Aikins Trophy

G. Whitworth

D. N. Edwards

A. S. Mackie

P. R. Grey

G. F. George

J. Houser

R. K. Malott

London Group

G. Whitworth

P. G. Walker

P. R. Grey

R. K. Malott

For Research during the year - J. Hannah and A. S. Mackie -

Admiral issue especially photography of varieties.

Best article in *Maple Leaves* - J. P. Macaskie, Postal Stationery.

Pence and 1859 issues.

Varieties on Q.E. II issues.

2 cents red. Plates 6, 7 and 8.

1st Q.E. II issue.

Registered letters.

B.C. Postmarks.

Airmails.

Postage rates.

Pence issue.

Newfoundland.

1st Q.E. II issue.

Newfoundland Airmails.

## CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

*to all my Friends  
and Correspondents  
in Britain, Canada,  
U.S.A.*



*from*  
**E. A. Smythies**

## CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

*and Best Wishes  
for the  
NEW YEAR  
to all Members*



*from*  
**Eric Bielby**

## *first day covers*

In our last (October) issue we reported the issue on 19th June and 31st August of the Pan American Games and Canadian Press stamps in connection with numbers of first day covers issued by the Canadian Post Office in Ottawa for 1967/68. These dates should have read 19th July and 21st August respectively and we apologise for any inconvenience which these errors may have caused.—  
Editor.

# Letters

## TO THE EDITOR

Mrs. A. Carn writes:

### Convention 1968

Can you spare a little space in *Maple Leaves*, in order that a C.P.S. wife can pay tribute to those who worked so hard to entertain the ladies during Convention? I especially enjoyed the tour of Scotland's beauty spots shown to us on slides. Those 'terrible twins', John and Sandie, together with their wives, were constantly on the watch, caring for our well being, and I am glad that Mrs. C. W. Hollingsworth took the opportunity of including our thanks in the very able speech she made at the banquet.

I feel sure that many of the members' wives are unaware of what they are missing by not attending Convention. The spirit of friendship and the sense of belonging is something that has to be experienced to be believed. I am sure that it is these get-togethers that produce the essence from which the success of the society springs.

I suggest that all members should encourage their wives and/or girl friends to join the happy throng next year.

Mr. L. S. Warmski writes:

### Pembina twins

On page 131 of the June issue of *Maple Leaves*, it was stated that the 'Pembina Twins', refers to a pair of 3d. imperforated Canadian stamps. But on page 11 of the October, 1953 issue of the *Canadian Philatelist* in an article entitled, 'The Remarkable Story of the Famous Stamp Twins, "Pem and Bina"', the two stamps were described as being 7½d. imperforated Canadian, issued in 1857.

For further proof, I believe that there is an illustration of one of the 7½d. 'twins' in Jarretts' *B.N.A.* book on page 371.

(*Mr. Warmski is quite right and we apologise for the error contained in our account of the 'twins'.—Editor*)

Mr. E. A. Smythies writes:

### Nonsuch Lacrosse (Perforations)

Reference to Mr. Keane's letter on Canada's new perforation, published on page 193 of October *Maple Leaves*, my information is that Canadian stamps are now being printed by two different firms, i.e. the Canadian Bank Note Co. who continue to use the old perf 12 line machine, and the British American Bank Note Co. who are using a new 9.85 *comb* perforating machine, which produces a straight edge. (See for example the George Brown Commemorative Stamp.)

**Amendments to Membership to 30th October, 1968****New Members**

1666. PHILLIPS, J. G., 49 Farnaby Road, Shortlands, Kent. FDC, FF  
 1667. MAKINSON, Miss M., 41 Casterbridge Road, Dorchester, Dorset. C  
 1668. MONTGOMERY, Lieut. M. B., Inf. Junior Ldrs. Bn., Park Hall Camp, Oswestry, Salop. PS, PC, PH  
 1669. KERR, D. J. M., 11 Kilnburn, E. Newport-on-Tay, Fife. C  
 1670. DITMARS, V. M., 663 Philip Street, Fredericton, N.B. Canada. PC, BS, Per  
 1671. VERITY, D. M., 251 Oak Crescent, Burlington, Ontario, Canada.  
 1672. PENDLETON, D. H., 100 Brush Hill Road, Milton, Mass. 02187, U.S.A. F  
 1673. BENJAMINSEN, 298 Neville Drive, London, Ontario, Canada.

**Rejoined**

1077. McGRATH, E. J., 37 Chaplin Avenue, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada. CL, RPO  
 1444. BAUER W. E., 1746 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington D.C., U.S.A.  
 775. ASHCROFT, J., 3 Queensway Close, Penwortham, Preston, PRI DEH, Lancs. C, CG

**Death**

1189. SONNE, C. G.  
 1058. JAMES, Dr. E. S.

**Resignation**

1569. ROSE, K. G.

**Amendment to last listing**

1119. REEVES-BROWN listed under Rule 6 – died 1967.

**Information required of new address**

1547. PAWLUK, W. S., 1B Hemlock Crescent, S.W. Calgary, Alta, Canada.  
 1654. ADAMS, C. V., Apt. 3, 14 Novawood Drive, Dartmouth, N.S., Canada.

**Change of address**

747. BINNS, H. G., Endcliffe, 14 Mauldeth Road, Withington, Manchester M20 GND.  
 1549. COTTENDEN, D. G., 1722 Walnut Street, Halifax, N.S., Canada.  
 788. HAKANSSON, H., Katrinelundsgaten 8A 5 tr, S-212, 16 Malmo, Sweden.  
 637. HARRIS, M. A., Martins, Scotland Lane, Haslemere, Surrey.  
 1414. HAYWOOD, B. K., 13 Castleview Avenue, Toronto 4, Ontario, Canada.  
 402. JEFFREY, G. N., 26 Saltwell Road, South, Low Fell, Gateshead on Tyne NEG 6DT, Co. Durham.  
 1618. MARTIN, J. J., 'Waveney', 22 Constable Way, West Harnham, Salisbury, Wiltshire.  
 1625. MARSHALL, Mrs. D. S., 13/6 135 Kirkton Avenue, Glasgow W.3.  
 1238. McMILLAN, A. 1400 Southview Drive, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada.  
 1281. MARESCH, W. H. P., 8 Temperance Street, Toronto 1, Ontario, Canada.  
 1642. MILLS, Dr. J. E., 46 Somerset Lane, Stamford, Conn. 06903, U.S.A.  
 374. ROCKE, S. F. P., c/o Martins Bank Ltd., 41 Chapel Lane, Formby L37 4DT, Lancashire.  
 1461. SCHUTT, Mrs. L. M. H., 70 The Avenue, South Moulscombe, Brighton BN2 4 FA.  
 1424. SHORT, J. H., 115 Peppard Road, Caversham, Reading RG4 8 TR, Berkshire.  
 1401. WATT, Miss A., Apt. 18, 1604 Goyeau Street, Windsor 14, Ontario, Canada.  
 1181. WHIPPLE, A. E., P.O. Box 1204, Station 'B', Montreal 2, Quebec, Canada.  
 574. WILLINGTON, K., 6 Three Corner Drink, Catton Gardens, Old Catton, Norwich.  
 971. WRIGHT, G. B., General Delivery, Queensville, Ontario, Canada.

**Net change plus 8. New total 689**

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year book

## CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

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flight covers. I'm anxious to buy them.  
—Major R. K. Malott, 16 Harwick Crescent, Ottawa 6, Ontario, Canada.

### PERIODICALS

CANADA calling is one of the interesting features frequently appearing in the Philatelic Magazine. Price 9d. from your newsagent or local dealer.



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GIVE AWAY. Don't give away your accumulations of Canadian airmail flight covers, Canadian military cover cancellations or semi-official and pioneer

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# MAPLE LEAVES

**Journal of**  
**THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**

INCORPORATED 1946

**Founder:**

A. E. Stephenson, F.C.P.S.

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**Edited by L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.**

66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

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

**Published Every Second Month by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain**

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**Vol. 12 No. 9**

**FEBRUARY, 1969**

**Whole No. 117**

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**EDITORIAL**

**Retrospect**

Taking stock at the beginning of a new year is an exercise which has much to commend itself, time-honoured and perhaps time-worn though the process may be. How many editorials have been written about 'what has been and what may be' and just what justification can we have for adding to that uncounted and uncountable number? Very little perhaps in the eyes of some of our readers who complain that *Maple Leaves* contains too much 'Society news' and not enough articles of a directly philatelic nature. To them we would reply to the effect that nobody has to read anything they do not wish to, were it not for the fact that they almost certainly need to be persuaded to take a greater interest in the Society if only for their own sakes, and encouraging them to remain 'cabbin'd, cribb'd, confined' and bound is no way to do this.

If we need to justify a little retrospection and prospection to ourselves alone this is certainly a far easier task; for this is the first time we have attempted the exercise in these columns and it is a very unlucky dog indeed that is not allowed one bite. . . .

1968 was a memorable year for the Society: its first since reaching its majority and appropriately enough one in which we were able to record an increase in membership of quite substantial numbers. This followed three lean years during which our membership dropped considerably, however, and there is no cause for complacency.

Local group activities remained confined to the north and the south. Conspicuously lacking was any news whatever from the Midlands and although we know that several study groups are operating successfully our columns have not very often reflected this.

The small advertisement columns on our last page revealed a continued lack of support and the number of members taking advantage of this means of advertising their needs or surplus material continued to dwindle.

A constant feature of *Maple Leaves* revealed our anxiety over the paucity of material submitted for publication.

Lastly 1968 was a year during which the Society sustained grievous losses through the deaths of our Founder President and a number of long-standing and very active members who contributed so much to its life and well-being. Additionally we had to accept the resignations of three of our officers who had been responsible for the most important facets of the Society's activities.

### Prospect

On page 240 our President reminds us that there is much that can be done, and needs to be done, to sustain and increase our membership, especially in Great Britain. One of the most remarkable features of our membership is the continued interest displayed in the Society both in Canada and the U.S.A. What is not so easily understandable is the fact that during 1968 of the new members enrolled exactly half, and only half, were domiciled in Great Britain. That there is, potentially, a greater scope for the recruitment of new members in North America cannot be denied, but it still remains an irrefutable fact that there must be many active B.N.A. collectors in this country who remain disassociated from the Society either through ignorance or choice. About those who deliberately choose to remain 'lone wolves' something can be done to persuade them to consider the many advantages of membership if only the effort is made. But past experience of publicity drives in the philatelic press is conclusive evidence that MUCH can be done with those who just do not know, and need to be told. If our members who are active in their own local philatelic societies will make the effort to publicise the Society we shall be only too happy to supply them with membership forms, details of the facilities of the Society and complimentary copies of *Maple Leaves*. What was done last year can be done again. Please do your bit to help.

To local group and study group secretaries we would say that the columns of *Maple Leaves* are always open for your reports, but we cannot write them for you.

To members generally we would say please make one effort at least to recruit a new member, to submit one booklet of surplus material to the packet secretary, to attend Convention, or use the small advertisement columns, or to write to *Maple Leaves* or better still, *FOR Maple Leaves*. If everyone in 1969 decides to do something to help the Society a formidable progress report could be made next year. We want to write it; *YOU* can ensure that we are able to do so.

Finally may we ask everyone to support our three new officers in the work which they have so willingly undertaken. Please pay your subscriptions promptly, please support the exchange packet and read the rules and please use the small advertisement columns. Let us all be 'up and doing'.

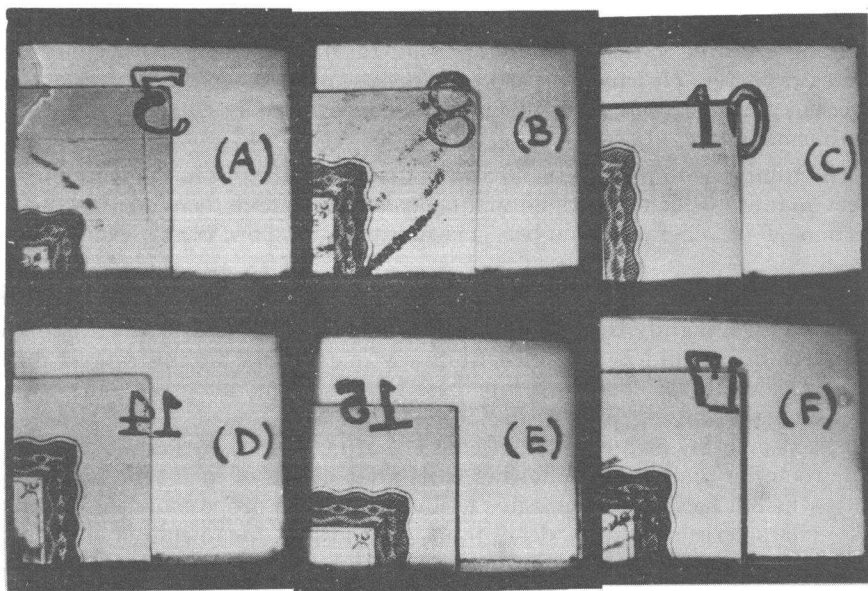
# *the study of Canadian postal stationery*

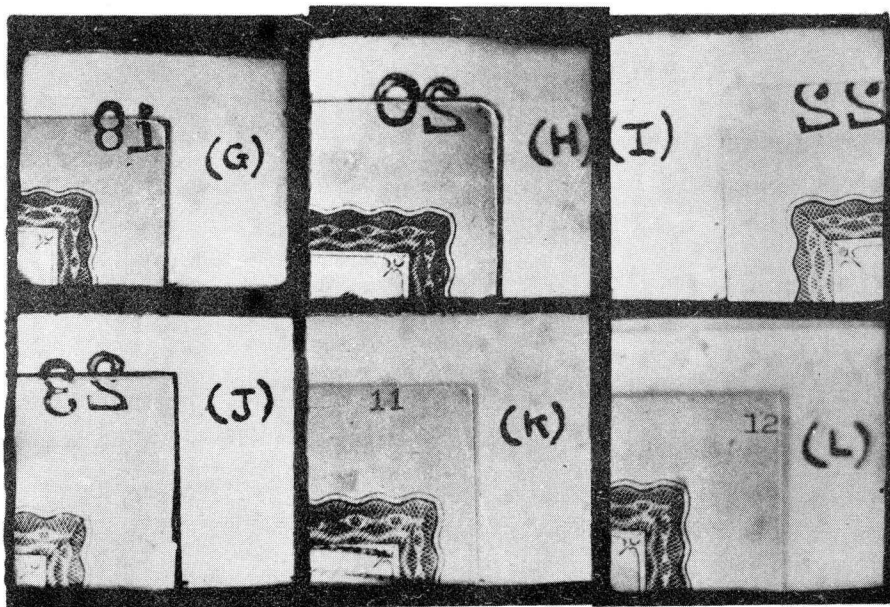
## **Part IV**

**By J. P. Macaskie, F.C.P.S.**

In the last article I outlined the main characteristics of Group A of the one cent cards of 1871/81. Group B, comprising plates laid down from the re-engraved die, first appeared in 1876, my earliest date being the 22nd March, 1876. Cards from this group are not commonly found dated in 1876, however, presumably because there were reasonably large stocks of earlier printings in hand and some of the old plates were still in use. In 1877 over 5 million cards were issued and the annual demand increased steadily to almost 10 million in 1882, the total issue of Group B being nearly 50 millions.

Since Group A apparently required at least three plates for a total issue only one quarter the size of Group B, and even then needed extensive plate repairs, it seems that a comparatively large number of plates would be needed for Group B, possibly a dozen or more. What evidence can be found to establish the facts? An examination of a large quantity of cards soon shows a number of





significant differences. Some of these are merely repairs and a sign of the continuing need for re-entries and retouching but a few occur frequently enough to be assigned to different plates. The main clues are to be found in the marginal numbers and although it is perhaps too optimistic to claim that every such number represents a different plate a fairly clear pattern emerges from them. I now have 81 cards which have portions of numbers or other markings showing in the top margin, usually at the right-hand corner but in a few cases in the left-hand corner. These cards break down into a total of 24 different plate positions, 20 of which have a numerical marking and four of which are inconclusive.

The trouble with most of such cards is that they suffer from the trimming of sheet margins which would normally be necessary and therefore lack some portion of the engraved number. The illustrations show twelve examples of these.

Additional evidence is often obtainable from other cards which have been trimmed in a slightly different way, so building up a picture which is more complete than could be obtained from any one card. The illustrations show corners of the cards concerned but these have been mounted on white paper on which the missing part of the number has been added. These additions represent only my own opinion, of course, but in most cases there seems to be little room for doubt. The following table gives details of each type, including those which it has not been possible to illustrate, and I propose to deal with the plate characteristics in more detail in my next article. Meanwhile, I think it is clear that significant progress in interpreting these marginal numbers can only be made if all collectors possessing copies pool their information and I therefore ask collectors to send in details to *Maple Leaves* or to me as soon as possible.

Prob. Plate No.	Visible Evidence	State	Dates Found		Qty.	Corner	Notes
			Earliest	Latest			
<b>GROUP A</b>							
3	Illn. (A)	Reversed	20.No.78	—	1	Top rt.	Re-entered
<b>GROUP B</b>							
5	Vertical Section	Reversed	2.De.79	—	1	Top rt.	Retouched
6	Lower $\frac{1}{2}$	Reversed	15.My.77	22.Jy.78	4	Top rt.	Retouch & Scratch
7	Lower $\frac{3}{4}$	Reversed	16.Ju.77	31.Oc.77	2	Top rt.	Scratch missing
8	Illn. (B)	Either	Undated	—	1	Top rt.	
			28.Fe.79	27.Oc.79	2	Top rt.	Worn Frame
			24.Jy.79	2.Mr.81	5	Top rt.	Retouched
10	Illn. (C)	Positive	16.De.79	29.Oc.80	4	Top rt.	
11	Lower $\frac{1}{4}$	Either	11.Ja.82	—	1	Top rt.	Retouched
13	Illn. (E)	Reversed	4.Ju.81	20.Oc.81	4	Top rt.	
or 15			27.Ja.82	—	1	Top rt.	Retouched
14	Illn. (D)	Reversed	29.Ap.81	14.Ap.82	5	Top rt.	Retouched
or 24							
17	Illn. (F)	Reversed	19.Fe.81	19.Ap.82	4	Top rt.	Reentry & Retouch
18	Illn. (G)	Reversed	27.Ju.81	26.Au.81	3	Top rt.	Retouched
20	Illn. (H)	Reversed	22.Ju.81	—	1	Top rt.	
			15.No.81	19.De.81	3	Top rt.	Re-entered
22	Illn. (I)	Reversed	27.Au.81	22.No.81	2	Top lft.	
22	Lower $\frac{1}{2}$	Reversed	28.Mr.81	2.My.82	9	Top rt.	
			28.De.81	—	1	Top rt.	
23	Illn. (J)	Reversed	23.De.81	8.My.82	2	Top rt.	Re-entered
			17.Ap.82	—	1	Top rt.	Ditto & Retouch
<b>UNIDENTIFIED NUMBERS :—</b>							
—	Pt. of '1'	Either	12.Mr.81	15.Ap.84	2	Top rt.	
—	Pt. of '2'	Reversed	14.De.80	—	1	Top rt.	
<b>SMALLER SIZED NUMBERS:—</b>							
11	Illn. (K)	Positive	17.Jy.82	—	1	Top rt.	
12	Illn. (L)	Positive	12.Ap.82	19.Jy.82	3	Top rt.	
13	Lower $\frac{1}{4}$	Positive	25.Fe.81	7.Mr.81	2	Top lft.	
<b>INCONCLUSIVE MARKINGS — TOO LITTLE FOR IDENTIFICATION:—</b>							
—	—	—	9.Sp.79	31.Oc.81	4	Top rt.	Retouched
—	—	—	30.Sp.79	28.Ap.81	6	Top rt.	Re-entered
—	—	—	11.Fe.82	—	1	Top lft.	
—	—	—	6.Ap.82	12.My.82	4	Top lft.	
					81		

## payment of subscriptions

There are still a number of subscriptions outstanding for the current year 1968/69 and these should be paid as soon as possible to the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. A. F. L. McGregor, 339 North Deeside Road, Cults, Aberdeen AB1 9SN.

We would remind members that where subscriptions are not paid by the month of March it is a ruling of the Committee that delivery of *Maple Leaves* is suspended as from the April issue.

## Selected Items of B.N.A.

### British Columbia

1. 1865. 3d. deep blue. Fine horizontal pair on cover to Victoria on April 24th lightly cancelled in black. Rare. S.G.22 ... .. £75
2. 1868-71. 25c. yellow. p.12½. Very fine mint horizontal pair. Scarce in a multiple. S.G.25 ... .. £45
3. 1868-71. \$1 green. p.12½. Fine used example of this scarce stamp lightly cancelled in blue. S.G.27 ... .. £50
4. 1868-71. \$1 green. p.12½. Fine mint horizontal pair. Fresh and attractive. Few short perfs. but a rare item in a multiple. S.G.27 ... .. £120

### New Brunswick

5. 1851. 3d. dark red. Fine used example with full to large margine showing part adjoining stamp at right. S.G.1 ... .. £30

6. 1851. 6d. mustard yellow. Fine used, four margined example of this scarce stamp lightly cancelled in black. S.G.2b ... .. £175
7. 1851. 1s. reddish mauve. Fine used, lightly cancelled example of this rarity. Attractive. S.G.5 ... .. £250
8. 1860. 5c. brown 'Charles Connell'. p.12. Attractive unused example of this stamp. Small corner repair but a rare stamp cat. £500 R.P.S. Certificate. S.G.13 ... .. £95

9. 1860. 5c. brown. 'Charles Connell'. Fine marginal example of this stamp Imperf on thick gummed paper. Attractive and rare. S.G.13 ... .. £75

### Newfoundland

10. 1857. 3d. yellowish green. Fine mint, large margined example of this stamp. S.G.3 35
11. 1857. 5d. brown purple. Remarkable used example of this stamp with yight cancel and large margins. S.G.5 ... .. £50
12. 1857. 8d. scarlet vermilion. Superb mint block of six from the lower left of the sheet. Scarce and attractive. S.G.8 ... .. £150

### Nova Scotia

13. 1851. 6d. yellow green. Brilliant example of this stamp of wonderfully fresh colour. Large margins and lightly cancelled. S.G.5 ... .. £60
14. 1851. 6d. deep green. Fine used example of this scarce stamp. Full to large margins and light cancellation. S.G.6 ... .. £85
15. 1857. 1s. purple. Fine used example of this rare stamp. Clear margins and light cancellation. B.P.A. certificate. S.G.8 ... .. £150
16. 1860-63. 2c. purple. Fine used example of this stamp lightly tied to cover addressed to the Chief Justice. A rare item on cover. S.G.11a ... .. £35

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Telephone: 01-930 1688/1689

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## major shade variety in

By Dr. J. J. Matejka Jr., F.R.P.S.L.

## Newfoundland philately

When a mere 19 stamps constitute a complete country, a specialist must seek far and wide for some elaboration so that a better representation of these 19 stamps can be obtained and made ready for the viewer. Consequently, essays, original drawings, die proofs, progression proofs, flight covers, first day covers, postmarks and collateral material are used for this purpose to give the viewer a 'full meal' of all of the ramifications possible. As a rule one might cast a rather jaundiced eye upon shade varieties, but now, in the Land of Heart's Delight a real colour variety has turned up!

In the *Commonwealth Review* of 5th July, 1968 there was reported a radical difference in colour in the 10 cents airmail stamp of Newfoundland of the 1933 series (Scott's C14 or S.G. 231). The author was offered this stamp and without hesitation bought it. The real thing now was to ascertain the background of this stamp and to discover why it was only brought to light 35 years after its date of issue.

It seems that this shade was purchased by a Dr. Sheldon or Shelton. It was purchased directly from the Newfoundland Post Office at St. John's while the stamp was current. A complete sheet of 50 was ordered, and, upon receipt, the sheet in question had a block of four stamps removed from it. Attached to this broken sheet was another block of four of the same value stamp, but of this shade variety to make up the complete order of 50 stamps. (It must be remembered that it was a common occurrence in the Newfoundland Post Office to sell partial sheets and make up the difference with loose stamps of the same denomination.)

The block of four remained in the original owner's collection for some 30 years. The block then was sold to John Lea of Manchester, England, who, in turn sold it to Dr. R. Willan who had the block of four expertised by the Royal Philatelic Society of London after recognising a variation in colour. The Royal gave the block a number 54,964 when it was expertised on 23rd August, 1962. It was of the opinion that it was a genuine shade of S.G. 231 (or Scott's C14).

The regular stamp, as we know it, is known as a tangerine orange (BCC 55 (9/1)) whereas the variety is actually an Indian yellow (BCC6 (6/1)). With the two stamps side-by-side, there is no doubt that there is indeed a striking difference, which no amount of chemical or other methods of bleaching could induce.

The question now is whether this stamp is an error of colour in the printing or a colour trial perforated and issued in error. (An example of this, the *Commonwealth Review* notes, is the 2½ pence Prussian/blue issue of Great Britain's Silver Jubilee.) Do you have this variety in your collection?



# P O S T S T R I K E

During the recent Canadian Postal Strike considerable mail destined for the U.S.A. was carried from Victoria B.C. to Port Angeles, Washington for mailing there.

This Local Post Mail Service was operated by the 'Juan De Fuca Despatch' for outbound mail similar to a service operated by the same carrier during the 1965 mail strike. The charge was 25 cents for transportation, purchasing and affixing U.S. postage, and depositing in the Port Angeles Post Office. Payment for the service was evidenced by the local stamp illustrated herewith, affixed to the back of each piece of mail at Victoria and cancelled on the day of receipt there. Arrival at Port Angeles was shown by the U.S.P.O. cancellation.

Stamps were printed as required on whatever gummed paper was available at the time of printing. A handset plate, similar to the 1965 design was made in June, and a few colour trial proofs were printed on green paper in three colours, but no stamps were printed and the plate was destroyed when the June strike date faded.

After the strike commenced on 18th July, a new plate was made up and the following printings were made and used as required. All stamps show July 1968 date: 1,500 red on green paper; 2,500 green on yellow paper; 1,500 green on green paper; 2,500 red on pink paper.

At the end of July a further printing of 2,500 red on blue paper was made with a July-August date to cover use during the last few days of July and the first days of August.

Early in August additional printings, dated August 1968, were made as follows: 2,500 black on orange paper; 2,500 green on yellow paper; 2,500 black on pink paper.

All stamps printed were done on a plate of two impressions made up from handset type. The impressions are *tete-beche* due to the size of the paper available as well as other printing problems. Both impressions are identical except that the printer used two different types of ships for the central design

as he did not have two of the same available. These are readily noticeable since one ship faces left and the other faces right and are slightly different in size and shape. After printing the pairs were guillotined to produce the single stamps.

On 1st August the U.S. Customs ruled that all First Class mail entering the U.S.A. must first be franked with Canadian stamps before being allowed to cross the border and then be additionally franked with U.S. stamps before going into the U.S. Mails. The U.S. Post Office said this was ridiculous. The following day the U.S. Customs office in Victoria received instructions to cancel the double postage ruling.

Mail to Port Angeles was carried by two different ships, the Motor Vessel 'Coho' of the Black Ball Ferry Lines, and the 'Princess Marguerite' of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Lines.

The last date of service was on 7th August, when approximately 1,400 pieces of first class mail were delivered to the Port Angeles Post Office. Normal services were resumed in Canada on 8th August.

*(The foregoing information was furnished by K. M. Robertson, the well known dealer of Victoria B.C. to Western Stamp Collector and our thanks are due to Norman Hall for the opportunity of reproducing this interesting report.—Editor)*

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## ROBSON LOWE SPECIALISED STAMP SALES

The vast collection formed by the late **Godfrey Mellor** of Lamlash, Isle of Arran, has recently become available for sale by auction. This outstanding property will form the basis for several auctions throughout the 1968-69 season.

### A BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN SALE

will be held in May or June. Prospective vendors who would like to include lots or collections in this sale are invited to contact the auctioneers immediately for further details.

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... and please mention that you saw this advertisement in **Maple Leaves**.

#### **\*Auction Extra**

the February 25th British Empire sale includes a valuable section of Canada; **Illustrated catalogue 10/-**

# 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of first Canadian

## airmail flight by Major R. K. Malott

The 50th Anniversary of the First Airmail Flight in Canada is over. The proportions of the commemoration exceeded my greatest hopes. Over 600 people wrote in for envelopes and the result was that I was able to obtain extra cachets for the commemoration of two lesser events in Canadian airmail history – Katherine Stinson's flight of 9th July 1918 from Calgary to Edmonton, and the R.A.F. Trial Airmail flights between Toronto and Ottawa on 15th–16th August, 26th–27th August, and 4th September 1918. Cachets and dies cost \$125.00, plus envelopes, postage for the envelopes and for returning the items to those collectors ordering them. Many people connected with the event were traced and much publicity resulted for Canadian aviation airmail collecting. Four original Pack covers were discovered in the possession of people who originally received them. None wish to dispose of them. A display at Canadian Forces Headquarters, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada showed nine of the original envelopes and the airmail bag.

In addition, Mr. Tommy Lee, Public Relations Officer for the Royal Trust Company in Montreal, Quebec, arranged a commemorative flight from Montreal to Toronto on 24th June, 1968. Pilot Chamberlain of Air Canada and Mr. Lee flew 124 special envelopes in the original airmail bag (and ONE bottle only of the Old Mull Whiskey). The flight received nation wide publicity. All who donated \$2.25 will receive one copy of the special envelopes flown, duly cacheted and autographed. Those who did not specifically send \$2.25 will not get an envelope for Mr. Lee had several dignitaries to send the envelopes to in commemoration of the event. If anyone wants one please advise and if I learn of any free or for sale I will let them know. This was the fairest method of distribution that I could determine as far as the envelopes allotted to our group are concerned. There were 34 who qualified.

In 1969 I propose to commemorate the following Canadian airmail 50th Anniversaries:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (a) 17th February 1919   | Vancouver B.C. to Seattle, Washington.                                   |
| (b) 31st May 1919  | Victoria to Vancouver B.C.   |
| (c) 5th to 13th August 1919  | Vancouver–Lethbridge–Calgary. The First Flight over the Rocky Mountains. |
| (d) 16th August 1919   | Victoria to Nanaimo B.C.   |
| (e) 25th August 1919   | Toronto to New York.   |
| (f) 24th to 29th September 1919  | Truro, N.S. to Charlottetown, P.E.I.                                     |
| (g) 9th October 1919   | Parrsboro, N.S. to Greenport, N.Y.                                       |
| (h) As many of the pioneer Trans-Atlantic Flight attempts as possible but in particular the 1st Trans-Atlantic Flight accomplished by Captain John Alcock and Lieutenant Arthur Whitten Brown in their Vickers–Vimy bi-plane on 14th–15th June 1919. Re. this last event the following have been contacted to make arrangements for special envelopes and cancellations: |  |

Air Canada  
Aer Lingus (Irish Air Lines)  
Irish Embassy in Ottawa, Canada

the County Manager for Galway in which Clifden is located the various Canadian Aviation Museums in Ottawa and the Canada Post Office.

The latter is to issue a stamp to commemorate this event on 21st May 1969, but the design, the denomination or place of FDC have not been revealed. I have approval for the issue of the following special postal slogan for use in St. John's Newfoundland from 16th May to 14th June, 1968 i.e., 30 days ending on the 50th Anniversary of the event;

"CAPT ALCOCK & LT BROWN  
1ST FLIGHT - 1st VOL  
TRANSATLANTIC  
14-15 JUNE/JUIN 1919"

Since this is a longer die the cost will be \$30.00. I am going ahead with all these plans. If anyone wishes to contribute again (I estimated \$5.00) to help in all the above I would be glad of it and pass on any special items that I hope will come out of these events.

*(Readers may like to note that Major Malott has also asked the Canadian Postmaster General to consider the possibility of issuing a stamp to commemorate the conquest of Canada by air on 7th to 17th October, 1920 when six different aircraft flew in stages from Halifax to Vancouver.—Editor)*

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### Another Canadian Handbook

'Canadian Machine Cancellations' Part 4, has recently been published by Ken Barlow of Vancouver, B.C. A few copies are available to the members of the C.P.S. of G.B., from Stanley Cohen, F.C.P.S., 51 Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham 15, at £1 5s. 0d.

The above mentioned work is a continuation of 'An Introduction to Canadian Machine Cancellations' which was published in various versions from April 1960 to April 1963, by the same author. It is hoped to publish a revised version of the previous parts (1) Flags, (2) Imperial and (3) International Machine Cancellations, in due course, when the subjects will be more adequately treated.

The present work (Part 4) covers the machine c.d.s. of the 20th century in some detail, but does not include a complete list of 'Slogans', although some are listed and illustrated. A final Part 5 is to be published dealing in detail with 'Slogans' as a separate treatise.

The work under review is duplicated with paper covers, ring bound; in the copy I have some of the many illustrations are not as clear as I would have liked. However, it is a useful listing, although there is considerable scope for further research. NO indication of values or rarity factors are given.

At the price (25s.) this is a useful addition to the ever increasing list of Canadian Handbooks, and anyone wanting a copy should write as soon as possible to Stanley Cohen, as there are very few copies available.

R. B. Hetherington

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### changes of address

A number of notices for the payment of subscriptions have been returned recently marked 'Gone away'. Would members please advise the Secretary as soon as possible of any change of address. In this way they will ensure that their copies of *Maple Leaves* are received safely.

# president's message

This message is being written as Christmas approaches, but by the time you receive this copy of *Maple Leaves* it will be early in the New Year. I hope that you all had an enjoyable time over Christmas and New Year.

Although you may already have made some New Year Resolutions, it is not too late to add one or two more in connection with the Society.

I would ask those members who have not yet paid their subscription to please do so – remember to Mr. McGregor our Assistant Treasurer.

Please support the Exchange Packet and Dr. Carstairs, by sending along good B.N.A. material – every booklet helps. To those members who receive the packets, I appeal to you to try and keep to the Packet Rules – many of you will still have memories of my views on these matters!

In the Editorial for the December issue of *Maple Leaves*, you were asked to support the 'small advertisement columns'. May I add a reminder – Mr. George would like to hear from you. The success of the 'small adverts' and other advertisements depends on both contributors and replies made to the advertisers. Please note the advertisements and if you have material for sale or require material offered, drop a line to the advertiser – they will be pleased to hear from you.

Finally, please make a resolution to select and buy a Handbook this year. Write to Mr. Cohen and he will let you know what books are still available.

Steady progress is being made on plans for the 1969 Convention at the Crown Hotel, Harrogate (1st October to 4th October 1969). I have been fortunate in obtaining the help of an experienced team of members. I am pleased to tell you that I have been able to obtain the services of Mr. D. G. Manton of Cavendish Philatelic Auctions, Derby, to be auctioneer at our Convention auction. Further information on the auction, and also information on the competition/exhibition, and booking for Convention, will be given to you in the April issue of *Maple Leaves*. In the meantime, it is not too early to start looking out that surplus material for the auction.

During my term as your President, I shall be giving several displays of Canada to other Societies, and am pleased to report that on two recent visits, when I showed modern Canadian issues, the members of these Societies were interested to learn about our Society, and also interested in the stamps shown. I am hoping that, as a result of these visits, we may obtain one or two new members. The main theme of my introduction, is that although this is a specialist Society, one does not necessarily need to be a specialist to be a member and join in its activities. As a general collector of Canada, I am then trying to prove my point, by the contents of the displays.

Eric Bielby

## B.N.A. AT AUCTION, MARCH 18, 19

Outstanding groups of British North America will be offered in the H. R. Harmer auction of British America on March 18, 19, which also includes important sections of British West Indies.

**NORTH AMERICA** is represented by nearly 70 lots of **CANADA**, with 1851 and later "Pence" issues in the various papers, an extensive selection of unused 1897 Jubilee including the high values, 20th Century issues, Collections and various, etc.

**NEWFOUNDLAND** runs to over 60 lots, mostly 20th Century with proofs, sets and collections and an important section of Air stamps and covers including "Columbia" large part o.g. copy, 1931 imperf. between varieties, etc.

**NOVA SCOTIA** includes 1851-57 Pence issues with 3d. deep blue unused corner block of nine, 1860-63 10c. bisect on cover, etc.

The art catalogue with plates and inset illustrations is priced at 5/-, or 9/- with List of Prices Realised.

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## BOOK REVIEW *stamp year book*

Published by *Stamp Magazine* and *Stamp Weekly*, *Stamp Year Book* for 1969 claims to be a reference work designed to appeal to all collectors. This is an ambitious aim and if the compilers have not quite succeeded in their intentions this scarcely detracts from the value of their first 'Annual' when the modest retail price of 7s. 6d. is considered.

The original articles, which all apparently are with the exception of 'Market Trends', include one on cartophily (cigarette card collecting) and owes its inclusion because it deals with the various sets of cards which depict stamps, valuable and otherwise. Other articles of interest are concerned with postmarks, postal history, exhibitions, aerogrammes, stamps as an investment, thematics and 'cinderella' stamps. Almost inevitably the Great Britain enthusiast will also find much of interest, indeed, perhaps, more than his fair share. For our readers, the article on 'Price Trends' in so far as it is concerned with past and current retail prices of Canadian commemorative and some definitive stamps will be of especial interest, although the omission of the 1897 Diamond Jubilee set from an otherwise inclusive commemorative list ranging from the Quebec Tercentenary is disappointing but not inexplicable.

This is a well produced and lavishly illustrated book, with semi-stiff covers and a large  $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 11''$  format. We could think of many worse ways of spending 7s. 6d. and few better than to buy this interesting and informative publication from Link House, Dingwall Avenue, Croydon, Surrey CR9 2TA.

# ADMIRAL LATHEWORK

by F W L KEANE

I should like to thank Mr. E. A. Smythies for his fine article on the 'Admirals' published in the August, 1968, issue of *Maple Leaves*. I feel that the official explanation of the occurrence of lathe-work, which Mr. Smythies has been able to obtain and make available to us, is a very significant and valuable contribution to our knowledge.

The fact that so many bands of lathe-work are more or less incomplete vertically is of great interest, but I am not altogether satisfied that this is due to faulty entry on the plates from the transfer rolls, as suggested by Mr. Smythies. I have fifteen examples of lathe-work bands on the seven cents red-brown Admiral (S.G. 254), and no two of these bands are of exactly the same vertical width. Just as Mr. Smythies points out, the band is often very incomplete, sometimes no more than a straight line, but I have a few examples in which the impression is practically complete, and beautifully clear in every detail. If the incompleteness were due to faulty entry on the plates, surely the two plates of this particular stamp should show no more than two different widths.

Moreover, I agree with Mr. Smythies in doubting whether the incompleteness can be due to wear of the lathe-work itself, since the seven cents red-brown never, in my experience, shows significant wear in the stamps themselves, and the impression of the bottom row of stamps, adjacent to the lathe-work band, is perfectly clear and complete.

I venture to suggest that the incompleteness of the lathe-work may be merely a printing defect and is due to insufficient pressure of the plate on the paper when the two first came in contact. The official explanation of lathe-work, which Mr. Smythies quotes, seems to me to suggest strongly that the sheets were printed with a slightly rolling motion, from the bottom of the sheet upwards. If this were so, the lathe-work band on the plate would have been the first engraved portion to make contact with the paper, and the printers may not have considered it important whether or not the lathe-work itself printed clearly, so long as it performed its 'hold down' function and permitted the bottom row of stamps to print with complete clarity.

# CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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## LENDING LIBRARY

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### Librarian:

R. S. B. GREENHILL, F.C.P.S. The Shielling, Village Way, Little Chalfont, Amersham, Bucks.

1. Books etc. may be borrowed by quoting the name which appears in the list printed overleaf. It is regretted that books cannot be sent outside the British Isles.
2. Books may generally be retained for two weeks, but if required for a longer period, the Librarian will usually agree provided there is not a waiting list for the particular book.
3. No charge is made for borrowing books, but *we expect all our postage to be refunded*. If anything is sent above this sum it will be devoted to the Library Fund.
4. All our books are insured against loss from the time of leaving the Librarian's house until received back by him. There is therefore no need to register parcels of books, but *a certificate of posting* **MUST** be obtained from the Post Office. If books are lost and this certificate cannot be produced the insurance is void and the borrower will be held responsible for replacing the books lost.
5. Parcels are securely packed from the Librarian and we ask members to return them equally well packed. Some of the books are extremely valuable and we hope to keep them in good condition for many years.
6. Offers of books by gift or for sale will be welcomed by the Society.
7. Additions to the List overleaf will be published in *Maple Leaves* from time to time.
8. This Library is **yours**—do not hesitate to make suggestions for purchase or for any way in which the facilities can be improved.
9. The Librarian hopes that members will ask for any requirements not listed as it is impossible to detail all cuttings etc. of which there are many in the Library.

## LIBRARY LIST AS AT DECEMBER, 1968

### Books

Canada (Parts 1 and 2)	...	...	...	Boggs
British North America	...	...	...	Jarrett (1929)
Canada	...	...	...	Howes
Canada and B.N.A. Handbook	...	...	...	Holmes
Canada's Postage Stamps	...	...	...	Patrick
Canadian Stamps	...	...	...	Hamilton
100 Years of Canadian Stamps	...	...	...	Mason
History of the Post Office in British North America 1639-1870	...	...	...	Smith
Ten Decades Ago (The work of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson)	...	...	...	Boggs
90 Years of Security Printing	...	...	...	B.A. Bank Note Co.
Early American Perforating Machines	...	...	...	Boggs
First Decimal Issue of Canada 1859-1868	...	...	...	Whitworth
17c.—1859 (Full diagrams)	...	...	...	Calder
The 15c. of 1868	...	...	...	Firth
Canadian Map Stamp	...	...	...	Tomlinson
Canada 1911-25	...	...	...	Marler
The Admiral Series	...	...	...	Reiche
Georgian Postage Stamps 1912-36	...	...	...	
Canadian War Tax Stamps	...	...	...	Billig
North Atlantic Seaway	...	...	...	Bonsor
Transatlantic Mail	...	...	...	Staff
History of Canadian R.P.O.s	...	...	...	Gillam
Canadian Flight Covers	...	...	...	
Canadian Tourist Guide 1900	...	...	...	Baedeker
Gazetteer of B.N.A. 1874	...	...	...	Lovell
Postal Stationery	...	...	...	Bond
Stamps with Perforated Initials	...	...	...	1961
Canada through the Looking Glass (Varieties)	...	...	...	Young
Dinky Daymus Varieties	...	...	...	
Canadian Registered Letterstamps	...	...	...	Smythies and Smith
Canadian Secret Marks	...	...	...	Satfield
Postal History and Stamps of P.E.I.	...	...	...	L. G. Tomlinson
Prince Edward Island	...	...	...	Tomlinson and Clougher
Postal History of the Yukon Territory	...	...	...	Woodall
Yukon Airways and Exploration Co.	...	...	...	Banner
Post Offices of British Columbia	...	...	...	Melvin
Postal History of N.S. and N.B.	...	...	...	Greene, Jephcott and Young
New Brunswick and Nova Scotia	...	...	...	Argenti
Newfoundland	...	...	...	Boggs

Newfoundland Airmails	...	...	...	Dalwick and Harmer
Newfoundland Post Office Guide (1948)				

### Cancellations

Canadian Postmarks	...	...	...	Campbell
Duplex Cancellations	...	...	...	Smythies
Fancy Cancellations	...	...	...	Day and Smythies
Roller Cancellations	...	...	...	Smythies
Squared Circle Postmarks	...	...	...	Whitehead
Flag Cancellations	...	...	...	McCreedy
Machine Cancellations	...	...	...	Barlow
Transportation Postmarks	...	...	...	Shaw
Wells Fargo Handstamps and Franks	...	...	...	Berthold

### Catalogues

Airmail	...	...	...	...	1930 (approx.)
Jarrett Collection Sale	...	...	...	...	1959-61
Bileski Basic	...	...	...	...	1965-67
Bileski Plate Block	...	...	...	...	1965-67
Holmes	...	...	...	...	1968
Lyman	...	...	...	...	1968
Precancels	...	...	...	...	1968
Revenue Stamps	...	...	...	...	1964
Scott Part 1 (includes Canada)	...	...	...	...	1968
Stampless Cover Catalogue	...	...	...	...	Konwiser and Campbell

### Files and Pamphlets

Pence Issues	O.H.M.S. Issues
Large Cents	Military P.O.s
Small Cents	Slogan Cancellations
1859 Issue	Cancellations (General)
Diamond Jubilee 1897	P.O.W. Mail
Maple Leaves Issue	Revenue Stamps
Numeral Issue	Postal History
Edward Issue	Express Companies
Quebec Tercentenary	Locals
Admiral Issue	Airmails
1930-34 Issues	Plate Blocks
George VI	Pre-Cancels
Elizabeth II	Stationery
Registration	Squared Circles
Special Delivery	R.P.O.s
Bahamas Special Delivery	B.C. and V.I.
Coil Issues	Maritimes
Booklet Issues	Varieties

## Miscellaneous

<i>Maple Leaves</i>	...	...	...	...	...	All Volumes
<i>B.N.A. Topics</i>	...	...	...	...	...	All Volumes
Canadian Philatelic Literature	...			...	...	Billig
Encyclopaedia of Stamp Collecting						
Reports of the P.M.G. Canada			...	...	...	1933 to 1952
Official Postal Guides	...	...	...	...	...	1936 to 1955
P.O.s and Postmasters	...	...	...	...	...	1852 to 1873
P.O.s and Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	1955 to 1963

# post offices of Saskatchewan

By Dr. J. G. Byth

S.	23. Saline Creek*	3
1. Sagathun*	24. Salivia*	4
2. St. Antoine*	25. Saltburn*	5*
3. St. Benedict	26. Saltcoats	6*
4. St. Boswells	27. Salter	7
5. St. Brieux	28. Salt Lake	8
6. St. Cyr Lake	29. Salvador	9
7. St. Denis	30. Samburg	10
8. Saint Front	31. Sanctuary	11
9. St. Gregor	32. Sandall*	12
10. Saint Hippolyte*	33. Sand Beach*	13
11. St. Hubert Mission	34. Sandwich	14
12. St. Isidore de Bellevue	35. Sandy Bay*	15
13. St. Julien	36. Sandford Dene*	16
14. St. Laurent-Grandin	37. Saskatchewan*	17
15. St. Louis	38. Saskatchewan Forks*	18
16. St. Luke*	39. Saskatchewan Landing*	19
17. Ste. Marthe-Rocanville	40. Saskatoon	20
18. St. Peter Monastery*	Sub. Offices:	21
19. St. Philips*	Sutherland	22
20. St. Swithin*	University	23
21. St. Victor	Sub. No. 1	* Office Closed.
22. St. Walburg	2	

## First Flight Covers

The inaugural flight of Canadian Pacific Air between Montreal and Athens took place on 10th September last and to mark the occasion a special (slogan?) cancellation was prepared and used by the Canadian Post Office. This reads 'Premier Vol Canada Greece - First Flight Canada Greece' in the usual rectangular frame accompanied by a Montreal c.d.s. and was applied to the mail carried on that occasion. It is not known whether or not this was for exclusive use on mail to Greece or had a general application. The 'slogan' wording appears on the left in French and in English on the right, the centre portion between being filled by the silhouette of a four-engined jetliner in flight. Special cacheted covers are known to have been used bearing reproductions of stamps bearing the Greek flag. Further information regarding the flight can be obtained from C.P. Air, 1180, LaGauchetiere Street, Montreal, P.Q. (We are indebted to member Wayne R. Curtis for this interesting information.—Editor.)

## ***Kent and Sussex Groups***

During last summer we have met at various places, both in Kent and Sussex. We find that by moving around we attract at least one or two local philatelists and are thus able to spread the gospel of 'Canada'.

At Eastbourne, Sir George Williamson led a discussion on early postal rates and illustrated his talk with many interesting covers. We decided, as a group, to take up the study of 'Flag Cancellations'. So far we have found it slow going, mainly through lack of material.

On two occasions we have met at the home of J. C. and Mrs. Cartwright in Tunbridge Wells. Here we have been able to obtain a glimpse of some of the jewels in J.C.'s collection. Our last visit included a small bring and buy sale which proved quite a success for both buyers and sellers.

In September Mr. P. B. Crighton arranged a meeting in Sackville College, East Grinstead. This was new ground and we were glad to meet S. D. Thorp (1626) for the first time also members of the local society who arranged for us to have a conducted tour of the College which was built in 1600.

War and Peace issues of 1942-1946 were our main study. This rather dull subject was relieved by the addition of a little spice from Sir George who produced some exciting forgeries.

P. B. Crighton next entertained us with a collection of 15 cents Large Heads – a project he has been working on for some time.

Our Group has also helped to produce two exhibitions in aid of the Scout movement – one at Crowborough and one in Eastbourne.

The final Group Meeting to date was arranged by R. B. Hetherington and was held at Worthing on Saturday, 2nd November when we had the pleasure of a visit from Dr. M. W. Carstairs who showed Boer War Covers.

L. D. Carn

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### **LENDING LIBRARY**

Please refer to the Library List and send your requests to: The Librarian, Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill, The Shieling, Village Way, Little Chalfont, Amersham, Bucks. A comprehensive range of books on all branches of B.N.A. philately and postal history is available to members, free of charge, with the exception of postal charges both ways. Numerous catalogues, check lists and pamphlets are also available.

*Contributions urgently required for the*

*April issue*

# *precancels on the admiral issue*

**R. B. Hetherington and  
F. W. L. Keane    part III**

## **BRANTFORD**

		Precancel	
		Type 1	Type 3
<b>1 cent green</b>	Original die. 1912 ... ..	a	
	Original die retouched. 1913 ... ..	n a	n a
<b>1 cent yellow</b>	Original die retouched, wet. 1920 ... ..	n a	n a
	Original die retouched, dry. 1926 ... ..		
	New die, dry. 1925 ... ..	n	n
<b>2 cents red</b>	Original die. 1912 ... ..	n a	
	Original die retouched. 1913 ... ..	n	n a
<b>2 cents green</b>	Original die retouched, wet. 1922 ... ..		n a
	Original die retouched, dry. 1924 ... ..		
	Original die re-engraved, dry. 1925 ... ..		
	Thin paper. 1924 ... ..		
<b>3 cents brown</b>	Original die, wet. 1918 ... ..		
	Original die retouched, dry. 1922 ... ..		n a
<b>3 cents red</b>	Original die retouched. 1923 ... ..		n a
	New die. 1924 ... ..		

## **BROCKVILLE**

		Precancel	
		Type 1	Type 3
<b>1 cent green</b>	Original die. 1912 ... ..	n	
	Original die retouched. 1913 ... ..	n a	n a b
<b>1 cent yellow</b>	Original die retouched, wet. 1920 ... ..		n a
	Original die retouched, dry. 1926 ... ..		n
	New die, dry. 1925 ... ..		
<b>2 cents green</b>	Original die retouched, wet. 1922 ... ..		n a
	Original die retouched, dry. 1924 ... ..		
	Original die re-engraved, dry. 1925 ... ..		
	Thin paper. 1924 ... ..		
<b>3 cents brown</b>	Original die, wet. 1918 ... ..		
	Original die retouched, dry. 1922 ... ..		n a
<b>3 cents red</b>	Original die retouched. 1923 ... ..		n a
	New die. 1924 ... ..		

## **BANKERS ORDERS**

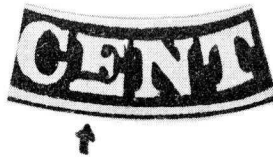
Owing to the increase of the subscription to £1 10s. as from 1st October, 1969 the Assistant Treasurer will be sending a form of amendment to all members who pay their subscriptions by Bankers Order. These should be signed and returned to the Assistant Treasurer who will then lodge them with the respective Banks.

# The First Decimal Issue

by

G. Whitworth, FRPSL

Mr. Frank Laycock (928) has shown me a block of four one cent stamps which show clearly plate flaw No. 2 on two stamps of the same vertical column. This changes the nature of the flaw from being a casual defect on a particular stamp position to a constant flaw caused by a defect on one of the two reliefs on the transfer roll. This flaw (which is illustrated below) must have been put on the plate at the time of a general repair and may appear on more stamps of this vertical column.



I have contacted members Kanec (1110) and Kenyon (1061) who have kindly loaned me their copies of this flaw and I have been able to record the following features.

## Perforations

One stamp is perforated  $11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ .

One stamp is perforated  $11\frac{3}{4} \times 12$ .

A few are perforated  $12 \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ .

The greater proportion are perforated  $12 \times 12$ .

## The frame lines

The stamps were easily divided into two groups:—

1. Those with weak frames, sometimes broken at the west.
2. Those with a strong east frame extended to the north. (This extension is known as plate flaw No. 6.)

As neither stamp in the block of four fitted group 2 it was necessary to have a more detailed examination as those of group 1 must be from two plate positions.

## The Sidepoint Guide Dot

The position dot put on the plate to guide the sidespot of the transfer roll is situated by the oval surrounding the Queen's head and approximately in front of the nose. All the stamps were examined and classified into three groups:—

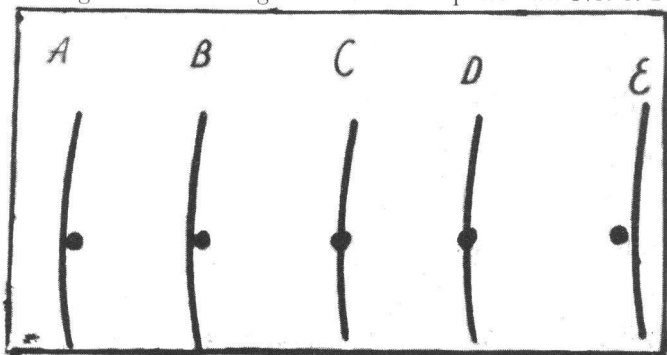
1. The dot is east of the oval.
2. The dot is on the oval.
3. The dot is west of the oval.

(See *illus. below*)

In the block of four the upper stamp has the dot on the oval. On the lower stamp it is east of the oval.

### The Plate Positions

Both Kanee and Kenyon have strips which include the flaw and partial plating has been possible. I have a marginal block of six by which I plated Re-entry No. 3 as at position 51. The same block shows plate flaw No. 5 at position 52. One of the strips started with re-entry No. 3 at the west thus proving itself to be from positions 51, 52, 53 and 54. No. 54 contained plate flaw No. 2 along with the strong east frame and plate flaw No. 6. I have strips



from positions 31 to 35 and 11 to 14 used in the perf. 12 period neither of which show the flaw on 34 or 14. It is not on any of my copies of position 94. After matching the stamps which agreed with 54 I found that 54 must have had an earlier state without the strong east frames. The block of four was plated to positions 44, 45, 54 and 55. This left only positions 64, 74 and 84 vacant for the other stamps. It would appear that the flaw developed on the roll when 44 was being rocked in during 1864 and could continue down to 84. As it is not on 94 the siderographer must have seen the damage and turned the roll to the other relief to complete his repair to the plate.

The following table sets out the information I have gained from the study of these few stamps and I hope readers will be encouraged to look for the different types of this flaw in their own collections. It is possible that stamps above 44 did contain the flaw but some later plate repair removed it and my strips may be of a later printing.

	Type A	Type B	Type C	Type D	Type E
Perforation	$11\frac{3}{4} \times 12$ 12	12	$12 \times 11\frac{3}{4}$	$12 \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ 12	$11\frac{3}{4}$ $12 \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ 12
West frame	Broken	Good	Weak	Good	Weak
East frame	Weak	Strong pf. 6	Weak	Strong pf. 6	Weak
Dated copies	—	1865 Mr. 1866	—	Ja. 1866 Mr. 1866	Mr. 1866
Plate position	54	54	44 14 & 34 have this posn. dot	44	64? 74? 84?

# new stamp issues

A new Canada stamp  
booklet

Something new in Canadian stamp booklet history appeared at the Philatelic Service of the Canadian Post Office Department, Ottawa, at the end of September 1968. This was the release of a 25 cent booklet containing one and four cents stamps of the present issue (SG 579 and 582). These are arranged in a single pane containing 10 stamps, two stamps wide, and five stamps deep – five one cent stamps at the left and five four cents stamps at the right, the stamps in the two vertical rows being *se tenant*. The dimensions of the booklet are  $1 \frac{11}{16} \times 2 \frac{11}{16}$  inches.

The positioning of the pane within the cover is similar to that used in the two recently-issued one dollar face value booklets containing, respectively, 25 four cent and 20 five cent stamps; that is, the pane is positioned across the width of the booklet when the covers are open and attached by the sheet margin across the top of the pane.

The pane is folded along the line of perforations between the second and third pairs of stamps, to match the fold of the cover. It is imperforate at the sides and bottom, but is comb perforated horizontally and down the middle, the gauge being 10 nominal (9.85 to be exact, as measured with a Gibbons 'Instanta' gauge) which is the same as the two recent booklets referred to above. The paper and gum are as used in the other current booklets.

It is understood that the new 25 cents booklets have been prepared for use in vending machines and will not be sold, at post office wickets, to the general public.

The only previous case in which *se tenant* arrangements have been used with Canadian stamps was the popular 'Outdoor Recreation' issue of March 1957 (SG 491-494). Otherwise, we have to go back to the die proofs of certain Canadian stamps a few of which were issued in units of multiple subjects, in *se tenant* arrangements.

It is of interest to note that the 4 cents stamp in the new booklet appears to have been printed from the re-drawn die used with the recent 4 cents one dollar booklet. The one cent stamp in the new booklet also shows marked differences in printing detail from the one cent definitive and would likewise seem to be from a new die.

The Canada Post Office Department is to be congratulated on this innovation and we can expect further use of the new printing facility which the new booklet pane introduces.

## new 6c stamp

On 1st November 1968 a 6 cents regular issue stamp took its place as an addition to the definitive series of five released on 8th February 1967; and a 6 cents Christmas stamp depicting Eskimo carving became available on 15th November. The latter stamp supplemented a previously announced 5 cents value for use on Christmas mailings. (See December issue of *Maple Leaves*.)

The additional photogravure Christmas value (*see below, left*), of medium size, 24 mm. x 30 mm., in a vertical format, features a reproduction of an historic Eskimo carving, 'Mother and Child' by Munamee of Cape Dorset,



Baffin Island, which was presented to Queen Elizabeth on the occasion of her visit to Canada in 1951. An ochre background has been used behind the black portrayal of the carving; a horizontal 'Canada' appears in a lower white panel beneath the predominant ochre and a full width white 'Christmas - Noël' surmounts the design. A denominative 6, also in white, appears immediately under the left extremity of the word 'Christmas'. A total of 73 million will be printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa, whose artists produced the design.

The new orange coloured 6 cents regular issue engraved stamp (*see above, right*), compatible with other values now in use, emphasises the importance of transportation and communications in unifying the five major economic regions depicted on the 1 cent to 5 cents series. Designed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa, the new issue has dimensions of 24 mm. x 20 mm.; there will be continuous printing by the British American Bank Note Company, Ottawa.

Foremost in the left area segment is a modern high-speed locomotive designed for inter-urban use; highway transport is symbolised by a truck and a bus; in the background is a lake vessel, and overhead flies a medium range inter-city jet aircraft. The communications aspect is epitomised by a microwave tower, typical of a continent-spanning system supplementing land-line and cable connections. As in previous denominations in this series, a recent portrait of Queen Elizabeth, engraved from a photograph by Anthony Buckley, is incorporated in the right section of the stamp.

Customary First Day Cover Service for the new 6 cents Christmas issue were provided by the Postmaster, Ottawa 2, Ontario.

## curling



A 6 cents Sports Series stamp providing recognition for Curling, the Roaring Game, was released by the Canada Post Office on the 15th January 1969.

The new issue, horizontal in format and having dimensions of 40 mm. × 24 mm., marks the debut of David Eales, a young native of Toronto, Ontario, as a designer of Canadian stamps. Mr. Eales attended Oakwood

Collegiate in Toronto prior to spending three years at Central Technical School of Art in the same city studying for his chosen vocation. He is currently employed in a commercial art studio in Toronto.

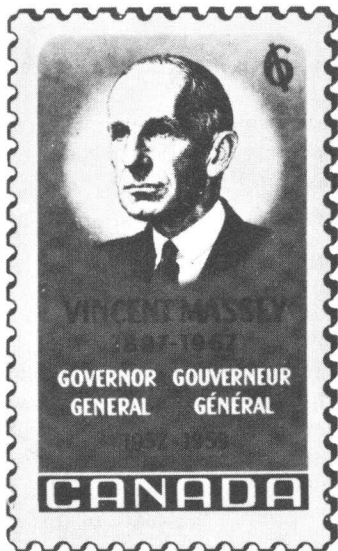
The British American Bank Note Company Ltd., Ottawa, combined steel engraving and photogravure to print the Curling stamp in three colours on a white background for a total press run of 24,500,000. Customary First Day Cover Service were provided by the Postmaster, Ottawa 2, Ontario.

Principal elements of the design are engraved silhouetted figures of four players in action poses. Two in the upper left segment are sweeping in advance of the Rock as it approaches the Button in the centre of the House; a third member of the sweepers' rink, located front and centre, is calling the sweep and a fourth figure to the right represents the opposing Skip poised to sweep the Rock out of the House. Circles forming the House, embedded in the ice at each end of a curling rink, are reproduced on the stamp by photogravure process, blue for the outer and red for the inner circle. 'Curling' surmounted by 'Le curling', engraved in black, appear immediately above the opposing Skip; adjacent, to the extreme right, is a vertical photogravure panel in which 'Canada' appears in white on red above a white denominative 6 on a blue background.

A recent estimate by a representative of the Canadian Curling Association places the number of curlers in Canada at nearly one half million. Lady players number approximately 100,000 while those at the High School level total 40,588. Some 1,900 men's clubs were affiliated with the Canadian Curling Association during the season 1967-68.

Although the origin of curling is obscured by antiquity, the curlers of the town of Kilsyth in Stirlingshire, Scotland, whose antecedents banded together in 1716, are regarded as having the world's oldest continuing club; the Royal Montreal Curling Club, organised in 1807, predates any other in North America. Evidence does exist that the game was in vogue in Scotland during the very early years of the 16th century and some writers assert it was introduced into that country during the reign of James I (1394-1437). The early Icelandic 'Knattleikr' receives its share of attention as a possible originating contest while some investigators claim Continental Europe as the source from which it sprang. In 1890, after assessing claims and counter-claims, the historian of Scotland's Royal Caledonia Curling Club, which affiliated groups in twelve countries regard as the Mother Club, wrote: 'There are no facts by which we can determine precisely the antiquity of the game'.

### Vincent Massey



The Right Honourable Vincent Massey, P.C., C.C., C.H., Canada's first native-born Governor General, will be commemorated on a 6 cents stamp to be released by the Canada Post Office on 20th February, 1969.

Twenty-four and one-half million of the new issue, designed by Professor Imre von Mosdossy of Agincourt, Ontario, will be printed by the Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd., Ottawa, using a combination of the steel engraving and lithographic processes. An engraved portrait of the late Governor General, printed in dark brown, occupies the upper half of the vertical 24 mm. x 40 mm. stamp; wording in a lower area, printed by lithography with dark brown lettering on the olive green background, has 'Vincent Massey' and the years of his birth and death '1887-1967' arranged on two lines. Immediately thereunder is 'Governor General' placed on two lines to the left and 'Gouverneur Général' similarly arranged to the right; immediately below are the years '1952-1959' indicating Governor General Massey's prolonged term of office. A dark brown denominative '6' to the upper right of the portrait and 'Canada', in white on a dark brown box at the base, completes the design.

lary arranged to the right; immediately below are the years '1952-1959' indicating Governor General Massey's prolonged term of office. A dark brown denominative '6' to the upper right of the portrait and 'Canada', in white on a dark brown box at the base, completes the design.

# Letters

## TO THE EDITOR

Mr. A. F. L. McGregor writes:

### Charlottetown Duplex

In my collection of Canadian postmarks I have an item which consists of a postcard dated 14th August 1898 from a Mr. E. W. Arnold of London to the postmaster at Charlottetown P.E.I. requesting a specimen of the postmark used at his office. The card is marked 'If undelivered, please return to sender'.

The stamps affixed are a vertical pair of Q.V.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps (SG197B) cancelled by a Worthing postmark (14/8/98) and the card also bears an Angmering Station strike of the same date. On receipt at Charlottetown the card has apparently received the following treatment:—

In accordance with Mr. Arnold's request two specimens of the Duplex cancellation of Charlottetown have been impressed on the correspondence side of the card.

A circular strike in green 'P.O. Insptr. Charlottetown P E Island Aug 29 1898' has been impressed on the address side of the card.

The original address on the card has been ruled out and it has been re-addressed to Mr. Arnold at his London address.

As the card appears to have been delivered to the original addressee namely the postmaster at Charlottetown in order to obtain the two Duplex strikes I would have thought that to return it to the sender would have involved return postage in some form or for 'postage due' to be charged to Mr. Arnold unless of course the Post Office Inspector's stamp constitutes official paid mark.

I hope the above information may be of interest to some readers of *Maple Leaves* who possess similar cancellations.

Mr. H. Reiche writes:

### Admiral Imprints

The late Mr. Stephenson's letter in April *Maple Leaves* refers to the Admiral imprints. In my book on page 12 I mention that this additional information on the plates appears to indicate the left or the right upper pane. Although I have no confirmation of this I have never found this extra mark on my right panes. Actually there are three different marks which can be identified. The 2 cents green plates have an AL above the inscription. One plate of this same stamp has a 'P' in front of the 'L.B.C.' letters and this also is a left pane. There may be others in the 2 cents green with this 'P'. The 3 cents red plates have an inverted 'L' (L) above 'L.B.C.' and also the H which Mr. Stephenson mentions. The 4 cents has a 'P' and so has the 5 cents violet. The 8 cents has the 'H' plus a large dot above the inscription and the 10 cent bistre has the 'H'. There may be others but I have not seen any. The Bank Note Co. has no other explanation of why these marks appear or what the letters stand for.

Mr. G. N. Plews writes:

### **\$1 Stamp Booklets**

On re-reading the August issue of *Maple Leaves* and the remarks regarding the issue of the \$1 stamp booklets, I realised that this issue must have gone to the printers some considerable time before August and wonder if I can throw some light on the possible date of issue of these booklets.

I have had in my possession two of the 5 cent stamp booklets since mid-May and mid-July together with letters from the postmistress issuing them. At the last meeting of the London Section, I produced them and learnt that there had been some difficulty in obtaining them. I suggest that owing to an error on them the original issue may have been withdrawn. My two booklets have the error and there are also two letters (one from the postmistress) referring to it. I have not been able to check any further booklets to discover if this error is constant, but can say that it does not appear on any of the 5 cents definitives I have seen.

If this is of any interest to members I would be pleased to send them copies of the two letters for information. The two covers are also of interest being from 'Dorval Island' (a summer post office only), west-end of Montreal in Lake St. Louis. The first bears an unusual postmark which had us puzzled in London and the answer to which has now been given to me by Ottawa. I have negatives of this strike and the entire cover and would have no difficulty of giving anyone copies if interested.

I hope that this information may be of interest to you.

Mr. J. L. Bacon writes:

### **Lancs. and Cheshire Group**

I would appreciate some mention of the struggling Lancs. and Cheshire Group in *Maple Leaves* – we have carried on for many years with a small number: Doc Willan, Lees-Jones, Harry-Riches, Swailes and myself with half a dozen others dropping in occasionally. Doc Willan and I missed two meetings each out of 80 meetings held in the last 10 years, but his cheerful countenance and philatelic wisdom have gone and 25 per cent of our membership. I was a stamp collector in those early days – today I hope I can call myself a philatelist. Being 46 I hope I have a few years left but all the above mentioned are turned 65 and we have no young blood being attracted. I wrote to some 30 members in the district and received two replies. We've tried everything but to no avail. The following are details of our activities, however, may encourage members to join us.

Meeting place – The Library of the Friend's Meeting House, Mount Street, Manchester (near the Midland Hotel) at 7.30 p.m.

Future meetings: 25th March  
22nd April  
20th May

### Amendments to Membership to 4th January, 1969

#### New Members

1674. PETZOLDT, H. H., 185 Manygate Lane, Shepperton, Middlesex. C, N  
 1675. SHARMAN, A. R., 4 Grove Crescent, Walton on Thames, Surrey. C  
 1676. WOODLAND, P. E., 9 Hillside, Newport, Isle of Wight. C, PS, RPO  
 1677. GOURLIE, A. R., P.O. Box 24, Clarkson, Ontario, Canada. C, N, B, P  
 1678. WHITING, E. J., 23 King's Circle, Malvern Pa 19355, U.S.A. C, N, B

#### Rejoined

727. HINDE, H. E. W., Broomy Hurst, Shobley, Ringwood, Hampshire BH 24 3 HT.

#### Deaths

1250. DAY, Dr. K. M.  
 1611. EVANS, T. H.  
 1107. JACOBSEN, C. W. O. Ben.  
 1058. JAMES, Dr. E. S.  
 255. REESE, J.  
 748. SEARSON, G. H. R.

#### Resignations

1491. MITCHELL, W. B.  
 153. PLATT, D. L.  
 1287. SMITH, F.

#### Amendments to Year Book listing

1461. SCHUTT, Mrs. L. M. H., delete whole entry, and insert  
 1461. SCHUTT, Mrs. L. M. H., 5 Grove Avenue, Coombe Dingle, Bristol BS9 2 RN  
 745. ATTENBORROW, C. C., add Code. BNI 6 HJ  
 1467. CORSON, W. B., add Code 03867.  
 1183. CHRISTENSEN, E. J., insert (postal code) 18 after Edmonton.  
 747. BINNS, H. G., Code should be M 20 9 ND.  
 451. FOX, N., add Code BH20 4 NP.  
 833. GILES, W. V., add Code BS9 4PR.  
 510. GEORGE, G. F., address should be 'Trevone' not 'Trevose'.  
 586. GRAY, W. B. C., interests should be C, N, B.  
 474. GELINAS, J. A., now Colonel.  
 402. JEFFREY, G. N., add Code NE9 6DT.  
 1322. MALOTT, R. K., amend rank to Major, and Crescent to Harwick.  
 1302. PORTER, A. E., add Code BN2 4FA.  
 1485. SHERATON, R. F. W., add F.R.P.S.L., and Code BN3 IJW.  
 1588. WHITE, initials should be A. M.  
 574. WILLINGTON, K., address should be 6 Three Corner Drive.  
 675. FORTNUM, D. L., add Code BH 12 1LD.  
 1427. SMITH, R. F., address should be 24 Wellesley Park (not Road).  
 190. SMITH, G. W., house number now 563.  
 1151. TODD, J. D., add F.R.P.S.L.

#### Change of address

886. ATKINSON, F. G., 1215 Greene Avenue, Montreal 215, P.Q., Canada.  
 861. BUCK, L. G., 5375 King Edward Avenue, Montreal 265, P.Q., Canada.  
 1152. BAVIN, A. E., 24 Park Homes Drive, Wimborne, Dorset, BH21 2SR.  
 926. BARTLE, V. C., 13 Bodhyfryd Road, Llandudno, North Wales.  
 1512. CAMPBELL, Capt. N. D., Armament Design Establishment, Fort Halstead, Nr. Sevenoaks, Kent.  
 1037. CREED, E. G., 2 Gloucester Court, 423 Glenferrie Road, Malvern 3144, Victoria, Australia.  
 1638. CLEAVER, I. H., Box 217, Burlington, Ontario, Canada.  
 1338. CHAPMAN, S. E., add Code G.L.4 8DA.  
 1183. CHRISTENSEN, E. J., 116212 - 94 Street, Edmonton 18, Alta, Canada.  
 1136. CLEGHORN, J. R., 932 Prado Place, Windsor 16, Ontario, Canada.  
 1472. COLE, Rev. N., 201-230 Platt's Lane, London, Ontario, Canada.  
 1096. CRAWFORD, D. A., c/l Bank of Nova Scotia, Jamaica Ltd., P.O. Box 311, Montego Bay, Jamaica, W.I.  
 1553. CHESHIRE, R. S., Lesotho Mounted Police, P.O. Box 13, Maseru, Lesotho, South Africa.  
 1449. GODFREY, E. C., 412 Simons Road, N.W., Calgary 47, Alta, Canada.  
 961. HUNT, H. R., 532 North Main Street, Suffield, Conn., U.S.A. 06078.  
 1417. KELL, R., 27 Briardene Close, Greenacres, East Herrington, Sunderland, Co. Durham.

417. JACOB, Dr. L. G., Bracondale, London Road, Binfield, Bracknell, Berkshire.  
 1604. LAWRENCE, P., 9 Grange Hill, Welwyn, Hertfordshire.  
 697. LYMAN, R. W., P.O. Box 348, Irvington on Hudson, New York, N.Y. 10533, U.S.A.  
 1458. McCOMBE, Dr. B. H., 208 Thorpe Road, Peterborough, Northamptonshire.  
 1568. PERSSON, A., Pontonjargatan 4 N.C., 11. 222 Stockholm K, Sweden.  
 1659. PLEWS, G. N., 13 Addiscombe Grove, Croydon, Surrey CRO 5LR.  
 1581. SESSIONS, D. F., 'Camelot', 7 Glen Dale, Cottingley, Bingley, Yorkshire.  
 790. TALLISS, A. E., c/o Mr. A. E. Owen, Te Awaiti, Private Bag, Tory Channel, Picton, New Zealand, S.I.  
 1191. WESTHAVER, C. A., 7 Spafford Road, Milton, Mass. 02186, U.S.A.

**Information required of new address**

(Last known address given.)

1578. HOOD, J. F., 28 Kennedy Crescent, Alverstoke, Gosport, Hampshire.

**Net change minus 3. New total 686**

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# MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

INCORPORATED 1946

Founder:

A. E. Stephenson, F.C.P.S.

---

Edited by **L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.**

66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

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**APRIL, 1969**

**Whole No. 118**

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## EDITORIAL

### Overseas contact

In our last issue we referred to our large overseas membership and particularly to the fact that B.N.A. collectors in Canada and the U.S.A. continue to form a high proportion of our new membership tallies. We sought for an explanation for this in the greater scope for recruitment which there must be in North America without, we are afraid, paying tribute to our overseas members for the enthusiasm with which they exploit their opportunities.

To illustrate this point we refer our readers to an advertisement in *B.N.A. Topics* of last December which we quote verbatim for the benefit of those who are not B.N.A.P.S.'ers: **"YOU SHOULD JOIN THE C.P.S. of G.B. IT'S A FINE GROUP, WITH MANY DISTINGUISHED PHILATELISTS AMONG ITS WORLD-WIDE MEMBERSHIP. 'MAPLE LEAVES' IS A GREAT MAGAZINE FILLED WITH INFORMATIVE MATERIAL ON ALL PHASES OF CANADIAN PHILATELY."**

This unsolicited testimonial comes from the pen of Dr. Ian W. Taylor, our overseas representative in the U.S.A., whose unbounded enthusiasm for the society has brought him across the Atlantic to more than one Convention, and whose bonhomie has endeared him to all who have had the pleasure of meeting him. To him we can only express our thanks and say 'more power to your elbow!'

# president's message

In the February issue of *Maple Leaves*, I appealed for support from members regarding payment of subscriptions, exchange packet matters, purchase of handbooks, and the use of *Maple Leaves* to advertise.

I now wish to extend this appeal to cover the library and *Maple Leaves*. A new and revised list of books and articles available on loan from Mr. Greenhill, was inserted in the February issue of *Maple Leaves*. Please keep the list for future reference, and do not hesitate to contact Mr. Greenhill if you wish to borrow any of the items listed. Please return the books when requested, in good condition, and don't forget to pack securely for posting.

And now to Convention news. The combined booking form for hotel accommodation/competition entries is enclosed. Please let me have your hotel bookings as soon as possible, particularly from those members who may wish to arrive before Tuesday, 30th September, 1969 or leave later than Sunday, 5th November, 1969. Harrogate is a popular conference centre and the Crown Hotel is one of the main hotels, so accommodation outside our block booking could be difficult to arrange. Early booking should also be made by members requiring single or twin rooms with private bathrooms, as these are limited.

Please give some thought to providing an entry for the Convention exhibition/competition and let Mr. Whitworth have details of your requirements on the form provided.

Included in this issue is the first notice concerning the Convention auction (Saturday, 4th October, 1969). Please read the notice carefully and let Mr. Killingley have your lots as soon as possible.

The Philatelic Congress of Great Britain is to be held at the Grand Hotel, Bristol from the 24th to 27th June, 1969, and the names of four delegates from this Society have been submitted, together with a request for a room in which a B.N.A. Study Circle can be held on at least one evening, and possibly two.

All members who are able to attend Congress will be very welcome to the Study Circles, and are invited to bring along any interesting items of B.N.A. philately. More details of this will be given in the June issue of *Maple Leaves*.

Since writing my previous message, I have given displays of Canada to more Societies in Yorkshire, and am pleased to tell you that members of these Societies were interested in the material and to hear something of our Society.

Finally, if any members have recently given a display of B.N.A. material to a Society, I would be pleased to hear from them, and have the name of the Society, date and the nature of the display. I would be particularly interested to hear from our members overseas.

My very best wishes to you all.

Eric Bielby

## *additional dates of approval*

### *of admiral issue plates* by D G Rosenblat

Students of the Admiral issue will have noted that neither George Marler, in his Notes on the Issue of 1911-25, nor Hans Reiche, in his work on the same issue published in 1965, have given a complete listing of all of the dates of approval of the many plates involved.

In each instance the author has, probably in the interest of saving space, grouped the low value sheet form plate numbers and given the date of approval of only the first plates of each group.

While this method may well suffice for general purposes, more detailed research involving these stamps can be greatly benefited by knowledge of the date of approval of any given plate.

Some two years ago it was my good fortune to receive from Mr. Marler a complete listing of the dates of approval of every Admiral plate, in chronological order, and I have found this to be of inestimable value – as have also those fellow researchers to whom I have supplied copies.

This being the case, it has occurred to me that publication of the missing dates would be welcomed by many other Admiral collectors. Accordingly, I have asked Mr. Marler for his permission to make such a publication in *Maple Leaves*, and he has very graciously replied, in a letter dated 10th June, 1968, a part of which reads as follows:

‘With regard to the list of dates of approval of the Admiral plates, I should like to say that I have no objection to making this public but in doing so I think some reference should be made to the information being available through the courtesy of The Canadian Bank Note Co.’

Therefore, with the expression of much appreciation to Mr. Marler and to the Canadian Bank Note Co., there is presented herewith the additional data necessary, in conjunction with either Mr. Marler’s work or Mr. Reiche’s, to compile a complete list of the dates of approval of all Admiral plates.

#### **One Cent Green**

Plate No.	Date	Plate No.	Date
3- 4	12 Jan. 1912	25- 26	20 Nov. „
5- 6	27 Feb. „	27- 28	7 Dec. „
7- 8	7 Mar. „	29- 30	17 Dec. „
9- 10	15 Apr. „	31- 32	14 Jan. 1913
11- 12	14 May „	33- 34	31 Jan. „
13- 14	15/16 May „	35- 36	18 Feb. „
15- 16	Not available	37- 38	8 Mar. „
17- 20	20 Aug. 1912	39- 40	17 Mar. „
21- 22	22 Oct. „	45- 46	1 Apr. „
23- 24	5 Nov. „	47- 48	3 Apr. „

**One Cent Green—Continued**

\*Note that plates 89–90 were approved prior to plates 87–88.

Plate No.	Date		Plate No.	Date	
49– 50	10 Apr.	„	107–108	18 May	„
51– 52	16 Apr.	„	109–110	3 June	„
53– 54	21 Apr.	„	111–112	16 July	„
55– 56	22 May	„	113–114	19 July	„
57– 58	18 June	„	115–116	22 Oct.	„
59– 60	24 July	„	117–118	25 Oct.	„
61– 62	13 Aug.	„	119–120	28 Oct.	„
63– 64	27 Aug.	„	121–122	22 Nov.	„
65– 66	3 Oct.	„	123–124	8 Jan.	1916
67– 68	22 Oct.	„	125–126	10 Jan.	„
69– 70	16 Dec.	„	127–128	2 Feb.	„
75– 76	3 Feb.	1914	129–130	5 June	„
77– 78	16 Feb.	„	131–132	10 July	„
79– 80	24 Feb.	„	133–134	3 Sep.	„
81– 82	11 Mar.	„	135–136	13 Nov.	„
83– 84	4 Apr.	„	137–140	19 Dec.	„
85– 86	21 Apr.	„ C	141–142	9 June	1917
87– 88	15 June	„ *	143–144	14 Aug.	„
89– 90	27 May	„ *	145–146	1 May	1918
91– 92	21 July	„	147–150	2 May	„
93– 94	4 Sep.	„	151–152	13 May	„
95– 96	15 Sep.	„	153–154	4 June	1919
97– 98	4 Mar.	1915	155–156	17 June	„
99–100	13 Mar.	„	157–158	9 July	„
101–102	18 Mar.	„	159–160	21 Feb.	1920
103–104	23 Apr.	„	161–162	2 Mar.	„
105–106	4 May	„	163–164	31 Mar.	„

**Two Cents Carmine**

7– 8	21 Mar.	1912	37– 38	25 Feb.	„
9– 12	4 May	„	39– 40	26 Mar.	„
13– 14	12 July	„	41– 42	17 Apr.	„
15– 16	16 Aug.	„	43– 44	19 June	„
17– 18	18 Sep.	„	45– 46	24 July	„
19– 20	17 Oct.	„	47– 48	15 Aug.	„
21– 22	30 Oct.	„	49– 50	26 Aug.	„
23– 24	28 Nov.	„	51– 52	5 Sep.	„
25– 26	17 Dec.	„	53– 54	26 Nov.	„
27– 28	28 Dec.	„	55– 56	19 Dec.	„
29– 30	11 Jan.	1913	57– 58	29 Dec.	„
31– 32	29 Jan.	„	63– 64	16 Feb.	1914
33– 34	5 Feb.	„	65– 66	4 Mar.	„
35– 36	19 Feb.	„	67– 68	22 Apr.	„

### Two Cents Carmine—Continued

\*Note that plates 77-78 were approved prior to plates 75-76.

Plate No.	Date		Plate No.	Date	
69- 70	1 May	"	115-116	28 Jan.	1918
71- 72	26 May	"	117-120	30 Apr.	"
73- 74	29 July	" *	121-122	17 May	"
75- 76	6 July	" *	123-124	23 May	"
77- 78	11 Sep.	"	125-126	5 Mar.	1919
79- 80	5 May	1915	127-128	30 Apr.	"
81- 82	16 July	"	129-130	31 May	"
83- 84	4 Aug.	"	131-132	23 June	"
85- 86	28 Sep.	"	133-134	23 July	"
97- 98	18 Apr.	1916	135-136	7 Aug.	"
99-100	26 Apr.	"	137-138	24 Sep.	"
101-102	18 May	"	139-140	12 Jan.	1920
103-104	5 July	"	141-142	19 Feb.	"
105-106	14 July	"	149-150	10 Sep.	"
107-108	11 Oct.	"	151-156	6 Oct.	"
109-110	13 Oct.	"			

### Three Cents Brown

\*Note that plates 17-18 were approved prior to plates 15-16.

\*\*Note that plates 24-25 were approved prior to plate 23.

3- 4	28 June	1918	50- 51	11 Aug.	"
5- 6	26 July	"	52- 53	5 Sep.	"
7- 8	8 Aug.	"	54- 55	10 Oct.	"
9- 10	20 Aug.	"	56- 57	8 Nov.	"
11- 12	29 Aug.	"	58- 59	18 Nov.	"
13- 14	12 Sep.	"	60- 61	4 Dec.	"
15- 16	26 Sep.	" *	66- 67	22 Jan.	1920
17- 18	24 Sep.	" *	68- 69	13 Feb.	"
19- 20	16 Oct.	"	74- 75	25 Mar.	"
21- 22	30 Oct.	"	82- 83	3 May	"
24- 25	12 Nov.	"	84- 85	6 May	"
23 & 26	20 Nov.	" **	86- 87	21 May	"
27- 28	18 Dec.	"	88- 89	13 July	"
33- 34	8 Jan.	1919	90- 91	8 Oct.	"
35- 36	18 Jan.	"	92- 93	9 Oct.	"
37- 38	12 Feb.	"	98- 99	24 Nov.	"
39- 40	11 Mar.	"	100-101	23 Dec.	"
41- 44	21 Mar.	"	102-103	12 Jan.	1921
45	Not available		104-105	1 Feb.	"
46- 47	8 May	1919	106-107	19 Aug.	"
48- 49	11 July	"	108-109	31 Aug.	"

## British North America covers

### New Brunswick

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| 1. 1851. 3d. bright red. Fine used example on small cover to St. Johns lightly cancelled in blue. S.G.1. ....             | £65 |
| 2. 1860. 1c brown purple. Fine example on printed circular with light cancel. A scarce usage. S.G.7. ....                 | £35 |
| 3. 1960-3. 10c red. Four examples of this stamp on cover to Dorchester N.B. An unusually high rate and rare. S.G.17. .... | £60 |

### Newfoundland

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 4. 1866. 5c brown. Fine used example of this stamp on cover to St. Johns. A scarce item. S.G.26. ....   | £40  |
| 5. 1868-73. 3c vermilion. Attractive example of this stamp on cover to St. Johns in 1871. Scarce. S.G.36. ....                                  | £30  |
| 6. 1873. 3c blue. Two attractive singles on cover to Montreal. S.G.37. ....   | £30  |
| 7. 1930. Rare cover to London carried on the 'Columbia'. Bears 20c and 30c of the 1928 issue. A great airmail cover rarity ....                 | £85  |
| 8. 1933. \$4.50/75c yellow brown 'Balbo'. Fine used example on cover to England cancelled at St. Johns on the 26th July 1933. Rare S.G.235 .... | £225 |

### Nova Scotia

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 9. 1851. 3d. bright blue. Fine used example on cover to New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. Attractive. S.G.3 ....                            | £30  |
| 10. 1851. 6d. yellow green. Superb used example on cover to Boston. A rare item. R.P.S. certificate. S.G.5 ....                     | £150 |
| 11. 1860-3. 2c purple. Fine used example of this stamp on cover to the Chief Justice. Neatly cancelled and attractive. S.G.11a .... | £35  |
| 12. 1860-3. 12½c black. Fine horizontal pair on cover to France in 1867 cancelled at Halifax. Ex. Butterfield corr. S.G.17 ....     | £75  |
| 13. 1860-3. 10c vermilion. Fine used example bisected on cover to Halifax. Neatly tied and attractive. S.G.28a. Certificate ....    | £75  |

### Prince Edward Island

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| 14. 1866. Fine cover to Halifax bearing a pair and a single of the 1863 1d. Well tied and scarce. S.G.9 .... | £35 |
|--|-----|

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# Canadian Airmail Notes

## PART VI

by Major R. K. Malott

(Continued from Whole No. 115)

This company is associated with the Fairchild Aerial Camera Corporation of New York and represents it in Canada, carrying out similar work in the Dominion to that of the American company. It owes its formation to the interest of Mr. Ellwood Wilson of Grand Mere, in aviation as applied to forest conservation work. The results of the operations in the St. Maurice valley in previous years by the Laurentide Pulp and Paper Company, convinced him, not only of the value of aviation in forest fire protection and fighting, but also in connection with the preparation of forest inventories, one of the most vital problems connected with the conservation of the forest of Canada. Before a sound programme of forest conservation can be undertaken, the nature and extent of the forest resources, their condition and rate of growth, must be known so that measures can be taken to place the forest on a continuous production basis and balance the annual cut and depreciation from other causes, with the annual increase through natural growth and reforestation after cutting or burning. Ground work for this purpose had been undertaken on an extensive scale for many years. The immense areas to be covered in making such inventories has made the use of faster methods of work imperative, hence the introduction of aerial photography by which much more rapid progress can be made.

The Fairchild aerial camera is probably the most up-to-date and perfect so far evolved for practical work of this kind. It has been adopted as a standard by The Royal Canadian Air Force, the United States Army and Navy Air Services and other foreign services. The American company has carried out large photographic operations in the United States in connection with projects for town-planning, real estate development, the location of power lines and other similar engineering work. There is no doubt that there is in Canada a large field for this class of work. A Canadian company was accordingly formed in 1922 with headquarters at Grand Mere, P.Q.

The original plans of the company did not contemplate owning or operating aircraft. They intended rather to concentrate on photography and to arrange for their flying by contract with commercial aviation companies. It was found, however, that owing to the pressure of other work and lack of machines with a sufficiently high ceiling to undertake photography to the best advantage, it would be necessary for them to purchase their own aircraft and do their own flying. The company, therefore, purchased a Curtiss Seagull flying boat and an aeroplane for their own use. The work during 1923 consisted of the preparation of mosaics for forestry, engineering and town-planning purposes.

In the spring of 1924 the company purchased an aircraft from the Huff-Daland Company of Ogdensburg, N.Y., specially designed for vertical photo-

graphy, and fitted with interchangeable wheels, floats, or ski for winter work. They also operated a Curtiss Standard aeroplane. They have specialised in the production of Mosaics form vertical pictures: while some 400 obliques were taken during the season, this work is subsidiary to their vertical photography and is used to supplement it, and for landscape work, picture postcards, etc.

During the season they completed 1,425 square miles of mosaics, as follows:

Mosaic of lake Kakabonga	..	..	..	..	..	440 square miles
Mosaic of lake Baskatong	..	..	..	..	..	150 square miles
Mosaic of Wayagamack property	..	..	..	..	..	250 square miles
Mosaic of Laurentide property	..	..	..	..	..	210 square miles
Mosaic of city of Shawinigan	..	..	..	..	..	5 square miles
Mosaic of city of Three Rivers	..	..	..	..	..	5 square miles
Mosaic of Rivière du Loup	..	..	..	..	..	35 square miles
Mosaic of Abitibi Southern Railway	..	..	..	..	..	250 square miles
Mosaic of Canadian Pacific Railway, Haileybury	..	..	..	..	..	80 square miles

The work in the Lake Kakabonga and Baskatong districts was for the Quebec Streams Commission, in connection with the investigation of the possibilities of improved water storage to raise the average rate of flow of the rivers and so obtain greater hydro-electric development on the rivers draining the area. Aerial surveys for railway location were carried out for the Southern Abitibi Railway, over its proposed line from Amos on the National Trans-continental, 50 miles east of the Ontario boundary, to Maniwaki and Mont Laurier, the present termini of the Canadian Pacific Railway branch lines to the upper waters of the Gatineau and Lièvre rivers. This interesting work is the subject of an appendix to this report, by Henry K. Wicksteed, Esq., M.E.I.C., F.R.G.S., consulting engineer to the company. A similar operation was carried out in September for the Canadian Pacific Railway in connection with the possible extension of their branch line now running north, from Mattawa, through Temiskaming to Angliers on Lake des Quinze, to the Rouyn gold fields. Other work included aerial surveys for forest inventories, the planning of logging operations and city planning.

The company keep their machines in operation during the winter, and are prepared to carry out photographic operations at any season of the year. In December a flight was made in the vicinity of Lake Shawinigan over the Rivière du Loup area, when oblique pictures were taken over an area of 400 square miles at a temperature of ten degrees below zero. The flying time for the year was 232 hours. The flights number 138, of which 45 were made on the Curtiss and 95 by the Huff-Daland. The approximate mileage was 17,000 miles. To supplement work of their own aircraft they also contracted for 45 hours flying from the Laurentide Air Service Limited.

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### **changes of address**

A number of notices for the payment of subscriptions have been returned recently marked 'Gone away'. Would members please advise the Secretary as soon as possible of any change of address. In this way they will ensure that their copies of *Maple Leaves* are received safely.

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## *Early Canadian Ship Letters* by S. F. Cohen, F.C.P.S.

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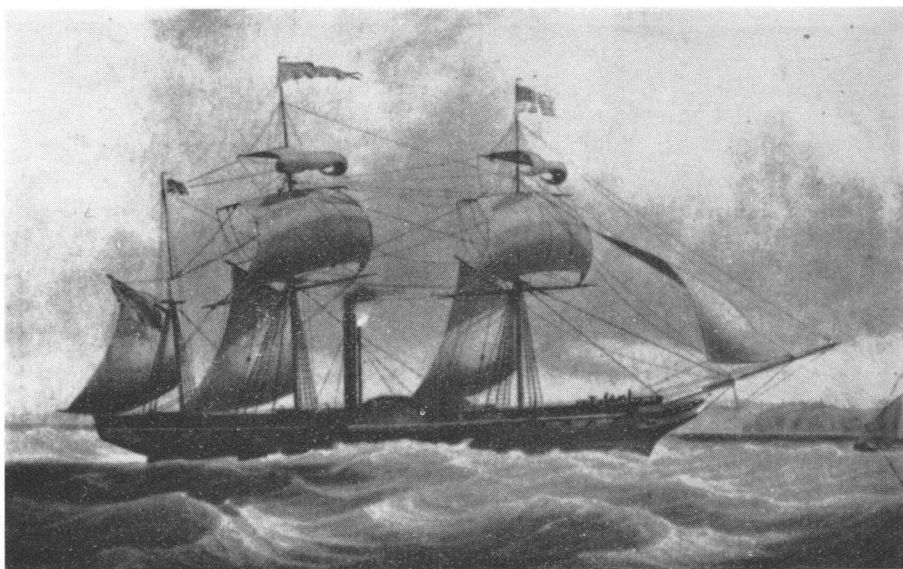
As I pen this article, my mail is adorned with the new G.B. commemoratives, depicting famous ships, and it may be topical to consider a few of the historic early crossings of the Atlantic made by the first of the steamships.

It was 136 years ago, in 1833, that the first paddle-steamer, the *Royal William*, safely made the Trans-Atlantic crossing, and the centenary was acknowledged by the issue of a single commemorative stamp by Canada (S.G.331).

Two years later, in 1835, the British and American Steam Navigation Company was formed, in order to provide primarily a passenger steamship service between England and U.S.A.

### **The British Queen**

The Company commissioned the building of a 2,000-ton wooden paddle-steamer, in 1836, and hoped to have it built for a maiden voyage by 1838, and decided upon a name for it. . . . *The Royal Victoria*. Meanwhile, Queen Victoria had ascended the throne in 1837 and the name was changed to *British Queen* (see below).



There were considerable delays in the completion of the ship and it was not until 1839 that the maiden voyage was advertised to sail from London to New York on June 29th. Meanwhile, the public's imagination was stirred by this, the largest steamship in the world, and also by the fact that a race was going on as to which would be the first passenger ship to make the Atlantic crossing.

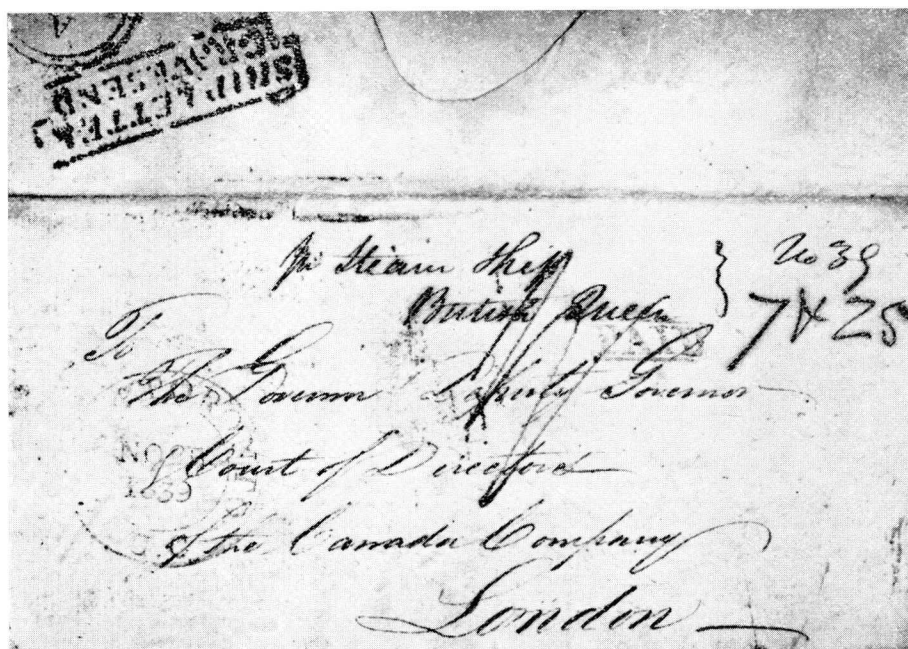
A rival Company, the Great Western Steamship Company, realising the delay of the maiden voyage of the *British Queen*, decided to make the attempt with its own ship, *The Great Western*. Not to be outdone, the B. & A.S.N. Co. decided to send a small 700-ton steamer, called *The Sirius*, completed in 1837, and in an exciting 'finish' the *Sirius* beat the *Great Western* by a matter of only a few hours to make the first ocean crossing.

*The British Queen* finally made its long awaited maiden voyage on 11th July, 1839, calling at Portsmouth en route and carrying 220 passengers, a quantity of mail and some cargo. The voyage took 15 days. In the same year, the vessel made three round trips between London-Portsmouth-New York and continued until 1841, when it was sold to the Belgian Government.

### Mail carried by the first steamships

At the end of 1839, the Post Office awarded to Samuel Cunard, the concession for the carriage of 'packet' letters between Liverpool and New York. But the non-contract ships, like the *British Queen* were popular with passengers and letter-writers alike, because of their regular sailings and speed of crossings. Accordingly the Post Office was obliged to authorise the despatch of 'ship letters' provided the sender wrote the name of the ship of his choice prominently on the front of the letter.

For philatelists and postal historians, this was a vitally important decision, since it enabled collectors a century and more later, to positively identify mail which had been carried by these famous ships.



Illustrated above is a cover, carried by the *British Queen* on its return voyage home from New York in November 1839. Mailed in Toronto on November 25th,

it has clearly written 'per Steam Ship British Queen' and went overland to New York with the rate markings again applied in manuscript, and the official 'Paid' mark. The arrival date, below the 'Ship Letter Gravesend' mark, is unfortunately cut away so we do not know how long this letter took to arrive.

### **The President**

The third ship owned by the B. & A.S.N.C. was the ill-fated *President* completed in 1840. From the beginning an unlucky ship, she made only two successful crossings before being lost without trace at sea, after sailing out of New York on 11th March, 1841 with 136 passengers and crew. The financial loss incurred by this disaster crippled the Company and enforced the sale of the *British Queen*. Mail carried by the *President* is extremely rare and I am fortunate in having a cover from Toronto, dated Oc. 26 1840, to London which was carried on the second and last successful voyage home. This is more than matched, however, by a letter carried on her maiden voyage which I understand is in the collection of J. J. Bonar.

Much can be gained by the collecting of these little known early ship letters. They are pre-adhesive and not often valued very highly whenever they can be found. Look for the name of the steamship written in manuscript on the fronts and you may find that a very ordinary-looking cover has a wealth of maritime history behind it.

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## **Stolen Stamps**

### **The B.P.A. Recovery Service**

Over the past two years the British Philatelic Association has been working on a register of valuable stolen stamps with a view to ensuring their recognition whenever and wherever they may be subsequently offered for sale.

The key to the operation is an illustrated index maintained by Mr. Francis E. Baker, an experienced philatelist, who is collecting on behalf of the B.P.A. information on all identifiable stolen stamps.

Owners who suffer loss are asked to notify the B.P.A. immediately, sending detailed information to the Secretary at 446 Strand, London W.C.2 including where possible photographs on Expert Committee certificates or auction catalogue illustrations. These details will be recorded in duplicate on indexes maintained at Mr. Baker's home and at the B.P.A. Offices.

Whenever important stamps are offered in circumstances that seem in the least suspicious, the B.P.A. should be informed so that a check against the index can be made and quick action taken if stolen stamps are being offered or are recovered by the police.

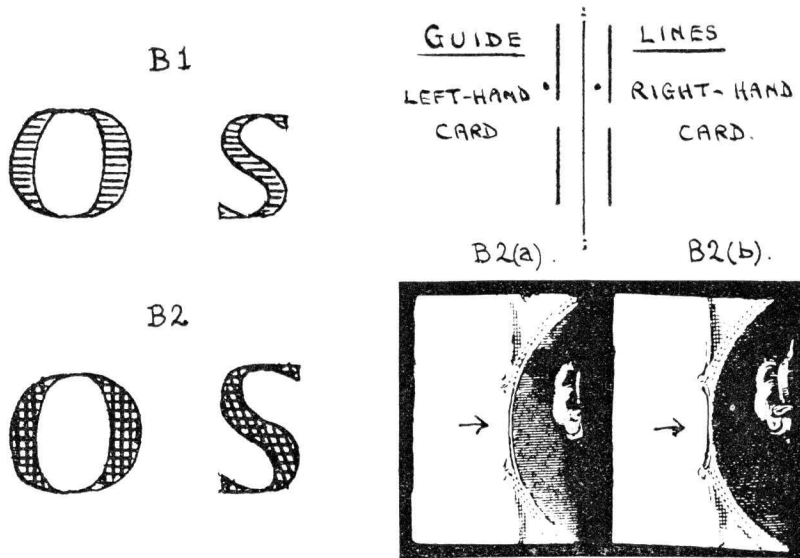
It is important that owners of valuable stamps should file any Expert Certificates separately from the Collection and that photostats be kept where certificates do not exist. Pictorial evidence of this kind can frequently provide absolute evidence of identification in the case of unused stamps. Even when blocks are divided before 'coming back' on to the market, identification is frequently possible and stamps removed from covers can also be checked by the cancellations remaining on them.

# the study of Canadian postal stationery

## Part V

By J. P. Macaskie, F.C.P.S.

Because of the delay in the publication of the February issue of *Maple Leaves* I am writing this article before my appeal to members for further information about cards with marginal numbers can produce any response and I can therefore only put forward evidence obtained from my own stock of these cards. The main points I am covering in this article are some characteristics of the various 'plates' mentioned last time and the way in which these may be used to reconstruct individual plates.



As mentioned in Part 3, cards in Group A differ from those in Group B in many respects, one of the most noticeable differences, apart from the imprint, being the way in which the words 'CANADA POST CARD' have been engraved. In Group A the letters are filled in with vertical or diagonal lines, in Group B with horizontal lines. In Group B, however, I have about 130 copies of which the horizontal lines have been strengthened by cross-hatching vertically or diagonally. These are dated from December, 1878 to August, 1882. The cross-hatching varies in detail throughout these cards, indicating that each

plate position was re-engraved separately, and I have identified over 20 plate positions in this batch so far. I shall refer to this batch as Group B2 to distinguish them from those without the re-engraving, which can then be designated Group B1.

Included in the B2 Group are all the cards listed as Plate 14/24 and all those in the first and second of the inconclusive markings mentioned in the last article. I have not yet found any of these corner positions without the cross-hatching, which seems to indicate that it was done when the plates were being laid down and that at least three plates were treated in this way. This is not quite the full extent of the B2 Group however because this can be further divided into three sub-groups, the first being as already described and the other two having in addition two types of strong retouches at the left side of the stamp. (See illustration opposite.)

An interesting point about these is that one type of retouch is found on the first of the unidentified plates (dated from 9th September, 1879), the other type of retouch on the second unidentified plate (dated from 30th September, 1879) and that the Plate 14/24 cards have not been found with this additional retouching. Despite this, however, I have several cards from other plate positions (i.e. not corner cards) which are identical except that some have the additional retouches and some do not have them and this seems to indicate that it may be possible to obtain two states of all the plates involved. The earliest date I have for the additional retouches in this section is 25th April, 1879, which is only five months later than my earliest copy of the cross-hatched cards in the first state.

Distinctive differences between one card and another obviously provide a basis for plate identification but by themselves can only indicate plate positions in the case of some corner cards. Since blocks and pairs are not available full plating can only be achieved by means of features which link adjacent cards. These may often be found in the guide lines which were used for card separation. In some cases the cut is on one side of the line, in some cases on the other side, and it is therefore quite easy to find cards which can be paired because of distinctive features in the guide lines. (See illustration for a typical example.) The linking together of two or more pairs in order to build up a full sheet is not quite as easy because not all cards have guide lines and not all guide lines are sufficiently distinctive. Success therefore depends largely on the number of potential pairs available for each plate but I have managed to reconstruct most of several plates although only one is complete and this still depends on rather slender evidence until better copies come along.

*(To be continued.)*

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# precancels on the admiral issue

R. B. Hetherington and

F. W. L. Keane part IV

Readers who are interested in this subject are requested to check particularly their specimens of the 2 cents green *Admiral*, with city-type precancels. The remarks of Marler (page 33), and Reiche (page 56), indicate that specimens of this denomination, printed from the retouched die by the dry process, are not very common, having possibly originated from two plates only (Plates 170 and 194). However, we have found some such stamps in the precancels of Brockville, Edmonton, Galt, Kingston, Lindsay, London, Moncton, Niagara Falls, Paris, Red Deer, Regina, Saskatoon, Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg. In several of these cities we have seen a greater number of specimens of dry than of wet printings from the retouched die.

If our findings in this regard are confirmed by other collectors, it would seem to indicate that a rather large number of city-type precancels on the 2 cents green were overprinted at one particular period in 1924, or else that a stock of sheets, printed from the retouched die by the dry process, was laid aside for use as required in overprinting city-type precancels.

## CALGARY

		Precancel		
		Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
<b>1 cent green</b>	Original die. 1912 ... ..			
	Original die retouched. 1913 ... ..	n a	n a	
<b>1 cent yellow</b>	Original die retouched, wet. 1920 ... ..	n a		
	Original die retouched, dry. 1926 ... ..			
	New die, dry. 1925 ... ..	n		
<b>2 cents red</b>	Original die. 1912 ... ..	n a		
	Original die retouched. 1913 ... ..	a	a	
<b>2 cents green</b>	Original die retouched, wet. 1922 ... ..			
	Original die retouched, dry. 1924 ... ..	n a		
	Original die re-engraved, dry. 1925 ... ..	n		
	Thin paper. 1924 ... ..			
<b>3 cents brown</b>	Original die, wet. 1918 ... ..		n	
	Original die retouched, dry. 1922 ... ..	n a		
<b>3 cents red</b>	Original die retouched. 1923 ... ..	n a		
	New die. 1924 ... ..	n		
<b>4 cents bistre</b>	Wet. 1922 ... ..	n a		
	Dry. 1925 ... ..			
<b>5 cents blue</b>	Marler Type 1; Reiche Type 1. 1912 ... ..			
	Marler Type 1A; Reiche Type 1a. 1913 (?) ... ..			
	Marler Type 2; Reiche Type 2. 1914 ... ..			
	Marler Type 3; Reiche Type 3. 1916 ... ..			
<b>5 cents violet</b>	Marler Type 4; Reiche Type 1. 1922 ... ..			
	Marler Types 5 & 7; Reiche Types 2 & 4: 1922-24 ... ..			
	Marler Type 6; Reiche Type 3. 1923 ... ..	a		
	Marler Type 8; Reiche Type 5. 1925 ... ..	n		
	Thin paper. 1924 ... ..			

		Precancel		
		Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
<b>7 cents red-brn.</b>	Wet. 1924 ... .. Dry. 1926 (?) ... ..			
<b>10 cents plum</b>	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1. 1912 ... .. Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2. 1920 ... ..			
<b>10 cents blue</b>	Wet. 1922 ... .. Dry. 1925 (?) ... ..	n a		

## EDMONTON

<b>1 cent green</b>	Original die. 1912 ... .. Original die retouched. 1913 ... ..	n a		n a
<b>1 cent yellow</b>	Original die retouched, wet. 1920 ... .. Original die retouched, dry. 1926 ... .. New die, dry. 1925 ... ..	n n		n a n
<b>2 cents red</b>	Original die. 1912 ... .. Original die retouched. 1913 ... ..	n a		n a
<b>2 cents green</b>	Original die retouched, wet. 1922 ... .. Original die retouched, dry. 1924 ... .. Original die re-engraved, dry. 1925 ... .. Thin paper. 1924 ... ..	n n		n a
<b>3 cents brown</b>	Original die, wet. 1918 ... .. Original die retouched, dry. 1922 ... ..			n a
<b>3 cents red</b>	Original die retouched. 1923 ... .. New die. 1924 ... ..	n		n a
<b>4 cents bistre</b>	Wet. 1922 ... .. Dry. 1925 ... ..			n a
<b>5 cents blue</b>	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1. 1912 ... .. Marler Type 1A: Reiche Type 1a. 1913 (?) ... .. Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2. 1914 ... .. Marler Type 3: Reiche Type 3. 1916 ... ..	a		
<b>5 cents violet</b>	Marler Type 4: Reiche Type 1. 1922 ... .. Marler Types 5 & 7: Reiche Types 2 & 4. 1922-24 ... .. Marler Type 6: Reiche Type 3. 1923 ... .. Marler Type 8: Reiche Type 5. 1925 ... .. Thin paper. 1924 ... ..	n		n a n
<b>7 cents red-brn.</b>	Wet. 1924 ... .. Dry. 1926 (?) ... ..	n a		
<b>10 cents plum</b>	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1. 1912 ... .. Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2. 1920 ... ..	n		
<b>10 cents blue</b>	Wet. 1922 ... .. Dry. 1925 (?) ... ..	n		n a
<b>20 cents olive</b>	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1: wet. 1912 ... .. Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1: dry. 1924 ... .. Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2: dry. 1925 ... ..			n

## CANADA

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S.G.51, fine used, slightly off centre. Cat. £35 ...	£15
S.G.64, MINT marginal pair. Scarce. Cat. £34 ...	£20
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## Convention Auction

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*Saturday 4th October, 1969*

All lots should be sent to: Mr. E. Killingley, 21 St. James Road, Bridlington, Yorkshire. AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Members are particularly asked to note that:—

- (a) Only B.N.A. material can be accepted.
- (b) Closing date to guarantee inclusion in the catalogue is **1st July, 1969.**
- (c) Please send a brief description of each lot, **together with a note of the estimated value or reserve.** Mr. Killingley cannot undertake to do valuations or suggest reserves.
- (d) Do not send lots with an estimated value of less than 20s.
- (e) Single stamps and small lots should be mounted or housed on paper or card not more than 5 in. (horizontal) by 6 in. (vertical).
- (f) Commission on sales is 15 per cent.
- (g) A stamped and addressed card should be enclosed if a receipt is required. Catalogues will be available in August 1969.

### **Please support the Convention Auction and help the Society.**

The auction will be conducted by Mr. G. Manton of Cavendish Philatelic Auctions. (**Lots for this auction must NOT be sent to him.**) He will be assisted by Mr. J. P. Macaskie, who will also deal with the lots after the auction, i.e. return of unsold lots to vendors, issue of invoices to purchasers with successful postal bids, and despatch of the lots following receipt of payment.

### **23rd Convention of the C.P.S. of G.B.**

Wednesday, 1st October to Saturday, 4th October, 1969 to be held at the Crown Hotel, Harrogate.

Application for reservations should be made on the enclosed hotel booking form and sent to: Mr. J. E. Bielby, 194 Skipton Road, Harrogate, Yorkshire.

*Contributions urgently required for the  
June issue*

## book review

### **LIST OF THE POST OFFICES IN THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE, 1830-1967**

This is a comprehensive listing of all the post offices in Simcoe County, Ontario from 1830, when the first office was opened at Penetanguishene, to 1967 when Sawlog Bay opened in 1967.

The list of offices is divided into two sections to facilitate reference. The first gives all the offices in alphabetical order, while the second lists them alphabetically under their respective townships and shows their location by lot and concession numbers. Where an office has had more than one location all are shown and are cross-referenced. This section will prove invaluable to those who wish to locate the origin of covers with postmarks (particularly early ones) emanating from offices which have long since closed, or which have changed their names and can no longer be traced on modern maps.

The authors, Larry Whitby and Michael Millar, are to be congratulated on a very fine piece of work which postal historians and 'cover' collectors will find invaluable. Priced at one dollar and obtainable from Michael Millar at 192 Shanty Bay Road, Barrie, Ontario, this is obviously value for money. Supplies are not inexhaustible, however, and early application is advised.

see page 273  
for  
important convention  
announcement

# Canadian R.P.Os.

## ADDENDUM TO SHAW'S HANDBOOK

Serial No.	Route	Type	Direction	Period	Rarity Factor	Reported By
M-121A	Truro & Moncton	17		396	200	170A
-121B	Truro & Annapolis	17	N.	103	200	107A
-128A	Truro & Port Hawksbury Ry.	4G or 4H	A.M.	37	170	16
-136A	Woodstock Railway	3		25	200	121
	April 7, 1869	(May be ticket stamp used as cancel)				
	Passenger Train					
Q-6A	Arthab. & 3 Riv. R.P.O.	18		105	200	107A
-17A	Gaspé & Mata R.P.O.	17H	P.M.	241	200	107A
-17B	Gaspé & Matapédia E. Bernes	15O		106	200	16
-43A	Levis & Montreal R.P.O.	7B		135	200	103
-43B	Levis & Montreal Hector L. - - -	7B		106	200	16
-46A	Levis & Mont. R.P.O. J. G. Boutin	17J		152	200	107
-50B	Levis & Rivière du Loup R.P.O.	21B		109	200	16
	J. A. Dionne					
-55C	Matane & Ste. Flavie	17	E.	104	200	107A
-65E	District de Montreal Urgent	15E	A.M.	130	200	107A
-76B	J. M. Hall	1M	North	41	150	119
	Fort Covington					107
	June 4, North N.Y.					
	Montreal & Dundee Ry.					
-92A	Mont. Isl. Pond R.P.O.	7B		151	200	10
	H. W. Laprise					
-102C	Mont. & King, M.C.	9E		37	170	16, 102
-109A	Montreal & Malone	17H	A.M. No	141	200	107A
-120C	Mont. & North Bay R.P.O.	17H	P.M.	359	200	107A
-120D	Montreal & North Bay	17H		420	150	105
-131A	Montreal & Rouse's Pt. Railway	6B		12	200	107
	P.O. No. 1					
-132A	Montreal & Ste. Agathe	17	W.	104	200	107A
-133B	Montreal & St. Armand R.P.O.	7B		141	170	103
	L. T. D. Rousseau					
-152B	Mont. & Three Riv. Ry.	10C	West	37	200	16
-164C	Mont. & Tor.	17H		394	100	107
-165D	Mont. & Toronto R.P.O.	7B		400	150	105
	R. Hayeur					
-165E	Mont. & Tor. R.P.O. No.	18		105	200	107A
-165F	Mont. & Tor. R.P.O.	17J		420	100	116
	J. C. Gignac					
-165G	Mont. & Tor. R.P.O.	1E		420	100	116
	Tr. 27-9					
	8 Oct. 1965					
	F. Pontbriand					

(Continued from Whole No. 115.)

Note: Reporter's Number 107A refers to postmarks included in the Post Office Proof Book. There is no evidence that the postmarks have been brought into use although instances of actual usage on mail may subsequently be discovered.

## Task Force on Stamp Design

The Postmaster General has announced the creation of a special Task Force on stamp design. The Task Force, which includes some of Canada's best-known artists and designers, will study all aspects of the design and production of both definitive and commemorative stamps issued by the Canada Post Office.

Chairman of the Task Force will be Gordon Cunningham, Director of Information and Public Relations, Canada Post Office. Its members will be: Alex Colville (painter), Sackville, N.B.; Allan Fleming (designer), Toronto; Yves Gaucher (painter), Montreal; Julien Hebert (designer), Montreal and David Silcox, Visual Arts Officer, Canada Council, Ottawa.

In making the announcement the P.M.G. noted that proposals for such a study, or for similar measures, have been made for many years. The decision to go ahead at this time was made on the basis of the complete re-examination of all phases of the Post Office that is already underway.

A further consideration is that new equipment recently installed by the security printing companies under contract to the Canada Post Office has greatly expanded the available reproduction options. The security companies are now able to print by photogravure and lithography as well as by the well-established intaglio process, and in colour combinations of up to four.

The purpose of the Task Force, said the P.M.G., is to ensure that the stamps issued by the Canada Post Office meet the highest international standards of philatelic and artistic merit. It will examine all aspects of the design and printing of Canada Post Office stamps, including the choice and payment of artists, selection of designs, and production techniques.

Annually, the Canada Post Office issues 10 to 15 new commemorative stamps. The printing run for each commemorative issue is 26,000,000, an amount sufficient to meet the needs of philatelists and for a ten-day across-the-counter sale to the general public. Every four to seven years the Canada Post Office also prints a new definitive issue of stamps in denominations from 1 cent to \$1. The sale of commemorative and definitive stamps constitutes an important source of revenue for the Canada Post Office; annually the Postage Stamp Division at Ottawa records philatelic sales of over a million dollars, with additional sales being made through post offices. It is anticipated by improved design, marketing and promotion, to raise the annual philatelic sales of Canada postage stamps to more than \$2 million.

## Revision of 1969 Stamp Programme

Revisions in the Canada Post Office 1969 stamp programme include the addition of a Canada Games issue to be placed on sale on 15th August, 1969.

The release of the Canada Games stamp will coincide with that of an issue marking the 200th anniversary of the Founding of Charlottetown, P.E.I. as capital; **the Charlottetown issue has been re-scheduled from the previously announced 19th August. A further revision will defer**

**release of a First Non-stop Transatlantic Flight Commemoration from the previously announced 21st May until 13th June, 1969.**

The Canada Games stamp will provide recognition of a concept rather than a specific event. Quebec City was the site of the First Canadian Winter Games in February 1967; the First Canadian Summer Games, to be held 15th–25th August, 1969 at Halifax and Dartmouth, Nova Scotia completes a cycle which will be repeated at similar intervals in the future. The Games, encouraging inter-provincial amateur participation in a wide range of sports, are sponsored by the Fitness and Amateur Sport programme of the Department of National Health and Welfare.

## Suzor-Côté Commemorative Stamp



A completely new concept was evident in a Canada Post Office multi-colour 50 cents stamp released on 14th March, 1969 to mark the 100th anniversary of the year in which a native son, Aurèle de Foy Suzor-Côté, R.C.A., was born.

A major portion of the new issue, which has dimensions of 40mm × 24mm, is devoted to a reduced size process colour gravure reproduction of 'Return from the Harvest Field',

a 78½" × 67½" canvas executed by Suzor-Côté in 1903 and used on the stamp by special permission of the National Gallery, Ottawa. Avoiding superimposing design elements on the art reproduction, all wording has been included in a small vertical white panel to the extreme right of the stamp: 'Canada', '50' and 'Postes Postage' are placed on the upper three lines; below is 'Suzor-Côté', arranged on two lines, and '1869 1937', the years of the artist's birth and death.

The new issue, produced by a more costly process, differs from normal commemoratives in that it will remain on sale for an extended period. Six million of the new stamps have been printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ltd., Ottawa. Customary First Day Cover Service was provided by the Postmaster, Ottawa 2, Ontario.

Suzor-Côté, an internationally recognised painter and sculptor, was born at Arthabaska, Quebec, on 6th April, 1869. Endowed with an excellent baritone voice he had early leanings to a musical career; a throat ailment terminated this ambition and his subsequent achievements in the artistic field ended in international recognition of his name. He is reputed to be one of the first native-born Canadians whose works, presumably as a result of associations with painters during European travels, were directly influenced by the Old World's Impressionism of the 1860s. Authoritative writers link his name with Monet, Whistler, Pissarro, Manet and others as a result of his light-filled interpretations

of Canadian landscapes high-lighted by touches of pure pigment. Evidence of his versatility, and a leaning to impressionism, is to be found in some forty or fifty beautifully executed small bronze figures and groups. The Suzor-Côté collection in the National Gallery, Ottawa, consists of eleven paintings, four sculptures and a number of drawings. 'Return from the Harvest Field', painted while the artist was in Europe, is one of his larger works in the gallery; it was acquired by the nation in 1904.

Suzor-Côté died at Daytona Beach, Florida, on 29th January, 1937.

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## Bying Inlet Squared Circle

The earliest known strike of the Byng Inlet North squared circle cancellation realised \$77.50 in the November sale of Middlesex Stamp Auctions of Hyde Park, Ontario. It was on a 3 cents small queen with the date, 25th July, 1893 clearly distinguishable. The previous 'earliest' strike as listed in Alfred Whitehead's, *The Squared Circle Postmarks of Canada*, was 21st December, 1893.

The buyer was a Hamilton (Ontario) collector, who outbid half a dozen mail bids which were above the \$50 mark.

An unhinged very fine copy of the 8 cents registration stamp, F-3, was knocked down to a London collector at \$45 by auctioneer Stan Shantz (C.P.S.G.B. 1285) who operates the Middlesex Stamp Auctions.

He is planning another auction in mid-April with two or three sales yearly, now that he has retired from his staff position with *The London (Canada) Free Press*. He will continue to write his wellknown stamp column for that paper on a contributory basis.

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## Interpex

A near first for the International Stamp Exhibition was the participation by the Canada Post Office in Interpex which was held at the Americana Hotel in New York City, from 14th to 16th March, 1969.

The Canada Post Office presented a comprehensive display of recent Canadian issues and also operated a sales booth where current issues including plate blocks and sheets at face value were available.

The display constituted a series of photographs showing the production of the 1967 Centennial stamp and a large number of development panels. Each panel was a historical record of the development of one stamp showing the original artwork, colour pulls, and colour separations. The panels were from the heritage collection of the Canada Post Office which is maintained as part of a Canadiana history.

A special service was accorded visitors to the Canadian display. Cards and letters bearing Canadian postage were marked with a cachet indicating their origin at Interpex. They were then flown to Montreal, Canada, where they were postmarked and entered into the mail stream for true Post Office handling.

# Montreal & Toronto

## R.P.O.



Illustrated herewith is the postmark and cachet used on the occasion of the 112th Anniversary of the opening of the Montreal and Toronto Railway Post Office and sent by the Mail Clerk responsible, Michael Millar. Mr. Millar is a keen postal historian and joint author (with Larry Whitby) of the LIST OF THE POST OFFICES IN THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE, which is reviewed in this issue.



This exercise in public relations is, as far as is known, unique in Canadian postal history AND appropriately enough is concerned with what is undoubtedly the oldest Canadian R.P.O. With a continuous service to the public of more than 112 years it still remains the biggest R.P.O. and one of the busiest. It is certainly the most long-lived of all R.P.O.'s. on the North American continent and if there are others to rival it in longevity they can only be (we should think) in Great Britain.

112 Years of Service

1856-October-1968

MONT. & TOR. R.P.O. to be used.

Also illustrated above is the FIRST postmark

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## *reminder*

### SUBSCRIPTIONS

Membership of the Society is open to all interested in the study of the postal history and postage stamps of Canada and the former British North American Provinces. The annual subscription (£1) is payable on 1st October for the ensuing twelve months. (Overseas members are requested to remit subscriptions free of charge to the Society.)

# Letters

## TO THE EDITOR

Major R. K. Malott writes:

### 50th Anniversary of 1919 Airmail Events

The philatelic observance of the 50th anniversary of significant 1918 airmail events in Canada proved most successful. Several hundred collectors obtained souvenir items of some or of all the envelopes prepared.

The arrangements for the 1969 events will be similar to those of 1968. Souvenir envelopes will be prepared for the following dates and mailed to one applicable address:

- (a) **17th February, 1969:** First airmail flown from Vancouver, B.C. to Seattle, Washington on 17th February, 1919 and return (two envelopes at 30 cents each);
- (b) **16th May, 1969:** First day of use of the special postal die re the Alcock and Brown flight from St. John's, Newfoundland (one envelope at 30 cents each);
- (c) **18th May, 1969:** The Hawker and Grieve attempt on 18th May, 1919 in the 'Sopwith' Atlantic (one envelope at 30 cents each);
- (d) **18th May, 1969:** The Raynham and Morgan attempt on 18th May, 1919 in the Martinsyde 'Raymor' (one envelope at 30 cents each);
- (e) **21st May, 1969:** First day of use of the new 15 cents stamp re Alcock and Brown's flight across the Atlantic, non-stop. A special cachet will be used on this envelope. (One envelope at 50 cents each);
- (f) **31st May, 1969:** First flight from Victoria to Vancouver on 31st May, 1919. (One envelope at 30 cents each);
- (g) **14th June, 1969:** Alcock and Brown's successful flight across the Atlantic, non-stop, from St. John's, Newfoundland to Clifden, Ireland on 14-15th June, 1919. A special cachet will be used on this envelope. (One envelope at 50 cents each);
- (h) **4th July, 1969:** Admiral Sir Mark Kerr and Major John Brackley's attempt to fly to New York on 4th July, 1919 from St. John's, Newfoundland. The aircraft was forced down at Parrsboro, N.S. (One envelope at 30 cents each);
- (i) **17th July, 1969:** The Raynham and Biddlescombe attempt in the Martinsyde 'Raymor' (one envelope at 30 cents each);
- (j) **7th to 9th August, 1969:** First flight across the Rockies by Captain C. C. Hoy, 7th to 9th August, 1919. Vancouver to Lethbridge and Calgary and return (six envelopes at 30 cents each);

(k) **16th August, 1969:** First flight from Victoria B.C., to Nanaimo, B.C. by Captain J. Gray and Lieutenant Gordon Cameron on 16th August, 1919. (One envelope at 30 cents each);

(l) **25th August, 1969:** First flight from Toronto, Ontario to New York City, N.Y. by either Captain Billy Bishop or Captain W. G. Barker on 25th August, 1919 (one envelope at 30 cents each);

(m) **24–29th September, 1969:** First flight from Truro to Charlottetown, P.E.I. by Lieutenant J. M. Stevenson and L. E. D. Stevens on 24th September, 1919 and return on 29th September, 1919 (two envelopes at 30 cents each);

(n) **9th October, 1969:** Flight of the Handley–Page bomber 'The Atlantic', flown by Major H. Brackley and crew, from Parrsboro, N.S. to New York City, N.Y. The aircraft was forced down at Greenport, N.Y. (one envelope at 30 cents each).

There are a total of 20 different envelopes to be prepared with cachets and applicable postage—6 cents within Canada, and 10 cents to the U.S.A. These envelopes cost 30 cents each. There are also two different envelopes to be prepared with a special Alcock/Brown cachet and postal die slogan cancellation using the 15 cents Alcock/Brown stamp. These envelopes cost 50 cents each. All 22 envelopes will cost \$7.00.

The souvenir envelopes for each flight will be addressed to one applicable address and then returned to me. In early June the first batches of envelopes will be returned to those ordering them. The remaining envelopes will be sent out in early September and late October. Returned envelopes will be sent under the protection of a separate envelope.

No special arrangements for cover preparation other than those arrangements mentioned above can be entertained. All envelopes will bear a special cachet and applicable postage. Payment may be made by cheque or money order. For cheques, please add 25 cents for banking charges. Orders should be submitted prior to 1st February, 1969. Further details of these events may be obtained from the writer at 16 Harwick Crescent, Ottawa 6, Ontario, Canada.

*Anyone having original data, photographs or philatelic envelopes from any of the above noted flights are requested to contact Major Malott. We regret that owing to late receipt of copy it was not possible to publish this before 1st February.—Editor.*

Mr. H. Reiche writes:

#### Admiral Issues

The Random Notes on Admirals in *Maple Leaves* No. 7 contain some views which I have already discussed with Mr. Smythies, but I would like to repeat a few of them here.

The vertical perfed 8 coils were issued to the post offices in August 1912 but dated copies have not been found with such early dates. The earliest date is 8th October 1912. The question of the 3 cents brown vertical perfed 12 coil is interesting but the original order by the P.O. to the Bank Note Co. states only 500,000 stamps and no additional order was placed, as far as I can deter-

mine. It is astonishing though, that this stamp with its small quantity appears to be common.

The rather odd coil shown should be described a little more. The left stamp is not perforated  $12 \times 8$  but only 8 and the left edge is a straight edge. Only the strip is perforated 12 and pasted on. The strip is not of the same paper as the usual end strips for such coils. This is the reason my doubts. Also there were no coils during the Admirals requiring end strips with perforation 12.

Sheet stamps with paste-ups may be found, although these are rather peculiar. The 1 cent War Tax exists with such paste-ups and I have so far assumed that a large mailing concern cut up sheets for making a roll to ease dispensing.

As far as Re-entries and Re-touches are concerned of the few working dies only very few rolls were made (less than 100!!) not hundreds or thousands, and there are about 350,000 total impressions including the War Tax stamps. Re-entries were not only 'accidental blemishes'. They were deliberate entries to correct faults in many cases and some were accidental misalignments. Of course it is not possible to distinguish them. As far as I know there were never any retouches made to a roll subject, but retouched working dies were transferred to rolls. Mr. Smythies is correct in that there are many more retouches and re-entries which are not listed in my book, but some of them are very minor and often difficult to describe and to distinguish.

Mr. H. W. Harrison writes:

#### **C.P.R. View Cards**

There has now been time enough for those interested to report on my list of C.P.R. View Cards which appeared in the December 1968 issue on pages 207, 208 and 209. To date, only one card, previously reported and not present in the five largest collections, has been reported. A member in the U.K. sent me No. 9, KG V 2 cents red, vertical and horizontal lines, Die B or II, Place Viger Hotel. The existence of this card leads me to believe that others previously reported may also exist and I would like to appeal to the membership to get out the December 1968 issue and review their holdings to make sure that they hold none on the lists. If they discover that they have one or more, and send to me by Registered Mail to Box 5780, Baltimore, Md. 21208, U.S.A. I will return the same way, reimbursing for the postage expenditure.

Mr. S. F. Cohen writes:

#### **Postscript to Part XI (December 1968 *Maple Leaves*)**

In my last article, on the 1868 2 Ring Numerals, my attention has been drawn by many members, for which thanks are due, to the fact that a cover with 2 Ring Numeral No. 22 exists and emanates from Galt. (See January 1953 *Maple Leaves*.) This cuts across my theory completely that Galt was not the official town designated with this numeral as I had written. The cover, which is probably the only one extant, was formerly in the collection of Mr. Leo Baresch and is now in the collection owned by Mr. Graham Fairbanks of Montreal.

**Amendments to Membership to 4th March, 1969****New Members**

1679. LOVE, J. A., 34 Shaftesbury Avenue, Holderness High Road, Hull, Yorkshire.  
PS, FDC, SP, P  
1680. MITCHENER, R. D., 1253 Sherman Drive, Ottawa, 5, Ontario, Canada C, P, PH  
1681. MCGREGOR, R. A., 99 Inglethorpe Street, London S.W.6. C  
1682. DONALDSON, J., 23 Lingen Avenue, Hereford. C  
1683. WAGNER, Dr. N. E., 314 Batavia Place, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada.  
PC, PER, RPO, C, CS  
1684. SANDERSON, Dr. D., 103 Rochester Road, Earlsdon, Coventry CV5 6AF. C  
1685. MASON, D. S., Three Tuns Inn, St. Keverne, Helston, Cornwall. C  
1686. WASSELL, P. R., 223 Highcliffe Road, Sheffield S.11, 7 LQ. C, PH  
1687. SPENCER, A., 103 Coplow Street, Ladywood, Birmingham 16. CG

**Rejoined**

89. ANDERTON, J., 43 Foxhill Court, Weetwood, Leeds 16. C

**Death**

1104. KEMP, C. A.

**Resignation**

1651. SEWELL, K. C.

**Amendments to Year Book**

1650. HOUSER, J., P.O. Box should be 825 (not 625). Interests. —B, Cov, P, PH  
1553. CHESHIRE, R. S., should be Box 13 (not 54).  
877. WOOLEY, R. J., should be Apartment 206 (not 405).

**Delete**

1172. TARDIFF, Dr. G.  
1131. WILSON, F. L.

**Insert**

1623. PETTIFER, S. H., 'Verona', Crudwell, Malmesbury, Wiltshire.  
1639. HORNE, D. E., 95 Beech Road, Harrogate, Yorkshire.

**Change of address**

1646. MOLNAU, M., Agricultural Engineering Department, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho 83843.  
739. HARRIS, E. A., 620-75 Avenue, N.W., Calgary, Alta, Canada.  
1337. DEVLIN, M., 5912, Dalton Drive, N.W., Calgary 49, Alta, Canada.  
1557. O'NEILL, G. F., 2 Oxford Drive, Thornton Hough, Wirral, Cheshire L.63 1 JQ.

**Information required of new address (latest known address given)**

1654. ADAMS, C. J., Apartment 3, 14 Novawood Drive, Dartmouth, N.S., Canada.  
1376. BOOTHE, G. B., 3202 Concord Way, Apartment 465, Mercer Island, Washington, U.S.A.  
1547. PAWLUK, W. S., 1b Hemlock Crescent, S.W., Calgary, Alta, Canada.  
758. WRIGHT, G. H., 29a Harcourt Road, Boscombe, Hampshire.

**Net change plus 8. New total 694**

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## CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Reserved for members' small classified advertisements.  
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## WANTED

NEWFOUNDLAND Postage Due on cover.—P. G. Walker, Long Spirrrey, Huby, near Leeds.

NEWFOUNDLAND. Private collector will purchase pre 1900 covers including rate markings also S.G. Nos. 244b, 265b, 266b fine used.—Write please to N. Clifford-Jones, Shoes Farm, Ockley, Surrey.

## PERIODICALS

"THE MAGPIE'S NEST" contains items of all countries, but always includes good sections of B.N.A. and Arctic postal history offers. Specimen free. Woodall, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset.

## THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN—1968-69

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# MAPLE LEAVES

**Journal of**

**THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**

INCORPORATED 1946

**Founder:**

A. E. Stephenson, F.C.P.S.

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**Edited by L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.**

66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

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## EDITORIAL

### Overseas Members

Apart from the large number of overseas members of the society who live in North America, attention is occasionally drawn to those few members overseas, and particularly in Europe, who derive none of the advantages of personal contact with collectors who share their philatelic interests, who are sometimes isolated entirely and who rely upon correspondence alone to sustain their contacts with like-minded enthusiasts. Recently, and not for the first time, we have received a letter from a member in Europe who would very much like to correspond with and exchange material (cancellations) with fellow postmark collectors.

In the past we have usually been able to suggest membership of one of the study groups as a partial means of satisfying the needs of an isolated enthusiast who derives none of the other advantages which accrue to the fortunate home-based member, apart, of course, from receiving *Maple Leaves* six times a year. In the case we refer to, however, such a solution is not possible and we are appealing therefore to all our members who are interested in B.N.A. postmarks generally to consider very carefully whether or not they might care to help and if so to write to us. We would then put them in touch with the member concerned who would be very grateful.

## Study Groups

The mention of study groups reminds us that about a year ago we circulated about fifty members known (or suspected!) to be interested in railway postmarks with the intention of reviving the dormant R.P.O. study group which we fathered many years ago. Six or seven members only expressed any interest in resuscitating a once very lively baby and as a consequence the infant remains in a state of suspended animation. All the preliminary work in connection with the rebirth of this remarkable infant prodigy has long since been completed and all that is required now is some indication from, say, ten or twelve R.P.O. enthusiasts that they would be willing to foster the child for some two or three weeks before passing this particular baby on to someone else for further nurturing. Delivery is long overdue but it will take very little to induce us to produce it.

## Revenue Stamps

According to the rules of the Society one of its objects is 'to associate those interested in the study of the postal history and *POSTAGE STAMPS* of the Dominion (*sic*) of Canada etc. and to encourage such study *inter alia* by the holding of meetings . . . public displays and exhibitions.' We are prompted to restate this rule by a letter from one of our former members who has resigned from the Society at least until such time as 'more interest in the revenue stamps of Canada is indicated by some of the membership'. The fact that very few indeed of our members are interested in revenue stamps does not exclude this minority interest from receiving consideration, although, as the rule stands, it would appear that we are justified in excluding articles and information relevant to revenue stamps from *Maple Leaves*. As we see it, until such time as an amendment to the rules gains the support of members by the majority required by ballot at an annual general meeting there is nothing further that we can do, apart from adding a reminder that 'notice of proposed amendments shall be sent to the Secretary not less than three months prior to the A.G.M. and published in *Maple Leaves* in an issue preceding the meeting'.

## Assistant Treasurer

We are sorry to report that Mr. McGregor has been in hospital again, but is now, we are thankful to say, much better. He wishes to apologise to members for any delay in correspondence arising from his absence from home.

# convention '69

**Auction.** Please let Mr. Killingley have suitable lots by 1st July 1969 (for full details see page 299 of this issue).

**Exhibition/Convention.** Are you preparing an entry? An official entry form, with details of classes, etc., is enclosed with this issue of *Maple Leaves*.

**Hotel Bookings.** If you wish to attend Convention and have not yet booked, please submit your requirements as soon as possible—official booking form enclosed with this issue of *Maple Leaves*.

## president's message

The annual Convention is now a little nearer, and a reminder appears in this issue of *Maple Leaves* of the Convention auction, exhibition/competition and booking arrangements for the Crown Hotel, Harrogate. I hope that you will all give some support to Convention in any way that you can.

I was pleased to see from the April issue of *Maple Leaves* that nine new members had joined the Society, and one had re-joined, bringing our total membership to 694. I have received letters from a number of these people, and am pleased to note the interest and enthusiasm they have for stamp collecting and in particular the issues of Canada.

May I congratulate those members who won awards at Stampex, and I hope that their successes in the competitive field will continue.

Mr. J. J. Bonar informs me that he attended the Scottish Congress on the 19th April 1969, as the delegate from this Society. I understand that a number of members also attended, and I hope that all had an enjoyable day.

I have not received any further information on the allocation of rooms for study circles at the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain to be held at the Grand Hotel, Bristol, from 24th to 27th June 1969, but it is hoped to hold Canadian Study Circles on the evenings of the 25th and 26th June. Any members able to attend, can bring along material, particularly small queens and cancellations.

You will remember that in my message in the April issue of *Maple Leaves*, I invited members to let me know of any displays they had given. I was pleased to hear from several members and their letters confirm that displays of Canada and B.N.A. material are popular with general societies. May I thank these members and others who give displays and help to promote interest and enjoyment in B.N.A. philately.

The holiday season is now approaching, and I would like to wish all members a happy holiday, and a safe journey home.

ERIC BIELBY

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# The machine age

By Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth, F.C.P.S. & Dr. M. W. Carstairs

This is the first of a series of columns on Flag and other machine cancellations which will appear for as long as material is available, and readers demand and the Editor's permission continues. The terms of reference are the early machine cancels up to approximately 1920, all and any cancellations containing a flag, and any special types of machine cancels after 1920, such as 'Free' and 'This mail was carried by Travelling letter Box'. The ordinary machine cancellations, post 1920, will not be discussed and readers are referred to Ken Barlow, of Vancouver, who has published a booklet on modern machine cancellations. Similarly slogan postmarks will not in general be dealt with and the listings of the Slogan Postmark Group of the Society which began in *Maple Leaves* in 1956 should be consulted.

The original handbook on Canadian Flag cancellations was written by A. L. McCready, the Editor of *Popular Stamps*. It was based on a series of articles in that magazine by R. A. Odell. This booklet was first published in 1945 and reprinted in 1956, and was for many years the only guide to the subject. In 1960 and 1961 a series of articles appeared in our sister publication *B.N.A. Topics* under the editorship of Ed Richardson. Whilst this listing was more informative than McCready's handbook, Richardson stated that he hoped that the articles would stimulate further research into the subject, and as far as the authors of the present article are concerned it has certainly done so.

We have a number of subjects which we propose to deal with in future columns, but we hope that members with comments on what we write, on what we fail to write and with any queries or additions will come forward. Any material relevant to the subject will be published.

The numbers of the various Flag and machine types used in this article are those in Ed Richardson's listing in *B.N.A. Topics*, which although based on McCready's original numbers, differs in the later types of flag and machine cancellations owing to new types having been discovered.

Any new information resulting from this column will be passed on to B.N.A.P.S. for incorporation in the proposed revised edition of the Flag Cancellations Handbook.



Fig. 1

## The Montreal Unlettered Flag Cancellations

Probably the most common of Canada's flag cancellations is type 3 from Montreal without any distinguishing die letters (Fig. 1). It is found with 1897 and 1898 dates. Whilst all copies of this flag used in Montreal are without a die letter, those examples of the same type from Hamilton have the letters A and B in the bottom left hand corner, and those from Toronto have the letters A to H. Examination of a number of copies of the Montreal flag showed differences in details of the design, and in fact six varieties of this unlettered flag may be distinguished. In some cases a single feature is sufficient to identify a particular die, whilst in others a combination of two or more features may be necessary.

The features of the design used in separating the six dies are found in three areas:

1. The lettering of 'Canada' in the centre of the flag.
2. The Union Jack.
3. The *right* hand furl of the flag below the letters 'ADA' of 'Canada'.

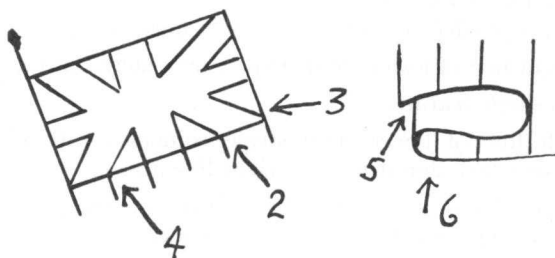


Fig. 2

These latter two areas are shown enlarged in Fig. 2 and the features numbered. Table 1 lists the six features and Table 2 their appearance in the six dies, whilst Table 3 lists one, or in some cases two, features which are sufficient to identify five of the dies without further reference.

**Table 1. The six features.**

1. Height of 'N' of Canada.
2. Does left line of lower right stripe coincide with upright?
3. Does right line of same stripe go exactly into lower right corner?
4. Does right line of lower left stripe coincide with upright?
5. Relation of line closing right furl to the lines in flag above.
6. Width of first segment of right furl.

**Table 2. Identification of the six dies**

Feature	Flag dies					
	1(A)	2(C)	3(D)	4(E)	5	6
1	3mm	3mm	2mm	Under 3mm	Under 3mm	3mm
2	No	Yes	Almost	No	Yes	No
3	Almost	Almost	Yes	No	No	No
4	No	No	Almost	No	No	Yes
5	Almost touches left	Just left of centre	Centre	Just left of centre	Almost touches right	Left of centre
6	2mm+	All less than 2 mm.				

**Table 3. Single (or two) diagnostic features**

- Die 1(A). The only one having width of first segment of right furl more than 2mm.
- Die 2(C). Left line of lower right stripe coincides with upright and line closing furl is just left of centre of the two lines above.
- Die 3(D). Right line of lower right stripe goes exactly into angle.
- Die 4(E). No single feature.
- Die 5. Left line of lower right stripe coincides with upright and line closing furl almost touches right line above.
- Die 6. Right line of lower left stripe coincides with upright and the lower right stripe is the narrowest of the six.

It has previously been pointed out (Carstairs, 1968) that the type 8 flag (Fig. 3) differs only from type 3 in having two thick horizontal bars added,

**Fig. 3**

and is in fact the type 3 strengthened by the addition of the two lines. The same six dies are found in this modification, again without an identifying letter. This modified type 8 flag also exists with the letters A, C, D, E, inserted in the bottom left hand corner below the Union Jack (Fig. 4). These four



Fig. 4

lettered dies are identical with four of the unlettered dies. Thus in four cases, the modification of the plain type 3 flag through the form with added horizontal bars to the final stage with identifying letters may be followed.

No copies of this flag with the letter 'B' have been reported and Richardson has pointed out that the machine type M.5 which exists only with letter 'B' was contemporary with the flag cancel which may explain this deficiency.

Table 4 gives the dates so far noted for the three types of flag.

**Table 4.**

Serial No.	Die letter	Type 3	Type 8 without letter	Type 8 with letter
1	A	23rd July 1897 to 20th March 1898	17th August 1898 to 13th February 1899	9th February 1900 to 7th March 1902
2	C	29th July 1897 to 26th February 1898	26th May 1898 to 7th July 1899	22nd March 1900 to 7th March 1902
3	D	14th December 1897 to 10th February 1898	3rd January 1899 to 20th July 1899	24th April 1900 to 4th December 1901
4	E	16th July 1897 to 7th April 1898	27th April 1898	17th April 1900 to 18th November 1901
5	—	27th July 1897 to 14th April 1898	19th May 1898 to 12th December 1900	—
6	—	21st July 1897 to 3rd March 1898	27th July 1898 to 19th April 1900	—

Readers are asked to submit any dates which will bring the above table to a state of greater completeness, preferably with the actual cancels for checking purposes. Any material sent will be returned within two or three days. Similarly any readers who find difficulty in separating the various dies are asked to send them for identification.

#### REFERENCES:

1. *Canadian Machine Cancellations* by Dr. M. W. Carstairs, *Maple Leaves*, April 1968.
2. *New Notes on Canadian Flag Cancellations* by Ed Richardson, *B.N.A. Topics* 1960 and 1961.
3. *Canadian Machine Cancellations, Part 4* by K. Barlow.
4. *Slogan Cancellations of Canada—Maple Leaves*, Vols. 6 to 9.

## Newfoundland Selected offers from our stock

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| 1. 1857. 1d. brown purple. Fine used example of this stamp cancelled with c.d.s. of 1863. Scarce. S.G.1. ....                            | £20  |
| 2. 1857. 1d. final die proof in black on sunken card. Very scarce ...  | £85  |
| 3. 1857. 3d. yellow green. Fine mint example of this stamp with B.P.A. certificate. S.G.3. ....  | £35  |
| 4. 1857. 3d. yellow green. Two fine singles on cover to Brigus from Harbour Grace. A great rarity. B.P.A. certificate. S.G.3. ....       | £250 |
| 5. 1857. 5d. brown purple. Fine mint block of four of this stamp. Slight vertical crease but a rare item. S.G.5. ....                    | £85  |
| 6. 1860. 3d. green. Fine example of this stamp with black 'Specimen' overprint inverted. Scarce. S.G.11. ....                            | £75  |
| 7. 1861. 2d. deep rose lake. Superb mint horizontal pair with large margins all round. S.G.18. ....                                      | £55  |
| 8. 1861. 4d. pale rose lake. Fine used horizontal strip of three. Good margins all round. Rare. S.G.23c. ....                            | £65  |
| 9. 1861. 1s. deep rose lake. Attractive mint top right corner block of four with full selvage. Rare. S.G.23. ....                        | £160 |
| 10. 1866. 5c. brown. Fine mint right marginal example of this stamp. Very fine centering, etc. S.G.26. Cat. £100 in this condition. .... | £75  |
| 11. 1866. 12c. red brown. Attractive used horizontal strip of three of this stamp. Attractive. S.G.28. ....                              | £60  |
| 12. 1876-79. 2c. bluish green. rouletted. Attractive mint horizontal pair of this stamp. Scarce in a multiple. S.G.41. ....              | £30  |
| 13. 1890. 3c. slate grey. Attractive mint vertical pair of this stamp with variety 'Imperf. between' S.G.56a. ....                       | £65  |
| 14. 1897. 1c. provisional. Fine mint lower marginal block of four showing the three types. S.G.80, 81, 82. ....                          | £45  |
| 15. 1897. 1c/3c. grey purple. Rare used block of six showing the three types, with two examples of the rare 3rd. S.G.80, 81, 82. ....    | £90  |

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		Type 1	Type 2
<b>1 cent green</b>	Original die. 1912 ... ..	n	
	Original die retouched. 1913 ... ..	n a	n a
<b>1 cent yellow</b>	Original die retouched, wet. 1920 ... ..		n a
	Original die retouched, dry. 1926 ... ..		n
	New die, dry. 1925 ... ..		n
<b>2 cents red</b>	Original die. 1912 ... ..	n	
	Original die retouched. 1913 ... ..	a	n a
<b>2 cents green</b>	Original die retouched, wet. 1922 ... ..		n a
	Original die retouched, dry. 1924 ... ..		
	Original die re-engraved, dry. 1925 ... ..		n
	Thin paper. 1924 ... ..		n
<b>3 cents brown</b>	Original die, wet. 1918 ... ..		n a
	Original die retouched, dry. 1922 ... ..		a
<b>3 cents red</b>	Original die retouched. 1923 ... ..		n a
	New die. 1924 ... ..		n
<b>4 cents bistre</b>	Wet. 1922 ... ..		n a
	Dry. 1925 ... ..		
<b>5 cents blue</b>	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1. 1912 ... ..	a	
	Marler Type 1A: Reiche Type 1a. 1913 (?) ... ..		
	Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2. 1914 ... ..	n	
	Marler Type 3: Reiche Type 3. 1916 ... ..		n a
<b>5 cents violet</b>	Marler Type 4: Reiche Type 1. 1922 ... ..		a
	Marler Types 5 & 7: Reiche Types 2 & 4. 1922-24 ... ..		n
	Marler Type 6: Reiche Type 3. 1923 ... ..		a
	Marler Type 8: Reiche Type 5. 1925 ... ..		n
	Thin paper. 1924 ... ..		
<b>10 cents plum</b>	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1. 1912 ... ..		n a
	Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2. 1920 ... ..		a
<b>10 cents blue</b>	Wet. 1922 ... ..		n a
	Dry. 1925 (?) ... ..		

## HAMILTON

## Precancel

		Type 1	Type 3	Type 4
<b>1 cent green</b>	Original die. 1912 ... ..	n a		
	Original die retouched. 1913 ... ..	n a	n a	n a
<b>1 cent yellow</b>	Original die retouched, wet. 1920 ... ..	n		n a
	Original die retouched, dry. 1926 ... ..	a		n
	New die, dry. 1925 ... ..	n		n
<b>2 cents red</b>	Original die. 1912 ... ..			
	Original die retouched. 1913 ... ..	n a	n a	n a
<b>2 cents green</b>	Original die retouched, wet. 1922 ... ..			n a
	Original die retouched, dry. 1924 ... ..			
	Original die re-engraved, dry. 1925 ... ..	n		n
	Thin paper. 1924 ... ..			n
<b>3 cents brown</b>	Original die, wet. 1918 ... ..	a		
	Original die retouched, dry. 1922 ... ..			n a
<b>3 cents red</b>	Original die retouched. 1923 ... ..	n		n a
	New die. 1924 ... ..			
<b>4 cents bistre</b>	Wet. 1922 ... ..	n a		n
	Dry. 1925 ... ..	n		
<b>5 cents blue</b>	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1. 1912 ... ..			
	Marler Type 1A: Reiche Type 1a. 1913 (?) ... ..			
	Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2. 1914 ... ..			
	Marler Type 3: Reiche Type 3. 1916 ... ..	n		
<b>5 cents violet</b>	Marler Type 4: Reiche Type 1. 1922 ... ..	n (?)		
	Marler Types 5 & 7: Reiche Types 2 & 4. 1922-24 ... ..			n
	Marler Type 6: Reiche Type 3. 1923 ... ..	a		
	Marler Type 8: Reiche Type 5. 1925 ... ..	n		n
	Thin paper. 1924 ... ..			
<b>7 cents red-brn.</b>	Wet. 1924 ... ..	n a		
	Dry. 1926 (?) ... ..			
<b>10 cents blue</b>	Wet. 1922 ... ..	n a		
	Dry. 1925 (?) ... ..			
<b>20 cents olive</b>	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1: wet. 1912 ... ..	n		n
	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1: dry. 1924 ... ..	n		n
	Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2: dry. 1925 ... ..	n		
<b>50 cents black</b>	Original die, wet. 1912 ... ..	n		n
	Retouched die, dry. 1925 ... ..	n		n
<b>\$1 orange</b>	Wet. 1923 ... ..	n		n
	Dry. 1925 (?) ... ..			

# Canadian Airmail Notes

## PART VII

by Major R. K. Malott

### Laurentide Air Service

The activities from which this company eventually sprang had their beginning in the summer of 1919 in the St. Maurice valley. Foresters had long thought that seaplanes would provide invaluable assistance in the patrol, for fire detection purposes, of the great forest areas in Quebec and Ontario. The province of Quebec voted a small subsidy for trial flights and the Dominion Government lent two of the H.S.2.L. flying boats then in store at Halifax and Sydney, which had been used for the anti-submarine patrol on the Atlantic coast during the previous summer. The Laurentide Company engaged a pilot and one or two experienced mechanics, and after a thorough overhaul, the two flying boats were flown to Lac à la Tortue, a short distance from Grand' mère. The first civil air harbour was thus established and the first practical use made of civil aviation in Canada. Many flights were carried out during the summer and the results justified the action taken by the company and the support given by both Governments. The patrols were again continued in 1920 and with increased forces during 1921. It was then found advisable to form a separate organisation to undertake the flying work rather than continue it as part of the Laurentide Company's activities. This was accordingly done, and the Laurentide Air Services Limited was incorporated, having no connection with the Laurentide Company. Under the new arrangement a considerable number of additional contracts for flying were arranged for. The growth of the business and the increased demand for flying has justified the purchase of more aircraft each year.

In 1922 a large contract was secured from the Provincial Government of Ontario for flying in connection with the preparation of a reconnaissance map showing the forest types in that part of northern Ontario lying north of the National Transcontinental railway, between the Ontario-Quebec boundary and the Abitibi river.

In 1923 the Government of Ontario contracted for a further programme of forest sketching in northern and western Ontario from a main base at Sudbury. Contracts for similar work were carried out for pulp and paper companies and for transportation in the remoter parts of the province. In Quebec several contracts for similar work were also obtained.

In the spring of 1924 the Government of Ontario having established their own air service, the company sold part of their equipment to the province. They retained one Vickers Viking Napier Lion engined amphibian, and three H.S.2.L. flying boats for their own work. Their most important operation was

an air mail, passenger and freight service from Haileybury, Ontario, into the Rouyn gold fields. This was the first regular line of its kind to be established in Canada. The service was continued uninterruptedly from the 1st of June until towards the end of November, when ice formed on the lakes in the interior. The company propose to continue the service throughout the winter months and for this purpose have purchased a Westland Limousine six-passenger aeroplane fitted with a Napier Lion engine, and a D.H.9 Siddeley Puma three-seater. These have been fitted with ski and will be put into operation when the lakes are sufficiently frozen to permit of their being used for landing grounds. A hangar had been lent this company by the Department of National Defence, for erection at Larder Lake, which will be the winter base, to assist the company in this difficult operation. This whole operation both summer and winter, is being watched with great interest. If it is successful there are other localities where similar services could be run. The traffic increased as the reliability of the service was proved, and the public gained confidence. Mining engineers, prospectors and others desiring to visit the new gold fields made use of it continually as it saved much time and trouble and made a shorter and more comfortable trip than the alternative steamboat, launch or canoe trip by lake and river. This will apply equally to the winter service to which the alternative will be a cold sleigh ride over rough winter roads.

A total of 1,004 passengers were carried on the service, of which 800 were paying. Express and freight carried by air weighed over 78,000 pounds, *while 15,000 letters and telegrams* were carried up to the end of the year.

Express delivery of telegrams was a feature of the service. These could be sent from outside points, delivered to the pilot at either Haileybury or Angliers, taken to the mining camps and a return message brought out to be telegraphed from either point to its destination all within a few hours. After operating for some months and proving its reliability, the service obtained recognition as a regular mail carrier by the Post Office Department and was authorised to carry mail bearing a special 25 cents stamp issued by the company.

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## ***Annual General Meeting***

Members are reminded that in accordance with the Society's rules, nominations for Officers of the Society to be considered by the Annual General Meeting in October must be sent to the Secretary no later than 4th July 1969, The retiring Committee members are: Major W. F. Ellis, I. T. Pickering and J. J. Bonar.

Nominations for Fellowship, which must be made on the appropriate form obtainable from the Secretary must be received by 4th August.

# CAVENDISH PHILATELIC AUCTIONS

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## *Special Covers at the Royal Convention, Toronto*

The 41st Annual Convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada taking place in Toronto on 13th, 14th and 15th June coincides with the 50th Anniversary of the first non-stop Atlantic flight from St. John's, Newfoundland to Clifden, Ireland by Captain John Alcock and Lt. Arthur Whitten-Brown.

A special stamp is scheduled for issue by the Post Office Department of Canada to mark this historic event. The day of issue will take place on one of the Convention days, 13th June, and special covers are being prepared that will reflect both events. Exhibition covers with the exhibition's special postal die cancellation will also be available on 14th and 15th June. Covers will depict Alcock and Brown with appropriate details on the cover. A special card inside will read:

### **50th Anniversary of the First Non-stop Trans-Atlantic Flight**

- Date: 14th-15th June, 1919.
- Times: Take-off 4.28 p.m. 14th June, 1919, at Lester's Field, St. John's, Newfoundland. Landed 8.40 a.m., 15th June, 1919 in a bog near Clifden, Ireland.
- Route: St. John's, Newfoundland to Clifden, Ireland. Approximately 1,800 miles.
- Flying Time: 16 hours and 12 minutes; 4.28 p.m., 14th June, 1919 to 8.40 a.m., 15th June, 1919.
- Crew: Captain John Alcock, D.S.O., Pilot. Born in Manchester, 1892; World War I R.F.C. fighter pilot and aerobatic instructor; knighted 21st June, 1919 for Trans-Atlantic flight. Killed in air crash at Cote d'Evrard, Rouen, France, 18th December, 1919. Lieutenant Arthur Whitten-Brown, Navigator. Born in Glasgow, 1886; trained for aerial navigation; in World War I served in the Manchester Regiment in 1915 and later in R.F.C. as an Observer. Worked as an engineer for Ministry of Munitions. Knighted 21st June, 1919, for Trans-Atlantic flight. Died in Swansea, Wales on 3rd October, 1948.
- Aircraft: Vickers-Vimy biplane. Two 375 h.p. Rolls-Royce Eagle VIII engines capable of 103 m.p.h. at 6,500 feet.
- Details: Carried 840 gallons of gasoline, 40 quarts of oil, two crew members, and one bag of mail composed of 196 envelopes and one parcel.

**Philatelic:** Postmaster General of Newfoundland, Dr. J. Alex Robinson authorised the surcharging of 10,000 15 cents stamps of the 1897 series with a black, four-line surcharge: 'Trans-Atlantic/Air Post/1919/One Dollar'. The 196 envelopes carried are post-marked 10th to 13th June, 1919, St. John's, Newfoundland.

A souvenir of the 41st Annual Convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, Westbury Hotel, Toronto, Ontario. 13th–15th June, 1969.'

Covers, available at two prices, will be mailed directly to the purchaser. The address on each cover will be put on by peelable label. Covers with the 15 cents Trans-Atlantic stamp will cost 50 cents, and covers with a 6 cents commemorative stamp will cost 40 cents. A combination of three covers is recommended: 13th June—15 cents stamp on cover at 50 cents; 14th June—6 cents commemorative stamp on cover at 40 cents; and 15th June—6 cents commemorative stamp on cover at 40 cents. The commemorative stamps used for the two days will be different. Those ordering the three envelopes and enclosing \$1.50 will also receive two 1967 Canadian Centennial souvenir pins. If payment is made by cheque please add 25 cents to cover Bank cheque handling charges. Orders should be sent to Major R. K. Malott, 16 Harwick Crescent, Ottawa 6, Ontario, Canada, as soon as possible to facilitate preparation.

For further details please contact Major Malott at the above address.

## Convention Auction

### Saturday 4th October, 1969

All lots should be sent to: Mr. E. Killingley, 21 St. James Road, Bridlington, Yorkshire, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Members are particularly asked to note that:—

- (a) Only B.N.A. material can be accepted.
- (b) Closing date to guarantee inclusion in the catalogue is **1st July, 1969.**
- (c) Please send a brief description of each lot, **together with a note of the estimated value or reserve.** Mr. Killingley cannot undertake to do valuations or suggest reserves.
- (d) Do not send lots with an estimated value of less than 20s.
- (e) Single stamps and small lots should be mounted or housed on paper or card not more than 5 in. (horizontal) by 6 in. (vertical).
- (f) Commission on sales is 15 per cent.
- (g) A stamped and addressed card should be enclosed if a receipt is required. Catalogues will be available in August 1969.

## Design Advisory Committee Appointed

Communications Minister Eric Kierans has announced the appointment of the members of a new Design Advisory Committee to the Canada Post Office, and of an increase in commissions paid to designers of Canadian stamps.

As recommended in the report of the Task Force on Canada's philatelic product which appears on page 309, the Design Advisory Committee will select the artist-designers for Canada's postage stamps, assign stamp subjects to them, assess their design submissions, and recommend final selection and printing methods for the stamps. It will be responsible for approving final art work and printing plate proofs. The Committee will also function as a judging panel for occasional national competitions, and as general adviser on design for the Canada Post Office.

The Committee members, two of whom will be replaced biennially, are: Mrs. Doris Shadbolt, Curator of the Vancouver Art Gallery; Charles Gagnon of Montreal, an expert on graphic design; Allan R. Fleming of Toronto, one of Canada's outstanding typographic designers; Carl Mangold, prominent Montreal philatelist; Christopher Pratt, painter, St. Catherine's, St. Mary's Bay, Newfoundland; David Silcox, Visual Arts Officer of the Canada Council, and J. G. Cunningham, Director of Information and Public Relations for the Canada Post Office.



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## EDINBURGH GROUP REPORT

During the winter we had four monthly meetings. J. J. Bonar showed pre-stamp material at the first. This included many of the covers which have been written about in *Maple Leaves*, from time to time. A great variety of interesting markings were shown, covering both internal and Transatlantic mail by the different routes.

For the December meeting Mr. David Simpson supplied sheets from the provinces before inclusion in the Dominion. Very fine copies of many of the seldom seen 'earlies' were shown and Newfoundland was carried right through to the modern issues. Some fine pence were included; also later varieties and scarce airmails. To finish off the evening, Bruce Auckland produced some of his choice G.B. postal history material. We hope this does not lead to any members being excommunicated from the C.P.S. of G.B.

Geoff. Whitworth kindly sent his study of postal rates of the 1859-68 period which had been shown at the Aberdeen Convention. This was greatly enjoyed by those who did not see it at Aberdeen, and perhaps even more by those who were seeing it again with more time to examine the sheets. Needless to say the covers are in wonderful condition and include many extremely scarce items.

To conclude the session in March, 'J.J.' again produced from his collection. This time we had a mixed bag starting with large heads and including shades, papers, perfs., watermarks, covers, etc. These were followed by a selection of covers—we were back to postal rates again from about 1868 this time—dealing with internal, U.K., U.S. and foreign rates. The show concluded with a recent acquisition of considerable scarcity. This was a complete left-hand pane of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent Maple Leaves in the original arrangement *guillotined* down the right-hand side and with the imprint running across the top of the sheet so that the '1' would appear on the right hand pane. Several of the later panes with *perforation* in the central gutter, and with the complete imprint above left and right hand upper panes were shown for comparison.

We are still wanting additions to our numbers. Anyone in the area who may be able to attend will be made welcome and should contact J. J. Bonar or J. A. Grant. We will keep them advised of meeting nights when these are arranged next autumn.

*Contributions urgently required for the  
August issue*

# book reviews

## CHECKLIST OF CANADIAN OFFICIAL STAMPLESS COVERS SINCE 1963

'Of making many books there is no end' we are reminded by that despondent sage Koheleth, who goes on to tell us that 'much study is a weariness of the flesh'. More than two thousand years have elapsed since then and an infinity of words have flowed from the pens of authors bent on supporting the first part of his contention and belying the rest.

'Much study' has certainly gone into the making of William Pekonen's book on what he calls 'a side-line interest.' It started off, the author tells us, 'as a bit of a joke' but it has certainly developed into something a little more serious, to say the least—an attempt to list and categorize the many hundreds of different items of official postal stationery that has flowed from Canadian printing presses since the findings of the Glassco Commission led to the abandonment of the use of official postage stamps on the correspondence of Canadian Government departments.

Sixty-five pages of information are included in this latest addition to the bibliography of Canadiana which may be obtained (price \$2.00) from the author at P.O. Box 246, Cloverdale, B.C., Canada. For anyone interested in official Canadian stamps and wishing to continue along the byways which have opened out since the abandonment of their use this will be a great help and indeed the only help available until further information and (of course) 'much study' leads to a revised edition.

## TECHNIQUES OF PHILATELY

L. N. and M. Williams, joint authors of *Techniques of Philately* (Heinemann, 30s. net) will need no introduction to our readers. Their latest work will be of interest to the 'medium collector anxious to graduate beyond the beginner stage' according to their publishers. This seems very fair. There is little, if anything new to attract experienced or specialist collectors in a work which appears to duplicate much of the information contained in other well-known general introductory guides to stamp collecting. Nevertheless, it remains eminently readable, and in this respect perhaps has the edge on other older and well known ventures of this nature.

**Please support this year's Convention,  
Auction and Exhibition. See pages  
286 and 299.**

# Canadian R.P.Os.

## ADDENDUM TO SHAW'S HANDBOOK

Serial No.	Route	Type	Direction	Period	Rarity Factor	Reported By
Q-167B	Mont. & Tor. G.T. Ry.	13		105	140	16
-167C	Mont. & Tor. J. R. Thompson	13G		237	200	107
-167D	Mont. & Tor.	7B		420	100	123
-167E	Mont. & Tor. G.T.R. No. 1	13B		108	200	16
-171E	M. & T./R.P.O./19/Aug. 4/1946/ F. Pontbriand	1E		268	200	16
-176E	Mont. Joli. & Levis	17H		390	130	113, 101
-171C	M-T, 27/9 Oct. 5 C. Gurney	22G		420	100	116
-171D	Mont. & Tor. Tr. 16. 16 Oct. 65. M. Millar	22B		420	100	116
-176F	De Mont Joli & Levis Tr. 59 3 Aout 63. J. N. Couture	22H		411	150	116
-184A	Port & Bdy. Line R.P.O. Nov. 26, 1959. Charles L. Grant	22H		380	150	10, 114
-184B	Port & Bdy. Line R.P.O. Guy F. Burnell	3C		355-380	140	10, 23
-187A	Quebec & Campbellton Local '20'	21C	E	37	200	32
-187B	Quebec & Camp. Local. Sep. 22. Ralph Gingras M.O.C.	1K		77	200	16
-195C	Que. & Campbellton Express	21H	E	41	170	16
-198A	Que. & Camp. M.C. Local No. -	91	E	90	200	101
-204C	Quebec District Emergency	15E	A.M.	114-271	170	16
-204D	District De Quebec Timbre Temporaire	15E		114	200	107A
-204E	District De Quebec Urgent	15E	A.M.	114	200	107A
-205A	Que. Drum. & Mont. R.P.O. J. A. Dionne	21B		108	200	16
-208A	Que. Garn. Jct. & Mont. West May 25, 1912. D. Rousseau	12A	West	90	200	16
-220C	Quebec & Natashquan	17H or 15	P.M.	233	200	16
-230B	J. E. Nolet Quebec & Richmond	15D		90	200	16
-241B	J. A. Trudel. Quebec, Roberval & Chicoutimi	51	South	90	200	16
-245A	Que. & Sherbrooke Quebec Central Nov. 9, North Alp. H. Gingras P.C.Q.D.	1L	North	No year	170	87

(Continued from Whole No. 118.)

*Note:* Reporter's Number 107A refers to postmarks included in the Post Office Proof Book. There is no evidence that the postmarks have been brought into use although instances of actual usage on mail may subsequently be discovered.

# post offices of Saskatchewan

By Dr. J. G. Byth

- |                           |                               |  |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 41. <i>Sawyer</i>         | 98. <i>Snipe Lake</i>         | 154. Stewart Valley                          |
| 42. <i>Saxby</i>          | 99. Snowden                   | 155. <i>Stobart</i>                          |
| 43. <i>Saxon Hill</i>     | 99a. Snowdrift                | 156. Stockholm                               |
| 44. Sceptre               | 100. <i>Socrates</i>          | 157. <i>Stone</i>                            |
| 45. <i>Schmidt</i>        | 101. <i>Sokal</i>             | 158. <i>Stone Farm</i>                       |
| 46. <i>Schultz</i>        | 102. Somme                    | 159. Stonehenge                              |
| 47. Scotsguard            | 103. Sonningdale              | 160. <i>Stony Royd</i>                       |
| 48. Scott                 | 104. <i>Sopoff</i>            | 161. Stony Beach                             |
| 49. <i>Scottsburg</i>     | 105. <i>Souris Valley</i>     | 162. <i>Stony Brook</i>                      |
| 50. Scout Lake            | 106. South Allan              | 163. <i>Stony Lake</i>                       |
| 51. Scrip                 | 107. Southey                  | 164. Stony Rapids                            |
| 52. Secretan              | 108. Southend                 | 165. <i>Stony View</i>                       |
| 53. Sedley                | 109. South Fork               | 166. Stornoway                               |
| 54. Semans                | 110. South Holliwold          | 167. <i>Stornoway Station</i>                |
| 55. Senate                | 111. <i>South Melfort</i>     | 168. Storthoaks                              |
| 56. Senlac                | 112. <i>South Star</i>        | 169. Stoughton                               |
| 57. <i>Serath</i>         | 113. <i>South Makwa</i>       | 170. Stove Creek                             |
| 58. Shackleton            | 114. <i>South Qu' Appelle</i> | 171. <i>Stowlea</i>                          |
| 59. <i>Shady Grove</i>    | 115. <i>South Touchwood</i>   | 172. <i>Strand</i>                           |
| 60. Shamrock              | 116. <i>South Valley</i>      | 173. Stranraer                               |
| 61. <i>Shand</i>          | 117. <i>Southview</i>         | 174. Strasbourg                              |
| 62. <i>Shand Creek</i>    | 118. <i>Southminster</i>      | 175. Strasbourg Station                      |
| 63. Shaunavon             | 119. Sovereign                | 176. <i>Strassburg Station</i>               |
| 64. <i>Shay</i>           | 120. Spalding                 | 177. Strathallen                             |
| 65. Sheho                 | 121. <i>Speedwell</i>         | 178. <i>Stringer</i>                         |
| 66. Shellbrook            | 122. Speers                   | 179. Strongfield                             |
| 67. Shell Lake            | 123. <i>Speddington</i>       | 180. Strong Pine                             |
| 68. <i>Shell River</i>    | 124. <i>Speyer</i>            | 181. Struan                                  |
| 69. Sherrard              | 125. Spinney Hill             | 182. Stump Lake                              |
| 70. Shipman               | 126. Spirit Lake              | 183. <i>Sturdee</i>                          |
| 71. <i>Shooter Hill</i>   | 127. Spiritwood               | 184. <i>Sturgeon Landing</i>                 |
| 72. <i>Sidewood</i>       | 128. Spooner                  | 185. <i>Sturgeon River</i>                   |
| 73. <i>Sikip</i>          | 129. <i>Sporran</i>           | 186. Sturgeon Valley                         |
| 74. Siltou                | 130. <i>Springbourne</i>      | 187. Sturgis                                 |
| 75. <i>Silver Grove</i>   | 131. <i>Spring Creek</i>      | 188. <i>Subrosa</i>                          |
| 76. Silver Park           | 132. <i>Spring Grove</i>      | 189. Success                                 |
| 77. <i>Silver Springs</i> | 133. Springside               | 190. Summerberry                             |
| 78. <i>Silver Stream</i>  | 134. Spring Valley            | 191. Summercove                              |
| 79. <i>Silverwood</i>     | 135. Springwater              | 192. <i>Sunkist</i>                          |
| 80. Simmie                | 136. Spruce Home              | 193. <i>Sunny Isle</i>                       |
| 81. Simpson               | 137. Spruce Lake              | 194. <i>Sunnyside Beach</i>                  |
| 82. Sinnett               | 138. Spy Hill                 | 195. <i>Sunset</i>                           |
| 83. Sinaluta              | 139. <i>Square Hill</i>       | 196. <i>Sunset Lake</i>                      |
| 84. <i>Sister Putte</i>   | 140. Squaw Rapids             | 197. Superb                                  |
| 85. Skull Creek           | 141. Stalwart                 | 198. Surbiton                                |
| 86. <i>Skibbereen</i>     | 142. <i>Standard Hill</i>     | 199. <i>Surprise</i>                         |
| 87. <i>Skipton</i>        | 143. Stanley Mission          | 200. <i>Sutherland</i>                       |
| 88. <i>Sletten</i>        | 144. <i>Starblanket</i>       | 200a. Sutherland—Saskatoon                   |
| 89. <i>Sluggett</i>       | 145. Star City                | 201. <i>Swannell</i>                         |
| 90. Smeaton               | 146. <i>Starview</i>          | 202. Swan Plain                              |
| 91. Smiley                | 147. <i>Staynor Hall</i>      | 203. Swanson                                 |
| 92. <i>Smithburg</i>      | 148. <i>Steeledale</i>        | 204. <i>Swarthmore</i>                       |
| 93. <i>Smoking Tent</i>   | 149. Steelman                 | 205. Swift Current                           |
| 94. Smoky Burn            | 150. Steen                    | Sub. No. 1                                   |
| 95. <i>Smoky Ridge</i>    | 151. Steep Creek              | 206. <i>Sybouts</i>                          |
| 96. Smuts                 | 152. <i>Stelcam</i>           | 207. Sylvania                                |
| 97. <i>Snake Lake</i>     | 153. Stenen                   | <i>N.B. Italics indicate 'office closed'</i> |

# new stamp issues

## 50th ANNIVERSARY, I.L.O.



A Canada Post Office 6 cents stamp to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the International Labour Organisation, and released on 21st May, 1969, has a unique format which makes it usable in any position.

The new steel engraved 40 by 24 mm issue is the first Canadian stamp cre-

ated by a distinguished Montreal designer, Julien Hebert, whose Expo 67 'Man and His World' symbol became familiar to millions of people in Canada and abroad during Centennial celebrations in 1967. Predominant feature of the design, in white, is an elliptical globe superimposed on which is an assemblage of tools and instruments representing diverse trades; dark olive green is used for the overall background. Wording, arranged on four sides and printed in a 15 per cent value of the same green, in each instance faces towards the central design. The longer dimension has, on respective sides, 'International Labour Organisation' and 'Organisation internationale du Travail'. The shorter dimension has on one end 'Canada 1969' arranged in two lines; at the opposite end is 'Canada 1919'. Two denominative 6's face inward in diametrically opposed corners, in each instance to the right of Canada.

Thirty million I.L.O. stamps were printed by the British American Bank Note Company, Ottawa; customary First Day Cover service was provided by the Postmaster, Ottawa 2.

A universal lasting peace based on social justice is the avowed objective of the International Labour Organisation which emerged as an intergovernmental cooperative structure as part of the Treaty of Versailles in 1919. Canada, one of the 45 founding member countries and a staunch supporter through five decades, was the seat of the I.L.O. through the years 1940-1947 when refuge was sought from war-ravaged Europe; the year 1947 saw removal from Montreal for re-establishment at the permanent Headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

Meeting annually, the International Labour Conference, supreme authority of the I.L.O., provides eligibility for four delegates from each participating

nation, two as Government representatives and one each from Employers and Workers; representatives of Employers and Workers are not obliged to present a united front with representatives of their own Governments. Deliberations set international labour standards and provide a forum for the discussion of social and labour questions. The Governing Body, an executive group of 48, normally meeting four times a year, is composed of 24 representatives of Government, 12 Employers and 12 Workers. The tripartite structure, providing for Government, Employer and Worker delegates, proved to be a basis of strength which enabled the organisation to survive, even when the League of Nations dissolved after World War II. In 1946, the I.L.O. became the first major specialised agency to come under a new world body, the United Nations.

This year, in keeping with the I.L.O. motto 'Poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere' and as part of a year-long 50th anniversary celebration, the 118 member states have embarked upon the development of a World Employment Programme.

#### 50th ANNIVERSARY OF FIRST NON-STOP TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT



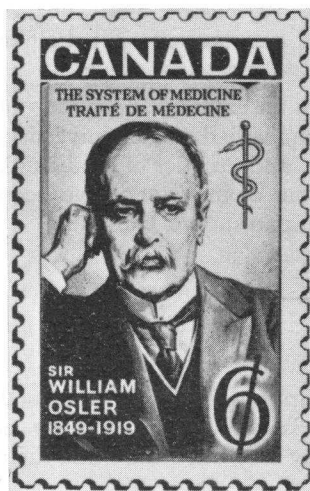
A Canada Post Office stamp commemorating the first non-stop transatlantic flight, scheduled for release on 13th June 1969, will recall the epic crossing by Alcock and Brown who took-off in a twin-engined Vickers Vimy on 14th June 1919 from what for twenty years has been Canadian soil. Newfoundland, scene of the take-off, became Canada's 10th province in 1949.

A 15 cents denomination, suitable for transatlantic air mail, has been chosen for the new issue which will have a large horizontal format with dimensions of 40 mm x 24 mm. The first stamp created by Robert W. Bradford of Ottawa, it will have as its principal design element a steel engraved brown illustration of the historic Vickers Vimy which, 50 years ago, became the first craft piloted by man to complete a non-stop aerial crossing of the ocean. The picture of the plane is superimposed on a photogravure map of the blue Atlantic and a green rendition of Canada's east coast, Great Britain and the European coastline; the tail is near the St. John's lift-off area and the nose near the landing point in Ireland. A white denominative '15' appears in the upper right corner; white also is used for '1919' over the extreme left of two brown colour engraved lines 'First Non-stop Transatlantic Flight' and 'Le Premier Vol Transatlantique Sans Escale' which appears at the base of the design. 'Canada', also in brown engraved letters, facing inward on the stamp, is inserted vertically in a narrow white panel to the extreme left.

Fifteen million of the new issue will be printed by the British American Bank Note Company, Ottawa; customary First Day Cover Service will be provided by the Postmaster, Ottawa 2, Ontario.

An Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada bronze plaque in Newfoundland records that the flyers ' . . . took off nearby on the first non-stop Transatlantic flight in a Vickers Vimy aeroplane at 12.58 p.m. Newfoundland time. Sixteen hours and twelve minutes later they landed at Clifden, Ireland, a distance of 1,800 miles'. The crew, John Alcock, a native of Manchester, England, born in 1892, and Arthur Whitten Brown, born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1886, persevered through near calamitous weather conditions over the North Atlantic to achieve their goal. A comparatively short time had elapsed whence dense fog necessitated navigation by dead reckoning; already flying blind, the crew's communications were silenced and their electrically heated suits rendered useless when blades of a wind-driven generator sheared off. White hot metal from a split exhaust was another of many hazards overcome. Rain and sleet changed to snow whereupon Brown clambered from his open cockpit to edge along the fuselage wielding a knife to chop the gathering ice. Passing the coast of Ireland at 8.25 a.m., a decision was made to set down in what appeared to be a grassy meadow; the meadow proved to be an Irish bog in Co. Galway where the plane came to rest, tail-up and nose buried in the wet earth. Uninjured, Alcock and Brown had completed their crossing at an average speed of about 112 m.p.h.

Alcock and Brown, both later knighted by King George V, received a newspaper prize of 10,000 pounds and sundry other awards from the hands of Winston Churchill, then Secretary of State for War and Air. Alcock died in an air accident on 18th December of the same year; Brown died in 1948 at his home in Wales. The Vickers Vimy remains on display at the Science Museum in South Kensington, England.



#### SIR WILLIAM OSLER

Sir William Osler, Bart, M.D., a native of Bond Head Ontario, who achieved world recognition as a medical teacher and as one of the finest diagnosticians of his day, will be commemorated on a 6 cent Canada Post Office stamp to be issued on 23rd June, 1969.

The new stamp, vertical in format and having dimensions of 24 x 40 mm, marks the 50th anniversary of the year in which Osler died. His commemoration coincides with a world meeting of nurses at the XIV Quadrennial Congress of the International Council of Nurses to be held in Montreal where he took his M.D. at McGill in 1872. A brown, steel engraved portrait of Osler occupies the lower three-quarters of the stamp; a denominative

6, also steel engraved and printed in brown, appears in the lower right corner. To the lower left, arranged on three lines in white letters, is 'Sir William Osler 1849-1919'. In two lines, above the portrait, the same brown and printing process is used for 'The System of Medicine' and *Traité de Médecine*, the English and French titles of a seven-volume medical encyclopedia edited by the late doctor. Two photographic blues are used, a dark tone for an encircling border and as a background for a white 'Canada' at the top margin; the dark photogravure blue is also used to the right of Osler's forehead for a rendition of the symbol of medicine, the serpent entwined staff of Asclepius, Greek god of medicine.

Thirty-five million Osler stamps will be printed by the British American Bank Note Company, Ottawa, originators of the design. Customary First Day Cover service will be provided by the Postmaster, Ottawa 2.

The son of a pioneer missionary at Bond Head, William Osler was born on 12th July 1849. From Trinity College, Toronto, where he had enrolled in 1867 with a short-lived purpose of entering the ministry, he transferred to the Toronto Medical School; later he studied at McGill where he took his M.D. Returning in 1874 from a study of advanced medical practices in London, Berlin and Vienna, he established himself in private practice for a short period at Dundas, Ontario; an offer of an appointment as lecturer on physiology and pathology at McGill was promptly accepted and, at the age of 25, he was named a full professor at the same institution. It is said that Osler, looking back during a long medical teaching career, was fond of pointing out the initial entry in his private practice account book: 'Speck in cornea . . . 50 cents'.

Dr. Osler, who excelled as a medical teacher and as an inspirer of young men, played prominent roles in the founding of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York City, and the John Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore; he continued his teaching career at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, where he taught from 1884 to 1889; Johns Hopkins, 1889-1904 and Oxford University, England, 1904-1919. Created a baronet in 1911, Sir William Osler was to succumb to pneumonia on 20th December 1919; he had readily recognised the symptoms against which he had battled on behalf of others for many years.

The Osler Library at McGill in Montreal houses an extensive collection of Sir William's medical and rare books which were bequeathed to the University. One of the best known writings by Osler is 'Principles and Practice of Medicine', first published in New York in 1892; sixteen editions of this work have been published with translations into French, German, Spanish and Chinese.

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## **changes of address**

A number of notices for the payment of subscriptions have been returned recently marked 'Gone away'. Would members please advise the Secretary as soon as possible of any change of address. In this way they will ensure that their copies of *Maple Leaves* are received safely.

## Task force report on postage stamp design tabled

Formation of a permanent Design Advisory Committee made up of artists, designers and philatelists, and a substantial increase in commissions paid by the Post Office to designers of Canadian stamps are the principal recommendations of a Special Task Force on Stamp Design (*See page 300*).

The Task Force, established in January, was chaired by Gordon Cunningham, Director, Information and Public Relations for the Post Office Department. Its members were: Allan Fleming, Toronto; Yves Gauthier and Julien Hébert, Montreal; Alex Colville, Sackville, N.B., and David Silcox of the Canada Council, Ottawa.

In its 30-page report the Task Force concluded that 'no professional artist/designer can be expected to design stamps for the Canada Post Office for the present fee'. It recommended an increase in these fees from the present \$400 to \$2,000.

The Task Force also concluded that under the present system 'Artist/designers have little or no communication with the security companies that reproduce their designs', that 'Final reproduction of a postage-stamp design often leaves much to be desired' and that 'The Canada Post Office has little contact with the professional artist/designer community in Canada'. It recommended the immediate formation of a Design Advisory Committee to assist the Canada Post Office by selecting potential stamp designers, assigning contracts, assessing design submissions, recommending reproduction methods and by approval of the final artwork and printing plate proofs. The Committee, with a rotating membership, would be made up of artists, designers and philatelists.

Other observations by the Task Force were: greater flexibility in the choice of size and shape of stamps; consideration of the possibility of a more rapid change in definitive issues, from three to five years; 'improvement in the appearance of air-mail forms, stamp booklet covers, and postage-due stamps; consideration of the use of stamps as visible ambassadors of Canada including greater attention to the cultural, scientific and humanitarian achievements of Canadians. In releasing the report, Mr. Kierans, the Communications Minister, stated that the Task Force had fulfilled its purpose, which was 'to provide the Post Office with the candid and unrestricted opinions of professional Canadian artists and designers'. He planned, 'shortly' to take action on the principal recommendations of the report.

At the same time, Mr. Kierans took issue with some of the observations of the Task Force, in particular its observation that 'most Canadian stamps are amateurish in design and, with the exception of a few intaglio designs, tasteless in execution'. Mr. Kierans commented: 'There is unquestionably room for improvement, and the principal recommendations of the Task Force, once enacted, will enable us to achieve it. However, many Canadian stamps have received wide acclaim and philatelic writers have lauded the high quality of the steel engraved process used in the production of the majority of Canadian stamps. The Task Force's comment, in my opinion, is too severe'.

# Letters

## TO THE EDITOR

Mr. N. A. Pelletier writes:

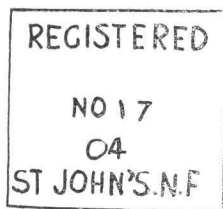
### Small Queens, Cancellations

During the Small Queen period, some stamps with cancellations bearing an asterisk or star shaped mark(\*) above the date are found. We have tried to make a small collection of such items, and being unable to find published information, are now wondering if other collectors have been able to add to the following list: Canning; Canning (squared circle); Eganville; Marmora; Plevna; Petitcodiac; Riviere du Loup Station; Stouffville and Welland.

We might add that Stouffville was known to have used the above marking for a time during the numeral period.

Mr. T. R. Hutton writes:

### Newfoundland Postmarks



I had thought that every possible Newfoundland postmark had been illustrated and described in *Maple Leaves* or *B.N.A. Topics* during the last 25 years.

However, I have never seen a reference to 'Registered St. John's' strike, a copy of which I enclose, and it occurs to me that it might be of interest to the Society's many Newfoundland collectors.

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### LENDING LIBRARY

Please refer to the Library List and send your requests to: The Librarian, Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill, The Shieling, Village Way, Little Chalfont, Amersham, Bucks. A comprehensive range of books on all branches of B.N.A. philately and postal history is available to members, free of charge, with the exception of postal charges both ways. Numerous catalogues, check lists and pamphlets are also available.

### Amendments to Membership to 3rd May 1969

#### New Members

1688. CREW, S. A., F.C.A., Welcombe Cottage, 11 Southdown Road, Harpenden, Herts. C  
 1689. TINDALE, W. A., 116 South Oval, Hamilton, Ont., Canada. C, SC, Map  
 1690. BAKER, D. J. A., 23 Brook Crescent, Chingford, London E.4 CQ, CG  
 1691. LONG, G. C. J., 7 Bryanston Avenue, Whitton, Twickenham, Middlesex CGA-CGE  
 1692. THOMPSON, D. P., 4902-121 Avenue, Edmonton 21, Alta, Canada C, CG, SC  
 1693. STULBERG, F. G., 674 Kingston Road, Toronto 13, Canada PH, SC  
 1694. KITE, J. L., 2 Firgrove Crescent, Yate, Bristol BS17, 5AQ C, N, B  
 1695. LAWLER, D. R., 214 Ramsay Way, Crewe, Cheshire CG-CGC  
 1696. LEGGETT, A. W., 1945 Lawrence Avenue, W., Weston, Ont., Canada C, CQ  
 1697. HEBERT, Dr. F., 37 Upper Trafalgar Place, Montreal, Canada  
 1698. CROSS, I. F., 1086 Dorchester Avenue, Winnipeg 9, Man, Canada  
 1699. STEELE, I. M., Box 484, Awali, Bahrain, Arabian Gulf C

#### Death

1070. SHARPE, L. W., Q.C.

#### Resignation

373. EVEREST, A. E.  
 417. JACOB, L. G.

#### Change of Address

1469. AITKEN, H. D., 22 Whitewood Road, Toronto 7, Canada.  
 430. GAMMIE, J. I., 26 Wellsmoor Gardens, The Elms, Bickley, Kent BR1, 2HT.  
 1508. HASTIE, Lieut. J., R.N. (Retired), Flat 24, Hayes Court, Victoria Road North, Southsea, Hants.  
 1590. HOARE, SQ MS, R. J., W.O.'s and Sgt.'s Mess, 17/21st Lancers, Lisenally Camp, Omagh, Co. Tyrone, N. Ireland.  
 1315. ROSENBLAT, D. G., 999 Green Street, Apt. 2704, San Francisco, Calif. 94133, U.S.A.  
 1666. PHILLIPS, J. G., 206 Arcturas Road, Greendale, Salisbury NE 76, Rhodesia.  
 808. SMITH, J. R., 'Sunrise', Granville Street, Winsford, Cheshire.  
 75. STUDD, M. A., Brig. Arbourne, Copsem Lane, Esher, Surrey.

Net Change plus 9.

New Total 703

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by

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(Past President of C.P.S. of G.B.)

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NEWFOUNDLAND. Private collector will purchase pre 1900 covers including rate markings. Write please to N. Clifford-Jones, Shoes Farm, Ockley, Surrey.

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### PERIODICALS

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# MAPLE LEAVES

**Journal of**

**THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**

INCORPORATED 1946

**Founder:**

A. E. Stephenson, F.C.P.S.

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**Edited by L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.**

66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

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. 120**

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## EDITORIAL

### Whither philately?

'Philately is all-embracing: straight forward collecting, specialisation, thematics, postal history and sundry byways combine effectively to place philately on a sure, permanent foundation,' states a contemporary, and so say all of us, or perhaps not *quite* all. A contributor in the same journal and in the same issue voices an opinion that all is not quite as well as the confident assertions of his editor would make out. According to him 'stamp collecting at the moment is off colour, needing aspirins and minor surgery. Soon the symptoms will need strong drugs and a major operation and if we still ignore the signs we will find ourselves conducting a post mortem.' You pay your money and you take your choice and if you choose to endorse the jeremiad undoubtedly you are one of the many who deplore the flood of unnecessary new issues, the manufactured 'varieties', the proliferation of first day covers, stamp accumulation for investment, the unmounted mint mania and fly speck hunting. To you 'birds with no legs' are singularly unattractive and the trepanning of the Queen's head is nothing less than lese-majesty.

You are a Simon Pure and collect Canada, Mint AND used, of course, especially those Diamond Jubilees. Even now you can remember how your enthusiasm for that missing top value carried you away and emptied your pocket in that crowded auction room just after the war. A 'snip' it was indeed, even then at *only* £10 and with not a sign of a mount to disturb

the pristine purity of the somewhat jaundiced gum which SO took your fancy when you first examined it.

And those 'small queens' of yours, especially the three 'imperforated between' pairs that chance has thrown your way, *how lovingly you mounted them*, reckoning not the cost! Of course you have no idea what they are worth today, or have you? Farley's folly or no you are not dubious about them! No collection of Canada, it goes without saying, is the worst for a few covers and infinitely *better* if they happen to be 'earlies.' Certainly that first page of yours is one that you dote (and gloat) upon so often. That beaver was certainly *cancelled* right 'on the nose' the tail *and* the bits in between. But look at the date stamp! You will remember your favourite dealer drawing your attention to it, oh so casually. *Only* sixteen days after issue, he explained. It must be laid paper, of course, and certainly worth the modest premium he asked. You thought so too did you not? You would not exchange that for all the weeping princesses and cock-eyed Kings in the world. You have those 'for completion' naturally. After all you could hardly boast of *all* George V otherwise, could you?

In fact there is very little, perhaps, Canada wise, that you dear Simon Pure have not accumulated in your time, outside the millionaire range. Perhaps you do not know, or do not choose to know that those beautiful Diamond Jubilees represented the biggest philatelic racket of the nineteenth century with all the ingredients of post office inspired philatelic jobbery at its worst—conditional sales of certain values, restricted printing, 'unnecessary' values *et al.* Those were the days! But after 70 years and more they have acquired the respectability that comes with age and their disreputability is forgotten conveniently.

Those who decry so many of the trends of modern philately forget the shady episodes of the past (and they were legion), and conveniently overlook the fact that modern 'wallpaper' is manufactured to meet a demand. 'Varieties' exist because *some* collectors have a pathological obsession for them and if they later burn their fingers they will not be able to say that they were not warned. If some 'stamp investors' make a handsome profit and conveniently overlook the fact that in an inflationary situation and with an apparently irreversible decline in money values their 'profit' is more notional than actual, they deceive no one but themselves. No one has to collect anything he does not wish to and if mistakes are made through ignorance this is even less an excuse than normally. Stamp collectors almost certainly are better served with responsible and informed advice than most hobbyists; those who 'don't want to know' have no excuse when disappointment or disillusionment overtakes them.

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**Exhibition/Convention.** Are you preparing an entry? An official entry form, with details of classes, etc., is enclosed with this issue of *Maple Leaves*.

**Hotel Bookings.** If you wish to attend Convention and have not yet booked, please submit your requirements as soon as possible—official booking form enclosed with this issue of *Maple Leaves*.

# president's message

The programme for Convention has now been completed and you will find a copy included in this issue of *Maple Leaves*. To those members who have already booked, I would say that I hope you will consider the programme to be varied and interesting, and to those members who have not booked, perhaps you might give further thought to attending Convention. Hotel booking form is enclosed—please let me have bookings as soon as possible, as **I am expecting the management to withdraw un-booked rooms from my allocation during this month.**

Please give further thought to the Convention Exhibition/Competition and note that the closing date for entry forms is 30th August 1969.

You will be pleased to learn that, after a slow initial response, a satisfactory number of lots have been received for the Convention Auction. May I thank members who have given their support, and ask members who are not attending the Convention, to use the postal viewing facilities which will be available after the catalogue has been issued.

I was delighted to see in June *Maple Leaves* that twelve new members had joined the Society, and would thank members and contact members for their efforts.

I recently received a most interesting letter from John Wannerton, one of our members residing in South Africa, giving details of philately in that country and it was pleasing to learn that, although small in number, the members of the C.P.S. of G.B. are very active.

At the time of writing, I have just returned from the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain held in Bristol and first of all wish to tell you that two of our members, Mr. J. C. Cartwright; R.D.P., F.C.P.S., and Mr. F. Walker, have been made honorary Life Members of Congress. This is the first time this honour has been awarded and I am sure that we should all feel very proud that these two gentlemen are members of this Society.

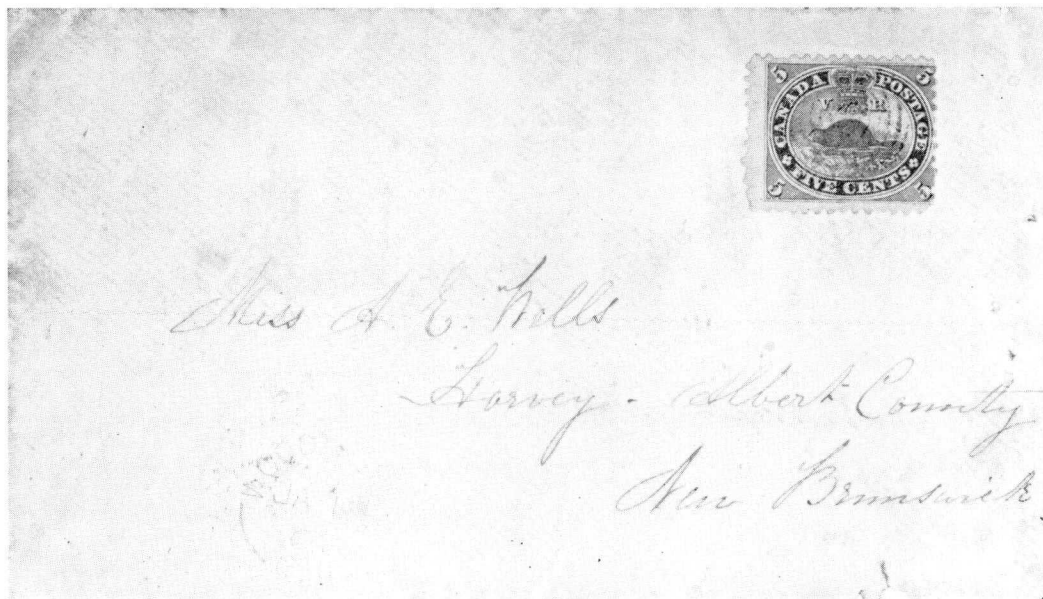
Finally I wish to thank those members who attended the two study circles at Congress, and in particular those who provided material, when we saw the small queens issues, and BNA cancellations. We missed Major L. C. Cohen (734), who was to have attended as one of the delegates for this Society, but was unfortunately not able to do so owing to ill health. Major Cohen has attended most of the Canadian study circles held at recent Congresses, and I sincerely hope that he will soon feel much better.

ERIC BIELBY

# The First Decimal Issue

by G. Whitworth, F.R.P.S.L.

## A Winter Route to New Brunswick



A letter from Woodstock, C. W. to Harvey, N. B. dated Ja 19 1864.

During the winter months the overland mail for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia had to be transported by railway, stage coach and carrier. There was no direct rail connection from Montreal and this cover illustrates one of the routes taken to get the mail through. The information on the cover in the form of backstamps confirms the description of the hazardous journey as given in 'The Postal History of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick' by Jephcott, Greene and Young.

The letter was posted at Woodstock, C.W. on the 19th January 1864 and was sent by rail to Montreal where the first backstamp was applied. This is dated Ja 22 1864 which is rather a long time for this journey. Here the mail would be sorted and sent on the next part of its journey by rail to Quebec where the second backstamp, dated Ja 23 1864, was added.

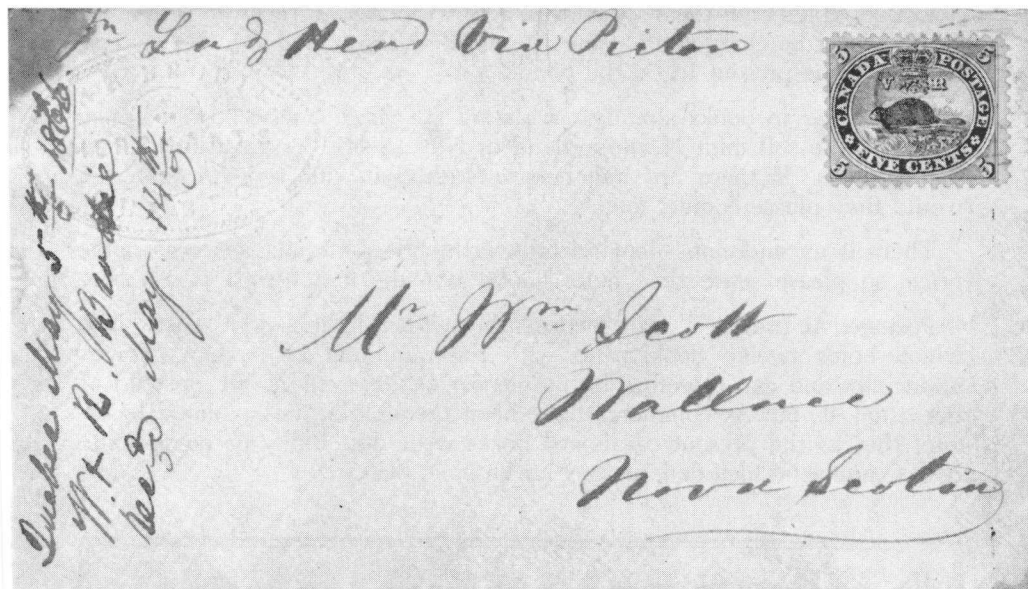
From Quebec the mail left for Lake Temiscouta, a distance of 150 miles, being carried on a light carriage where the road was passable. When the ice and snow conditions became too bad the freight was strapped on to a sleigh and towed on the track or over the ice of the frozen rivers. This leg of the trip was scheduled to take 40 hours. Between Lake Temiscouta and Grand Falls the

distance was 81 miles and, by sleigh on the frozen river, the time taken was 24 hours. From Grand Falls to Woodstock, N.B. the journey of 74 miles was by wagon or sleigh and took another 24 hours. Here the third backstamp was added but the date is not clear.

From Woodstock the journey was to Fredericton and thence to St. John, a distance of 138 miles. This would be undertaken by sleigh or stage coach in 42 hours. At St. John the mail was opened up for sorting and backstamped Ja 30 1864. Harvey is about 80 miles north east of St. John and 40m. from the European and North American Railway which had been completed for the part of the journey to Salisbury from where it would be dispatched by postal carrier. The letter arrived at Harvey on the same day, shown by the receiving backstamp dated Ja 30 1864.

The rate charged for a letter weighing up to one half ounce was 5 cents and, in this instance, for one that was on the move for eleven days.

#### A Summer Route to Nova Scotia



#### A letter for Quebec to Wallace, Nova Scotia, dated 5th May 1866.

After a six years break sailings were resumed in 1858 between Quebec and Pictou, Nova Scotia. This was a fortnightly service during the open season by the S.S. Lady Head making calls at Gaspe, Paspebiac, Dalhousie, Miramichi and Shediac. This steamship was named after the wife of the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick and was replaced by a new steamer, the S.S. Union, during the 1866 season.

This letter was sent from the merchant firm of W. & R. Brodie on the 5th May, 1866 and directed to be sent on the S.S. Lady Head via Pictou and is

of interest as it must have been carried on one of her last trips. The letter was not posted at the Quebec Post Office but probably sent by a messenger to the landing stage. The stamp is cancelled by a typical Nova Scotia grid type of canceller, possibly that of Pictou, where the mail would be opened for sorting and distribution.

At Pictou a backstamp dated May 12 1866 was added and the letter forwarded to Wallace where it was received on the 14th May.

The postage rate was 5 cent per half ounce and this was prepaid by means of a 5 cents Beaver stamp which clearly shows the prominent re-entry No. 30.

---

## the exchange packet

**Insurance.** The Insurance premium paid on material for the packet has nearly doubled this year. For this reason, material received after 1st August must be charged at a new rate of 2d. in the pound value of stamps, instead of the present 1d. in the pound.

**Sales.** Sales in books already circulating are good, but we do not seem to be able to sell mint Newfoundland or Nova Scotia, or government first flight covers. If there are members interested in this type of material, would they please contact me.

There is an enormous demand for worthwhile material, at a reasonable price, so please send some more books to make it a record year again.

**Postage.** At present I am experimenting with a light weight plastic box, which holds twelve books, and with the minimum of packing weighs under 2lb. and can therefore be posted for 3s., or even 2s. 6d., instead of the usual 4s. 6d. As comments have been favourable, it is planned to extend this, as the present cardboard boxes wear out. Bulky or home-made books cannot be included, as they are just too heavy.

ALL of CANADA Service

FROM

NORMAN TODD

74, LINDEN RD.  
BOGNOR REGIS

**NEWEST**

BILESKI Plate Block Cat. 1969 24/- post paid  
Canada Basic Cat. 1969 24/- post paid

# The Clutha Mills Watermark of Canada

---

by **James D. Todd, F.R.P.S.L.**

As a Wholesale Stationer and Printer since 1906 my firm have had considerable business dealings with Messrs. Andrew Whyte of Edinburgh, 'Bothwell Works' and the writer has had a conference with one of the present directors, Mr. Douglas Whyte Jeffrey, and with his kind and generous help, we have I feel got some further information which will be of value. Mr. Whyte Jeffrey has written me several times giving me what information he could gather and I think his most recent letter is of value. He states:

'The name of Sommerville does ring a bell with me, though I thought the Mill was at Taunton and not Gloucester. Indeed there is still a mill at Auchendinny 12/15 miles outside Edinburgh, William Sommerville and Son, Milton Bridge, with whom we have a very close connection, so close indeed that I called there and showed your letter to the present Managing Director, Mr. C. G. Wallace, who naturally, was greatly interested.

There appears to have been some closer connections between our two firms many years ago, for from the history of my own firm, I understand that our name was Sommerville, Whyte, Fullarton and Co., in 1826, and in 1828 the name appears as Sommerville, Whyte and Co., and I am still trying to establish if the Sommerville mentioned then, had any connection with the Sommerville at Auchendinny now. I know the Sommerville of that time was a very enterprising gentleman, being not only a Paper Merchant and a Rag Merchant but also an umbrella maker as well. Although there is no mention of his prowess at either bowls or golf, I understand he was an ardent fisher. When he had established the Paper Mill at Auchendinny and got it going as a good business, he decided to shift his wife and 12 children down to Bristol which must have been quite an adventure sailing in those days.' This is undoubtedly the Sommerville who made the paper for the Large Head Stamps of Canada.

The name 'Bothwell' Mr. Jeffrey had thought had given its name to the street in Edinburgh but he says that from the firm's history, in 1881 Mr. Whyte feued the ground from the Herriot Trust and erected a factory at the corner of Bothwell Street and Easter Road, and called it Bothwell Works—it would therefore appear that Bothwell STREET was there first, but their trade mark over many years has been 'Bothwell Castle'—a castle at Hamilton near Glasgow which would account for the E. and G. Meaning 'Edinburgh and Glasgow' and the word 'Clutha' being the old lowland Scots name for the River Clyde.

We are still not finished with our investigations and further information may come to light in due course. My grandfather's firm, (still in existence) has traded with Andrew Whyte since 1858.

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## *early postal history*

---

by O. H. Downing

Postal History is one of the main highways of Canadian Philately which has been travelled by philatelists of far greater knowledge, experience and resources than I have.

Why then do I attempt this essay? I have found that many collectors of the stamps of Canada have fought shy of this field from fear of its complexity and expense, and I thought a brief description of its scope and interest might encourage others to take it up. There is no lack of the material.

First as to expense. It is true that the period covers the 'Pence' issue of stamps which are now largely beyond the reach of collectors of modest means, especially on cover: but the possession of connoisseur's pieces, whilst a joy, is not a necessity. Prepayment of postage in Canada by adhesive stamps was not compulsory until 1875, and from about 1800 until then there is a wealth of so called 'stampless' material on which the rates and routes are marked in manuscript and handstamp from which can be put together a representative collection for a very reasonable outlay. Very few of the covers in my own collection have cost more than a £ or two, many only a few shillings. All of them have something to say to the student.

Next as to complexity. The subject certainly requires serious application; if it did not it would not be so rewarding. A basic knowledge of the history and geography of the country must be acquired, and in particular the intricacies of 'Sterling' and 'Currency' must be mastered.

The first important date for our purpose is 1783—the conclusion of the War of American Independence, and the recognition of the United States as an independent nation. Canada then comprised (a) Lower Canada (Quebec) ceded to Great Britain in 1763 and governed by the terms of the Quebec Act 1774. (b) Upper Canada (Ontario) divided from Lower Canada by the Ottawa River and inhabited largely by immigrants and 'Loyalists' who did not wish to remain in the United States. (c) the far North administered by the Hudson's Bay Company under their Charter, (d) the Maritime Provinces.

In the earliest times trade was conducted by barter in which the beaver skin was the usual unit of value; hence the beaver on the first Canadian stamp. Right up to the time of the introduction of Decimal Currency in 1859 coinage was scarce and of varied origin and denomination. In Lower Canada French coins continued to circulate, in Upper Canada there was American money including the Dollars of Spain and Mexico. Canada was, however, a British colony under the control of the Colonial Office in London, who recognised only Pounds, shillings, and pence, and who converted the silver dollars in accordance with the values assayed by the Royal Mint. This gave a par rate of Exchange of \$4.86% to the Pound.

As it was necessary in order to comply with the law for official accounts to be kept in £. s. d. and in order to minimise the arithmetical complications of this rate it became customary for traders in Canada to base their conversion on a rate of \$4. The Canadian Pound ('Currency') resulting from this conversion was therefore depreciated against the English Pound ('Sterling'). It was not until the Currency Act of 1853 that the relationship between the £ Currency and the £ Sterling was legally established and regulated.

From 1765 to 1849 the Canadian Postal Services remained under the control of the G.P.O. in London. The Postal rates were set by the British Parliament in Sterling, but interpreted in the Colony in Currency. Internal letters and letters to the U.S.A. were therefore rated in Currency, letters to United Kingdom in Sterling. It will be noted that the First issue of stamps in 1851 consists of the 3d., 6d. and 12d. These were *currency* stamps to pay the internal and U.S.A. rates and multiples thereof. The 7½d. and 10d. stamps issued in 1854-7 to pay the rates to the United Kingdom by Canadian or British Packet bore also the *sterling* equivalents (6d. and 8d.), the 7½d. in words as well as figures and also showing the intended usage, the 10d. in figures only in the top corners. The 12½c. and 17c. decimal stamps of 1859 also continued to show the sterling equivalent. Postage to U.K. on handstamped letters was not infrequently marked only in Sterling even after the introduction of decimal currency.

Up to 1844 postal rates in Canada were based on a combination of distance, and the number of sheets of paper in the letter; after 1844 on distance and weight. In 1851 the factor for weight was abolished. It is sometimes a puzzle to work out how the rate marked on a letter is made up; I have one or two that cannot be satisfactorily explained. Details of the rates in force from time to time will be found in the standard reference books and I will not waste space setting them out here.

Rates marked in black were 'Unpaid', i.e., to be collected from the addressee; in red were 'paid' and were either in manuscript or hand stamp. (Details with illustrations of these handstamps will also be found in the standard works.) The office date stamp was also applied with particular care; adhesive stamps when used were cancelled by means of a 'killer' struck separately from the Office stamp. This double stamping continued until the introduction of the 'Duplex' cancellation combining C.D.S. and killer in one device in 1860. Many of these town marks are of great interest—they include those of places which have changed their name, e.g. York (Toronto), Bytown (Ottawa) and others long since closed.

Other markings are found of which the most important were 'Money Letter' and 'Way Letter'. From 1841-1855 letters containing money were so marked in m/s or handstamp, and a fee equivalent to a single rate of postage was chargeable and paid in cash at the time of despatch. Receipts were not given but were obtained from the addressee. In 1855 a Registration system was introduced and letters marked 'Registered'. Receipts were given and taken and a record kept of the passage of the letter through the Post. A 'way letter' was a letter handed to a Post Office

courier to be handed in for onward despatch at the next Post Office on his route.

With the passage of the Dominion of Canada Act in 1867 the early Postal History period to which this is a very brief and incomplete introduction, may be said to come to an end. The later period which saw the development of the Railways and Railway P.O., to be followed in due time by Air Mails is another subject.

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## Library Notes

The recent publication of a new Library List has proved its necessity for I have had a record number of requests resulting in a waiting list for some of the more popular books. This is a most healthy sign especially as many of the borrowers are new members obviously anxious to learn all they can of Canadian philately.

Since publication of the list I have received from Herman Jacobi of Hamilton, Ont. his Plate Block catalogue of the 1935 Silver Jubilee issue. This makes most interesting reading for in addition to pricing the plate block postions he has shown, by graphs, the rise in catalogue prices for each value mint and used yearly since 1935. As may well be imagined the graph for the 13c. Britannia looks like the temperature chart of a sufferer from Asian 'flu.

We have also added to our list the latest available book on machine cancellations by Ken Barlow of West Vancouver.

R.S.B.G.

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## Subscriptions

Members are reminded that as from 1st October the annual subscription will be raised to 30s. Increased costs in all departments have for a long time made this increase inevitable sooner or later. That it has proved to be later than seemed at one time possible is due to the prudent house-keeping of our treasurer. We feel sure that members will recognise the need for a realistic subscription if the kind of services to which they are accustomed are to be maintained. Since this is the last opportunity we shall have before 30th September may we add the reminder that subscriptions should be sent to the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. A. F. L. McGregor, (*For address see page 340*).

# ***Post Offices of British Columbia***

(See Page 338)

Adelaide	Briar Ridge	Dease Lake
Albert Head	Brookwood	Deep Bay
Alexander	Burnaby (1904-06)	Denoro
Alice Siding	Burnt Flat	Dewdney District
Alliford Bay	Burrard	Dolcy
Alluvia	Burrville	Dominion Mills
Alvaston		Dorr
Annicis Island	Cadwallader	Drynoch
Antler Creek	Cahilty	Dunkeld
Atnarko	Calvert Island	Durieu
Attachie	Canoe Creek	Duthie
	Captain Cove	
Bankhead	Cedar Cove	East Bella Bella
Bayard	Central Park Station	East Chilliwack
Beard Creek	Central Settlement	Elkmouth
Beaverton	Centre Island	English Cove
Belford	Chamings	Evans Creek
Bellerose	Cheakmus	Evanthomas
Bennalack	Chickens Lane	
Benton Siding	Chilcotin	False Bay
Big Eddy	Chimney Creek	Farwell
Birchlands	Chopaka	Ferney Combe
Bishop Landing	Christina	Firvale
Blue Springs	Club Landing	Franklin
Bon Accord	Coburn	Frasertown
Bonanza Siding	Codville Landing	Freysville
Boulder	Contimco	
Boundary Bay	Coolwater	Garsvold
Branham Island	Curnow	Gatscombe
Breckenridge Landing		Giscome Portage

---

## ***Annual General Meeting***

The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held at the Crown Hotel, Harrogate on Saturday, 4th October 1969.

- Gitwanga  
 Gitwangak  
 Gladstone  
 Glenannan  
 Glenlilly  
 Goat Harbour  
 Gold Hill  
 Gordon Head  
 Gower Point  
 Gowland Harbour  
 Grand Haven  
 Granite Siding  
 Green Point Rapids  
 Grohman  
 Groundhog  
 Grouse Creek  
  
 Hanbury  
 Harvey Creek  
 Hecate  
 Hendon  
 Hilliam  
 Hill Siding  
 Hilton  
 Hockin Landing  
 Holmwood  
 Hubert  
  
 Independent  
 Irving  
  
 Jackman  
  
 Kamloops Postal Agency  
   No. 1  
 Kenfalls  
 Kensington Prairie  
 Kilemley No. 5  
 Kimsquit  
 Kinsol  
 Kissinger  
 Kuhrville  
  
 Lajoie Falls  
 Lake Buntzen  
 Lake Kathlyn  
 Lake La Hache  
 Lakelse  
 Latilla  
 Lauraville  
 Legrand  
 Lennandale  
 Lorne Creek  
 Lowe Inlet  
 Lucerne  
 Lumen  
  
 Mc Cuddy  
 Mc Gillivray  
 Mc Pherson  
 Magoffin Spur  
 Manistee  
 Mineola  
 Moberly  
 Molly Gibson
- Mosquito Harbour  
 Murdale  
 Muagraves Landing  
  
 Naden Harbour  
 Nadu River  
 Newtonia  
 Nicholl  
 No. 1 Extension  
 North Star  
 North Vancouver S.O.1  
  
 O'Donnell River  
 Okanagan  
 Olsen Lake  
 Ominica  
 Oeford Bay  
 Otter Point  
  
 Pikes Landing  
 Pingston Creek  
 Pitt River  
 Point Cowan  
 Popcum  
 Port Gilliam  
 Port Hughes  
 Port Nelson  
 Port Progress  
 Port Tahsis  
 Powder Point  
 Princeton Crossing  
 Punchaw  
  
 Quadra  
 Queensborough  
  
 Rausch Valley  
 Redcliffe Mine  
 Reid Centre  
 Reiswig  
 Rendezvous Island  
 Rethel  
 Rileys Cove  
 Roosville  
 Ryan  
  
 St. Leon Hot Springs  
 Saltair  
 San Mateo  
 Scarf  
 Sea Otter Cove  
 Seven Lakes  
 Shingle Creek  
 Silver Creek  
 Silverthorn  
 Silver Valley  
 Sloan  
 South Port Mann  
 South Saanich  
 Sparwood  
 Spiller River  
 Sproat  
 Stapelby  
 Strandby  
 Stuart River  
 Sullivan Hill
- Summit  
 Sunnydene  
 Sunnyside  
 Squash  
 Sutton Green  
  
 Takush Harbour  
 Tanglefoot  
 Tarrys  
 Tete Jeune  
 The Tunnel  
 Thurston Harbour  
 Tramville  
 Tunnel Creek  
 Thousand Dollar Bill(?)  
  
 Upper Naas  
  
 Vanarsdol  
 Vancouver:—  
   Britcola  
   Cedar Cove  
   Hastings  
   Hillcrest  
   Janes Road  
   Maplewood  
   Shaughnessy Heights  
 Vargas  
 Vaucroft Beach  
 Vedder River  
 Vesuvius  
 Victoria—Willow Park  
 Voights Camp  
  
 Wapta  
 Warfield  
 Watch Lake  
 Watun River  
 Welcome Harbour  
 Westley (1928–30 in  
   Kootenays)  
 Westmere  
 Whalleys Corner  
 Whatshan  
 Whites Camp  
 White Sulphur  
 Williams Creek  
 Williams Siding  
 Wilson Crossing  
 Wilson Point  
 Winnott  
 Wire Cache  
 Woden River  
 Work Point  
  
 Yoder  
 Yoho  
 Yreka  
  
 Zincton  
 M.P.O. 1118  
 M.P.O. 1123

## Interpex

Your story on Interpex (April issue) has prompted me to add these notes. As a matter of fact I enjoyed Interpex so much that I was going to submit a report to you—but I was going to do it tomorrow!

The purpose of the Canada Post Office at Interpex was for 'Canada Day.' Both the Post Office and its display of Canadian stamps drew large crowds. The first-day cover, incidently, which I addressed to Los Angeles was posted at this post office where it received the Interpex cachet. From New York it went to Ottawa for the first-day cancellation and then back to the United States.

The object of Canada Day was to publicize the collecting of Canadian stamps. Highlights of this event were the Canada Post Office and its display; first-day sale of the Suzor-Cote stamps; a programme consisting of a series of talks on Canadian stamps by members of both the APS and RCPS; and a Canada Exhibit. Dr. Fred Stulberg, one of our newest members, took the gold medal for his magnificent presentation of Toronto postal history.

The special judges for the Canada portion of the Exhibition were George Wegg, leading Toronto dealer, and Harold Gosney, public relations officer for the RCPS. Herbert Rosen was the organizer of Interpex and George, editor of the Canadian Plate Block Journal, is not as yet a member of our Society. He, however, deserves the highest praise for his difficult role—he worked against tremendous odds and contributed a great deal of energy, time and his own money—in co-ordinating Canada Day. Canada Day not only publicized but it also introduced Canadian philately to many American people. It should be a regular feature of Interpex.

*We are indebted to Sgt. S. Lunn for his interesting report—Editor.*

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## Maple Leaves Back Numbers

Sales of back numbers of *MAPLE LEAVES* have been very good this year but there is an increasing number of members on my waiting list for copies out of stock. If anyone has the following to spare I should be glad to buy in at 1s. 9d. each, thus sharing the proceeds with the Society as we charge 3s. 6d. each.

Nos. 15 (Vol. 3 No. 3), 21, 31 to 35, 39, 40, 41, 44, 46, 47, 58, and 76.

R.S.B.G.

## Secret Dates

We are indebted to Mr. R. W. T. Lees-Jones for the following list of the positions of the 'secret' dates on the current definitive issues. In a recent letter he says, 'I have read somewhere that the "dates" had not been incorporated in the current issue, so thought I would check up.' After what he most rightly calls a 'a very close look' and a most careful search the following discovery of the year '1967' was made:

1c	on line between E and F	down between	2 and 3
2c	low EF	on	1
3c		D and E	3 . 5
4c	base line A	F	4
5c		F	1
6c		between	1 . 5
8c	base line		8 and 9
10c		E	1
15c	line between	G and H	on line between 11 and 12
20c		C and D	3 . 4
25c		F	6
50c		G and H	3 central
1\$		F and G	3

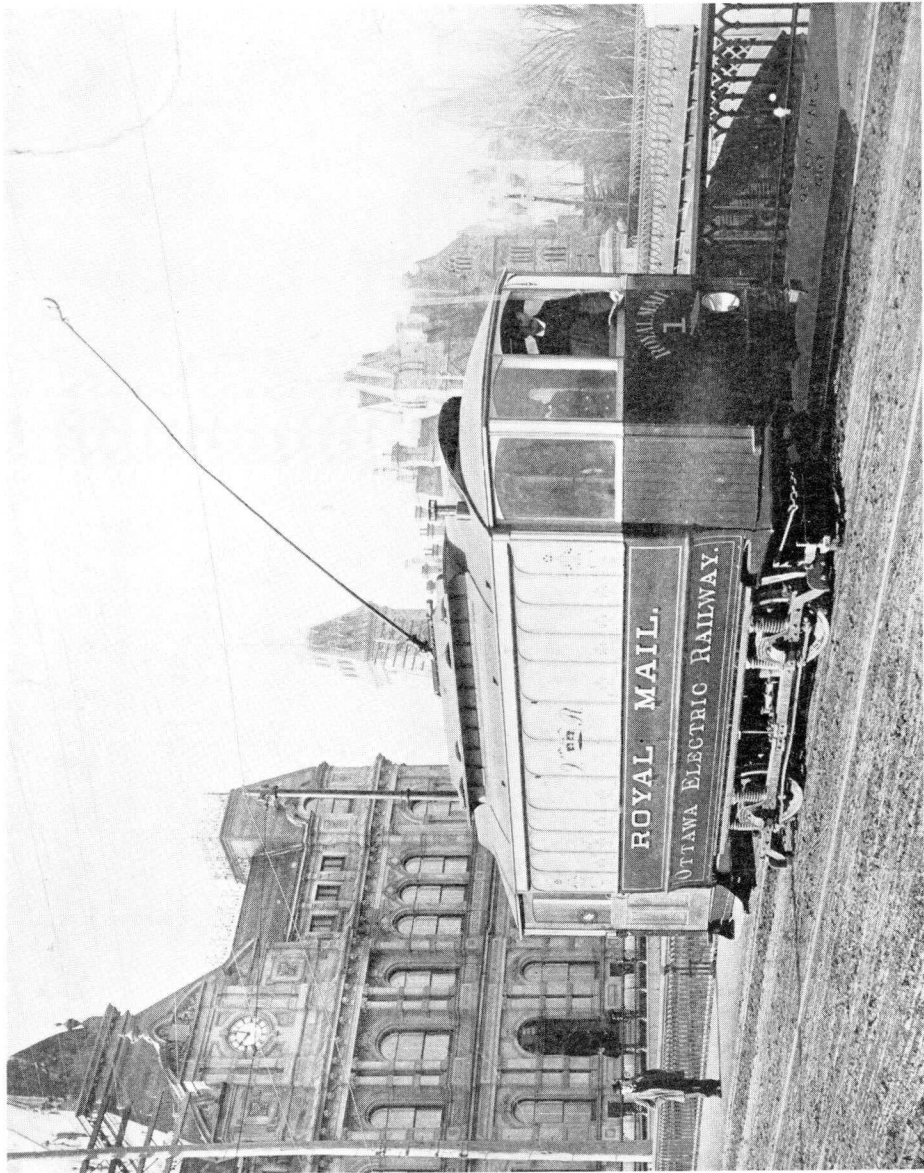
Mr. Lees-Jones used a x8 magnifier for the very 'close look' needed. The figures in the right hand column refer to the scale used on a 'Thirkell' position finder which doubtless helped a great deal!

## Convention Auction, Saturday 4th October, 1969

All lots should be sent to Mr. E. Killingley, 21 St. James Road, Bridlington, Yorkshire, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Members are particularly asked to note that:—

- (a) Only B.N.A. material can be accepted.
- (b) It is regretted that lots sent now cannot be included in the Auction Catalogue.
- (c) Please send a brief description of each lot, **together with a note of the estimated value or reserve**. Mr. Killingley cannot undertake to do valuations or suggest reserves.
- (d) Do not send lots with an estimated value of less than 20s.
- (e) Single stamps and small lots should be mounted or housed on paper or card not more than 5 in. (horizontal) by 6 in. (vertical).
- (f) Commission on sales is 15 per cent.
- (g) A stamped and addressed card should be enclosed if a receipt is required. Catalogues will be available in August 1969.



(See page 331)

# Canadian R.P.O's.

## Addendum to Shaw's Handbook

Q-253C	Rich. & Mont.	17H		197	170	112
-254A	Riv. A Pierre & Ald. Jct.	17		118	200	107A
-272A	St. Georges & Beauce Junction	6G		90-106	200	63, 16
-274A	St. Sabine & Beauce Jct.	18		135	200	16
-285A	Sher. & Quebec	17		107	200	16
-305A	Trois Rivieres & Grandes Piles	17		104	200	107A
-310C	Tring. & Lac Megantic	17H	P.M.	241	200	107A
O-38B	All. & Mea. BCH. Ry. M.C.	10C		37	150	16, 56
-36B	Bridge & Goderich R.P.O.	18		129	200	107A
-54B	Can. J. & St. Thomas R.P.O.	18	W	108	200	107A
-54C	Canfield J. & St. Thomas	17		104	200	32
-57A	C.P.Rwy Cartier & Biscotasing	13A?	East	37	200	16
-58B	Chap. & Ft. W.	17H		411	100	14, 23
-59A	Chatham & Sarnia	17		184	200	107A
-71B	Ft. Fran. & W'peg R.P.O. No. 1	18		129	200	107A
-75A	Ft. Wm. & W'peg R.P.O. No. 1	18		129	200	107A
-92A	Guelph, Palm. & Wiar	17H		184	200	107A
-131A	Kings. & Toronto Gd. Tr'k. R'way					
	P.O. No. 2	6B	Down	8	200	16
-138A	Longlac & Wpg.	1E		420	150	116
	TR-10					
	Feb. 18					
	1966					
	Wm. C. Kenyon					
-138B	Longlac & Winnipeg	17H		420	100	56
-139A	London Emergency No. 1	15E	A.M.	164	200	107
-154A	London & Pt. Huron R.P.O.	18		105	200	107A
-167A	Lon. & Windsor R.P.O.	18		134	200	107A
-178B	N. Falls & Ham. R.P.O.	18	W	108	200	107A
-186B	N. B. & Chap.	17H		411	100	14, 23
-186C	North Bay District Emergency	15E		269	200	107A
-186D	North Bay—R.M.S. Emergency	21O		351	200	107A
-188A	N. Bay & Cochrane P.R.O.	18		106	140	16, 105
-192C	North Bay & Fort William	17A		134	200	107A
-193E	N.B. & Ft. Wm. R.P.O. No. 1	18		134	200	107A
-193F	North Bay & Longlac	17H		420	100	105
-197A	North Bay & S. S. Marie	17H	P.M.	246	200	107A
-198A	N. Bay & Sault Ste. Marie	17H		289	200	107A
-202B	North Bay & Timmins	3D		410	150	116
	N. Thomas					
-216B	Ottawa & Depot Harb. R.P.O.	18		129	200	107A
-218A	Ottawa District Emergency	15E	A.M.	114	200	107A
-234A	Ottawa & Maniwaki R.P.O.	6		129	200	107A
-263C	Ott. & Tor. R.P.O.	17H		400	150	120
-273A	Palmerston & Southampton	20A	N	104	200	107A
-295C	Pt. Rowan & Strat.	17		140	200	107A
-297A	Prescott & Ottawa	17H		365	200	107A
-306B	St. Thos. & Court.	17H		241	200	107A
-336A	T. & B.R.P.O. Tor. Dis	17J		90	200	101
	E. T. van Dusen					
-337B	Toronto & Capreol R.P.O.	17H		410	100	105
-337C	Tor. & Cap. Tr. 50	22H		420	100	116
	26 Sept. 65					
	M. Millar					

(Continued from Whole No. 119.)

Note: Reporters' Number 107A refers to postmarks included in the Post Office Proof Book. There is no evidence that the postmarks have been brought into use although instances of actual usage on mail may subsequently be discovered.

# innovations

## Straight Edges

Why are there straight edges on modern Canadian stamps? The Canada Post Office says: 'Ideally, panes of stamps supplied to post offices should have straight edges on four sides, since the selvedge is a nuisance to the public.

'Some of the commemorative stamps released in 1968, including the Nonsuch, Lacrosse and George Brown issues, were manufactured on a new web-fed printing press, which prints from a cylinder rather than a curved plate as used in sheet-fed printing. A single revolution of the printing cylinder prints 300 subjects, in the case of a large-sized stamp. The 300 impressions are arranged in three two-row panes, of 50 stamps to a pane.

'All stamps produced on the new press will have at least one straight edge. Because of the circumference of the printing cylinders only a limited margin of paper appears between every horizontal row of two panes. This paper margin is not sufficiently wide to provide full margins on the bottom and top of a row of panes after slitting. The slitting between each row provides the straight edge at the top of two panes in one row, of a stamp in horizontal format, with a full selvedge at the bottom of the preceding two pane row. The wider selvedge at the bottom of each pane is to secure the panes in bundles of 50.

'Stamps with a straight edge are a manufacturing requirement, and represent original, unaltered production. To manufacture panes for philatelic sales with a full top margin rather than a straight edge, could be classed as a form of artificial production.

'Panels of stamps distributed to post offices bear straight edges on three sides. These panels are made by removing four rows of perforating pins, and by cutting where these pins normally would produce perforations.'

It has been our opinion that there have been many interesting features occurring on our stamps over the past two years, due mainly to the production of many of them by a second firm, the British American Bank Note Co., with their fresh and imaginative approach to the subject. This offers the intelligent and inquiring collector a golden opportunity to form a very striking, inexpensive and fascinating specialized collection, showing all of the different features to be found in these issues.

## New 6 cents coils

One of the more radical and imaginative changes in stamp production in recent years was instigated by the British American Bank Note Co., for the new 6 cents orange coil stamps.

The public purchases these coils in rolls of 100 stamps, perforated  $9\frac{1}{2}$  horizontally by imperf. They are issued to post offices by the manufacturer in a tube of ten rolls side by side, sealed with an outer wrapper, and one roll at a time can be broken off for sale. The process of manufacture appears to be in a continuous strip of stamps, 10 wide, perforated  $9\frac{1}{2}$  horizontally and cut vertically between the rows by a series of cutters side by side; each cutter having a small interruption about every  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. (or every seven stamps) with the interruptions staggered through the rows, leaving small pieces of unsevered paper holding the rolls together.

As it is sliced by these cutters this strip is rolled and cut into units 100 stamps long by 10 wide and sealed with a wrapper which is rouletted into ten units. A single roll of coils, 100 stamps long, can thus be broken off the tube.

(With acknowledgements to *News Letter*, Stanley Stamp Company (1958) Ltd. and Mr. R. Holdeman who kindly supplied these extracts.)

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## ***the Ottawa Electric Railway***

Illustrated on P.328 is a photograph of a Canadian Post Office mail tramcar of the late 1890's. This was obviously used for the transportation of mail and not as a travelling post office, but it is not known between which points the service operated.

The Ottawa Electric Railway was incorporated in 1894 as the successor to the Ottawa City Passenger Railway which purchased the Ottawa Electric Street Railway at this time.

The history of the Ottawa City Passenger Railway dates back to 1866 when it was incorporated to build a street railway (horse drawn) in Ottawa and municipalities adjoining the city.

It is not known when power to build was exercised but additional powers were granted in 1868 for the company to connect with the lines of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway and 'other streets.' In view of this it is reasonable to assume that some kind of service was in operation by 1868 when regulations about the use of sleighs in winter were also drawn up.

Conversion to electric traction appears to have taken place in (or after) 1891 when the Ottawa City Passenger Railway was incorporated for this purpose.

We are indebted to Messrs. Mackenzie, Smith and J. J. Bonar for their permission to illustrate this interesting reminder of the past—Editor.

# Royal Philatelic Society

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## *of Canada*

We are indebted to our indefatigable correspondent A. H. Christensen F.C.P.S., for a most comprehensive report of the proceedings of the 41st Canada, which was held from 13th to 15th June last, under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Roland Michener, Governor General of Canada.

The Annual General Meeting was held on Saturday, 14th June and among the many personalities present we note two of the most well-known names in Canadian philately, Fred Jarrett, R.D.P., F.R.P.S.C., F.C.P.S., and Herb. Buckland, F.R.P.S.C., F.C.P.S.

Other members of the C.P.S. of G.B., who play an important role in the affairs of the 'Royal of Canada' include Vice-President J. E. Kraemer, and Directors C. H. Bayley, E. J. Christensen and Lieut. Col. R. H. Webb.

Of the three new Fellowships awarded it is pleasing to note the names of Leslie A. Davenport and A. Graham Fairbanks, F.R.P.S.L. neither of whom will need any introduction to fellow members of the C.P.S. of G.B.

Our most sincere congratulations on the high honour so deservedly awarded to them will surely be echoed by all our members.

Among the many newsworthy items included in the address of the Deputy Postmaster General, P.A. Fagay was the announcement of the stamp programme for 1970, details of which are as follows:—

1. Centennial of Manitoba's entry into Confederation.
2. The 25th Anniversary of the United Nations.
3. The 50th Anniversary of the Group of Seven—reproduction of a Lismor painting.
4. Canadian Participation in the International Biological Programme.
5. Sir Oliver Mowat, Father of Confederation.
6. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, explorer.
7. Henry Kelsey explorer, thought to be the first white man to see the prairies.
8. Sir Donald Alexander Smith, industrialist, politician and builder of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
9. 'Expo-70' at Osaka, four stamps showing each of the Canadian Pavilions—Canada, Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec.
10. Christmas stamps.

Finally it remains to record the names of members Horace W. Harrison and Dr. R. A. Chaplin whose lectures on C.P.R. Postal Cards and Canadian Registration stamps respectively were well received, and who also were awarded Silver Medals for their displays at the Exhibition in company with A. G. Fairbanks (Gold Award), H. W. Harrison and Major R. K. Malott (Silver Awards).

*precancels on the***R. B. Hetherington and***admiral issue***F. W. L. Keane part VI***(Continued from Whole No. 119.)***KINGSTON**

		<b>Precancel</b>	
		Type 1	Type 2
<b>1 cent green</b>	Original die. 1912 ... ..	n a	
	Original die retouched. 1913 ... ..	a	n a
<b>1 cent yellow</b>	Original die retouched, wet. 1920 ... ..		n
	Original die retouched, dry. 1926 ... ..		n
	New die, dry. 1925 ... ..		n
<b>2 cent red</b>	Original die. 1912 ... ..		
	Original die retouched. 1913 ... ..		n a
<b>2 cent green</b>	Original die retouched, wet. 1922 ... ..		n
	Original die retouched, dry. 1924 ... ..		n a
	Original die re-engraved, dry. 1925 ... ..		n
	Thin paper. 1924 ... ..		
<b>3 cent brown</b>	Original die, wet. 1918 ... ..		n
	Original die retouched, dry. 1922 ... ..		n a
<b>3 cent red</b>	Original die retouched. 1923 ... ..		n a
	New die. 1924 ... ..		
<b>5 cent blue</b>	Marler Type 1 Reiche Type 1. 1912 ... ..		
	Marley Type 1A: Reiche Type 1a. 1913 (?) ... ..		
	Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2. 1914 ... ..		
	Marler Type 3: Reiche Type 3. 1916 ... ..		n

**LONDON**

		<b>Precancel</b>	
		Type 1	Type 3
<b>1 cent green</b>	Original die. 1912 ... ..	n a	
	Original die retouched. 1913 ... ..	n a	
<b>1 cent yellow</b>	Original die retouched, wet. 1920 ... ..	n a	
	Original die retouched, dry. 1926 ... ..	n	n
	New die, dry. 1925 ... ..	n	n
<b>2 cent red</b>	Original die. 1912 ... ..	n a	
	Original die retouched. 1913 ... ..	n a	
<b>2 cent green</b>	Original die retouched, wet. 1922 ... ..	n	
	Original die retouched, dry. 1924 ... ..	n a	
	Original die re-engraved, dry. 1925 ... ..		n
	Thin paper, 1924 ... ..		
<b>3 cent brown</b>	Original die, wet. 1918 ... ..	n	
	Original die retouched, dry. 1922 ... ..	n a	
<b>3 cent red</b>	Original die retouched. 1923 ... ..	n a	
	New die. 1924 ... ..		
<b>4 cent bistre</b>	Wet. 1922 ... ..	n a	
	Dry. 1925 ... ..		

		Type 1	Type 4
<b>5 cent blue</b>	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1. 1912	...	...
	Marler Type 1A: Reiche Type 1a. 1913 (?)	...	...
	Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2. 1914	...	...
	Marler Type 3: Reiche Type 3. 1916	...	...
<b>5 cent violet</b>	Marler Type 4: Reiche Type 1. 1922	...	...
	Marler Types 5 and 7: Reiche Types 2 and 4. 1922-24	n	
	Marler Type 6: Reiche Type 3. 1923	a	
	Marler Type 8: Reiche Type 5. 1925	n	
	Thin paper, 1924	...	...
<b>10 cent blue</b>	Wet. 1922	...	...
	Dry. 1925 (?)	n a	
<b>20 cent olive</b>	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1: wet. 1912	...	...
	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1: dry. 1924	...	...
	Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2: dry. 1925	...	...
<b>50 cent black</b>	Original die, wet. 1912	...	...
	Retouched die, dry. 1925	...	...

**Please support this year's Convention,  
Auction and Exhibition. See pages  
314, 315 and 327**

### **changes of address**

A number of letters and copies of *MAPLE LEAVES*, etc., have been returned recently marked 'Gone away'. Would members please advise the Secretary as soon as possible of any changes of address. In this way they will ensure that their copies of *MAPLE LEAVES* are received safely.



# new stamp issues

## BIRD STAMPS



Three bird stamps were released by the Canada Post Office on 23rd July 1969, respectively depicting the White-throated Sparrow, the Ipswich Sparrow and the Hermit Thrush in their native haunts. They are based on designs by Martin Glen Loates of Willowdale, Ontario, whose first stamp design was for the Gray Jay issue of 1968.

Four colour lithography has been utilized by the Canadian Bank Note Co., Ottawa, in the production of the new stamps, each of which has dimensions of 24 x 40 mm. Illustrating two birds, the White-throated Sparrow 6c. vertical issue (*left*) is printed in brown, green, black and yellow; the 10c. Ipswich Sparrow, in a horizontal format, shows one bird and is printed in brown, black, blue and yellow. Also illustrating one bird is the 25c.

Hermit Thrush in the horizontal format using brown, black, yellow and green (*opposite*). Quantities printed were: 6c, 35 million; 10c, 11.5 million; 25c, 6.5 million. Customary First Day Cover Service was provided by the Postmaster, Ottawa 2.

Birds chosen for use in this series were selected by the Post Office Department in consultation with officers of the Natural History Branch, National Museum of Canada. The White-throated Sparrow, appropriately named for its conspicuous white throat patch, has a clear whistling note which seems to many to say: 'Sweet, Sweet, Canada, Canada, Canada'; for this reason the bird is frequently known as Canada Bird, Canada Whitethroat or Canadian song sparrow. Of modest appearance and seclusive habits, the Hermit Thrush is recognized as one of the most talented musicians in the entire bird world; its exquisite bell-like notes have a strangely ethereal quality when heard in the long summer twilight of the Canadian backwoods country. The Ipswich Sparrow, a species first known to science through its discovery at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1868, is unique in that it has the smallest breeding range of all Canadian birds; its nesting grounds are confined to Sable Island, a small, sandy, desolate dot in the stormy Atlantic some one hundred miles off the coast of Nova Scotia. Some years ago, the existence of the Ipswich Sparrow was imperiled by the introduction of rabbits which depleted Sable Island's

sparse vegetation; cats were introduced, which reduced the rabbit menace but provided a new one. Foxes were put on the island, and practically eliminated the rabbits and cats in one season. Perhaps the greatest hazard to the Ipswich Sparrow is a possible future loss of its nesting grounds; sandy Sable Island is slowly washing away and experts predict it may eventually disappear.



## Canada Games and Charlottetown's Bi-Centennial

Two 6 cent, commemorative stamps to be released by the Canada Post Office on 15th August 1969 will feature historic and contemporary happenings by recognizing the Canada Games, a new concept in Canadian amateur sport, and the 200th anniversary of Charlottetown as Capital of Prince Edward Island. The new stamps are based on designs executed by newcomers to the Canadian stamp design programme: Lloyd Fitzgerald, of Fredericton, N.B., for the Charlottetown issue, and Montreal-born Carleton McDiarmid for the Canada Games stamp.

Fifteen million of the Charlottetown horizontal stamps (*see below*), with dimensions of 40 x 24 mm., will be printed by the British American Bank Note Company, Ottawa, using reddish-brown and black for two colour photogravure and blue for steel engraving. Within a black outline, the reddish-brown, reminiscent of the distinctive earth on Prince Edward Island, is used for a map, showing the geographic location of Charlottetown, which serves as the principal design element. White wording on the surrounding blue background consists of the denominative 6 to the lower left; 'Postes' and 'Postage', arranged on two lines in the lower right, and 'Charlottetown 1769-1969' also arranged on two lines to the upper right above the land mass. The stamp is completed by a vertical 'Canada', in blue, on a small white panel to the extreme left.



The Canada Games stamp, 25 million of which will be produced by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa, has a vertical format with dimensions of 24 x 40 mm; production methods will be two colour lithography, red and green, and one colour steel engraving, blue. The symbolic design features two flags flying before a blue panel in the upper two-thirds of the stamp; the flags, in white, respectively bear the official insignias of the Winter Games, a white snowflake on a red maple leaf, and the Summer Games, a green 'C' within which is a small red maple leaf and a series of small vertical red bars to transform the C to G. Masts for the flags, outlined in blue, project downward through a lower white panel; they are flanked on the left by a blue denominative 6 and to the right, also in blue, by 'Canada, Jeux canadiens, Canada Games' arranged on three lines.

Customary First Day Cover service for the two stamps will be provided by the Postmaster, Ottawa 2.

The Canada Games is a concept which reached fruition at the 1st Winter Games held in Quebec City and area from 11th to 19th February 1967; some 1,800 persons, representing all Provinces and Territories, competed. The twin communities of Halifax and Dartmouth, N.S., have been selected as hosts for the 16th to 24th August 1969 1st Summer Games at which some 2,500 athletes are expected to compete in 15 sports. The eligibility of entrants, male and female, all representing their home Province or Territory, is restricted to Canadian citizens or landed immigrants with two years residence in Canada; the elimination of rigid qualifying standards enables aspiring athletes to gain from association and competition with those who have already achieved national or international status. Housing arrangements by sports, rather than area, foster understanding and national unity; pride of area is encouraged by the assignment of distinctive colours. Capital and operating costs are guaranteed by governmental co-sponsorship at Federal, Provincial and Municipal levels in co-operation with the Canada Games Society.

Charlottetown, once Port la Joie, became Capital of Prince Edward Island, Canada's smallest province, on 4th August 1769, by a declaration from the Court of St. James which simultaneously named Walter Patterson, the son of an Irishman from Co. Donegal, as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief. Early inhabitants, Micmac Indians, knew their land as Abegweit, the English meaning of which is 'Cradled on the Wave'; the island was later to become Ile St. Jean and eventually Prince Edward Island in honour of Edward, Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria. It is usually accepted that Jacques Cartier, in the 1530's, was the first visitor from the Old World although attempts have been made to establish earlier discovery by explorers such as John Cabot, Verazanno and Stephen Gomez.

The room in which Canada was born, site of the 1864 Charlottetown Conference, constantly attracts travellers and holidaying Canadians.

# Letters

## TO THE EDITOR

Dr. J. G. Byth writes:

### Postal History of Saskatchewan

I have now commenced writing-up the Postal History of SASKATCHEWAN. I am wondering if you could please insert in *Maple Leaves* a request for any member who may be interested in the formation of A SPECIAL STUDY GROUP on Sask. to contact me.

Should any members have handstruck postmarks of SASK, I shall be pleased to receive a list and any information on the place-names.

I have a large list of questions to be answered. These include location of the place-name, the meaning and/or derivation of the place-name, when the Post Office was opened and closed.

This fascinating study may prove most rewarding.

For the benefit of all members of the C.P.S. of G.B., Mr. Kierans the P.M.G. has kindly advised me that an amended list of P.O's. in Canada will be issued TWICE a year instead of monthly supplements.

Mr. G. H. Melvin writes:

### British Columbia, Postal History

I am still trying to complete the postal history of British Columbia, listing all the post offices with opening and closing dates, postmasters and their terms of office, location and where possible name derivations. This is a very time-consuming job and my co-worker is Mr. K. Ellison, Oyama, B.C. He is doing a survey to find a rarity factor on the scarcer office cancellations, in hopes that by 1971 we will have a very good story on all items aforementioned.

Enclosed is a list of Offices for which he (Mr. Ellison) has been unable to discover anyone with a cancellation for these offices. Could you please publish this list in hopes that it can be further narrowed down. It would be appreciated if anyone having such cancels could send either of us a tracing, photocopy or better still a loan of same.

(Mr. Ellison's list appears on pages 224, 325. Members who are able to help are requested to get in touch with Mr. Melvin at 3407, Bernard Avenue, Vernon, B.C., Canada—Editor).

## Amendments to Membership to 30th June 1969

### New Members

1700. Francoeur, F., 1600 Boul. Manicouagan, Hauterive, Co. Saguenay, Quebec, Canada  
 1701. Trowbridge, D., Brambles, Commonfields, West End, Woking, Surrey. C, PH

### Amendments to previous listings

Replace on Membership List

1104. Kemp, C. A., Apt. 101, 10 Benevenuto Place, Toronto 7, Canada  
 1695. Lawler, D. R., address should be 214 **Manor** Way, Crewe, Cheshire  
 907. McLennan, L. M. *add* Hamilton **22**

### Rejoined

1112. Ferguson, Mrs. W. P., The Sheiling, Seigniori Club, Post Office, Papineau County, P.Q. Canada.

### Change of address

527. Byth, Dr. J. G., 54 Maison St. Louis, St. Saviour, Jersey. C.I.  
 474. Gelin, Col. J., 16 Allston Place, Fitchburg, Mass. 01420, USA.  
 1590. Hoare, S., Q.M.S., R.J., 'A' Squadron, 17/21 Lancers, BFPO 53, Cyprus.  
 1203. Moore, C. A., 86 Empress Avenue, Willowdale, 441, Ont., Canada.  
 1222. Pike, J. A., 945 Marine Drive, Apt. 1110, West Vancouver, B.C., Canada.  
 1598. Watt, G., Apt. 6, 4315, Melrose Ave., Montreal 260, P.Q., Canada.

**Net change: Plus 4.      New total: 707.**

# post offices of Saskatchewan

By Dr. J. G. Byth

- |                         |                            |                         |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Tadmore              | 28. Tichfield              | 54. Trossachs           |
| 2. Tako                 | 29. <i>Tiefengrund</i>     | 55. Truax               |
| 3. Tallman              | 30. Tiger Hills            | 56. <i>Trylid</i>       |
| 5. Tangleflags          | 31. <i>Tilly</i>           | 57. Tuberoze            |
| 6. Tantallon            | 32. <i>Tilney</i>          | 58. Tuffnell            |
| 7. Tarnopol             | 33. <i>Timberlost</i>      | 59. Tugaske             |
| 8. Tate                 | 34. <i>Tiny</i>            | 60. <i>Tulibee Lake</i> |
| 9. <i>Tatsfield</i>     | 35. Tisdale                | 61. Tullis              |
| 10. Taylorboro          | 36. Titanic                | 62. <i>Tullisville</i>  |
| 11. <i>Talorside</i>    | 37. Togo                   | 63. <i>Tullymet</i>     |
| 12. <i>Taylorlton</i>   | 38. Tompkins               | 64. <i>Tulsa</i>        |
| 13. Teddington          | 39. Tonkin                 | 65. <i>Tunstall</i>     |
| 14. <i>Teepee</i>       | 40. Torch River            | 66. <i>Turnhill</i>     |
| 15. <i>Tenex</i>        | 41. Torquay                | 67. Turtle Beach        |
| 16. Tessier             | 42. Totnes                 | 68. Turtleford          |
| 17. <i>Tezerton</i>     | 43. <i>Totzke</i>          | 69. <i>Tuscola</i>      |
| 18. <i>Thackeray</i>    | 44. <i>Touchwood</i>       | 70. Tuxford             |
| 19. <i>Thaxted</i>      | 45. <i>Touchwood Hills</i> | 71. Tway                |
| 20. <i>The Flats</i>    | 46. Tramping Lake          | 72. Tweedsmuir          |
| 21. <i>The Pas</i>      | 47. Traynor                | 73. <i>Twickenham</i>   |
| 22. <i>Theresa</i>      | 48. <i>Treelon</i>         | 74. <i>Twin Hill</i>    |
| 23. Theodore            | 49. Tregarva               | 75. <i>Twin Lakes</i>   |
| 24. <i>Thingvalle</i>   | 50. Trewdale               | 76. Twin Valley         |
| 25. <i>Three Creeks</i> | 51. Tribune                | 77. Tyner               |
| 26. Thunderchild        | 52. <i>Triple Lake</i>     | 78. <i>Tyneside</i>     |
| 27. <i>Thundercreek</i> | 53. <i>Trojan</i>          | 79. Tyvan               |

*N.B. Italics indicate 'office closed'*

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