

# 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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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

### An Appreciation

One of the aspects of a society such as ours is the undeniable fact that it owes its existence very much to those members who are actively contributing their help towards its successful functioning. Much of this work falls upon the officers of the society and periodically it is right that we should acknowledge our indebtedness to them. There cannot be a single member who does not appreciate the tremendous amount of work and sacrifice of leisure time entailed in the assumption of responsibility for some department of the society's activities, and it says a very great deal for the health and vigour of our organisation that volunteers are always forthcoming when, for one reason or another, an office holder has to relinquish his post.

What, perhaps, is not so generally realised is the fact that we also have to rely upon many other members who work 'behind the scenes', some times in complete anonymity and always without any regard for recognition or thanks. They help the society when help is needed and for them the well-being of the society is first and foremost in their minds.

They are, of course, particularly busy in the months immediately preceding Convention, which by its very nature entails far more preparation and organisation than some members may perhaps realise. Much of this work falls upon the shoulders of the in-coming President whose year of office culminates in a hectic round of activities to which the Convention



banquet provides a very agreeable climax. How much a President owes to his willing band of workers, however, is something that only a President knows. As far as we are concerned we can only hint at it, but it must surely be very considerable.

Quite apart from Convention, however, and on a more mundane but very necessary plane, there is a burden of routine administrative work connected with the distribution of *Maple Leaves* and the auditing of accounts to mention but two of the many 'jobs' which spring to mind.

In this connection the statement of accounts enclosed with this issue prompts us to mention that once more we are indebted to Mr. J. P. Macaskie for their efficient auditing as we have been for many years past. This is, indeed, a heavy task and a lengthy one and we are grateful indeed to 'Mac' for his willing and expert assistance.

## Our Advertisers

Also too frequently unhonoured and unsung are those of our friends in 'the trade' who support our journal by taking up advertising space and thus contribute financially towards the cost its production. It is scarcely necessary to add that they are as appreciative of the support of our members as we are of their very considerable help. If we take this opportunity of reminding readers of this fact it is because everyone can help our advertisers at some time or other. All of them deserve our thanks and support.

Finally a debt of gratitude is owed to our printers upon whom we rely so much for help, suggestions and advice. If the presentation and layout of *Maple Leaves* is all that many of our kind readers say it is a great deal is due to the painstaking work of the staff of S. Cockburn and Son Ltd. Nothing is ever too much trouble to them and it is not an exaggeration to say that they take as much pride in *Maple Leaves* as we do ourselves. Their expertise, promptness, courtesy and efficiency have to be experienced to be completely appreciated.

## Volume 12

With this issue we commence volume 13 of *Maple Leaves* and those members who have their volumes bound will wish to know that once more this work can be undertaken by our printers. The twelve issues of *Maple Leaves* which made up volume 12 should be sent to them together with the index which is enclosed with this number together with a remittance for 44s. Parcels should be addressed to S. Cockburn and Son Ltd., Station Road, Ossett, Yorkshire. The name and address to which the bound volume is to be returned must be clearly stated. We add this reminder because it has been known for this essential item to be overlooked.

# president's message

I hope that all members have been able to take a holiday this year, and have had an enjoyable time, and have kept up their philatelic interests in spite of the better summer weather.

Every effort will be made to arrange for this copy of *Maple Leaves* to reach you before Convention. Bookings are very satisfactory and I hope that these members will enjoy their visit to Harrogate. I shall be pleased to see other members who might be able to get to Convention for a day, especially for the auction. You will all have received a copy of the catalogue, and I hope that you will find some items of interest from the very varied and interesting material on offer.

Some members who are attending Convention may have heard reports of the fire at the Crown Hotel some weeks ago. I am pleased to tell you that redecorations are being done where necessary and the hotel services are normal.

Mr. S. Cohen informs me that he will bring a selection of Handbooks to Convention. Stocks of several handbooks are now very low, and I would advise any member who wishes to obtain a particular handbook to contact Mr. Cohen as soon as possible.

I was pleased to see Mr. Greenhill's report in the August issue of *Maple Leaves*, stating that following the publication of the new Library List, he had received a record number of requests for the loan of books. I hope that this revival of interest in the Library Service will continue.

The exchange packet service continues to do well, and I know that I will be receiving a very favourable report from Dr. Carstairs during Convention. Please continue to support this valuable service provided by the Society.

You were reminded in the August issue of *Maple Leaves* that annual subscriptions at the new rate of 30s. are due for payment from the 1st October 1969. Please let Mr. McGregor, Assistant Treasurer, have your remittance as soon as possible.

At the time of writing, I have had the pleasure of meeting a Canadian family, who spent a holiday in the British Isles. They work a farm near Lethbridge, Alberta, and I was interested to hear more of life on the Prairies.

This is my final message to you, as your President, and I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those members who have given support to the Society in any way during the past year.

Regards and good wishes.

ERIC BIELBY

# Early Days in the West

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by M. Rosenthal

Mail delivery in the West in the days of the fur trader was a haphazard affair. Letters were sent from the East to Grand Portage at Lake Superior, and handed to some fur factor to carry to a fur trader at a distant point. Thus delivery was by canoe, dog team or later by Red River cart. When the 'Added Territory' to the west became part of Manitoba the Dominion Government developed a system of pony express delivery to mail stations. The main route in 1879 was from Winnipeg to North Battleford. A writer of the time described it as follows.

'The North-West Territories mail, starting once in three weeks, is made up at Winnipeg, and consists of a great waggon-load of crowded mail-bags, carrying the news to the scattered population of the interior, who, like Siberian exiles, are pining for its tardy arrival. This will soon cease as the railway is expected to reach the Rocky Mountains in 1882 or 1883'.

When British Columbia entered Confederation it was on the understanding that a transcontinental railway would span the North-West to serve as a connecting link with Eastern Canada. The question of the route of the railway was constantly debated

Finally, a route 50 instead of 100 miles north of the American border, crossing the Assiniboine River near the mouth of the Minnedosa or Little Saskatchewan River was decided on. Where the railway would cross the Assiniboine a city would arise.

The North or Ellice Trail ran north-west from Portage La Prairie, crossed the White Mud River at Palestine (Third Crossing), crossed the Little Saskatchewan at Tanner's Crossing (Minnedosa), and continued on past Shoal Lake to Fort Ellice or Beaver Creek House, a Hudson Bay Company post at the junction of Beaver Creek and the Assiniboine River.

A post office had been established at White Mud River in 1871, changed in name to Westbourne in 1874, and another opened at Palestine in 1872. In 1874 the McGregors, from Edinburgh, located in the valley of the White Mud, in what was later to be southeast Lansdoune. Mrs. McGregor's homestead was about four-and-a-half miles south and one mile east of the later Keyes, and her sons acquired land near at hand. From the clustered farmsteads grew the McGregor Settlement, which was to get a post office in 1883 called McGregor, renamed the same year McKiwin, a Cree word meaning 'gift'. Meanwhile, Palestine post office had been renamed Gladstone, and located in Mrs. McGregor's house.

Where the waters of the Little Saskatchewan River wind their way through a broad valley about 140 miles northwest of Winnipeg, on the main line of the Winnipeg and Edmonton Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, lies the town of Minnedosa, first known as Tanner's Crossing, because a half breed

Indian, John Tanner, lived there, and kept the first post office, called Little Saskatchewan, which he opened in 1876.

In his diary, pioneer Henry Rose wrote:

'On the afternoon of the ninth day of April 1879, I first looked up and down the valley of the Little Saskatchewan River at what was known as Tanner's Crossing. At that place there was a good ford, most of the season, but for convenience in higher water, quite an original bridge had been stretched across, which was made of stringers of poles, quite roughly covered with material of the same sort. At my right hand a few rods away stood the most conspicuous building, and adjoining it Her Majesty's Post Office. The former building, built of logs, was covered with thatch, the latter, a lean-to, at the end of the dwelling, was built of the same material. At this place Her Majesty's mail was supposed to arrive by coach once in three weeks.'

Tanner's Crossing was the next real settlement west of Palestine. The boundary of Manitoba at that time, running north-south to the west of Palestine, left this area in the North-West Territories, and that is the designation on postmarks.—N.W.T.

Farther west on the North or Ellice Trail, Shoal Lake post office also began in 1876. In 1880 Little Saskatchewan became Halford. That year a post office opened at Odanah. Odanah was the name given to the passage through the hills a mile west of Minnedosa, used by the trail. At one time it was thought that a town would be built there, and there was a store as well as the Land Titles Office there, but the river site was more popular.

Although a few pioneers had arrived in the district before the fall of 1878, it was during the summers of 1879 and 1880 that the real influx began. In August 1879 H. G. Handerson built a log house on the south side of the river, using its front as a small store. In 1880 J. S. Armitage came to the valley and erected the first grist and saw mill. He suggested the name Minnedosa, meaning 'flowing water' in the Sioux language, and the post office designation was changed accordingly in 1881. Odanah post office closed in 1886.

In the spring of 1879 the Assiniboine was ascended to Fort Ellice, 210 miles west of Winnipeg, and many settlers came. The point where the main trail to the west crossed Bird Jail Creek, 12 miles east of Fort Ellice, was selected as a site for a village, called Birtle, and both new communities got post offices.

The Lamberts had come to Winnipeg in 1877, and travelled by oxcart to the mouth of the Little Saskatchewan. They named the locality 'the Nova Scotia Settlement', after their province of origin. Dougald and John McVicar arrived in June 1879. John homesteaded the north half of section 19, the northeast corner of which soon became a townsite, and Dougald farmed the west half of section 20 and the south half of section 19, mostly south of the Assiniboine River.

They longed for postal connection with their childhood homes, where their families had been left behind. In August 1879 Dougald McVicar set out to Winnipeg to meet his wife. On return they were able to break the news that in Winnipeg Mrs. McVicar had been appointed postmistress of Grand Valley

post office, producing the official papers, and the mail for 70 settlers known to be in all that region. The main Dominion Postal Officer in Winnipeg had authority to create post offices at his discretion. When, on as the McVicar representation he had agreed to open a post office at McVicar's place, he wanted to call it McVicar, McVicar would not agree, but he had boasted to his wife in his letters that the valley was grand, and Mrs. McVicar suggested calling the post office Grand Valley. By next year McVicar had made a boat in which the public crossed the river for mail.

In the spring of 1880 the Iron Horse was still on the eastern horizon, but it influenced growth. There were many new shacks, tents and stores in Grand Valley. Freight was being distributed from McVicar's warehouse on the river to Minnedosa and Rapid City. As the postal needs of Grand Valley increased, the authorities appointed J. C. Kavanagh postmaster. He arrived in May 1881.

The Brandon Hills settlement, about four miles southeast of Brandon city, was the outcome of advertisements in the Nova Scotia press by land agencies in the late 1870's. Among those who read these notices was a Presbyterian minister, George Roddick, who, with some of his congregation, arrived in May 1879. Brandon Hills post office was opened in 1880 at Roddick's house. To it mail was sent from Grand Valley for distribution.

In 1881 it was decided to enlarge Manitoba. New territory was added, and the western boundary moved to near the Saskatchewan border, and hence Brandon became, for the first time, part of Manitoba, and postmarks changed from N.W.T. to MAN.

In the spring of that year D. H. Adamson built a shack on section 23, just above Grand Valley, near the site of old Fort Brandon, to become Brandon's pioneer citizen. The Canadian Pacific Railway was approaching. East of Brandon it went through Fairview, which had opened a post office the previous year. It would close in 1884. Nearer to Brandon Elton opened in 1881, on the new line.

Brandon had been established as the first divisional point west of Winnipeg, in preference to Grand Valley. Would the line stop at Grand Valley, or would it bypass that town and proceed to the new town site? It bypassed it. After the railway bypassed Grand Valley, in September 1881, the storekeepers and other traders moved to Chater or to Brandon. Postmaster Kavanagh had already transferred to Brandon in August.

Some time before this he had looked over the situation in the new town, and in July had appointed L. M. Fortier temporary postmaster of Brandon. The Fortier tent was the first post office. It was on the west side of Ninth Street, between Rosser and Pacific Avenues. The post office counter was a table placed at the entrance to the tent. The letter box was a wooden soap box with a slit.

With the coming of the C.P.R., the arrival of the mail was a daily occurrence. Gradually the new city became the postal headquarters for the West.

Meanwhile, Grand Valley dwindled rapidly, and its post office was closed in 1883.

During 1880 negotiations began for the construction of a line from Portage La Prairie to Prince Albert. It was believed that in general it would follow the

route of the old North or Ellice Trail. John Davidson and Jonathan Hamilton moved their business from Glendale, seven miles north, to the western slope of the valley in which Boggy and Stone Creek join to form the White Mud River. Purchasing the homestead of Andrew Baker, they had it surveyed into town lots, and erected a log store. There they opened Clydesdale post office in 1881. Salisbury, just to the east, had had an office since 1879.

By the end of 1882 a flourishing village had sprung up. The village and post office had been renamed Neepawa, meaning 'abundance', and when in 1883 the Manitoba and North Western Railway became a reality, the promise of that name was fulfilled.

West of Odanah, on this line, Cadurcis and Newdale post offices had already opened in 1881, and, just before Shoal Lake, Marney, in 1882.

## ***Revenue Stamps***

We had occasion in our June issue to comment upon the fact that few of our members collected 'revenues' and we did so by way of explanation to those of our members who do and who wonder why we don't publish articles on this subject. We are not going to enlarge upon this again, but to prove that our attitude is unimpeachably correct we are reproducing (on page 10) a Broadsheet received from a revenue collector (now, unhappily resigned from the Society) which was informative and revealing to us and which, we beg leave to suggest, may be to others. The author will need no introduction to our older members; he was a name to be reckoned with in Canadian philately in pre-war days, and we are very interested in his final paragraph which suggests to us one reason why 'revenue' collectors are few and far between (in this country at least). Our remarks on page 286 of the June issue still stand but after the latest Moon exploit we have summoned up the courage to provoke the wrath of the Officers and Committee of the Society in publishing this *raison d'être* for a branch of philately which during our editorship has been completely neglected for reasons previously stated and which still hold good.

Incidentally one of the reasons (and we are misguided enough to believe that it is one which we cannot ignore!) for not publishing articles about anything under the sun is that we cannot publish what we have not got, and cannot write ourselves. If members delude themselves into thinking that the 10,000 or so words published in *Maple Leaves* six times a year are conjured out of the air they are free to do so or to let us know what the incantation is that will substitute better for the perennial pleas that punctuate our publication. We welcome letters (apart from the scurrilous ones) and we do not take kindly to those which suggest that we can accomplish miracles, flattering though this might be. It represents an attitude 'up with which we cannot and will not put.' (*Editor*)

# Squared Circles

With no more Jubilees to be found, I'm trying to get a few more MAP stamps towards completion in squared circles:—

Wants list on MAPS only. I have some really good duplicates, including a SANDON, if you can find any of these for me:—

## Type 1.

Beeton  
Cumberland  
London  
Pt. S. Charles  
New Germany

## Type 2.

### N.S.

Antigonishe  
Canso  
Lunenburg  
Maccan  
N'pt. Lnding.  
Northport  
Yarmouth

### N.B.

Baie Verte  
Indiantown  
Milltown  
N'castle Creek  
R. Louison  
Rothesay  
St. John  
Woodstock

### P.E.I.

Georgetown

Summerside

### QUE.

Aylmer (E)  
Cirnceville.  
Danville  
Eastman  
Farnham  
Iberville  
Levis  
Lotbiniere  
Melbourne  
Montreal  
Riv.d.Loup  
S. Gregoire  
Sutton  
Waterloo

### ONT.

Acton  
Alma  
Angus  
Athens  
Aurora  
Aylmer W.  
Belleville 3  
Brantford  
Cache Bay

Cheltenham

Dunnville  
Flesherton  
Formosa  
Harriston  
Kincardine  
Kingston  
**Lanark**  
London  
Markdale  
Marmora  
Martintown  
Mattawa  
Merritton  
Mitchell  
Owen Sound  
Oxford Mills  
Paisley  
Port Perry  
Powassan  
Ripley  
Rockton  
Rodney  
Roseneath  
St.S.Marie  
Schreiber II  
Sutton West

Thornhill

Tilsonburg  
Strachan A.  
Waterloo  
Wellington  
Weston  
Williamstown  
Woodville  
Wooler.

### MAN.

McGregor St.  
Manitou  
Pipestone  
Souris  
Winnipeg

### ASSA.

Esteven  
Grenfell  
Maple Creek

### SASK.

Pr. Albert

### ALTA.

Edmonton  
Macleod.

Surely that's a long, long, easy list !!!

**Please** see what you can find. I give at least 2 towns **you** need  
for any one of above (or will buy if preferred)

WRITE TODAY to

**S. COHEN**

**51, Westfield Road, Birmingham 15,  
England**

# post offices of

## Saskatchewan

By Dr. J. G. Byth

- |                             |                            |                              |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| U.                          | 43. Vonda                  | 48. <i>West Plains</i>       |
| 1. Unity                    | 44. Vossen                 | 49. <i>West Point</i>        |
| 2. Unwin                    |                            | 50. <i>West Saskatoon</i>    |
| 3. <i>Uranium</i> }         | W.                         | 51. <i>West Shore</i>        |
| 4. <i>Uranium City</i> }    | 1. Wadena                  | 52. <i>Westview</i>          |
| 5. <i>Uren</i>              | 2. Waitville               | 53. Weyburn                  |
| 6. Usherville               | 3. Wakaw                   | 54. <i>Wheatfields</i>       |
|                             | 4. <i>Walawa</i>           | 55. <i>Wheatstone</i>        |
| V.                          | 5. Waldeck                 | 56. <i>Wheat Valley</i>      |
| 1. Valbrand                 | 6. Waldheim                | 57. <i>Wheatwyn</i>          |
| 2. <i>Valence</i>           | 7. <i>Waldville</i>        | 58. Whelan                   |
| 3. <i>Valeport</i>          | 8. <i>Waldor</i>           | 59. White Bear               |
| 4. Valjean                  | 9. Waldron                 | 60. Whitebeach               |
| 5. <i>Vallee St. Claire</i> | 10. Wallard                | 61. White City               |
| 6. Valley Centre            | 11. Wallwort               | 62. White Fox                |
| 7. <i>Valley Park</i>       | 12. <i>Walpole</i>         | 63. <i>White Hawk</i>        |
| 8. <i>Valleyview</i>        | 13. <i>Wandsworth</i>      | 64. <i>White Mud</i>         |
| 9. Val-Marie                | 14. <i>Wanganui</i>        | 65. <i>White Sand</i>        |
| 10. <i>Valor</i>            | 15. <i>Waniska</i>         | 66. White Star               |
| 11. Valparaiso              | 16. <i>Wapashoe</i>        | 67. Whitewood                |
| 12. <i>Vance</i>            | 17. Wapella                | 68. <i>Whitewood Hills</i>   |
| 13. <i>Vandale</i>          | 18. Wardenville            | 69. Whitkow                  |
| 14. Vandura                 | 19. Warman                 | 70. Whittome                 |
| 15. Vanguard                | 20. <i>Warmley</i>         | 71. Wideview                 |
| 16. Vanscoy                 | 21. Warnock                | 72. Wiggins                  |
| 17. Vantage                 | 22. Wartime                | 73. Wilbert                  |
| 18. <i>Vaunder</i>          | 23. Waseca                 | 74. Wilcox                   |
| 19. Wawn                    | 24. Waskesieu Lake         | 75. <i>Wild Rose</i>         |
| 20. Veillardville           | 25. <i>Waterfield</i>      | 76. Wilhelm                  |
| 21. Venn                    | 26. Waterhen Lake          | 77. Wilkie                   |
| 22. Vera                    | 27. Watrous                | 78. Willmar                  |
| 23. <i>Verdant</i>          | 28. Watson                 | 79. <i>Willmar Station</i> } |
| 24. Verigin                 | 29. Wauchope               | 80. <i>Willmount</i>         |
| 25. Verlo                   | 30. <i>Wavy Creek</i>      | 81. <i>Willoughby</i>        |
| 26. <i>Verna</i>            | 31. <i>Wawbeek</i>         | 82. Willowbrook              |
| 27. <i>Verndale</i>         | 32. Wawota                 | 83. Willow Bunch             |
| 28. Verwood                 | 33. Webb                   | 84. <i>Willowfield</i>       |
| 29. Vespa                   | 34. Weekes                 | 85. <i>Willow Hill</i>       |
| 30. Vibank                  | 35. Weirale                | 86. <i>Willow Moor</i>       |
| 31. Viceroy                 | 36. Welby                  | 87. <i>Willow Ridge</i>      |
| 32. Victoire                | 37. Weldon                 | 88. <i>Willows</i>           |
| 33. <i>Victoria Plains</i>  | 38. <i>Wellnage</i>        | 89. <i>Willow Springs</i>    |
| 34. <i>Victory Hill</i>     | 39. Welwyn                 | 90. <i>Willowvale</i>        |
| 35. Vidora                  | 40. <i>Westasta Valley</i> | 91. <i>Willson Lake</i>      |
| 36. <i>Viewfair</i>         | 41. West Bend              | 92. Wimmer                   |
| 37. Viewfield               | 42. <i>Westerham</i>       | 93. <i>Windsor Lake</i>      |
| 38. <i>Vigilant</i>         | 43. <i>Westerleigh</i>     | 94. Windthorst               |
| 39. <i>Villa Lea</i>        | 44. <i>West Hazel</i>      | 95. Wingard                  |
| 40. <i>Ville Bowier</i>     | 45. <i>West Hope</i>       | 96. <i>Wingello</i>          |
| 41. <i>Villefranche</i>     | 46. Westlake               | 97. Winside                  |
| 42. Viscount                | 47. <i>Westmoor</i>        |                              |

N.B. *Italics indicate 'office closed'*



# Canadian Revenues

## Historical Note

Never before has there been gathered together such collections of stamps as at present existing, stamp collecting having gained momentum since the issue of the First Adhesive Postage Stamps in 1840. Single collections in all cities, towns and villages in all corners of the globe, specialized and otherwise, postage stamps, carrier stamps, air-mail stamps and revenue stamps, all contribute to one master collection.

If we were to inquire of the average Philatelist how it all came about, and why human beings in all stations and walks in life seem so strangely fascinated, and inquired further as to when and why the mind of man conceived the idea of thus collecting, the chances are the story would be told that the idea originated a few years after Rowland Hill introduced his boon 'and blessing to man,' the adhesive postage stamp, the invention of one James Chalmers. The majority believe so, but let us just delve for a while into the ages of the past and we find records of at least one collection of stamps long before Rowland was ever thought about.

Back in the sixteenth century the idea of collecting monies by the aid of stamps (impressed) was known to several of the European countries, and we have records of an Act of Parliament, in France, that of 20th March 1655, but which did not come into operation, yet ultimately ended with the actual imposition of stamp duties by Colbert, Louis Quatorze's great Minister of Finance in 1673. A few years later we find records of commissioners being sent out from London to investigate the system in force in Holland, that of the collection of revenue by means of stamps and it was upon their reports that the first stamp duties were imposed in Great Britain—29th June 1694, Act 5 and 6, William and Mary, C.21.

In consequence of stamp duties Britain indirectly lost its most valuable American possessions, now known as the United States, while around the same period—in the reign of King George the Third of Great Britain and Ireland—a portrait for the first time appeared upon a stamp.

Towards the close of the eighteenth century stamps were prepared especially for sale to manufacturers of dutiable articles and remained effective until about 1850.

Revenue stamps as we know them today, originated about that year, although there are records of earlier Dutch issues, which considerably antedate the introduction of the adhesive postage stamps.

*The first record we have of a collection of Revenue stamps as a hobby is that of the collection of one John Burke, of Dublin, Ireland. John displayed a collection of stamps of his country from six pounds down to the half-penny, and must therefore be given the honour of the father of PHILATELY. Burke made his modest collection in 1772.*

A collector of Revenue stamps became the first Philatelic medalist, Senor Provenza being awarded a silver medal at the Madrid Exhibition in 1873 for his collection of Spanish fiscals issued annually from the year 1637. Numerous exhibitions have been held wherein Revenue stamps alone took part. *At Leeds, in England, in 1894, an Exhibition took place and ran for two weeks. Only Revenues were entered, just as at the Exhibition of 1905, held in the Exeter Hall, London.* Since that date, classes for the display of Revenue stamp issues have been open in almost all the International Exhibitions.

In 1924, at Winnipeg, and again in 1925, at Montreal, some extremely fine exhibits of Canadian Revenues were shown and at the latter city described in the Official Exhibition Catalogue.

The Revenue stamp is infiltrated with slants and flares and associations in the lives of men even more romantic than the postage stamp. It is an integral part of the affairs of men and politics, of national affluence and depression. It touches the every act and factor of human existence

There was never a greater dearth of the high grade Revenue stamps of Canada than at this writing. Their investment has been proved to be sound. Many are far harder to get than any of the postage stamps of B.N.A. for they are stocked by few and only the breaking up of collections will result in new varieties against a want list. Writing in *'Hobbies'*, October, 1937, John A. Hooper, Sr., stated, 'Canada Revenues did better in my New York sale forty-seven years ago (1890) than did my pence issues.' Interests are cyclic. That 'Revenues' are slated to ascending popularity is a general belief, even greater than in the past.

E. E. GOODCHILD.

ALL of CANADA Service

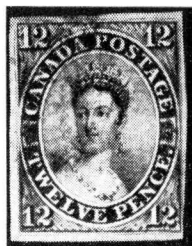
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## AT AUCTION CHOICE BRITISH AMERICA DECEMBER 1, 2, 3

A fine sale containing **CANADA** with unused 'Pence' issues, including 6d. pair, 1857  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. block of eight, a used copy of the 12d. black, a 'combination' cover with 6d. and 10d., etc. **NEWFOUNDLAND** with 1857 2d. and 1860 1s., a 'Columbia' on supplementary cover, 1931 Air 50c. and \$1 in rare imperf pairs, 1932-38 24c. double print, 1933 Humphrey Gilbert 8c. error of colour, Proofs etc.; **NEW BRUNSWICK** and **NOVA SCOTIA** with bisects on entires, etc., and many other interesting and valuable items.

Art Catalogue with colour and black and white illustrations.

Also fine Collections of **Falkland Islands** and **West Indies** with Bahamas, Jamaica; St. Vincent, Turks Islands, etc.

Our next British America sale will be in the Early New Year, for  
which we are now accepting material.

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# R.P.O. Puzzle

(With acknowledgements to the Cominco Magazine.)



According to *The Statutory History of the Steam and Electric Railways of Canada* the only railways with the initial 'St. L' in the first part of their titles were the St. Lawrence and Adirondack (incorporated in 1888), the St. Lawrence and Atlantic (incorporated 1845) and the St. Lawrence and Ottawa (incorporated 1867 as the successor of the Bytown and Prescott).

It is our guess (and it is no more than that) that the postmark illustrated refers to the first named railway for the following reasons: (a) The St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad became a part of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1854 (shortly after completion) when postmarks reading Island Pond and Montreal or Montreal and Island Pond were introduced and were thereafter used continuously in one form or another for a century (b) the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway was leased to the C.P.R. for 999 years in 1884 and thereafter postmarks reading Ottawa and Prescott (or Prescott and Ottawa) were brought into use, and (c) the St. Lawrence and Adirondack, which was completed in or about 1894, served new post office territory in S.W. Quebec and as an extension of the American line of the New York Central would in addition be expected to carry a substantial amount of American mail. It was not until the opening of this line that Canadian post offices along the route between Huntingdon and Delson Junction had direct railway connections and it is presumptive evidence of this kind which leads us to believe that our guess is *inspired* correctly.

Any member who has a complete or a more detailed example of this postmark is asked to get in touch with the editor who would be very grateful indeed for further help in the elucidation of an interesting (but frustrating) problem.

*Contributions urgently required for the  
December issue*

## ***The London Section***

During the season which ended on the 16th June we held 10 meetings at 50 Pall Mall and in addition our Display Team visited the Woking and District and the Chelmsford and District Philatelic Societies.

The special night of the year was when we were lucky enough to receive a visit from Mr. W. E. Lea, who gave us an address on the 'Papers of the 1868 issue'. This meeting resulted in a full attendance and we also received five visitors—some making a long journey to London for the occasion.

The Beaver Cup Competition attracted excellent entries and the Judge, Mr. Alan Bosworth, stated that there were very few points between his short list. His final selection for the Cup Award was an entry by Mr. Colin G. Banfield, displaying Postmarks on the Q.V. Jubilee Issue.

At the A.G.M. Mr. O. H. Downing was elected Chairman for the usual two years' term of office. The average active membership has been maintained and it is pleasing to note that our new members have been taking Societies.

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

1969

- Sept. 15—New Acquisitions and 'Bring and Buy' Auction.
- Oct. 20—B.N.A. Postal History—Display of Rare Items.
- Nov. 17—Newfoundland (1866–1897).
- Dec. 15—Elizabethan Issues.

1970

- Jan. 19—Squared Circle Cancellations.
- Feb. 16—Postal Stationery.
- Mar. 16—Flags and R.P.O. Cancellations.
- Apr. 20—Beaver Cup Competition.
- May 18—Annual General Meeting.
- June 15—Informal—Members Displays.

Arrangements have been made for the display of specialized material and Guest Speakers have been invited.

### **Visits to Other Societies**

Southall P.S. (Display by R. S. B. Grenhill)—18th November 1969.

Twickenham P.S. (Display Team)—6th May 1970.

Meetings are held on the third Monday of each month 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, Middx. 01-902-6442.

# CAVENDISH PHILATELIC AUCTIONS

*International Auctioneers with Buyers in over 60 Different Countries. If you have worthwhile material for sale we should like to hear from you. It is part of our service to visit intending vendors of large and valuable properties in order to discuss the sale and take delivery of the material.*

*If you are Buying we shall be pleased to send you a specimen copy of the current sale catalogue. Readers of 'Maple Leaves' will find that British North American material is frequently a feature of our sales.*

***Wardwick Chambers***

***69, Wardwick, Derby***

**Telephone: 46753**

## ***British North American Proof Material***

### **CANADA**

1. 1851 6d. grey. Fine top marginal block of four of the plate proof with 'Specimen' overprint in red. ... .. £30
2. 1851. 12d. black. Superb horizontal plate proof pair with vertical 'Specimen' overprint in red. Holmes P47. ... .. £125
3. 1851 12d. 'Goodall' die proof in red in india paper. Brilliant example with enormous margins. ... .. £85
4. 1857. 7½d. Die proof of the head and central wording in black on card—with uncleared surround of crossing lines. Scarce. ... .. £75
5. 1857. ¾d. Fine block of four of the plate proof in pale brown with 'Specimen' overprint in red. ... .. £35
6. 1859. 1c. Fine die proof in green on card showing uncleared surround of crossing lines. Scarce ... .. £75
7. 1859. 5c. Fine die proof in greenish blue on india paper mounted on card. ... .. £75
8. 1859. 10c. Die proofs of this value on india paper mounted on card in green, red or slate blue. ... .. £75  
each
9. 1864. 2c. Plate proof block of four in green—the lower left stamp showing the scarce 'gashed cheek' flaw. Holmes P56. ... .. £40
10. 1868. Plate proof blocks of four of the 3c. and 6c. values in their issued colours printed on card. Scarce. ... .. £150

### **NEW BRUNSWICK**

11. 1851. 1s. value. Fine top left corner block of four of the plate proof in black, stamp 2 showing the 'short serif to 1'. Attractive. ... .. £50

### **NEWFOUNDLAND**

12. 1857. 2d. Die proof of this value in black on paper. Scarce and attractive item. ... .. £60
13. 1857. 1s. Die proof in red on glazed card. Attractive. ... .. £20
14. 1866. 'Goodall' die proofs of the 2–24c. values mounted on cards. Various colours. ... .. £30  
each
15. 1928. publicity issue. Die proofs of the 3 (brown), 20 (slate) and 30 (olive brown) cents values. Attractive trio. ... .. £45

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**W. E. LEA**  
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**1 Adelphi, John Adam Street, Strand, London W.C.2.**

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## *Canadian R.P.O's.*

### Addendum to Shaws' Handbook

Serial No.	Route	Type	Direction	Period	Rarity Factor	Reported By
-337D	Toronto Dist. R.M.S. 16 Mar 1966	12A		420	100	116
O-3381	M. Millar T—Ft. Wm. Tr. 3 Dec.	22G		?	150	103
-342C	B Sorgess Tor. Gu. & O.S. Train No. 324 Schil Roth			341	150	103
-346B	Tor. & Ham. R.P.O.	17A		135	200	107A
-350B	Tor. Ham. & Lon.	17H		390	100	107
-350E	Tor. Ham. & Lon. R.P.O. C - - -	17J		117	200	119
-354A	Tor. & Lon. R.P.O.	17H		390	150	10
-355G	Tor. & Lon. G.T. Ry.	18		104	200	107
-355H	Tor. Lon. & Sar. C. J. Dobbs	13		389	150	107
-357E	Tor.-Lon.-Wind. 17-117 Feb. 4, 1963	1E		390	150	107
-357F	M. L. Webb T.L. & W.	5H		420	150	116
-359A	Tor. & Lorn.	9	South	41	200	107
-367A	G. R. Dewar Montreal Mar. 1, W. East Canada Railway Mail Clerk Tor. & Mont.	3B		41	200	32
-384B	Tor. & North Bay R.P.O. F. G. Dyke	17J		410	150	116
-3851	T. & N.B. 47 OC 19 W. Turner	22G		420	150	116
-409A	Tor. & Strat.	17H	P.M.	410	200	107A
-409B	Tor. & Stratford	17A?		106	200	16
-413C	Tor-Strat-Lon G. G. Jackson	12A		410	120	107
-416B	Toronto & Washago	17H		410	100	107
-425B	Well. & Ham.	17A		97	200	107A
W-1B	Biggar & Lovern R.P.O. No. 1	18		129	200	107A
-15G	Bulyea & Sask.	17H	E	104	200	107A
-23L	Calgary District Emergency No. 3	15E	P.M.	173	150	107
-23M	Cal. & Ed. R.P.O.	17A	P.M.	322	200	107A
-24A	Calgary & Stet. & Vegreville	17A		160	150	16,50
-24C	Cal. & Rev.	17		140	200	107A
-26O	Cal. & Van. (3 stars at base of postmark)	17		104	150	103

*(Continued from Whole No. 119.)*

NOTE: Reporters' Number 107A refers to postmarks 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.



## The Machine Age (part 2)

by Dr. C. W. Hollingworth, F.C.P.S. and Dr. M. Carstairs

The two topics discussed in this month's column have been chosen with the object of seeking the help of readers in solving the problems they pose. The first cancellation about which information is required is the one listed by both A. L. McReady in his handbook and Ed. Richardson in his revised listing in *B.N.A. Topics* of April 1960 as type 7. This flag cancellation is unique in having the lines of the design horizontal instead of vertical as in other flag cancels.

As originally illustrated in both these listings, the horizontal lines are closed at the right by a vertical line as in other flags, tying up the loose ends of the horizontal lines. In *Maple Leaves* of February 1960 W. M. C. Willcock drew attention to the fact that any copies of this cancel that he had seen had no vertical line at the right (*Fig. 1*). He gave the appropriate name of the 'unfinished flag' to this variety.



(Fig. 1)

This type of flag is known from Ottawa and Montreal. The latter is one of Canada's scarcest flag cancels, only two or three copies having been recorded. The one copy examined by the authors, dated 14th April 1898, and being a perfectly clear strike has *no vertical* line finishing off the right end. Strikes from Ottawa whilst not common are very much less rare, and in common with the findings of Mr. Willcock, all copies seen are 'unfinished' at the right. The conclusion that is to be drawn from this is that the 'unfinished' state is in fact the normal one and that McReady's original drawing was in error.

Close examination of the Montreal strike compared with those from Ottawa suggest that the two are identical and since the period of use of the Ottawa cancel as far as is known is from 4th November 1897 to 22nd February 1898 and the date of the Montreal copy is 14th April 1898, it appears that having completed its term of use at Ottawa the cancellation was then sent to Montreal for its very brief spell.

Readers possessing copies of either of these cancels are asked to examine those *clearly* struck and submit the following information—date; whether the cancel is closed, or ‘unfinished’ at the right, and details of the cover for identification purposes i.e. addressee or return address. It is hoped that by co-operation of members, the various points mentioned above may be sorted out, and the results will be published in a later issue. All sources of information will be treated as absolutely confidential.

The second topic is that of the 1901 Toronto Exposition cancels. Two types of cancellation were issued to advertise the 1901 Canada Exposition at Toronto from 26th August to 7th September 1901—this being later known as the Canadian National Exhibition. One bearing the identifying letters A, B and C had the central design of a shield (Fig. 2), and the



(Fig. 2)

other bearing the letters D, E, and F had the central design of a double oval (Fig. 3). The three dies A, B, C, of the first type differ from each other in certain ways. In ‘A’ the left hand edge of the shield does not cut into the Union Jack, and there is a projection beneath the bottom left of the shield. In ‘B’ the shield cuts into the flag, as also in ‘C’ but in the latter the distance between the left of the shield and the lower vertical line of the Union Jack is greater. Strikes of ‘C’ are usually incomplete, particularly at the right. Dies D, E, F of the second type show minor differences from each other.



(Fig. 3)

McReady's original listing illustrated a separate type—Die letter ‘A’ only, showing the right hand edge of the shield separated from the adjacent part of the design. Copies of this break which have been examined suggest that this break is merely an incomplete impression usually where



(Fig. 4)



(Fig. 5)

the cancel crosses the edge of the stamp. (Fig. 4). Strength is given to this argument by finding the same break in a copy of Die 'B', where the cancel crosses the end of the stamp, and a break in a different part of Die 'A' (Fig. 5) again where the cancel crosses the edge of the stamp.

Here again members are asked to examine copies in their own collections and report their findings to support or disprove the above suggestions.

## ***Postmasters of New Brunswick***

The office of Postmaster General, as a political office in New Brunswick, was created by the Liberals, but the Conservatives were the first to fill it. Mr. L. W. Lawrence sends us a memorandum which may be of interest. The Postmasters General were:—

Hon. Francis McPhelem, 1856.

Hon. J. M. Johnson, 1857.

Hon. Charles Connell, 1859.

Hon. James Steadman, 1860.

Hon. W. H. Odell, 1865.

Hon. John McMillan, 1866.

The late Mr. McMillan was, therefore, the last Postmaster General of the Province. He was the first Divisional Inspector of the Dominion of Canada, and was appointed in 1867 with his headquarters in Fredericton. These headquarters were afterwards removed to Saint John.

*(We are indebted to Mr. F. W. Feero for the above clipping from an old Canadian newspaper dated 14th July 1886—Editor.)*

*precancels on the***R. B. Hetherington and***admiral issue***F. W. L. Keane      part VII**

(Continued from Whole No. 120.)

MONCTON NB

		Precancel		
		Type 1	Type 3	Type 2
<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	
	Original die retouched dry. 1926 ... ..			n
	New die, dry. 1925 ... ..		n	
<b>2 cents red</b>	Original die. 1912 ... ..	n a		
	Original die retouched. 1913 ... ..	n a	n a c	
<b>2 cents green</b>	Original die retouched, wet. 1922 ... ..	n	n a	
	Original die retouched, dry. 1924 ... ..	n		
	Original die re-engraved, dry. 1925 ... ..	n (?)	n	n
	Thin paper. 1924 ... ..	n	n	
<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	n a	n
	New die. 1924 ... ..	n		
<b>4 cents bistre</b>	Wet. 1922 ... ..		n a	
	Dry. 1925 ... ..		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 ...	n a		
	Marler Type 3: Reiche Type 3. 1916 ...		n a	
<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 ...	n		
	Marler Type 8: Reiche Type 5. 1925 ...	n	n	n
<b>7 cents red-brn.</b>	Thin paper. 1924 ... ..	n		
	Wet. 1924 ... ..			
<b>10 cents plum</b>	Dry. 1926 (?) ... ..			
	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1. 1912 ...	n a	n a	
<b>10 cents blue</b>	Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2. 1920 ...	n a	n a b	
	Wet. 1922 ... ..	n	n a	
<b>20 cents olive</b>	Dry. 1925 (?) ... ..	n	n	
	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1: wet. 1912 ...	n a	n a	
	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1: dry. 1924 ...	n	n	n
	Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2: dry. 1925 ...	n		n

# Way Letter Marks

## **L. D. McConnell (845)**

From the earliest days the Mails travelling between post-towns were always carried in sealed bags but, for the benefit of people living at a distance from the nearest post-office, it was permitted to hand letters to the mail carrier. Such letters were carried in a 'Way Bag' to the next office either to be delivered from there or to be included in the closed bag for onward transmission.

In a vast and sparsely populated country such as Canada was until the beginning of the present Century the way letter was an invaluable, albeit little used, system.

A Post Office order of 1830 (Boggs, App. B1) states: 'Way letters. . . are received from or sent by the courier and which do not come and go by what is called the sealed mail. You must calculate the distance from the place where it is put in the bag to the point of destination and rate it accordingly.

Such letters were usually marked in manuscript 'Way' or 'Bye' to indicate their origin.

The system was further regularised when the Post Office came under Provincial control in 1851, as follows:

'Couriers are bound to receive letters offered to them whilst on the road between one post office and another provided that when a letter is so offered, the distance from the nearest office exceeds one mile—such letters are termed Way Letters and are to be given by the Courier to the Postmaster at the first Office to be arrived at after receipt. Way Letters are to be immediately stamped and rated by the Postmaster with the ordinary rate of Letter Postage—marking them also with the word 'Way' in red ink.'

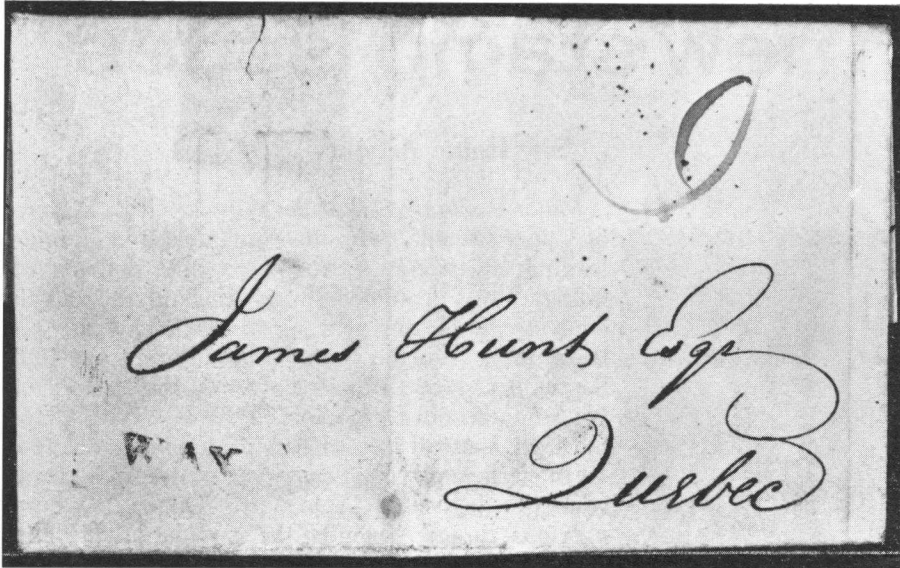
Smythies (*Maple Leaves*, August 1965), gave a useful summary of the use and types of the various cancellers.

Boggs (P.579), illustrates a small 'Way' mark and records its use at Verchères from 1797. This must be the earliest type and is seldom seen. Boggs' illustration, although not quite accurate, contains all of the essential features including the forward sloping letters.

A cover with this early marking is illustrated below and the route taken by the letter is worth recording.

Written at St. Antoine on 31st May 1824, it was delivered to the addressee in Quebec, according to a manuscript endorsement, on 2nd June 1824.

The only postal markings are the word 'Way' in black and a manuscript rate '9' in red.



According to the rate, the letter was posted between 100 and 200 miles from Quebec which makes its origin most likely in the region of Montreal.

There are at least four places named St. Antoine in the region of Montreal today but the letter almost certainly came from St. Antoine sur Richelieu, a township well established in 1824 and which acquired its own post office in 1831.

As there was no post office at the time of writing, the letter would be carried to Verchères, some ten miles distant to be put in the postbag. The Postmaster applied the elusive mark in the lower left corner.

Not until 1843 were Postmasters required to mark incoming mail so we are fortunate that the recipient noted the date of receipt. Posted Monday, delivered Wednesday with a horseback journey of 170 miles and several river crossings was a scheduled timing for the period.

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### **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

## Sir Isaac Brock



Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, K.B., 'Hero of Upper Canada', who died on Queenston Heights leading his troops in the successful defence of Canada was commemorated during the 200th anniversary of the year of his birth by the release of a Canada Post Office stamp on 12th September 1969. Brock, born on the Island of Guernsey on 6th October 1769, died on 13th October 1812. Vertical in format with dimensions of 24 x 40 mm, the new issue was created by Prof. Imre von Mosdossy of Agincourt, Ontario, whose previous designs include the popular 1968 John McCrae and Hydrological commemorative stamps. The Brock issue has an overall brown, printed by the steel engraving process, softened by the application of two lithographic tints, red in the area of a portrait and yellow elsewhere. A stylized reproduction of the military leader's near 190-foot memorial column on Queenston Heights appears slightly below and to the left of his image which appears in an area to the upper right. Immediately below Brock's likeness, also to the right of the monument, arranged on three lines, is 'Sir Isaac Brock 1769-1812'. At the base of the design, full width, the word 'Canada' is surmounted to the right by a denominative '6'; at the top border is '200th Anniversary' and '200e Anniversaire' arranged in two lines to utilize one double height '200' at the left. Thirty-five million Sir Isaac Brock stamps were printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa. Customary First Day Cover service was provided by the Postmaster, Ottawa 2.

It was with anything but elation that Brock received orders for the transfer of his regiment, the 49th, to Canada in 1802; the undeveloped land of some 300,000 people was regarded as out of the main stream of world events. In the following ten years he devoted great energy to familiarizing himself with Upper and Lower Canada, using his fluent command of the French language to good advantage in the latter.

In 1811 he received his appointment as president and administrator of the Government of Upper Canada. In the following year, upon the outbreak of war, he had some 1,450 British regulars under his command; organising militia units to bolster his strength, he sought and won co-operation of the Indian people, particularly the Six Nations Indians on the Grand River. Meeting with Tecumseh, there was an immediate reciprocation of



respect and consequently the famed Indian leader led his people in co-operating. Morale of the defenders soared when one of Brock's first orders led to the fall of Detroit; later, the General's insight led him to believe an assault would be made across the swirling, rushing Niagara River under the heights at Queenston. When the attack came Brock fell, mortally wounded, while leading his men to re-capture an 18 pounder. An enemy tribute to the recognized qualities of an adversary was evident when, during burial, American guns boomed in unison with Canadian guns saluting a dead General. Some twelve years after death Brock's remains were removed to a vault under a 135-foot monument on Queenston Heights; destroyed by an explosion in 1840, the memorial was replaced by the even more imposing 190-foot column which exists in Ontario today.

### Multi Coloured Christmas Issues for 1969



Special postage stamps for the Christmas season in denominations of 5 cents and 6 cents with designs recognizing the multi-racial structure of Canada's population, will be released by the Canada Post Office on 8th October 1969 to provide appropriate issues in advance of the last date for surface Christmas mailings to distant countries.

The new multi-coloured stamps, designed by Rapid Grip and Batten Ltd., in a vertical format with dimensions of 24 x 30 mm., are Canada's first Christmas issues produced in more than two colours. They have identical designs except for a lower horizontal panel printed in blue for the 5 cent, and red for the 6 cent. Black wording, restricted to the identifying panels, consists of 'Canada' 'Christmas' 'Noël' and the denominative figure. The Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd., Ottawa, will print 200 million of the lower value and 100 million of the higher denomination employing the lithographic process; colours used are red, blue, yellow and black. Customary First Day Cover Service will be provided by the Postmaster, Ottawa 2, Ontario.

Marking a festival in which the role of the child has a primary significance, the stamps show the faces of children of several racial origins. Facing right with hands clasped in prayer, bathed in slanting rays of light, their uplifted eyes reflect the mystic beauty and solemnity of the season.



# Letters

## TO THE EDITOR

Dr. J. G. Byth writes:

### **Sir William Osler and Sir Isaac Brock**

The Sir William Osler stamp, issued on the 23rd June 1969 is of interest to the village of Osler in Saskatchewan. This village was named after Sir Edmund Osler, who was a brother of Sir William.

Sir Isaac Brock, the British soldier who died in the Battle of Queenston Heights, was born in Guernsey. Brock, Saskatchewan, and Brockville, Ontario are named after him. Doubtless Guernsey will also issue a postage stamp to commemorate him.

These are just a couple of notes to stimulate interest in the postal history of Saskatchewan about which I hope members will write to me if they can contribute further to our knowledge of this fascinating subject.

Mr. R. B. Hetherington writes:

### **S.G.O4**

Recently on sorting a few hundred O.H.M.S. type O1. I came across one example of S.G.O.4, with a somewhat heavier and slightly larger overprint. This overprint is not so sharp as the normal as listed in Gibbons, and the stops are larger. The Bar of the 'H' in O.H.M.S. is thicker and shorter, and the top curve of the 'S' comes much lower and nearly touches the bend of the 'S'. I have had a photograph (enlarged) taken of the two types and enclose same herewith. I trust that you will be able to include in *Maple Leaves*.

Mr. L. D. McConnell writes:

### **4 cents and 5 cents (Booklet) Stamps**

I notice that there is distinct evidence of a re-worked die in use on the current 4 cents booklet stamps as compared with the Expo booklets and sheet stamps.

The main difference shows where the sash over the Queen's left shoulder reaches the bottom frame below the middle of the 'A' of CANADA and also in the four rectangular patches to the right of the lock.

Similarly some reworking has taken place in the die for the 5 cents stamp, particularly on the lighthouse.

Some distinct shades are also evident.

## Amendments to Membership to 26th August 1969

### New Members

1702. LINDER, J. L. 2162 Sherbrooke Street W., Apt. C 6 Montreal, Canada CG  
 1703. MANITOBA Telephone System Employees Stamp Club, 489 Empress Street,  
 Winnipeg 10, Man., Canada  
 1704. WILLIAMSON, Mrs. J. G., 5707 Oak Grove Avenue, Oakland, California, 94618  
 U.S.A.  
 1705. ELY, R. D., 'Fiddlers Joy', New Road, Rotherfield, Crowborough, Surrey  
 1706. TURNER, T. W., 85 Wales Street, Thousand Oaks, California, 91360, U.S.A.  
 C, O, PC

### Deaths

1113. STEWART, A.  
 1499. STONE, R. L.

### Resignations

1056. COWLES, R. A.  
 1589. HADFIELD, C.  
 1221. FARROW, D. M.  
 1639. HORNE, D. E.  
 417. JACOB, Dr. L. G.

### Change of address

1469. Aitken, H., 22 Whitewood Road, Toronto, 7, Ont., Canada  
 1519. BURCA, J. c/o Hotel George V, Avenue George V Paris, VIIIe, France  
 505. BURR, R., 266 St. Annes Road, Winnipeg 8, Man, Canada  
 179. Campbell, F. W., American House, 1900 N. Washington, Royal Oak, Mich.  
 48073, U.S.A.  
 1553. CHESHIRE, R. S., 20 Somerville Close, Neston, Wirral, Cheshire  
 1657. HEWLETT, M. R., The Hermitage, Chippenham, Wiltshire  
 1541. HOWLE, L. D., 301 Silverdale Manor, Laurel Street West, Waterloo, Ontario,  
 Canada  
 1540. MACCALMAN, D. C., Royal Bank of Scotland Ltd., 116 Cowgate, Kirkintilloch,  
 Dumbartonshire  
 1453. PEATMAN, A. N., 22 Second Street, Renforth, Saint John, N.B. Canada  
 1046. TRAQUAIR, R. S., 870 Dorchester Drive, Sarnia, Ontario, Canada

**Net change: Minus 2.**

**New Total: 705**

### Information required of new address (last known address given)

497. CANHAM, H. E., 4935-4th Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada

### 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.

## CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Reserved for members' small classified advertisements.  
Special price 2d. a word for  
C.P.S.G.B. members only.

### WANTED

Dated copies Canada Large and Small Heads S.G.46-114. Admiral issues S.G. 196-256. Offers to J. Anderton, 43 Foxhill Court, Weetwood, Leeds 16.

Available for 50th Anniversary of Significant 1919 Canadian Airmail flights—28 souvenir envelopes for \$9.00 including two re Alcock-Brown's non-stop flight across Atlantic; 12 postcard size photographs of 1918-1919 Canadian airmail flights (aviators and aircraft) for \$1.25 per set, one Alcock-Brown decal .50c. Total \$10.75 plus .25c for cheque charges. Further details available from Major R. K. Malott, 16 Harwick Crescent, Ottawa 6, Ontario.

Correspondence desired with anyone interested in postal history of Assiniboia. Write—Ronald Kell, 27 Briardene Close, Greenacres, East Herrington, Sunderland, Co. Durham. England.

Clear strikes of 2 ring Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 8, 54 on 3 cents Small Queens.—C. C. Attenborrow, 5 Preston Park Avenue, Brighton, Sussex.

### FOR SALE

Collection of 2 ring numerals on Small Queens, mainly 3 cents. Price £28. 35 stamps, 33 different numbers between 3 and 59 including a clear central strike IN BLUE of Sherbrooke (33) on 5 cents.—C. C. Attenborrow, 5 Preston Park Avenue, Brighton, Sussex.

### PERIODICALS

Any issue of 'Popular Stamps' before Vol. 6, No. 7. Have most issues from Vol. 7 onwards to trade.—Mitchener, 1253 Sherman Drive, Ottawa 5, Ontario, Canada.

"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

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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**Vol. 13 No. 2**

**December, 1969**

**Whole No. 122**

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## EDITORIAL

Occasionally, but all too infrequently, we receive letters from members which suggest lines along which we should work with a view to improving the content of *Maple Leaves* or widening its appeal. Such a welcome letter was recently received from Mr. C. D. Blair who suggests that 'appeals for contributions' are not specific enough. He goes on to venture the opinion that the authors of the many fine 'research type' articles which are published from time to time are the 'cannons' which tend to silence the 'pop-gun' contributors and that what is wanted are guidelines to help the latter.

We are certainly willing to supply these and would also wish to be able to share his optimistic assumption that it is ignorance of the technicalities of article presentation which deters members from taking the plunge into authorship rather than anything else.

Without being more specific than this we beg leave to doubt whether anyone is really deterred from contributing because he or she does not possess a typewriter, is uncertain how many words would be acceptable, or how to space them. Neither do we believe that anyone who is really burning with ambition to contribute to *Maple Leaves* is prevented from so doing because of ignorance of the ideal size for illustrations or because it is not known whether original material or photographs thereof are required.

If guidelines of this kind are required we can furnish them simply and in a very few words: providing handwriting is legible and illustrations are plain enough to serve the writer's purposes (i.e., the required detail can be seen), the rest can be left to us. In other words dear potential contributors you look after the writing, illustrating or photography and we will look after the publishing. It is as simple as that with the added qualification that the format of *Maple Leaves* (4¼in. typeface width) cannot be exceeded, at least without sacrifice to appearance. Illustrations which are less than that in width can be 'blown up' if necessary; conversely illustrations which are too big have to be scaled down by the blockmakers. This, of course, applies equally to photographs. One last word NO printing block can be better than the original illustration or photograph from which it is made.

So much then for our 'guidelines'. 'Pop-gun' contributors, potential cannons or what have you—all are equally welcome, and this we repeat with some hesitation since it has all been said (or implied) before.

When we come to the kind of article at which 'minor cannons' (we cannot resist this pun; it helps to relieve the grimness of editorial life!) might try their philatelic hands we encounter some difficulty. A number of contributors have helped in the past with 'introductory' articles of a general nature on various issues with a view to helping 'non specialists'. In this way the 'Maple Leaves and Numeral Issues', Edward VII, 1928–32, and the 1934 Cartier issues have been dealt with. They were, however, contributed by members who specialised in these issues and who were experienced writers. The type of article which they contributed may, however, point the way for those who wish to try their hands at philatelic journalism. In this way new contributors might well be as able to help those of our members who do not claim to be specialists and for whom introductory 'general' articles on specific issues, or stamps, would be of interest. In addition it may be as well to remember that postmark and postal history articles of the type which have recently appeared in our columns would meet a demand which is undoubtedly present.

We are enclosing with this issue a brief questionnaire which has been designed to help those who may wish to contribute articles but who are uncertain as to the type of article which may be acceptable and which would serve the most useful purpose to members. If there is sufficient response we shall then be able to publish details of the kind of articles at which new contributors might like to try their hands.

A FEW MINUTES SPENT IN ANSWERING THE ENCLOSED QUESTIONNAIRE WOULD BE OF CONSIDERABLE HELP TO US AND TO THOSE OF OUR MEMBERS WHO WISH TO CONTRIBUTE USEFULLY TO OUR JOURNAL. PLEASE SPARE THOSE FEW MINUTES AND A FOURPENNY STAMP AND SEND THE COMPLETED QUESTIONNAIRE TO YOUR EDITOR. THANK YOU.

# president's message

My first words, as your President for the ensuing year, are very sincere, when I say 'Thank you'; not only for the honour you have now conferred upon me, but also for the seventeen years I have enjoyed as a member of our Society.

It was not until 1958 that I plucked up sufficient courage to attend the Convention held at Eastbourne and to meet the experts, but my wife and I were soon at ease and quickly appreciated the good humour and repartee. May this spirit of Stevie remain with us at all our Conventions.

The friendliness and good humour continues and at Harrogate we, in our turn, were delighted to meet some venturesome newcomers. Although Harrogate lies on a ridge of volcanic disturbance, the Convention atmosphere was quite relaxed; this, of course, was due to Eric's quiet efficiency and perhaps somewhat helped by the Spa Water which 'mitigates nervous exhaustion from worry and overwork'. To Eric and his helpers it should only be necessary to quote the Yorkshire expression 'luvly'.

While on the subject of Conventions I feel I should say that it has proved very difficult to arrive at a decision with regard to our next venue, particularly as some of our members wished it to take place at the same time as 'Philympia 1970'. Our main difficulty was that so many of our members were either taking active parts or full time duties at the Exhibition that they would be unable to attend our Convention, even if it was held in or near London at the same time. It was eventually decided to return to Eastbourne for the 7th to 10th October 1970, and our 'man on the spot' is Dorland Carn who has kindly agreed to deal with the bookings for the Burlington Hotel.

It is hoped that, by fixing the date of the Convention shortly after 'Philympia'—allowing the 'necessary breather' in between—some of our overseas members will be able to stay over, but for the benefit of those unable to do so, a 'Get Together' is being arranged during Philympia and Mr. O. H. Downing, the Chairman of our London Group, hopes to fix up a suitable time and place.

Full details as to the 'Get Together' and the Convention will appear in future issues of *Maple Leaves*.

Members are, of course, aware that the well being of our Society depends on the constant supply of new members and we very much appreciate the contribution made by our friends in Canada and the U.S.A. Having made some 'market research', I believe that many new members would be obtained if there were more local Groups. While we all know that *Maple Leaves* on its own, is well worth the subscription, many collectors appear to be only interested in joining a Society when there is an opportunity for regular personal contact.

I shall be pleased to hear from any member who would like to undertake the formation of a new local Group and as I have been Secretary of the London Group for several years, I may be able to help in some way. I am, of course, always at your service, so please do not hesitate—just write to me.

My wife joins me in sending to you and your families our most sincere good wishes for a Happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

BILL WILLIAMS

### **Memorial to the Society's Founder A. E. Stephenson**

It was decided at the Annual General Meeting that a fund would be set up to provide a President's badge of Office as a Memorial to 'Stevie'. This will take the form of the Society's badge as used on the cover of *Maple Leaves* which will be suspended from a ribbon, and which will be worn by the President on formal occasions. The precise finish of the badge will naturally depend on the response to this appeal and it is suggested that donations should not exceed 10s. or \$1.50. It is hoped that this form of a memorial to 'Stevie' will appeal to all those who met him in person and those who have enjoyed any of the Society's facilities which were initiated by him, by founding it.

Members are asked to send their contributions to the Assistant Treasurer, A. F. L. McGregor, 339 North Deeside Road, Cults, Aberdeen AB1 9SN.

In the event of the amount necessary for the purchase of the badge being exceeded, any surplus will be used by the Committee within the Society for the furtherance of B.N.A. philately in any appropriate manner.

### **Enlarged Stamp Prints**

The Secretary still holds supplies of enlarged stamp prints for illustrating varieties etc. as follows:—

- 3 cents small queen.
- 2 cents and blank 'Numeral' in pair.
- 2 cents and blank 'Edward' in pair.
- Blank value 'Admiral'.

Until the present supplies are exhausted the price including postage is:—

- 40 (20 pairs)—5s.
- 100 (50 pairs)—10s.
- 250 (125 pairs)—£1.

These may be mixed as required. If the demand warrants it, the production of prints of other stamps will be considered.

## Message from Eric Bielby

### (Immediate Past President)

I would like to thank the many members who wrote to me following Convention, expressing their thanks for an enjoyable time. I was very pleased that my inexperienced and hard working team, and I, were able to maintain Convention at the high standards of the past.

I feel that I should mention a letter which I received immediately after Convention. This was from Mrs. Mary Willan, who wished us all a happy Convention this year. She asked to be remembered to all her old friends, and reminded me that she had many happy memories of the enjoyable times she and Doc. Willan had with us at Convention. She hopes to join us again at some future Convention even for a short stay. I am sure that we will all look forward to that day.

I regret to tell you of the news recently received from Mr. L. D. Carn, that Mrs. Carn passed away on the 24th October. I am sure that you would all wish to join me in expressing our sympathy to Mr. Carn at this time.

Mrs. Carn was a regular attender at Convention along with Mr. Carn, and they were both at the recent Convention in Harrogate.

I feel that in her passing the Society has lost a very faithful supporter and I have lost a dear friend.

J. E. BIELBY.

*S. Cockburn & Son Ltd., the Printers of your journal,  
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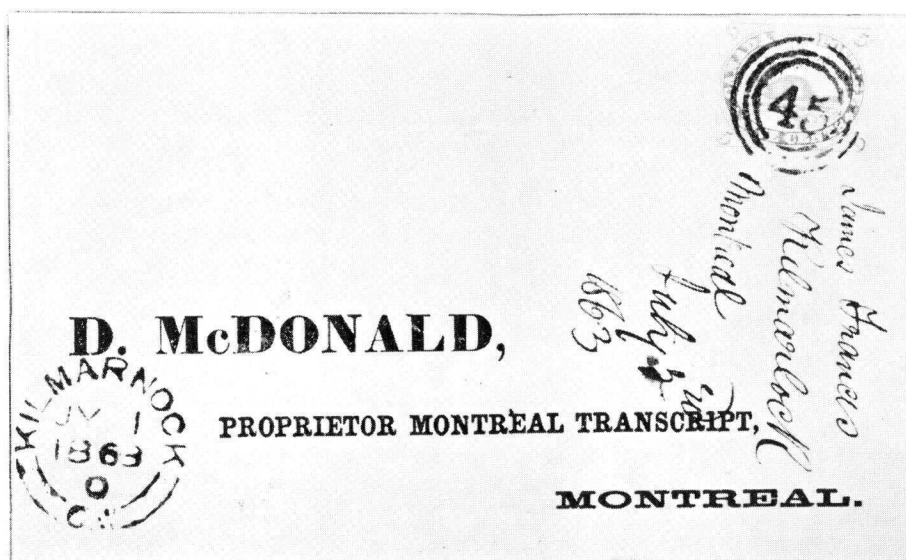
**not so much a postage stamp . . . .**  
**. . . . more a way of franking**

by  
**S. F. Cohen, F.C.P.S.**

**Part XII            'MORE UNUSUAL NUMERALS'**

One of the less spectacular but none-the-less exciting pieces from the recent Glassco collection Sale is the 1863 entire from Kilmarnock, C.W., dated 1st July 1863 and backstamped Montreal, 3rd July 1863.

The cover carries a 5cts. Beaver, obliterated and well tied with a hitherto unrecorded strike of '45' in three rings. The figures are larger than the official 2-Ring and smaller than the average 4-Ring types. The mark has all the looks of an authentic official type and not that of an unofficial and locally made device (*see below*).



The '45' of Stanstead in the 4-Ring range is completely different, and, it too, has some unique aspects. It certainly survived longer than any other in the series, for it is relatively common even on the small queens, which can be said of no other 4-Ring Numeral, and it has been found as late as the Jubilees. It is by no means so easy to find, though, on the early issues and Large Heads. It is struck in bright green, pale blue as well as black.

### Small Queen Oddities

An extraordinary assortment of fancy type Numeral markings, hitherto unrecorded in the main, are now safely housed in the collection, as a result of rich pickings from the recent Glassco and Hicks Sales. Many of these were found in the mixed Lots of small queens and thanks are due to the auction describers for not having spotted them first and highlighting them.

Much as I would like to illustrate them all, this is not possible, so I will endeavour to describe the markings of some of them.

(1) 3ct. S.Q. with large intaglio '1' struck in bright green to add to the S/Day series 47/52.

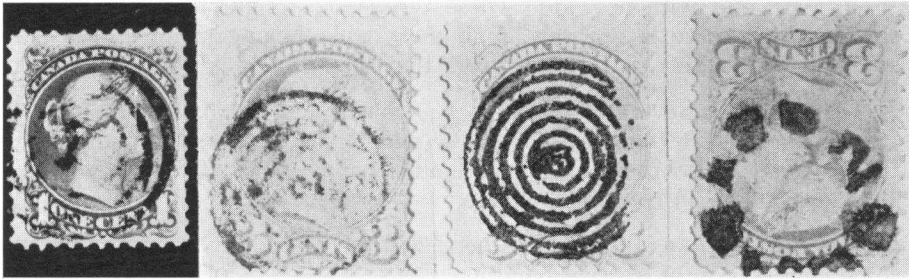


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

(2) 1ct. S.Q. Figure '1' surrounded by three concentric rings (*Fig. 1*).

(3) 3ct. S.Q. with very small figure '2' solid within 5 rings (*Fig. 2*).

(4) 3ct. S.Q. An even smaller, in fact a minute intaglio '3' in 6 concentric rings (*Fig. 3*).

(5) 3ct. S.Q. A geometric with '2' at right side centre. Could be Toronto new fancy type, but unlike any other I have seen (*Fig. 4*).

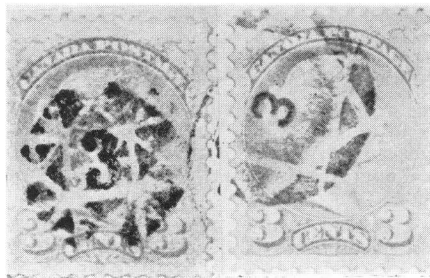


Fig. 5

Fig. 6

(6) 3ct. S.Q. Block of 4, of which one stamp only is illustrated (*Fig. 5*) at first sight looks like S/Day 46, the '3' in geometric design of Barkerville, B.C. (*Fig. 6*) This new one has a different surround of small triangles positioned to form squares . . . very neat.

(7) 3cts. S.Q. with block '99' or '66'; Large '10' with line under; '25' in irregular oval design; an '8' in what resembles a flag pattern; an unusual '20' solid as S/Day 64.

(8) 3cts. S.Q. More 'dates' in the S/Day 87/93 range including fancy 1881 in bright blue; clear large 1879 within a thick circle; 1895 with each figure set out in corners of stamp.

(9) 3cts. S.Q. Two very unusual figure '8's which are to the side and part of a larger c.d.s. obliterator. One is solid, the other intaglio '8. I am told that these are R.P.O. markings, but certainly new to me on small queens.

(10) A variety of earlier 'Paid' type *numeral* markings predominantly '3' '5', with and without 'Paid'. These types are straight line and also in circles. The variety is startling as all these truly belong to an earlier era and one would think that by the 1870's they would have lapsed into disuse.

(11) 3cts. S.Q. Several copies struck in black and also bright mauve of . . . 189? I don't think this one is a partial date (189?) but may be a Railway, as is also the '13' to be found attached to an RPO c.d.s. circa 1895, also struck in black and mauve.

I hope that these, and many others, will be eventually incorporated in some new edition of existing handbooks.



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*sends*

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*to all Members*

*for a*

**HAPPY CHRISTMAS**

*and a Prosperous*

**NEW YEAR**



**BEST WISHES**

*for*

**CHRISTMAS**

*and the*

**NEW YEAR**

**— Heffie**

(As a result of my appeal  
last year for the 'Gunner  
Stamp Fund', ONE member  
sent me some stamps—  
Once again I ask for  
your support)

Gifts to—

**R. B. Hetherington**

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WORTHING, SUSSEX**

## Thurlow Fraser the unorthodox philatelist

By JACK FISHER

By his own definition, our member Thurlow Fraser is not an orthodox collector. In a talk prepared for stamp clubs, he notes, 'The strictly orthodox collector is one who collects stamps from everywhere, sorts them patiently into countries, fits them into certain issues and mounts them in an album.'

Like his fellow members of the Columbia Philatelic Society and most serious collectors around the world, Thurlow does not collect from everywhere. In fact, an absorbing section of his hobby is not even concerned directly with stamps at all. But more of that later.

In the late '40s, Thurlow looked at stamps as a hobby for his sons. But while the boys turned their attention elsewhere, father found himself becoming increasingly interested. Joining a stamp club, he learned early to be satisfied with limited areas of collecting. Even so, he started work on a collection of Canadian issues, broadening it to include other parts of the Commonwealth. He is also a collector of Danish issues, the United Nations, and has a special interest in wartime stamps from the Channel Islands.

Reading a magazine on stamp collecting one day many years ago, Thurlow learned about railway post office cancellations. These travelling post offices, in British Columbia at least, used certain marks, called ornaments, to identify the individual clerks. This led to Thurlow's collection of ornaments that is reproduced opposite.

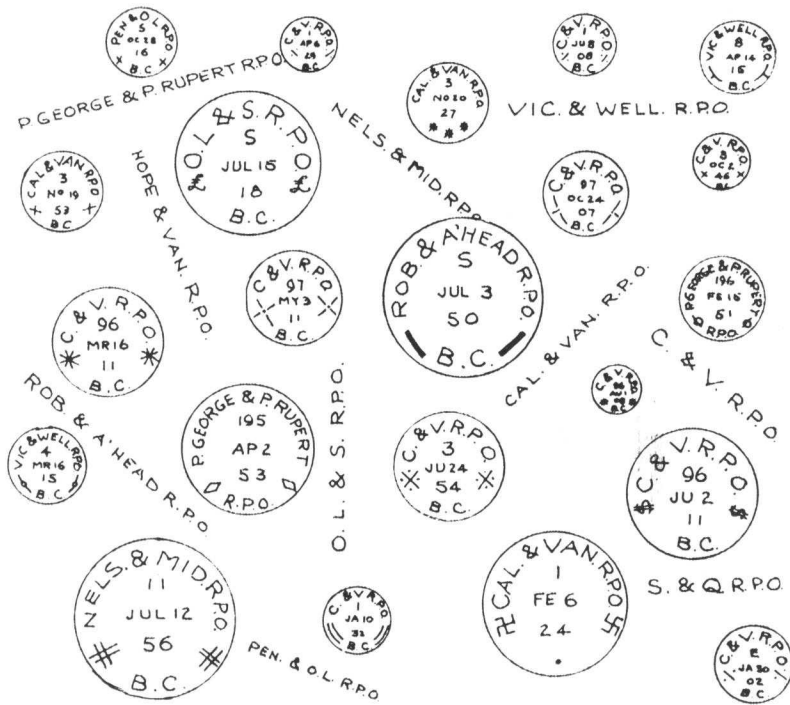
From British Columbia railway post offices to small community post offices in the Kootenay and Boundary country was a logical step, as many of the post offices were established on railway lines. In this field Thurlow has developed a history of the area through its post office cancellations. Such largely-forgotten names as Myncaster, Alamo, Cody, Brooklyn, Anaconda and Porto Rico were once places on the Kootenay map with their own post offices.

'There used to be five sub-post offices in Trail alone,' said Thurlow, 'and I still have to find some samples of their cancellations. I'm also on the lookout for such names as Paterson, Camp McKinney, Deadwood, Waterloo and even Beaver Falls, which had a post office until quite recently. But what would be really worthwhile finding would be a Fort Shepherd or a Trail Creek.'

Ontario-born, Thurlow has been with Cominco Purchasing in Trail since 1935, and is now a senior buyer. Serving overseas during World War II, he retained his interest in the Army and was appointed honorary aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-Governor George Pearkes last year. Accompanying the Queen's representative through the Kootenays, Thurlow found the conversation did not lag. 'You see, Mr. Pearkes happen to have quite a stamp collection, and . . .'

*(With acknowledgements to the COMINCO MAGAZINE.)*

# RAILWAY POST OFFICE ORNAMENTS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA



SOME OF THE ORNAMENTS



## Jack Canuck II at Harrogate

The Convention was well supported by Members from 'Outposts of the country'—the Celtic fringe being well represented by Cornwall and Scotland, and a very welcome return by an exiled Celt from Uncle Sam's Country, in the form of Dr. Ian Taylor—and our ever faithful Herb Buckland.

On Thursday morning the ladies were seen driving off for a visit to a stately home—Rudding Park—but one driver confused by the occasion (or what have you?) was seen to drive 'OUT the IN' entrance.

Two very enjoyable excursions were undertaken though the weather was not very kind to us, on our visit to the Dales and Grassington, and on our return 'J.J.' led us to believe he had been leading a study group, but I suspect this was just another name for an afternoon snooze.

The excursion on Friday saw us in the Castle Museum in York which was obviously enjoyed by many, as members were seen rushing in to the Castle Post Office to purchase 'Id Blacks' and post them there!

Dr. Carstairs is thought to be lost. He was last seen talking to a prisoner in the Museum who had not sent back the Exchange Packet at the correct time!

In the evening after various displays and talks had taken place, many members were seen walking about in a daze armed with, albums, magnifying glasses and tweezers, though one of our Senior Citizen members, Mr. Bird, was seen to enjoy varied company, one moment at a display, the other surrounded by admiring ladies giving a display himself!

The Auction was again well attended and we hope it will be a benefit to the Society's coffers.

A most enjoyable evening was spent at the Banquet on Saturday evening with the usual feast of excellent speeches and the reading of a telegram by the President, from the Queen. The toast to the Ladies was again given by our Editor, Mr. Gillam, and ably matched by Mrs. Whitworth who proved that we ladies can get anything we want as long as it keeps us quiet while in the presence of the 'Holy Stamp'.

A fine interval entertainment was given to us by the Leeds Branch of the Royal Scottish Country Dance Society.

The final part of the evening saw about 6 members consuming Glenfin-glass whisky and asking a horrified waiter for water with which to dilute it.

Sunday morning saw the usual sad good-byes and a patient Mr. and Mrs. McGregor waiting to get their car out of the tangle in the car park. Are you both still there?

A Celtic-Trans-atlantic 'Caravan' was seen setting off for the North, but the last person seen was Heffie waving a forlorn hand as we all departed after four very happy days.

*The*  
**LONDON SECTION**

*send all good wishes  
for Christmas and  
the New Year  
to all members of  
the Society*

**O. H. Downing**  
— Chairman

**SINCERE  
GREETINGS**

*and*  
**BEST WISHES**  
*To all Friends  
Old and New*



*from*  
**L. D. CARN**

*Christmas Greetings  
to all  
my friends  
and  
Good Hunting  
in 1970*



**J. J. Bonar**

**A Merry  
CHRISTMAS  
and a Happy  
NEW YEAR**



*from*  
**Leo Baresch**  
**MANFIELD HOUSE,**  
**376/9, STRAND,**  
**LONDON, W.C.2**



# Canadian Airmail Notes

By Major R. K. Malott

Part VIII

## LAURENTIDE AIR SERVICE

(Continued from Whole No. 119).

When the season first started, the service was operated from Angliers, Que., the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway line in the district direct to Lake Osisko, a distance of about 45 miles. It was then found that the railroad connections at Haileybury were better as well as the facilities for handling the machines. The Company therefore transferred their main base to Haileybury. Trips were made from there on the arrival of the through trains, one aircraft calling regularly at Angliers to pick up mail, telegrams, freight, express, and passengers en route every day and stopping on return for a similar purpose. At the Rouyn end, Lake Asisko was made the main base, though passengers and freight were delivered on the shores of any waterways in the district, as required by customers.

A contract for the transportation of the treaty money paying party, from the National Transcontinental Railway down the Albany river to James Bay, was entered into with the Department of Indian Affairs. This flight was carried out in the beginning of August by the Viking Lion amphibian in ten days, the flying time being about 12 hours. The distance covered was over 1,000 miles. The expedition started at Remi Lake, a few miles from Moonbeam station, proceeding north-west as far as Martin Falls on the Albany river, thence following its course to Fort Albany on James Bay, thence, north along the coast, to the mouth of the Attawapiskat river, then by the coast to Moose Factory and south again to railroad by the Mose, Metagimi and Groundhop rivers. The only alternative to making this expedition by air was to follow the canoe routes, which would have meant several weeks' hard travel by canoe.

The Company also carried out several contracts for forest type sketching in conjunction with the James D. Lacey and Co. of Canada, the largest of which was in the district of Algoma for the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company, for whom similar work has been done in previous years. This sketch survey covered an area of 2,000 square miles of forest land. The following extract from a report by Mr. B. Avery, forester for the Spanish River Company, shows their opinion of the value of this work and gives an interesting comparison of the results of aerial sketching with ground cruising:—

'We use the aerial sketch method of survey for economy as well as for speed in obtaining required information. Although the ground work necessary to complete the report on the area surveyed has not yet been done, we are confident that we shall effect a saving of one-third of the cost of our regular 2½ per cent strip survey, by this method.'

The map gives us more complete information of the areas of watersheds, the location of lakes and type boundaries than we are able to obtain by our strip surveys, and although ground work is necessary to obtain an estimate of merchantable types and the size and density of unmerchantable stands this information can be obtained by sample plot surveys. Useless expenditure of time and money is obviated by knowing the location and extent of uniform types, previous to undertaking ground survey.

Of the area covered during the past season, two townships, one east and one centre, had been previously covered by a 2½ per cent strip survey. Through a comparison of the information given by the two methods we found some variations, but the variation was so slight that for our purposes the differences are negligible.

No. 1—

	Ground Survey Per cent	Air Survey Per cent
Water .....	12	13
Cut and burn .....	3	5
Timbered .....	85	82
	—	—
	100	100

No. 2—

Water .....	5	5
Cut and burn .....	35	29
Farm .....	1	1
Timbered .....	59	65
	—	—
	100	100

'We are very much pleased, not only with the information obtained but also with the excellent map and report submitted. We intend to continue the use of the aerial method of forest surveys.'

Work of the same nature was also carried out in the province of Quebec, including an operation in the difficult and mountainous country northeast of the city of Quebec, and another in the Upper Gatineau region. They also contracted to supply the flying required on one of the photographic operations for the Fairchild Aerial Surveys Company in northwestern Quebec.

The Company employed five licensed pilots and seven licensed ground engineers. Their total flying time for the year was 933 hours, miles flown approximately 66,000, and the number of flights, 894. The distribution of the flying time was: freight, mail, express, and passenger service, 516 hours; test and instruction 12; cross-country flights, 220; survey and reconnaissance, 127; photographic survey, 55; miscellaneous, 3. During the whole of this work no accident occurred involving injuries to anyone.

The airmail flights of this Company as listed in AAMS Catalogue Volume II, 1947 Edition are as follows:—

- (a) 11 September 1924. Haileybury—Rouyn and returns (AAMS Nos. 50 and 50b). Envelopes bearing this Company's first semi-official green stamp rouletted at the left are stated to have been flown on this flight but none are known to exist (AAMS Nos. 50a. and 50c). The pilot is listed as C. B. Cardinet, on whom there is no data available.
- (b) 3rd October 1924. Haileybury—Rouyn and return (AAMS Nos. 51 and 51a). Pilot C. B. Cardinet.
- (c) 17th October 1924. Haileybury—Rouyn and return. (AAMS Nos. 52 and 52a). Pilot C. B. Cardinet.
- (d) 21st January 1925. Larder Lake—Rouyn and return. Envelopes have a large oval cachet applied in purple, reading 'Laurentide Air Service Ltd. Air Mail Larder Lake—Rouyn. First Winter Flight 1924.' (AAMS Nos. 53 and 53a). Pilot W. Wiltshire who now lives in New York, U.S.A.
- (e) 22nd January 1925. Three Rivers—Rouyn and return. Envelopes have a large oval cachet applied in purple reading 'Laurentide Air Service Ltd. Air Mail Three Rivers—Rouyn. First Winter Flight 1924.' (AAMS Nos. 54 and 54a). Pilot H. L. LePot (now deceased).

Envelopes exist bearing later dates but are not first flights. Envelopes exist with a large rectangular cachet applied in green, reading 'Trans-Canada Flight 1925 Vancouver—Montreal'. These envelopes were intended for a flight which was cancelled. The reason for the cancellation is not known.

The date of the postmarks on the envelopes Nos. 53, 53a, 54 and 54a are most confusing and do not coincide with the indicated routes. Research in this area is being conducted by Mr. Daniel Rosenblat, 660 Hillsdale Road, San Mateo, California, U.S.A. Anyone having data on any of these flights is requested to contact Mr. Rosenblat.

### **Subscriptions (Overseas Members)**

United States and Canadian members are asked to note that remittances of subscriptions to the Assistant Treasurer (Mr. A. F. L. McGregor) should be at the rates of \$3.80 and \$4.00 respectively. Remittances by Bank Money Order and Postal Drafts in Sterling, charges for account of the remitter, would help the Assistant Treasurer greatly. Subscriptions should be sent to him at 339, North Deeside Road, Cults, Aberdeen, Scotland.

## The Stamp Advertiser

In our June issue a reviewer, commenting on the spate of new books on facets of philately, reminded us that 'of making many books there is no end.' He might well have added that the supply of new philatelic magazines is scarcely a trickle either. They all claim to be 'the new philatelic journal with a difference' although what the difference really is does not appear always to be immediately apparent. Not so with *The Stamp Advertiser*, however, issue No. 2 of which is just to hand by courtesy of the Editor, Mr. D. C. Stubbs of 31, Oxford Row, Leeds, 1. This really is different in so far as every issue is made up entirely of dealers' lists.

We should imagine that this is just what the doctor ordered as far as many collectors are concerned; for if philatelists do read anything it is certainly the advertisements in their favourite stamp magazine, if nothing else (and it very often is nothing else!).

Apart from Canadian new issues we notice nothing specifically attractive to our members in this issue, which is devoted almost exclusively to Great Britain, BUT since many will have at least 'a sneaking regard' for 'G.B. issues' there is no reason why *Maple Leaves* should not publish a reminder that the service of philately knows no bounds. Interested readers should write to the Editor, Mr. D. C. Stubbs at the above address when further information and possibly a specimen copy will be forthcoming. (Please enclose a stamped and addressed foolscap envelope.)




### S.G. 04

We regret it was not possible to illustrate the larger and somewhat heavier overprint 'O.H.M.S.' about which Mr. Hetherington wrote in our last issue. We are now able to reproduce the variety (right hand stamp) together with the normal for comparison.

**CHRISTMAS  
GREETINGS**  
*and Best Wishes  
for the  
NEW YEAR  
to all Members*



*from*  
**Eric Bielby**

  
**Geoffrey and Constance  
Whitworth**  
*Wish all Members  
A  
MERRY CHRISTMAS  
and a  
Happy and Prosperous  
NEW YEAR*



**A  
HAPPY  
CHRISTMAS**  
*and a  
PROSPEROUS  
NEW YEAR  
to  
Everyone*

*from*  
**YOUR EDITOR**

**CHRISTMAS  
GREETINGS**  
*and  
Best Wishes for  
the New Year  
to all Members*



*from*  
**Charles and Dorothy  
Hollingsworth**

## ***International Postcard Market***

Within the last year or so a new venture in philatelic journalism has been launched under the above title. It is, as the name suggests, 'a magazine for the collectors of Picture Postcards.' Issue Number 6 which we received recently by courtesy of the Editor, Mr. J. H. D. Smith, marks the end of the first year of publication, a year which has undoubtedly been very successful.

So successful, indeed, it has been that as from issue number 6 ALL sales of postcards advertised will be by auction. As many as 10 requests for many of the items previously advertised have been received, a situation which has not made life any the easier for the organisers and inevitably has occasioned much disappointment to many collectors.

All this has no direct bearing on Canadian philately, of course, but we notice Canadian items from time to time and postal history items are also available frequently. The latest issue contains a collection of Canadian topographical cards (50) valued at 10s. and representing selected street scenes or good local views. THEY ARE UNUSED, however, but in search for collateral material items such as these should not be overlooked. They are not always readily available.

A request to the Editor, Mr. J. H. D. Smith, 94, Idmiston Road, West Norwood, London S. E. 27, will bring you a specimen copy of the magazine which (forgive the cliché) fulfils a long felt want.

If you feel like sending the annual subscription of 10s. at the same time there is little reason to expect that you will regret the expenditure.

## ***Reminder***

### **YEAR BOOK 1969-1970**

Please check your entry in the Year Book which accompanies this issue, and notify the Secretary of any errors that may appear.

### **VOLUME 12—BOUND COPIES**

An index to Volume 12 accompanies this issue: Copies for binding should be sent to:

S. COCKBURN & SON LTD.,  
38, STATION ROAD, OSSETT, YORKS.

Price 44/- (post free).

## **CANADA 1851 - 1897**

1. 1851. 3d. red/laid paper. Very fine horizontal pair on attractive cover to Buffalo in 1852. S.G.1. R.P.S. certificate. ... .. **£250**
  2. 1852-7. 6d. greenish grey/wove. Superb used example of this stamp with large margins on all sides. Cancelled with grid cancel in black. S.G.13. ... .. **£115**
  3. 1852-7. 6d. reddish purple. Very attractive used copy of this stamp on thick soft paper. S.G.17. R.P.S. certificate. ... .. **£110**
- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| 4. 1857. 7½d. pale yellow green. Attractive example neatly tied to cover by black grid cancellation. Rare. S.G.22. ... .. | <b>£300</b> |
| 5. 1857. 7½d. deep yellow green. Attractive, lightly cancelled example of this stamp. Scarce. S.G.22a. ... ..             | <b>£125</b> |
6. 1857. ½d. deep rose. Imperf. Brilliant mint unmounted example with good to large margins on all sides. S.G.23. ... .. **£70**
  7. 1859. 12½c. pale yellow green. Superbly centred block of four in mint condition. One stamp has a small tear but very rare in a multiple. Ex. Boyd Dale. S.G.40. ... .. **£225**
  8. 1862. cover to Gibraltar from Montreal bearing 17c., 5c. and 1c. stamps to complete the 23 cent rate. Fine and very scarce. S.G.30, 31, 43a. (Ex. Codrington Corr.). ... .. **£200**
  9. 1868-71. 2c. deep green. Mint horizontal strip of five. Slight crease but very rare in a mint multiple. S.G.56. ... .. **£200**
  10. 1877. 15c. lilac grey. Fine used example of this stamp showing portion of the 'Pirie' script watermark. S.G.72a. ... .. **£110**
  11. 1870. 3c. indian red. perf. 12½. Fine used example of this scarce perforation variety on neat cover addressed to Newport on the 11th April. S.G.83a. ... .. **£125**
  12. 1870. 3c. pale rose red. Superb mint marginal block of four. Attractive. S.G.84. ... .. **£110**
  13. 1893. 20c. vermillion and 50c. blue in fine mint block of four—the 20c. with sheet margin at left. S.G.115-6. Rare in multiples. **£135**
  14. 1897. Jubilee set in fine mint condition, ½c.—\$3 bistre. Scarce lot. S.G.121-138. ... .. **£160**

Write for illustrated brochure of other fine stamps we have in stock.

**W. E. LEA**  
**(Philatelists) Ltd.**

**1 Adelphi, John Adam Street, Strand, London W.C.2.**

*Tel. 01-930 1688/9*

## *Canadian R.P.O's.*

### Addendum to Shaw's Handbook

Serial No.	Route	Type	Direction	Period	Rarity Factor	Reported By
W-26P	Cal. & Van. R.P.O. Serial No. of Despatch Jan. 24, 1922	1E		128	200	107A
28H	Cal. & Van. R.P.O. S. D. Scherk	23F		390	100	32
-32A	Coronation & Lacombe	17A		135	200	16
-51C	Hope & Van.	17		129	200	107A
-51D	Hope & Van. R.P.O. Tr. 706 May 19 1928 Mead	22H		146	200	119
-60B	Jasper & Prince George	17		394	100	111
-61A	Kam. & N. Batt. R.P.O. No. 4	17B		129	200	107A
-62M	Kam. Sask. R.P.O.	6D		134	200	107A
-65B	Kirkella & Saskatoon	17D		197	200	107A
-66D	Lasqueti-Irvinnes Landing SDD. Fannicol	3D		134	200	107A
-70A	Mary & M. Jaw R.P.O.	6D		134	200	107A
-77E	Med. Hat & Nel. R.P.O. No. 11	6G		129	200	107A
-86B	Moose Jaw & Calgary	17A		114	200	16
-87T	M. Jaw & Cal. R.P.O. No. 12	18	W	108	200	107A
-91J	Moose Jaw-Shaunavon S. Rivers	7E		292	150	103
-91K	M. Jaw & Shaun. H. A. Miles	7E		274	150	103
-91L	M. Jaw & Shaun. R.P.O.	6D		134	200	107A
-91M	Moose Jaw Terminal R.P.O.	17	P.M.	105	200	107A
-97B	Nels. & Mid. R.P.O. B.C.	17F		129	200	107A
-100M	N. Batt. & Ed. R.P.O. D. Warkentin	17J		29L	150	103
-100N	N. B. & E. Tr. 5 Oct. 17 C. A. Scharff	22G		?	150	103
-102J	Nor. Port. & M. Jaw R.P.O.	6D		134	200	107A
-112F	P.G. & P.R. R.P.O.	6		134	200	107A
-112G	P. George & P. Rupert	17A	A.M.	143	200	107A
-115A	Reg. & Col. R.P.O. No. 1	6D		141	200	107A
-116I	Reg. & Gron. R.P.O. E. H. Kipper	7B		304	150	103
-115B	Reg. & Mel.	17A		241	200	107A
-122A	Regina, Sask. Despatch	15E		390	150	16
-125D	Rev. & Van.	17		140	200	107A
-125E	Reston, Wolsley R.P.O. No. 1	17B		97	200	107A
-127I	Riv. & S'toon R.P.O. No. 4	177		358	100	107
-127J	Riv. & Sask. R.P.O. No. 4	6D		134	200	107A

*(Continued from Whole No. 121)*

NOTE: Reporters' Number 107A refers to postmarks 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.



# *precancels on the*

**R. B. Hetherington and**

**F. W. L. Keane part VIII**

## *admiral issue*

	MONTREAL	Precancel					
		Type 2	Type 4	Type 5	Type 6	Type 7	Type 8
<b>1 cent green</b>	Original die, 1912 ... .. Original die retouched, 1913 ... ..	n a	n a b n a b c	n a b c	n a		
<b>1 cent yellow</b>	Original die retouched, wet, 1920 ... .. Original die retouched, dry, 1926 ... .. New die, dry, 1925 ... ..		n n n	n a	n a b n n	n n n a	
<b>2 cents red</b>	Original die, 1912 ... .. Original die retouched, 1913 ... ..	n	n a c n a	n a c	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	n a	n a n n	n n	
<b>3 cents brown</b>	Original die, wet, 1918 ... .. Original die retouched, dry, 1922 ... ..		n n		n a		
<b>3 cents red</b>	Original die retouched, 1923 ... .. New die, 1924 ... ..		n		n a n	n n	
<b>4 cents bistre</b>	Wet, 1922 ... .. Dry, 1925 ... ..		n a n a		n n	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 ... ..		a n a n a	a			

<b>5 cents violet</b>	Marler Type 4: Reiche Type 1. 1922 ... Marler Types 5 & 7: Reiche Types 2 and 4. 1922-24 ... Marler Type 6: Reiche Type 3. 1923 ... Marler Type 8: Reiche Type 5. 1925 ... Thin paper. 1924 ...		n		a	n	n		
<b>7 cents red-brn.</b>	Wet. 1924 ... Dry. 1926 (?) ...		n a n			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 ... Dry. 1925 (?) ...		n a		n				
<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			n	n		
<b>50 cents black</b>	Original die, wet. 1912 ... Retouched die, dry. 1925 ...		n			n	n		
<b>1 dollar orange</b>	Wet. 1923 ... Dry. 1925 (?) ...		n			n	n n		

## BOOK REVIEW

### Stamp Year Book 1970

(Pub: Link House Publications Ltd., Dingwall Avenue, Croydon, Surrey)

In February the reviewer of *Stamp Year Book 1969* suggested that for a modest sum of 7s. 6d. it was scarcely reasonable to expect a great deal, but that this publication was a notable exception. We shared this opinion at the time and wondered how it was possible to produce so much that was attractive and interesting to a wide range of stamp collectors and postal historians. And still the wonders grows. For the same price the publishers are to be congratulated on at least maintaining a very high standard previously set; although many would argue that this time they have improved upon what was then a superlative effort. To say that the 122 pages (excluding the semi-stiff covers) are packed full of interesting reading would be a well worn cliché and an understatement to boot. Both contributors and advertisers have undoubtedly set their stalls out with the object of compelling attention and in this they must have succeeded. Even your reviewer could not resist 'China' about which we knew nothing and cared less. This surely is the acid test of a publication of this kind: that it can open the eyes of the blinkered 'one country man' and not only make him sit up and take notice but make him sit down and read with rare attention and growing interest about wartime aerogrammes, philatelic literature, postmasters general of the past, varieties, thematics and so much else. The publishers *do not* promise 'your money back if dissatisfied'. They might well have very safely done so. If you want to give yourself a treat order now and if you can bring yourself to do so give it away as a Christmas present to *any* stamp collector, young or old, general or specialist. They will certainly thank you and you will be able to congratulate yourself that for 7s. 6d. you have two satisfied customers. We notice one thing, however. Why does the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, with 30 years of history behind it and 700 members all over the world, *not* deserve a mention among the long lists of 'Societies for the Specialist'? Here is something for our editor to do something about and if we may say so, 'something for the publishers to think about, too'.

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### Precancels on the Admiral issue

Readers are please asked to note that the details of the precancels on the Admiral issue published in our last issue refer to Moncton, N.B. We regret the omission of this heading from the article which appears on page 21.

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### Stamp Quiz

The Quiz which was used at the 1968 Convention is still available for use by local groups for their own meetings. It consists of 60 questions, together with the answers and will be sent on request to the Secretary.

**A  
MERRY CHRISTMAS  
and a  
GUID NEW YEAR  
T' ANE AN' A'**



*from*  
**Sandy and Marjory  
Mackie**

   
**J. A. Grant  
sends  
Good Wishes  
for  
CHRISTMAS  
and  
THE NEW YEAR**  
 

**Philip Walker  
wishes  
Everyone  
A HAPPY  
CHRISTMAS  
and a  
Prosperous  
NEW YEAR**

**HAPPY  
HUNTING  
in  
'70  
to all  
C.P.S.G.B.  
and B.N.A.P.S.  
Members**



*from*  
**Stanley Cohen**

## C.P.S. of G.B. 23rd Annual Convention

### EXHIBITION AWARDS

#### Convention Awards

Godden Trophy	G. Whitworth	1859 proofs
Bunny Cup	Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth	Montreal flags
Admiral Cup	A. S. Mackie	3 cents brown retouches
Members Trophy	J. M. Parkin	1930 issue
Aikins Trophy	S. F. Cohen	'Not so much a Postage Stamp . . .
Founders Trophy	H. W. Harrison	Cancels on Large Heads, Canada's Registration system

#### Diplomas

##### *Class 1. Research and Study*

1st. Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth	Montreal flags
2nd. E. A. Smythies	Crown, Way Letter and Jubilee Forgeries

##### *Class 2. Groups*

1st. London	Postmarks on Jubilee Issue
2nd. Kent and Sussex	Large Heads

##### *Class 3a. to 1897*

1st. G. Whitworth	1859 proofs
2nd. J. J. Bonar	Prestamp covers

##### *Class 3b. after 1897*

1st. E. Killingsly	Commercial Airway stamps
2nd. D. G. Robertson	Admiral War Tax stamps

#### *Other entries were:—*

##### *Class 1.*

J. L. Bacon	Study of File marks on Admiral Issue
J. Hannah	2 cents red plates 1-4
P. Walker	Newfoundland Pence
W. Williams	Map stamp
J. P. Macaskie	Line engraved postcards
G. F. George	5 cents Registered

##### *Class 3a.*

S. F. Cohen	Postmarks on Large Head Issue
P. Walker	Newfoundland Postal Stationery
J. A. Grant	19th century postmarks
G. F. George	3 cents small queen Montreal printings
F. Laycock	Pence Issues
A. H. Downing	1859 postal rates
M. W. Carstairs	Letter and Initial cancels

*Class 3b.*

L. D. Carn	Special Deliveries 1898-1946
C. W. Hollingsworth	1913 slogan covers
I. Taylor	Modern slogan errors
M. W. Carstairs	Booklet panes
P. Walker	Newfoundland postal stationery
R. B. Hetherington	Winnipeg precancels
J. Ashcroft	History of Canada on stamps

**Non-competitive**

R. G. Woodall	'The story of the R.M.S. Nascopie'
---------------	------------------------------------

## *post offices of* **Saskatchewan**

By Dr. J. G. Byth

'W' continued		
98. Winter	113. Wood Mountain	3. Yellow Grass
99. Winthorpe	114. Wood Mountain Station	4. <i>Yeomans</i>
100. Winton	115. <i>Woodrock</i>	5. <i>Yonker</i>
101. <i>Winton Hill</i>	116. Woodrow	6. Yorkton
102. <i>Wirral</i>	117. Worcester	7. <i>Yorkton R.C.A.F.</i>
103. Wiseton	118. Wordsworth	8. Young
104. Wishart	119. <i>Wrightville</i>	9. <i>Ypres</i>
105. <i>Witchekan</i>	120. Wroxton	
106. <i>Wiwa Hill</i>	121. <i>Wycollar</i>	Z.
107. <i>Wolfe</i>	122. Wymark	1. <i>Zala</i>
108. Wollaston Lake	123. Wynot	2. Zelandia
109. Wolseley	124. Wynard	3. Zehner
110. Wood Hill		4. Zelma
111. Woodley	Y.	5. Zeneta
112. <i>Woodlight</i>	1. Yarbo	6. Zénon Park
	2. Yellow Creek	7. <i>Zorra</i>
		8. <i>Zumbro</i>

*N.B. Italics indicate 'office closed'*

### **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.

# 1 annual 9 general 6 meeting 9

**Secretary's Report.** Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth said that the total number of members remained the same as 45 new members balanced 45 removals. The figures for the year were as follows:—

	1968-69	1967-68
New members .....	42	78
Rejoined .....	3	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	45	83
<i>Removals:</i>		
Deaths .....	9	15
Resignations .....	16	16
Rule 6 .....	20	20
Net change .....	Nil	plus 32
Total .....	681	681

He again requested that members writing to Society officers print their names and give membership number and that all members check their year book entry and report any errors. Anyone holding supplies of the society application forms was asked to amend the subscription from £1 to 30s.

**Exchange Packet Secretary,** Dr. M. W. Carstairs reported a drop in business—during the year ended 30th September 1969, 16 packets valued at £2,534 were returned from circulation. Sales averaged at just under £56 or 36 per cent bringing in a total of £919.

Last year's figures were: total sales £1,236 from 22 packets valued at £3,566 giving a 34 per cent sale rate. Commission was £92 and surplus for the year £66, but in spite of the lower figure £100 was transferred to the General fund.

Mini packets of 12 books in light plastic box were well received and there were fewer delays due to holidays.

**The Editor,** L. F. Gillam, said that it is intended to maintain the present format for at least the duration of volume 13; rising costs would necessitate increased printing charges with effect from February 1970; contributions were urgently needed for future issues; and a questionnaire asking for members wishes on future articles would be inserted in the December issue.

Mr. Bruce Auckland, the first Editor of *Maple Leaves*, regretted that the cover only bore one Maple Leaf and asked if the original state could be restored. The Editor said a change of cover would be considered when and if the format were changed.

Mr. Cohen suggested that a competition might be run to encourage articles from new authors.

**Convener of Study.** It was decided that this post should now be dropped and members were referred to leaders of appropriate study groups.

**The Handbooks Manager,** S. F. Cohen, said that during the year almost all the remaining handbooks were sold and the Society would suffer a decline in income from this source. The Committee are considering various reprints and new editions but nothing definite was decided.

**The Advertising Manager,** G. F. George, said two new trade advertisers took space, and 13 members took small ads., of whom 5 had 2 or more repeats.

**The Librarian,** R. S. B. Greenhill, reported that 79 members borrowed 132 books—mainly new members: It was not proposed to reprint early out of stock *Maple Leaves*, but a waiting list for missing copies is kept.

**Financial Report.** The Treasurer, J. A. Grant, said there was a surplus of £65 for the year. The Life membership fund is almost exhausted and further transfers from the Convention or General funds would not be made to the Life Membership fund after 30/9/69 and that transfers from the Life Membership fund to the General fund would be made only in respect of those becoming Life members after 1/10/68.

**President's Badge of Office.** It was decided to open a fund to provide a president's badge of office, suggesting a maximum donation of 10s. or \$1.50. A notice appears in this issue.

**Exchange Packet in Canada.** In answer to a query on this point it was decided that it was not a practical proposition to run a packet circuit in Canada.

**Convention Photograph—**It was left to each President to decide whether he wished to arrange a Convention photograph.

**Decimal Currency** and the exchange packet. After June 1970 all new books sent in for the packet should be marked in £. s. d. and decimal currency.

**Air Mail for Maple Leaves.** It was decided that it was not a workable proposition to send *Maple Leaves* to overseas members by airmail.

**Fellowship Award.** No nominations for Fellowship had been received.

#### Appointments.

	<i>President</i>	<i>Nomination</i>	<i>Proposer</i>	<i>Seconder</i>
	Vice-President	W. Williams	J. E. Bielby	R. S. B. Greenhill
	(South)			
Scotland	J. J. Bonar	J. Hannah	J. Grant	
North	I. T. Pickering	C. W. Hollingsworth	J. E. Bielby	
South	R. B. Hetherington	W. Williams	M. W. Carstairs	
Treasurer	J. A. Grant	J. J. Bonar	J. Hannah	
Asst. Treasurer	A. F. L. McGregor	G. Whitworth	W. Williams	
Secretary	C. W. Hollingsworth	J. E. Bielby	A. S. Mackie	
Auditor	J. P. Macaskie	R. S. B. Greenhill	I. T. Pickering	



## Yorkshire Group

Mr. J. P. Macaskie has very kindly suggested that this Group is re-formed with the centre in the Leeds/Bradford area, for the benefit of some of the newer members of the Society.

The first meeting will be held at 7.30 p.m. on Monday, 5th January at:—

Goosewell Gallery, Westbourne Drive,  
Menston in Wharfedale.

Would any interested members please contact:—

F. LAYCOCK, Rombalds Stride, Maxwell Road,  
Ilkley.  
Tel: Ilkley 2053

who will willingly send a map and directions. All West Riding members do please come and bring a friend to get this new Group off to a good start.

## S.O.S. (Mayday)

In our June number we reminded members that a few of our number are not as fortunately placed as the majority in so far as they live in isolated places abroad and far from contact with any like-minded fellow collectors. Our appeal for readers to come forward to help a lone member who wishes to exchange Canadian postmarks obviously fell on stony ground for not one inquiry was received.

Since then a member living in India has made an appeal for correspondents who are willing to exchange George VI booklet strips or panes with left hand margin, mint or used against older Canadian or Commonwealth stamps to get in touch with him.

Our member reminds us that foreign remittances are forbidden in India under exchange control regulations regarding 'luxury goods' so that any exchange would have to be on a catalogue or other agreed basis.

We shall be glad to supply names and addresses to any members who can assist in this (or former) cries for help.

*Since we are approaching the season of 'goodwill towards all men' we are hopeful that this appeal will not fall on deaf ears.*

## Secret Dates

We are indebted to Mr. R. W. T. Lees-Jones for the following information regarding the position of the 'secret' dates on the 'bird' issues of 23rd July:

- 6 cents value: On twig end, between the two birds' tails.
- 10 cents value: On upright blade of grass and beak of bird.
- 25 cents: Between leg of bird and '25'.



## new stamp issue

Stephen Leacock

A 6 cent commemorative stamp released by the Canada Post Office on the 12th November 1969 honours Stephen Butler Leacock, an internationally famous Canadian humorist, historian and economist, whose boyhood days were spent on his parents' farm some four miles from the south shore of Lake Simcoe in Ontario.

Leacock, one of a family of eleven, came to the pioneer farm lands of Canada some seven years after his birth on 30th December 1869 in the Hampshire, England, hamlet of Swanmore; he died on 28th March 1944 in Toronto where he had spent eighteen years commencing with five years as a student at Upper Canada College.

Thirty-four million Leacock stamps, horizontal in format with dimensions of 40mm. x 24mm., were printed by the designers, the British American Bank Note Company, Ottawa. Photogravure and steel engraving, utilizing green, yellow, red and black, have been combined to render a portrait and appropriate elements including the designer's concept of Mariposa, the fictitious small Ontario town made famous in Leacock's 'Sunshine Sketches of a Little Town'. Customary First Day Cover service was provided by the Postmaster, Ottawa 2, Ontario.

Stephen Leacock took his B.A. at Toronto in 1891 and Ph.D. at Chicago in 1903 after having been, in his words, '... examined for the last time and pronounced completely full'. A memorable thirty-two years at Montreal's McGill commences with his appointment as that institution's first lecturer of political science and his memory is there perpetuated in a special section of the Redpath Library containing a comprehensive collection of his books and manuscripts; a further Leacock collection has been assembled in his former summer home at Orillia, Ontario, recently declared a National Historic Site, which has been preserved for more than ten years as a Memorial Home and Literary Shrine.

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### Reminder

Will members writing to Society Officers please print their name and quote their membership number in all communications to the Secretary.

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land, Co. Durham. England.

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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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February, 1970

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## EDITORIAL

### Questionnaire

First of all we must thank those members who were kind enough to take the trouble to complete the questionnaire enclosed in our last issue, and especially those who also went to the extent of writing in detail and sometimes at great length. Their helpful suggestions and advice are not merely appreciated; they will be acted upon wherever possible. That about 150 members returned the questionnaire out of a possible 700 or so means that a fair cross section of the society is represented in the replies and we can, therefore, frame future policy regarding articles with some degree of confidence that members' needs are being fully considered. In our next issue a synopsis of the replies will be published. Meanwhile, may we add a timely reminder that those who, for one reason or another, have not yet found the time to return the completed questionnaire can still do so. *All replies received up to the end of this month will be taken into account.* It is not too late, therefore, for those who have omitted to do so to complete the questionnaire and return it in good time for their wishes to be considered.

Translating members' wishes into informed and interesting articles is, of course, another matter. The synopsis will act as a guide to future contributors and at this point it is worthwhile to draw attention to the letter from Mr. G. R. C. Searles which is printed in page 85 of this issue and in which he rightly reminds us of the need for original articles based upon

the previous work of students and researchers and representing an extension of this knowledge, rather than a mere recapitulation of what is already known.

At the same time there is a need, which we shall try to meet, for introductory articles of the kind which Mr. Williams has kindly supplied and which is printed on page 74 of this issue. This need exists because not all our readers have either the time or the inclination to consult reference books on the many aspects of B.N.A. philately. That they may be encouraged to find out more by reference to standard specialised works is something for which we can only hope. In this connection it is pertinent to say that of all those members who have troubled to complete our questionnaire *very, very few* have claimed to be specialists. If justification for this kind of article were necessary it would surely rest on this indisputable fact that, discounting natural modesty, a very great number of our members collect Canada *generally* and need to be encouraged to study the issues at greater depth. This is the object of the exercise.

#### **Mr. A. W. D. Spence**

The death of Mr. A. W. D. Spence unfortunately passed unnoticed in our columns last year for a combination of reasons. Although in his later years Mr. Spence gave up his interests in Canadian philately, largely through ill health, it is right and proper that we should record his passing. Many of our older members will recall that he belonged to the band of select few who formed the nucleus of the Society a generation or more ago. He made frequent appearances at Convention and the Scottish Congress and will long be remembered. A tribute to him from an old friend and colleague appears on page 75.

#### **Yorkshire Group**

The re-formation of the Yorkshire Group under Mr. F. Laycock was announced in our last issue and the first meeting took place on 5th January when 8 members attended. Yorkshire members please note that the next meeting will take place on 2nd March at Goosewell Galleries, Menston, Near Ilkley at 7.30 p.m. Please give Mr. Laycock your support in this very worthwhile undertaking.

#### **Convention 1969**

Mr. Bielby draws our attention to the fact that he referred, inadvertently, to the *inexperienced* body of assistants who helped him with the Convention arrangements. We ought to have guessed that what he meant was exactly the opposite and we apologise for a 'near libel' on the 'old hands' that our lack of thought and care resulted in.

#### **Auction Realisations**

This new feature which we introduce on page 77 is, we hope, of interest to members. Needless to say the prices realised reflect the very buoyant market in B.N.A. stamps which still continues despite the many factors which, one would have thought, would tend to depress it.

# president's message

In my first message I made a reference to local groups and the opportunity they afford for personal contact and increasing our membership. I was, therefore, delighted to hear from Frank Laycock, before my message appeared, that he had undertaken to reform the Yorkshire Group with a centre in the Leeds/Bradford area. We all wish Frank and the new group every success.

At the December meeting of our London Group we were pleased to see Dr. J. Frank from South Africa and Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Byth from the Channel Islands who happened to be in London at a convenient time to join us. (Many thanks to the Editor for including the Group Programme in *Maple Leaves*. I feel sure he would be delighted to do the same for other Groups).

I am pleased to learn that many members have replied to the Editor's Questionnaire and it is hoped that the introductory 'general' articles required will soon appear in print.

The arrangements for the London Get-Together and the 1970 Eastbourne Convention are progressing and it is hoped that full details will appear in the April issue of *Maple Leaves*.

In the meanwhile, it is not too early to start looking up material for suitable auction lots. Mr. D. G. Manton, who so ably conducted our last Convention Auction has kindly offered to act as Auctioneer at Eastbourne. This year it is being arranged that the vendors' descriptions will be checked before inclusion in the catalogue, so that postal bidders will have an equal opportunity of competing with bidders in the room.

'Good hunting in 1970'

BILL WILLIAMS

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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 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.

## **CANADA 1851 - 1859**

1. 1851. 3d. red/laid paper. Very fine horizontal pair on cover to Buffalo in 1852. Fine transit strikes. Rare R.P.S. certificate. Ex-Boyd Dale. S.G.1. ... £250
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4. 1852-57. 6d. slate violet. Attractive used horizontal pair with indistinct blue cancellation. S.G.12. ... £110
5. 1852-57. 6d. greenish-grey. Brilliant used example lightly cancelled in black. S.G.13. ... £115
6. 1852-57. 3d. red on thick hard wove. Fine used example on neat cover to St. Catherine's from Hamilton in 1858. S.G.15. ... £65
7. 1852-57. 6d. reddish purple on thick soft paper. An attractive used example of this stamp lightly cancelled with numeral cancellation in black. R.P.S. certificate. S.G.17. ... £110
8. 1855. 10d. dull blue/thin wove paper. Superb used example of this stamp lightly cancelled with black grid. S.G.20a. ... £90
9. 1857. 7½d. deep yellow green. Attractive example neatly tied to cover by black cancellation. Rare. S.G.22a. ... £300
10. 1857. ½d. deep rose. Fine mint Unmounted example of this stamp with full margins all round. S.G.23. ... £70
11. 1859. 5c. red. Attractive example on cover to Ontario showing the Major Re-entry. Rarity. S.G.32a. ... £55
12. 1859. 5c. red. Fine mint example in Imperf condition. Large margins all round. Scarce. S.G.32b. (single). ... £55
13. 1859. 10c. deep reddish purple. Fine used example of this scarce shade from the second printing lightly cancelled with black numeral cancel. S.G.33b. ... £60
14. 1859. 10c. brownish purple. Fine mint horizontal pair. Fresh and attractive. S.G.35. ... £85
15. 1859. 10c. deep purple. Fine example tied to 1862 envelope by blue deplex cancel of "Belleville". Attractive Ex. Boyd Dale. S.G.34. ... £35
16. 1859. 10c. deep grey brown. Fine example on cover of 1862 to New York. Scarce. S.G.36var. "U.S.10c.Paid" in red, etc. ... £35
17. 1859. 12½c. pale yellow green. Superb centred mint block of four, minute tear on one stamp but very rare in a block. Ex. Boyd Dale. S.G.40. ... £225
18. 1859. 17c. deep blue. Printing 4A. Four examples in fine used condition showing positions 25, 37, 68, 81. S.G.42. ... £40

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## *Significant Airmail Events, 1970*

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A programme for 1970 will be provided composed of 24 cacheted envelopes, each containing a printed card concerning the flight. Due to overall costs, each envelope will cost .50 cents. The cost for a complete set of envelopes plus 25 cents for bank charges if a cheque is sent, will be \$12.25. The 1920 air mail flights and aviation events to be commemorated in 1970 will be:

- a. *20th April 1920*: First commercial aircraft to be registered in Canada G-CAAA at Ottawa, Ontario. One envelope at 50 cents each - 50 cents;
- b. *28th May 1920*: Toronto to Hamilton and return. These 2 flights were made by Arthur K. Colley and his mechanic Landigan for the Grand Army of Canada Carnival Flights. The two envelopes at .50 cents each -\$1.00;
- c. *16th August 1920*: First aircraft flown into the Canadian Yukon Territory from Wrangell, Alaska to White Horse, Y.T. One envelope at .50 cents each - .50 cents;
- d. *7th-17th October 1920*: First Trans-Canada flight by 8 different Canadian Air Force personnel in 4 different aircraft from Halifax, Nova Scotia to Vancouver, B.C. with stops at: (1) Whitley Point, N.B.; (2) Fredericton N.B.; (3) Riviere du Loup, P.Q.; (4) Ottawa, Ont.; (5) Sault Ste Marie, Ont.; (6) Kenora, Ont.; (7) Winnipeg, Manitoba; (8) Regina, Saskatchewan; (9) Medicine Hat, Alberta; (10) Calgary, Alberta; (11) Revelstoke, B.C.; (12) Merritt, B.C.; (13) Vancouver, B.C.; and (14) originally the starting point, Halifax, N.S. Each 14 envelopes at .50 cents -\$700;
- e. *13th October 1920*: First use of an aircraft by a Canadian newspaper for fast newspaper coverage, Winnipeg to Winkler, Manitoba. One envelope at .50 cents -.50 cents;
- f. *15th-17th October 1920*: First commercial passenger flight into the Canadian north, Winnipeg to The Pas, Manitoba. One envelope at .50 cents each-.50 cents; and
- g. *15th October 1920*: Victoria, B.C. to Seattle, Washington, U.S.A. and return by Eddie Hubbard on U.S. Route F.A.M. Each two envelopes at .50 cents each -\$1.00.

As last year all envelopes have to be addressed to the City concerned in order to be flown over the appropriate route and to receive a back stamp of some type. The envelopes are then returned to me and then forwarded to you in two lots (in September and in November 1970) under protective cover. Orders may be placed now for individual envelopes or complete sets at 50 cents per envelope. If personal cheques are sent please add 25 cents for bank charges.

R. K. Malott (Major)



# **Roller Corner No.1** By E. A. SMYTHIES, F.C.P.S.

## **The Rollers of Winnipeg, Man.**

The publication of a 2nd Edition of the handbook on Canadian Roller cancellations suggests a suitable time for some notes on a very large and very interesting subject. The study of Rollers is like the study of the stars—the more you learn, the clearer you realise how much more there is to learn.

For this instalment I will deal briefly with the Rollers of Winnipeg, Man., of which about 70 were issued in the 40 years 1894–1934, and which provide some interesting puzzles. I assume that the majority of my readers possess—or at least have seen—the Roller handbook, and know the nine different types. But in case there are some who have neglected this, I will give brief descriptions of those types on which I comment.

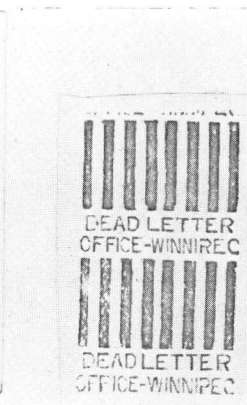
Winnipeg was one of the dozen towns which received a Roller of the earliest design, type I.A., in 1894–95 i.e. the name Winnipeg Man. horizontally, with 8 vertical bars and no number. (Fig. 1). My clearest impression of this early type is on an Admiral 1 cent. yellow die II of 1934, i.e. after 30 years of use! The longevity of these tough little instruments was phenomenal. In the 2nd Edition a dozen examples are quoted which were in use 40 to 60 years—some of them still in use!



(Fig. 1)



(Fig. 2)



(Fig. 3)

Winnipeg had no Rollers of types IB, II, III, but of type IV it had 37 plus 7 replacements. This is the commonest type of Roller with the 4th and 5th vertical bars broken and a number inserted. Winnipeg IV.2 is an interesting example with a typical 'replacement.' I have strikes on

(1) L.Q. 15 cents and Widow 20 cents, (2) Q.V. numerals, (3) K. Edward VII, (4) Early Admirals (5) Late Admirals (6) 1930 issue. Careful examination shows this was not all one Roller, but about 1916 there was a 'replacement.' Before that date the number 2 is short and thick and stubby. After that it is larger and thin. The first probably wore out or got damaged and was replaced by the second. The new handbook edition records 295 replacements, the recognition of which has scarcely started.

Type VB includes Postal Stations and Sub-offices. A sub-office was not a regular Post Office but a grocery store or tobacconist in which one of the assistants sold stamps and did a little postal work. In a town as big as Winnipeg there were probably dozens of these Sub-offices. But we are concerned with just one, No. 23, which provides us with a real puzzle. It was the only Sub-office in the town to have its own special roller, and it received four (Nos. 1-4) in 1914 and a further four (5-8) in 1916. What possible use could a Sub-office have for eight Rollers? (*Fig. 2*).

Winnipeg had two Rollers of type VI (for registration) and four of type VII, with the word Canada instead of Man, and then we come to another puzzle—type IX 'Dead Letter Office'. Rollers were originally designed for parcels and packets with many stamps which the Roller could quickly cancel. But by the time a packet arrives at a Dead Letter Office, it is invariably plastered with various cancellations already, so why supply such an office with a special Roller? I might add that no strike of this Roller (*Fig. 3*) has yet been recorded (except in the Proof Book), so perhaps it was not much used. If any of my readers has a strike of it, I shall be very glad to see and/or trade it.

*(to be continued)*

Footnote. Copies of the new Roller handbook can be obtained from S. Cohen Esq., 51 Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham 15.

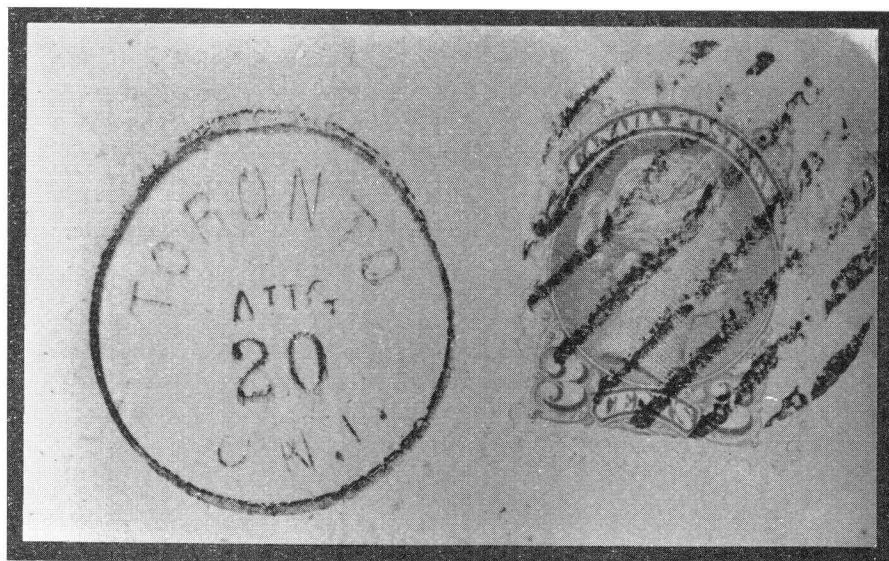
#### NON - PAYMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS

We are very sorry, but the April issue of this journal will NOT be sent to members whose subscriptions are still outstanding by the end of March.

# The Toronto Cork Duplex of 1874

By Dr. F. G. STULBERG

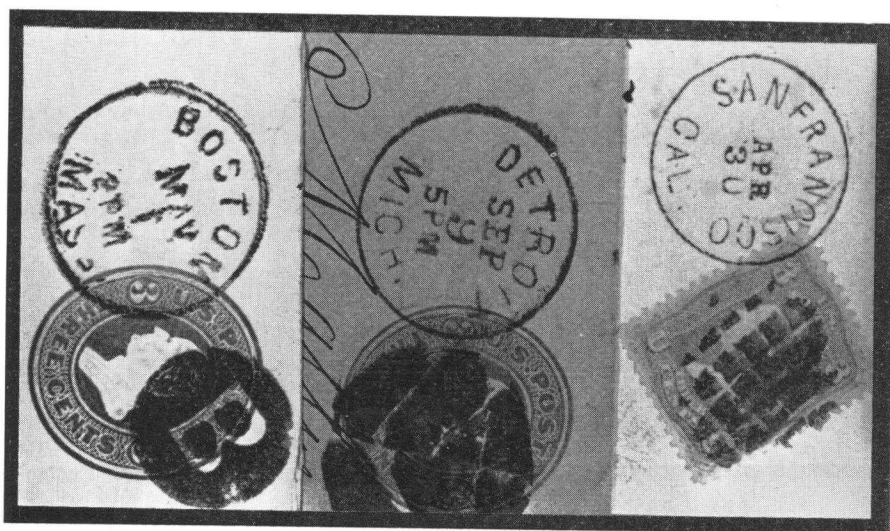
The first comprehensive report of this odd (for a Canadian Post Office) cancelling device was given by E. A. Smythies in his handbook on Canadian Duplex Cancellations of the Victorian Era. However, as with most scarce cancellations, the complete story either unfolds slowly or is often never told.



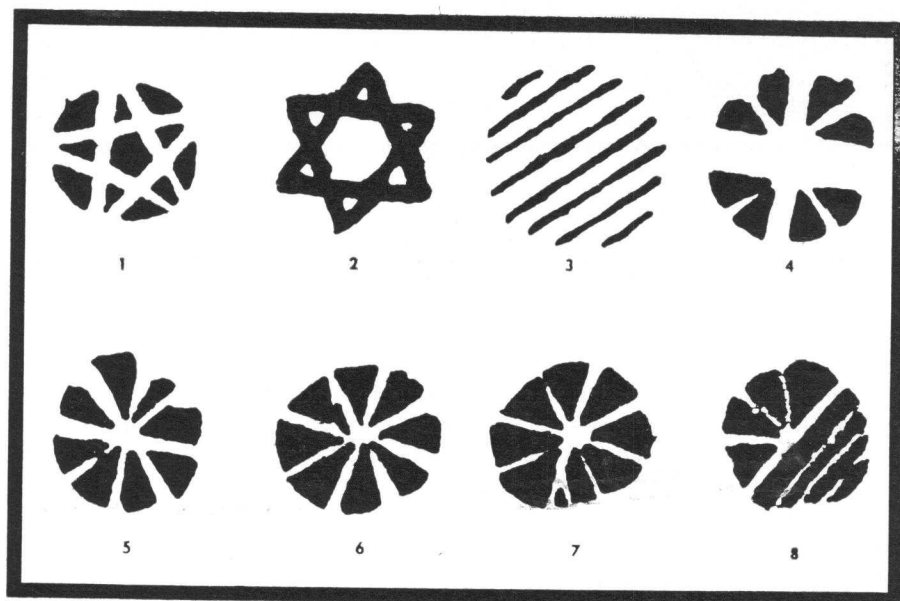
(Fig. 1)

The device itself (*Fig. 1*) was composed of a single ring dater one inch in diameter with provision for affixing a carved 'cork' at a distance of 32 mm. measured from the centre of each component. The date was shown as the month and day (year omitted) in two lines of Roman (with serif) type. This style of device was commonly used at many Post Offices in the United States during this period with date modifications and an almost endless variety of corks (*Fig. 2*). Toronto, however, was the only Canadian Post Office to use this American made duplex device, probably received on private order.

The period of usage at Toronto was approximately two months from 6th August to 4th October 1874. During that time eight distinctly different cork carvings are known, so far, to have been used (*Fig. 3*). These are shown in their relative size and also in their relative position to the dater assuming that, in each case, the dater is horizontally oriented. It should be mentioned that wear, inking and the pressure of the strike will create



(Fig. 2)



(Fig. 3)

variations of the pattern. It should also be noted that in several instances the dater-killer relationship for the same cork is found in more than one position (*Fig. 4, over*)

The tracings illustrated are taken from covers or cards that show the earliest known date of usage for each cork design.

- (1) This is a five point intaglio line star (not a Star of David). The earliest date of usage was 6th August.
- (2) This was a six point line star (a true Star of David) and was noted used as early as 8th August.
- (3) By 20th August this 8-bar circular grid was already in use.
- (4) By 26th August a radial cork of eight widely spaced pieces in four groups of two each was noted used.
- (5) 1st September saw the use of another radial cork design but this one had the eight segments much closer together. The first upper right piece (at the one o'clock position) was divided or notched.
- (6) By 9th September another 8 piece radial cork was in use. This one differed from the previous one in that the two top segments were flattened and the killer was also in a different relationship to the dater.

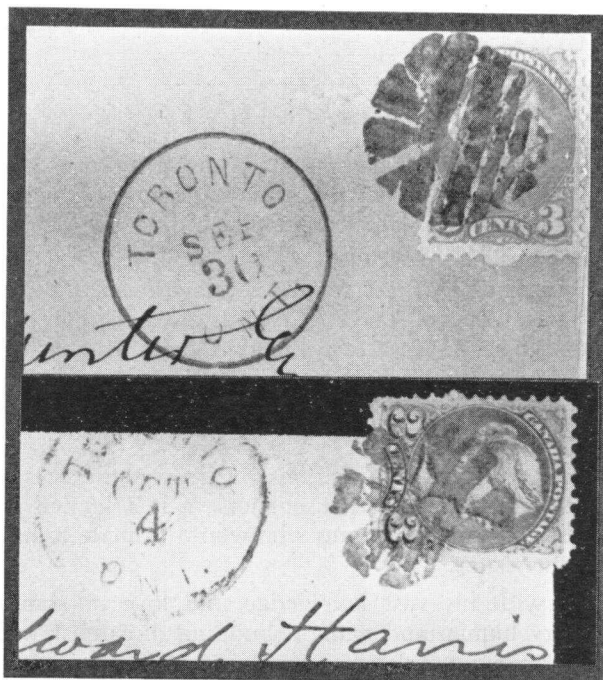


(Fig. 4)

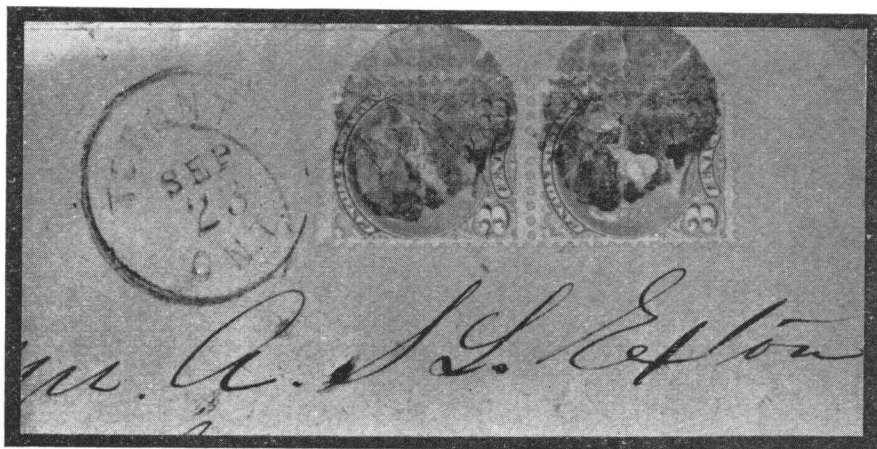
- (7) Around 18th September yet another eight piece radial cork was brought into use. The distinguishing feature of this one was the flattening of the upper left and lower right quadrants producing an egg-shaped rather than circular outline.
- (8) This, the last known design, appears to have been first used on 30th September. The design shows a left side made up of four radial segments and a right side made up of four grid bars. The last day of usage of this design (and this device) appears to have been 4th October with a marked breakdown of the cork (Fig. 5).

If we assume that type 8 was usual usage, we find that the average life of a cork was five or six days. Thus, if the device was in constant use from 6th August to 4th October 1874, there should be unrecorded cork designs between Type 2 and Type 3 (twelve days); between Type 6 and Type 7 (nine days); between Type 7 and Type 8 (twelve days). It would be interesting indeed to see whether these 'lost' designs turn up.

Finally, the story of this Toronto duplex would not be complete without mentioning the multiple and individual strikes whereby the cork or the dater was struck independently (Fig. 6). This phenomenon has been noted for Type 2, Type 5, Type 7 and also on several stampless covers showing the dater only. Careful study however will reveal traces of the second



(Fig. 5)



(Fig. 6)

component, thus indicating that someone at the Toronto Post Office had developed the technique of selective use of the individual parts of the duplex device.

(The information for this article was gleaned from *Canadian Duplex Cancellations of the Victorian Era* by E. A. Smythies and twenty-eight covers and cards in the author's collection).



## Obituary

W. E. LEA, R.D.P., F.C.P.S.

W. E. (Bill) Lea has passed from us and tributes to his memory will be paid throughout the philatelic world. For us in the C.P.S. of G.B. his loss will be particularly felt, for Canada was amongst his favourite subjects.

A member of our Society for many years and a Fellow since 1956, Bill Lea was well known to us all as a regular visitor to Convention where he was always ready to give displays from his own magnificent collection of early Canada and its Postal History. His encyclopaedic knowledge of his subject was the envy of us all.

So long as philately was seriously discussed he was always prepared to attend and lead discussions, a fact known and appreciated by the London Group who were fortunate to have him as a frequent visitor.

Together with his vast knowledge and love of stamps Bill Lea was very human and many a budding philatelist will have him to thank for a wonderful groundwork to his chosen subject. One of the 'greats' of Canadian philately he will remain with us until the end of our days.

R.S.B.G.

## exchange packet

The Packet Secretary requires a steady flow of material in order to maintain this service to members. All types of B.N.A. items, from home and overseas suitably mounted and reasonably priced should be sent to: Dr. M. W. Carstairs, 5, Tennyson Road, High Wycombe, Bucks. Please give him your support.

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# ***The Small Queen issue of Canada [1870-97]***

**By W. WILLIAMS**

## **Mainly for Beginners**

Arising from the Editor's Questionnaire to members, I have been asked to write a beginner's article on the Small Queen Issue and to try and give some guide to the sorting out of Shades, Papers and Perforations.

While much has already been written on the subject and a number of Handbooks and Specialized Papers are available from our Library, it is appreciated that it is difficult for the beginner to know what to ask for. In the circumstances I propose to start with a brief introduction to the issue and deal with the various problems under separate headings in a series of short articles, as it would, of course, be quite impossible to attempt to deal with everything at once.

## **Introduction**

Owing to the increased demand for postage stamps, it was felt that a smaller stamp would be desirable and it was decided to replace the 1868 'Large Queens' as existing stocks became used up. It was agreed that the Queen's head should remain the same, but that the frame and margin around the head should be considerably reduced.

The first stocks requiring replacement were of the 1 cents and 3 cents values, and the Post Office Records state that on 17th December 1869, an order was placed with the British American Bank Note Co. to supply 300,000 of the 1 cents value and four million of the 3 cents value. The date given for the first issue of the 3 cents is 12th January 1870, and the 1 cents appeared the following month. The other denominations appeared at later dates as stocks were required and approximate dates are given in most standard catalogues. Although plates were prepared for both the 12½ cents and 15 cents values, it was not found necessary to print supplies and only proofs exist.

The 12½ cents Large Queen was replaced by a new 10 cents issue in November 1874, and existing stocks of the 15 cents Large Queen proved to be sufficient throughout the period.

The stamps were engraved and printed by the British-American Bank Note Co., in Montreal and Ottawa, and although generally known as either 'Montreal' or 'Ottawa' printings, the first printings to 1875 appear to have been dealt with at both places. It has been noted in the Postmaster-General's report of quantities of stamps issued to Postmasters that the supplies for the years 1870 to 1874 are stated to be 'First Ottawa Printings.'

The first imprint for the issue reads 'British-American Bank Note Co., Montreal and Ottawa'. In 1875 the company was ordered to print only in Montreal, and 'and Ottawa' was taken off the second imprint. In 1888 it was decided to close the printing plant at Montreal and from that date all printing was done at Ottawa.

It is believed that the Montreal plates were used for a few years, as it was not until four years later that the third imprint appeared, as 'British-American Bank Note Co., Ottawa'.

It therefore appears that the earlier stamps' commonly known as Montreal printings include the first Ottawa printings from 1870 to 1874 (as above referred to) as well as the stamps printed at Montreal until 1888. The best guide must be a reference calendar of dated copies and defective copies with clear dates are most useful for this purpose. At least seven groups of papers have been noted on the Montreal printings and three groups on the Ottawa printings and these will be dealt with in the next article.

## Obituary A. W. D. SPENCE

The passing of 'Bert' Spence is a loss to fellow philatelists over a wide area.

He was a long standing member of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain and was one of Stevie's earliest recruits. He always took an active interest in the affairs of the Society and was a regular attendee at the Conventions.

Of a quiet and unassuming nature he became a close friend of many of his fellow collectors. His philatelic interests were many and in addition to Canada he was a collector of many other countries seldom touched by other collectors. He often gave displays to the Dundee Philatelic Society of which he was at one time Exchange Packet Superintendent. He was made an honorary Life Member a few years ago.

The eldest son of the late Lord Provost, Sir Alexander Spence, he was for long associated with his father in the family business of A. Spence and Co, Grain Company and Straw Merchants, West Dock Street, Dundee. Prior to joining his father in business he spent some years on a sheep station in New Zealand.

'Bert' gave a generous service to various Associations in his native City of Dundee.

He is survived by twin sons and a daughter to whom the sympathy of our members is extended.

Mrs. Spence died six years ago. She regularly accompanied her husband in his attendances at the Conventions. F. H. F.

During the past months we have purchased seven CANADA collections, including three from well-known members of the C.P.S. of G.B. This has enabled us to refill our stocks of this country from 1859 to 1937, with special strength in Large and Small Queens. Included are many postmarks, covers, blocks, varieties, pre-cancels and other like items.

If we can be of help in filling some gaps in your collection we shall be pleased to hear from you.

Two fields where we would like to buy some more material, however, are Jubilees, (especially high values), and mint Admirals and, of course, early stamps, covers and collections of ANY COUNTRY in good condition.

***Leo Baresch***

**Manfield House, 376 Strand,  
London, WC2**

Tel. 01 836 2135

## ***under the hammer***

*H. R. Harmer (15th–17th Sept. 1969)*

The selection, comprising 1859 1 cent (4), 5 cent. (3), 10 cent., 12½ cent. (2), 17 cent. (2), large 'Cents' types 1 cent. 2 cent. (2) 5 cent. (3) 3 cent. (3) 12½ cent. (2), 15 cent. (5), 6 cent. (2), small 'Cents' types 1 cent., ½ cent. (4), 6 cent. (2), 10 cent. (9), 1893 20 cent. (2), 50 cent. (2), majority used poor to fair. Valuation £15–£20. Realisation £21.

*North Western Philatelic Auctions (1st Oct. 1969)*

1859 10 cent. Prince Albert 1897 10 cent. Jubilee and 1908 Quebec tercent. vals. M., mainly good for these and min. cat. £35 12s. 6d. Valuation £10. Realisation £12 10s. 0d.

*Cavendish Philatelic Auctions (11th Oct. 1969)*

Canada. Good collection 1859/1962, practically all used and incl. 1859 (16) vals. to 17 cent. nice Large and Small heads, 1897 Jubilee vals to 20 cent. (thinned), 1897–98 to 10 cent. 1898 Map (22), good later sets to \$1., Special Delivery, Officials etc. Valuation £20–£22. Realisation £26.

*Warwick and Warwick (Midland Stamp Auctions) (1st Nov. 1969)*

Canada. Collection incl. 1859 to 17 cent. very good used, large heads to 15 cent. (19) used mostly fine and much above average and 15 cent. value mint, small heads to 10 cent. mint and used incl. 1873–77 3 cent orange red mint and 10 cent. very pale lilac-magenta used, 1898–02 values incl. 10 cent. mint, 1903–12 50 cent. used, 1908 Quebec 7 cent. and 10 cent. mint, 1928–29 \$1 mint, 1942 to 1 mint, 1946 to \$-1 mint and many others. Very fine lot. Cat. £369 13s. 0d. Valuation £50. Realisation £65.

*Plumridge and Co. (3rd and 4th Dec. 1969)*

Newfoundland—1933 Balbo, mint, S.G. 235. Cat. £120. Valuation £60. Realisation £60.

*Stanley Gibbons Auctions (4th–6th Dec. 1969)*

1857, 7½d. deep yellow-green; slightly creased, probably attempt at repair, with '21' in ring cancells. Valuation £30. Realisation £35.

# *precancels on the admiral issue*

<b>Niagara Falls</b>		<b>Precancel</b>	
		Type 1	Type 3
<b>1 cent green</b>	Original die. 1912 ... ..	n a	n a
	Original die retouched. 1913 ... ..		
<b>1 cent yellow</b>	Original die retouched, wet. 1920 ...		n a
	Original die retouched, dry. 1926 ...		n a
	New die, dry. 1925 ... ..		
<b>2 cents red</b>	Original die. 1912 ... ..	n	n a
	Original die retouched. 1913 ... ..		
<b>2 cents green</b>	Original die retouched, wet. 1922 ...		n a
	Original die retouched, dry. 1924 ...		n
	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 ...		
<b>3 cents red</b>	Original die retouched. 1923 ... ..		n a
	New die. 1924 ... ..		
<b>4 cents bistre</b>	Wet. 1922 ... ..		n a
	Dry. 1925 ... ..		n
<b>5 cents violet</b>	Marler Type 4: Reiche Type 1. 1922 ...		n
	Marler Types 5 & 7: Reiche Types 2 and 4. 1922-24 ... ..		n
	Marler Type 6: Reiche Type 3. 1923 ...		n a
	Marler Type 8: Reiche Type 5. 1925 ...		n
	Thin paper. 1924 ... ..		n
<b>7 cents red-brn.</b>	Wet. 1924 ... ..		n a
	Dry. 1926 (?) ... ..		
<b>10 cents blue</b>	Wet. 1922 ... ..		n a
	Dry. 1925 (?) ... ..		n
<b>20 cents olive</b>	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1: wet. 1912 ... ..		n
	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1: dry. 1924 ... ..		n
	Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2: dry. 1925 ... ..		n
<b>50 cents black</b>	Original die, wet. 1912 ... ..		n
	Retouched die, dry. 1925 ... ..		n

## Canadiana

I have released every Canada postal history item of any kind, master stencils of my writings, a very extensive library, goodwill and copyright privileges, etc., to Edward Phelps, 1777 Lakeshore Road, Sarnia, Ont., who is fully competent to continue my 30 years of research. Enquiries or data about new finds in Canada Postal History, should be sent to Mr. Phelps. My former address of 1132 Pinehurst has been changed to:—

**FRANK W. CAMPBELL**  
**1900 N. Washington**  
**Royal Oak, Mich. 48073**

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## Watford Squared Circle

Another find has been made in the Square Circle field by Mr. Stan Shantz, which widens the range in which these devices were used.

This time it is a new late usage for the Watford squared circle postmark the latest date of which is listed in Whitehead's handbook as 2nd December 1898.

The discovery shows use of the Watford square circle hammer on 25th December 1903, more than five years later than Whitehead's latest date.

The cancellation is a receiving mark on a postcard mailed in Toronto on 24th December 1903, to Watford, with both cancellations quite clear so that there can be no possibility of error.

In addition the illustrated side of the card has a photo of an elderly woman and the notation, 'Kind love and best Christmas wishes to all and a Happy New Year. Toronto, 14 Earl Street. December 24th 1903.'

Mr. Shantz intends to offer his 'find' to the highest bidder in the next auction of Middlesex Stamp Auctions, Hyde Park, Ontario, which he operates, probably in February 1970.

A year ago an earlier Shantz find, a new 'early date' for a Byng Inlet North square circle strike, was sold by him to a Hamilton collector through his auction at \$77.50.

# 1970 Stamp Programme

A change in colour from orange to black for Canada's 6 cents regular issue stamp and commemorative stamps honouring the Northwest Territories Centennial and Louis Riel have been incorporated into the Canada Post Office 1970 stamp programme.

The change in colour for the 6 cents regular issue will be made 7th January 1970, and it will be available on a continuous basis from that date. In its new colour, black, it will have superior qualities for detection by the electronic recognition systems employed in new facer-cancelling equipment.

The designs of the stamps in the 1970 programme represent the first results of the Design Advisory Committee, who have been responsible for the introduction of several prominent Canadian artists and designers to the challenge of postage stamp design.

Release dates for the 1970 programme are:

- 7th January — 6 cent. Regular Issue, colour change.
- 27th January — 6 cent. Manitoba Centennial.  
— 6 cent. Northwest Territories Centennial.
- 18th February — 6 cent. International Biological Programme.
- 18th March — 25 cent. Expo 70 (4 designs).
- 15th April — 6 cent. Henry Kelsey.
- 13th May — 10 cent. and 15 cent. 25th Anniversary of the  
United Nations.
- 19th June — 6 cent. Louis Riel.
- 14th July — 6 cent. Alexander Mackenzie.
- 12th August — 6 cent. 50th Anniversary of the Group of Seven.
- 18th September — 6 cent. Sir Oliver Mowat.
- 7th October — Christmas issue.
- 4th November — 6 cent. Sir Donald Alexander Smith.

Commemorative stamps are normally available at Post Offices throughout Canada for a ten day period following the date of issue. There will be the following exceptions to this practice in 1970. The Manitoba and Northwest Territories Centennial stamps will be made available in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories respectively for a six month period of sale. Expo '70 and United Nations special issues will be available at post offices throughout Canada for three months from the date of issue.

The 1970 Christmas stamps will be released in October for overseas mailings and as in past years the sale of these stamps will continue into the month of December.

## Manitoba and Northwest Territories Centennials

The two 6 cents stamps released by the Canada Post Office on 27th January 1970, are the first produced under the guidance of the Department's new Design Advisory Committee. They give recognition to centennial celebrations in the province of Manitoba and in the Northwest Territories.

Manitoba's central geographic position, the cross-roads of Canada, is reflected in the symbolic design created for this 40 mm x 24 mm stamp by K. C. Lochhead of the province's capital city, Winnipeg. Thirty-eight million Manitoba stamps were produced by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa, using colours of red, blue and yellow and the lithographic printing process.



Centered in the Northwest Territories 30 mm x 24 mm stamp, printed in red and black by the steel engraving process, is a reproduction of Kenojuak's 'Enchanted Owl', one of the most prized prints to come from Eskimo artists in the Northwest Territories. Norman E. Hallendy and Sharon Van Raalte, of Ottawa, collaborated in producing the overall design for this stamp. Thirty million were printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa.

Because of the significance of the occasions, the Post Office will keep the Manitoba stamp on sale in that province for a period of six months. A similar six month period of sale has been arranged with the Territories for the Northwest Territories issue. Both stamps are available throughout Canada for the customary ten days period commencing on the date of issue. First Day Cover service was provided by the Postmaster, Ottawa 2.

When it was created in 1870, Manitoba, by reason of its small area, quickly acquired the affectionate title of 'the postage stamp province.' It was the first province to enter Confederation after the original four in 1867. Subsequent extensions, principally by Acts in 1881 and 1912, created the Manitoba of today where nearly one million people form the population in an area of 251,000 square miles extending some 761 miles northward from the international border. Nearly sixty-five per cent of Manitoba consists of forest land and fresh water areas.



The Northwest Territories' 1,304,903 square miles are about one third of Canada's total area. It was not until 1967, coinciding with Canada's Centennial Year, that the territorial administrative seat of government was moved to Yellowknife. Prior to that, in 1963, a full time Commissioner, based in Ottawa, had been appointed to build a territorial administration.

### International Biological Programme



A microscopic view of the inside of a leaf will be the principal design element of a 6 cents stamp to be issued by the Canada Post Office on the 18th of February 1970 to mark Canada's work as a major participant in the International Biological Programme, the theme for which is 'The Biological Basis of Productivity and Human Welfare.'

The new 40 mm x 24 mm stamp, designed by Israel Charney, A.R.C., Montreal, will be printed by a combination of the photogravure and steel engraving process in green, light orange and blue. A total of thirty-four million will be printed by the British American Bank Note Co. Ltd., Ottawa. Customary First Day Cover service will be provided by the Postmaster, Ottawa 2.

In choosing this microscopic view, the artist symbolizes the productivity theme of the IBP, a programme involving scientists in some sixty countries for a period of five years commencing on the 1st July 1967. The co-operative efforts of more than one hundred and fifty scientists, students, and assistants in different disciplines from Canadian university and government laboratories co-ordinated by a Canadian Committee appointed by the National Research Council of Canada, are engaged in detailed studies of the functioning of prairie grasslands, temperate and arctic lakes, marine bays and estuaries, as well as in studies of circumpolar peoples and other aspects of the programme. Human activities are creating rapid and comprehensive changes in the environment. Consequently, in terms of human welfare, the reason for the IBP lies in its promotion of basic knowledge relevant to the needs of man. It is recognized that the rapidly increasing human population and the wide extent of malnutrition call for greatly increased food production coupled with rational management of natural resources. This can be achieved only on the basis of scientific knowledge which, in many fields of biology and in many parts of the world, is considered to be inadequate.

The Canada Post Office has announced that a quantity of mis-registered 6 cents Christmas 1969 issue postage stamps were included in the 100 million stamps which went on sale to the public on 8th October 1969.

The Christmas stamps were printed by four colour lithography. The mis-register was caused by the stamps not receiving the black colour which comprised the design frame, wording 'Canada Christmas-Noel', the denomination '6' and miniature year date '1969' during the production run.

Produced on a printer's sheet of 400 stamps and then guillotined into post office panes of 100 stamps, it is estimated that a total of 400 defective stamps were shipped from the manufacturer in the general distribution to Post Offices.

The Department has recovered 209 of the mis-registered stamps. Therefore, it is estimated that 191 of these stamps are in circulation, having been purchased by customers. The identity of the persons who purchased sheet stamps is not known to the Department.

It has not been necessary to make any withdrawal of the 6 cents Christmas issue from stock or from circulation on this account.

The interest, among collectors, in this year's Christmas issue has been above average.

#### 6 Cents Definitive 1970 Issue



The Canada Post Office has announced that owing to the continually increasing employment of mechanical facer-canceller equipment to speed the flow of mail, Canada's six cents definitive stamp was re-issued in a new colour on the 7th January 1970.

The orange coloured stamp in use since November 1968 has been changed to black, a colour with superior qualities for detection by electronic recognition systems.

In size and format, 24 mm x 20 mm, the re-issued stamp is compatible with the five lower denominations, all of which include symbolic views of Canada's major economic regions. The six cents value continues the use of a design recognising the importance of communications and transportation in linking together the country's vast geographic area. Printing by the steel engraving process is also continued.

The Postmaster, Ottawa 2, provided customary First Day Cover Service on January 7th, 1970.

# CAVENDISH PHILATELIC AUCTIONS

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# Letters

## TO THE EDITOR

Mr. R. Holdeman writes:

### Booklet Stamps, etc.

Not being able to contribute any articles on favourite subjects, perhaps the enclosed may be of some interest for the next edition of *Maple Leaves*.

Details of printing of Canadian booklets, from the Stanley Stamp Company's newsletter, (see over).

Christmas 5 cent. booklet with an apparent constant flaw of broken bottom frame line, stamp three, top strip, on both panes.

A postcard (146/98) from my police collection with postmark of Dawson City, viz:—Dawson—N.W.T. Ju 14 98. Woodall reports earliest known postmark July 23rd 1898, this card is over five weeks earlier and has an Alaskan receiving mark on reverse.

Also included, the Questionnaire. Unfortunately, my interests are the Canadian Semi-Official air stamps and flights, the Eastern Arctic Patrols and Post Offices operated by the North West Mounted Police and Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Mr. G. R. C., Searles writes:

### Contributors

Your Editorial in December *Maple Leaves* mentions a member who suggests that appeals for contributors are not specific enough and mentions 'Cannons and pop guns'. He asks for guide lines.

The 'Cannons', when they were 'pop guns' didn't rush into print until they had read everything that had been previously published on their particular subject and then went on from there. These are the contributors who add something to already known information. I am sure as Editor, provided any member, even a 'pop gun' contributor, has anything to add to our knowledge of Canadian Philately you would gladly publish. Our library is full of books for members to read and digest. Unless the 'pop guns' know what is already known what can they add?

*Maple Leaves* goes all over the world and most members surely are eagerly searching for new facts. So let the 'pop guns' search diligently and find something hitherto unpublished.

I am sure they will be welcomed soon enough and join the 'Cannons'. It isn't a closed shop.

Dr. J. G. Byth writes:

### P.O.'s in Saskatchewan

Since sending in the list of P.O.'s in Saskatchewan, I have added many to the list, for example, Abbnott, Advie, Aldred, Alhambra, Alston, Anquve, Arat, Ashford, Aubretia, Bauval, Beachview, Beeston, Bell Prairie, Benchonzie, Bertdale, Big Quill, Blacklake, Blairville, Bleakmore, Bonneauville, Bonnie View, Bonnington, Bonvouloir, Buraston, Boscuruis, Botany, otwright, Bratt Lake, Bremerside, Brightbank, Brock-ING, Broken Shell, Brunendahl, Buffalo, Buffin, Burnmore, Burradun and Bushel Park, Caesarville, Camholt, Candahar, Carris, Carsdale, Carvale, Charlottehof, Chickney, Chromar, Claysite, Clinworth, Cloua, Cokato, Cole Bay, Coleridge, Colley, Council, Couteau, Cowper, Crayland, Cressman, Crocus, Crocusvale, Croftdale, Crystal Srping, Cubitt, Curt Hill, Curzon and Cypress Hlls.

If any member knows the origin or can ascertain how the above names were given I shall be pleased to receive the information direct or in *Maple Leaves*.

## *New Stamp Booklets*

Why was there such a change in the appearance and format of Canadian stamp booklets in the past year?

In a letter dated 10th January 1969, the Post Office Department tells us: 'The main difference in the cutting of current and former booklet panes is that booklets are now made from rolls of stamps and covers, rather than from sheets. A machine has been specially designed to produce stamp booklets in the folded format. A roll of stamps is attached to a roll of cover material in a pre-determined position by moistening glue on the blank hinge strip at the top of the stamps. The cover paper is scored in the centre to facilitate folding. As the combined web travels through to the delivery end of the machine, a cross-cutting knife cuts the cover with the stamps into individual booklets. Folding takes place after cutting.

'The action of the cross-cutter is controlled and registered by an electric eye which is continually scanning special marks on the hinge portion of the stamp web. This accounts for the well-centered cutting on the new booklets. (Referring to the various 25 cent perforated 10 booklets—Ed.) With those larger booklets where the stamps are folded, the scanning marks are not required because the electric eye can follow the perforations from the gummed side of the web.' (Referring to the 4 cent. and 5 cent. \$1.00 booklets, and the 6 cent. \$1.50 booklet, all perforated 10—Ed.)

## Amendments to Membership to 3rd January 1970

## New Members

1722. FERGUSON, Dr. L., 26 Lygon Road, Edinburgh 9, Scotland. BL  
 1723. MAYEROVITCH, D., 5205 Beaconsfield Avenue, Montreal 253, Canada  
 Cov. PS, P  
 1724. SEAL, P. J., 45 Burgh Road, Gorleston, Gt. Yarmouth. N, C  
 1725. RUSSELL, G., A.R.I.B.A., 14 Weymede Green Lane, Byfleet, Surrey C, N, B  
 1726. BAIN, R. W., 5 Tavistock Road, Fleet, Hants. C  
 1727. DANIEL, J., 7 Carr Street, Birstall, Yorks. C  
 1728. SMITH, R. M., 24 Drummond Drive, Stanmore, Middx. C, N, B  
 1729. WATERMAN, R., 7451 Mount Avenue, Montreal, 301, Quebec, Canada  
 C, PH, FF  
 1730. DYER, A. R., 12 Winchester Road, Reading, Berks. C  
 1731. CROUGHTON, R., 28 Washway Road, Sale, Cheshire M 33 1Q4 C  
 1732. COHEN, S. J., 935 Trudeau Street, Montreal 379, Quebec, Canada PS, R, PC  
 1733. PHILIP, Dr. C. M., 10 Compton Close, Church Crookham, Hants. C, PC, BS

## Rejoined

1062. GUTZMAN, W. L., 272 Vinet Avenue, Dorval, Quebec, Canada  
 F, SC, RPO, Per

## Deaths

599. WILLCOCK, W. M. C.  
 680. McMURRICH, J. R.

## Resignation

1476. POLLARD, E. B.

## New address required (last known address given)

1668. Lt. MONTGOMERY, M.B., Inf. Jun. Ldrs. Bn., Park Hall Camp, Oswestry,  
 Salop

## Change of address

1496. HOPPER, R. H., 11 Belford Avenue, Ravelston, Edinburgh 4  
 1451. HOULE, L. D., 301-45 Caroline Street, N, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada  
 776. HYDE, A., 333 Stagg Street, Brooklyn 6, New York, U.S.A.  
 1241. LITTLEFIELD, L. N., 15 Lafayette Street, Apt. No. 7, Wakefield 01880,  
 Mass., U.S.A.  
 398. KEANE, F. W., 1605 Pembroke Street, Victoria, B.C., Canada  
 1365. LORENSEN, E., 3919 Winton Street, Victoria, B.C., Canada  
 1547. PAWLUK, W. S., 2637-6th Avenue, N.W., Calgary 42, Alberta, Canada  
 1574. PERKINS, C. M., All Saints Avenue, Colchester, Essex

## Amendments to Year Book supplement

1435. VISSER, Dr. A. H. Add 217 after 'Westmount'  
 807. DANKIN, M., add Postal code 2019 after Botany  
 1714. BROWNLIE, J. B., 'Highclere,' Picklers *Hill*, Abingdon. Berks.  
 1256. EATOCK, A. J., add Postal code 56 after Hamilton  
 1713. FLACK, G. McC. 2 Farnham Avenue, Hassocks, Sussex  
 delete entry under McFlack  
 483. HANNAH, J., code should be AB1 6NB  
 1657. HEWLETT, M. R., house should be 'The Hermitage'  
 726. HOLLANDS, H. J., Apt. should be 602  
 819. MACKIE, A. S., code should be AB1, 6RQ  
 1555. SUTTON, J. F. H., add interests C, F, FF.  
 1581. SESSIONS, D. F., delete interests N, B, add CR-CG, P  
 1387. WINFIELD, J. amend Postal code to 305  
 1402. ATKINSON, F. B., amend 1042 to 1402  
 PLEWS, G. N., amend postal code to CRO 5LR  
 1615. BRISTON, C., amend to read Bristow, C.

Net Change: Plus 10.

New Total: 697

## CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Canada Precancels, Perfins, R.P.O. cancels, B.C. and early Western town cancels on stamp, piece or cover. I have some of the same material for sale.—H. G. Walburn, Box 55, Okanagan Centre, B.C., Canada.

CANADA 1866 12½ cents. Dated copies, covers, proofs or anything of unusual interest required. All shades, all papers.—Mrs. Moubray, Ridlington House, Uppingham, Rutland.

1912–26 ADMIRAL issues. Mint, used. Lathe Work. Blocks, plates proofs, etc.

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BRANT COUNTY items, covers, illustrated cards, postal history.—Barchino, Brantford, Ontario.

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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

### Questionnaire

A synopsis of the replies to the recent questionnaire appears on page 102. Of the 150 replies received, many were painstakingly detailed and we are very grateful, especially to those members who took so much trouble to write and offer such helpful advice and suggestions. Nothing will be overlooked but it will take time to digest everything.

Predictably, of the stamp issues, the Small Queens led the field with 19 more votes than the Admirals, which in turn were closely followed by the 'large heads' in the popularity stakes. Closely grouped in fourth and subsequent places were the Numeral, Maple Leaf, Edw. VII and Map issues. Last (but not least!) the pence issues commanded 33 votes which means that nearly 20 per cent of members replying gave them priority.

In the postmark (postal history section) R.P.O's and early postal history always figured high in the order of members' preferences with the former just reaching the first place with 57 'votes' to 56, closely followed by what many would have deemed 'hot favourites'—the squared circle pmks. with 54. Fancy and 'cork' pmks. came a very close 4th with 51 votes.

None of the pmk./postal history categories can, however, on the basis of the replies received be considered unpopular. Even the despised and neglected 'slogans' gained the support of more than 20 per cent of the



members who replied and the same or more of course, can be said of the less popular stamp issues.

This academic exercise, however, will remain purely such unless it is followed up. Potential contributors might do worse than study the excellent 'Mainly for Beginners' Article on the SQ which Mr. Williams contributed in our last issue. That many of the 120 new members who have joined the Society during the past 2 years and who account for more than 1/6th of our membership found this of interest there can be no doubt. Few of them will claim to be specialists, a point which we made in our last issue. At the risk of labouring this point unduly may we add that during the past 5 years 250 new members (or rejoined members) have been added to the Society roll. This represents some 36 per cent of our total membership, a not unconsiderable proportion. Among them must be many potential specialists in some branch of Canadian Philately whose enthusiasm needs to be kindled and stimulated. That we have many knowledgeable specialists who can do much to help, in the way that Mr. Williams and others have done, there can be no doubt.

There can be no doubt, also, that of the 200 former members who left the Society during the past 5 years many would have retained their membership if *Maple Leaves* had achieved its object and had met their needs more successfully. A large turnover in membership points to a weakness in the service to members which *Maple Leaves* sets out to provide and can only provide if those who are in a position to help will do so.

### **'R.S.A. 10'**

An International Stamp Exhibition—'R S A 10'—will be held in Cape Town from 31st May to 5th June 1971. This will be organised by the ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CAPE TOWN, commemorating their 60th Anniversary festivities.

An informative Brochure will be available before the end of this year, meanwhile all enquiries are to be directed to the Hon. Secretary, P.O. Box 1973, CAPE TOWN. R.S.A.

### **Reminder**

Will members writing to Society Officers please print their name and quote their membership number in all communications to the Secretary.

### **Subscriptions (Overseas Members)**

United States and Canadian members are asked to note that remittances of subscriptions to the Assistant Treasurer (Mr. A. F. L. McGregor) should be at the rates of \$3.80 and \$4.00 respectively. Remittances by Bank Money Order and Postal Drafts in Sterling, charges for account of the remitter, would help the Assistant Treasurer greatly. Subscriptions should be sent to him at 339, North Deeside Road, Cults, Aberdeen, Scotland.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Arrangements have now been made for the 'Get-Together' to be held during Philympia. The venue is the Norfolk Hotel, 2 Harrington Road, London, S.W. 7 (just opposite the South Kensington Underground Station) and the date and time is Wednesday 23rd September 1970 (5.30 to 7.30 p.m.)

Ample accommodation has been reserved but it would be very helpful if visiting members would kindly advise Mr. O. H. Downing (Chairman of our London Group) 10, Blenheim Road, Bickley, Bromley, Kent, who is making the final arrangements with the Hotel for the 'drinks and eats'.

It is hoped that all overseas members visiting Philympia will be able to join us for a friendly chat and a drink.

Members will find enclosed with this issue the combined booking form for hotel accommodation/competition entries for the Eastbourne Convention. Please help Mr. Carn by forwarding your hotel bookings as soon as possible, particularly if you have any special requirements or wish to arrive earlier or stay later. If you leave it late, there may be some difficulty, so please 'do it now'.

The Convention Competition is, of course, open to all members and even if you have not entered before, you might be lucky and win the Members' Trophy. Please make the Competition truly representative of all members of the Society by preparing your Entry and sending the Entry Form to Dr. Carstairs without delay.

Also included in this Issue are details regarding the Convention Auction. Please read carefully and send in your lots as soon as possible.

I have been asked to give a gentle reminder with regard to the fund to be set up to provide a President's Badge of Office, as a Memorial to 'Stevie'. At the time of writing only 28 members have sent contributions. I feel sure that this is only the result of procrastination which will soon be remedied.

The Philatelic Congress of Great Britain is to be held at Folkestone 8th to 13th June 1970. Will all members able to attend kindly write to Mr. L. Dorland Carn, who hopes to be able to arrange a B.N.A. Study Circle during one of the evenings.

Best Wishes to you all.

Bill Williams.

## 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.

# **W. E. LEA** **(PHILATELIST) LTD.**

*regret to announce the death of their  
founder*

**W. E. LEA,**  
R.D.P., A.L.E.P., B.P.A. (Chairman, Expert Committee)

The Company has been reconstituted and will be continued under the Chairmanship of Mrs. J. M. Lea with Michael C. Lea and W. E. Lea (Jnr.) as joint Managing Directors.

The policy and direction of the Company will remain unchanged.

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# the machine age

**Part III By Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth, F.C.P.S.  
and Dr. M. W. Carstairs**

Whilst not within the originally stated scope of this column, an unusual early slogan has been seen, and being quite different from the others of its era is worth recording. It is from Kingston in 1913 and publicises Kingston Township Fair. The point of interest is that the slogan is not surrounded by the usual rectangle (*Fig. 1*). Whilst this slogan is recorded in the lists previously published in *Maple Leaves* in 1956, its unusual format was not indicated. Two copies have been seen, dated 21st August and 2nd September 1913, and information on other dates of use or any other early slogans of similar type will be welcomed.



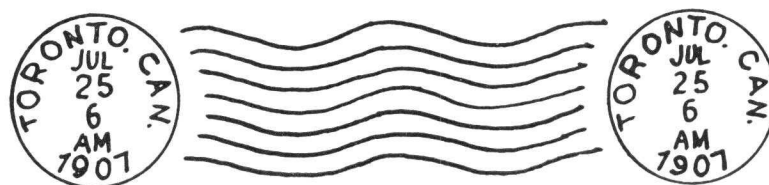
**KINGSTON TOWNSHIP FAIR  
KINGSTON ONT  
SEPTEMBER 17<sup>TH</sup> & 18<sup>TH</sup>.  
1913**

(*Fig. 1*)

During the recent Convention when the subject of new handbooks was being discussed, the question of a handbook on Canadian slogans was raised. Starting in 1956, *Maple Leaves* ran a serialised listing covering slogans from 1912 to 1957, and at one time it was the intention to produce a handbook incorporating this material, but it never came about, since it appeared that the demand for such a book did not warrant it. It may be that with the passage of time the situation has changed and if members will write in and make their wishes known, the information will be passed on to the right quarter.

Another unusual and scarce item amongst Canada's machine cancels is a Krag repeater dated 25th July 1907. The example shown in *Fig. 2* is on piece only and one wonders whether this might be a die-proof produced in England or whether it actually saw use in Toronto. Mr. Frederick Langford of Pasadena has seen this cancel dated 1911 but believes this to be a die-proof and that the slugs reading '1911' were for 'make-up' only. He also provides the information that an identical cancel was used in Washington D.C. in the summer of 1907 and that a very similar example was used in Montreal in 1925.

The Krag machine was invented by a Swede of that name in 1904-1905 and manufactured in Norway. A continuous impression was produced by the machine from a circular die usually made up of two datestamps and bars. Experiments were carried out in England in 1905 and eventually the machines were widespread in the United Kingdom; indeed some are still in use. Kraggs were also used in many other countries including Denmark, France, Germany, Norway, Russia, South Africa and Sweden.



(Fig. 2)

It was shown in the first 'Machine Age' column that in the case of Montreal, the unlettered flags were modified by the addition first of two thick horizontal bars and again by the addition of a die letter. In the case of Hamilton and Toronto, the type 3 flags, unlike those of Montreal possess die letters, but these too are modified by the addition of two thick horizontal bars (type 8) (see below).



(Type 3)



(Type 8)

The following table shows the earliest and latest dates so far recorded for the two states, and we are again indebted to Ed Richardson for some of these dates which are reproduced from his 'New notes on Flag cancellations' in *B.N.A. Topics* March 1960. Insufficient information is available to include Toronto die 'G' in this listing.

	Type 3	Type 8
<b>HAMILTON</b> Die Letter		
A.	16 Dec. 1897 to 10 Jan. 1898	3 Mar. 1898 to 29 Jan. 1902
B.	16 Dec. 1897 to 23 Feb. 1898	13 Mar. 1898 to 14 Jan. 1902
<b>TORONTO</b>		
A.	12 Aug. 1897 to 9 Feb. 1898	12 Mar. 1898 to 18 Sep. 1901
B.	6 Aug. 1897 to 1 Feb. 1898	2 Mar. 1898 to 28 Jan. 1902
C.	10 Aug. 1897 to 22 Feb. 1898	24 Feb. 1898 to 7 Dec. 1901
D.	10 Aug. 1897 to 18 Feb. 1898	24 Feb. 1898 to 18 Jan. 1902
E.	12 Aug. 1897 to 21 Feb. 1898	28 Feb. 1898 to 14 Jan. 1902
F.	10 Aug. 1897 to 15 Feb. 1898	10 Mar. 1898 to 10 Jan. 1902

Reference—Early Stamp Machines by W. G. Stitt Dibden—The Postal History Society.

## CONTRIBUTIONS

Articles on all branches of B.N.A. Philately and Postal History are required for this journal. No article will be retained unless it is considered unsuitable, when it will be returned immediately. Contributors are asked to note, however, that in order to cater for the great variety of interests of members and to maintain a satisfactory balance of such interests, publication may have to be delayed.



## AT AUCTION—CHOICE B.N. AMERICA

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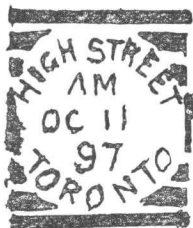
**H. R. HARMER LTD. THE INTERNATIONAL  
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# A bogus Squared Circle

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



While hunting for forgeries of the Jubilee values, I came across an interesting cancel—a squared circle that never existed, of which I attach a rough tracing, which I hope will prove of interest to Squared Circle fans. The date—11 Oct. 1897—was, I believe, never changed, regardless of what stamp it was used on. The way it was used was quite extraordinary, possibly unique! The following impressions have been noted to date—there are doubtless many more:—

1 and 2. On photo-engraved forgeries of the Jubilee \$2.00 (Lees-Jones) and \$3.00 (Harmer). These are very heavy impressions, possibly deliberately to hide any mistakes in the designs of the forged stamps.

3. Jubilee \$1.00 (Young) genuine.

4 and 5. Quebec Tercentenary issue genuine 15 cents and 20 cents (Young). Nos. 3, 4, 5, are very light and partial strikes on genuine and apparently unused stamps with the gum washed off. These three stamps are catalogued slightly higher used than unused. The date OC.11 can be seen but the year is not clear. (Probably 1897).

6. Quebec Tercentenary  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent. (Carstairs). I have not seen this strike, but Dr. Carstairs tells me it is clearly dated OC.11 '97—i.e. ten years before the stamp was issued!

I don't know if Toronto has a High Street, and, if there is one, whether it has a Post Office. But as no such Squared Circle cancellation is recorded in the Proof Book of Pritchard and Andrews, nor in Whitehead's handbook, it is safe to assume there never was one, and that this is bogus. If there ever had been such a cancel, it is inconceivable that it would be dated on stamps a decade before they were issued.

I have seen some funny efforts by forgers, but I think this takes the prize. Imagine using a bogus cancel on fine stamps now catalogued (unused) at £5, £9, and £35! If we called the forger 'a perfect ass', it would be a libel on the whole race of donkeys.

## **Yorkshire Group**

A note about the re-vitalisation of the Yorkshire Group appeared in our last issue. We go to press too late to notify members of the next meeting (which was held on 6th April) but a note from Mr. D. F. Sessions reminds us that the Group will be meeting on the first Monday each month at 7.30 p.m. at Goosewell Galleries, Menston, Near Ilkley. Contact member for the season is Frank Laycock of Rombalds Stride, Maxwell Road, Ben Rhydding, Ilkley, Yorkshire, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

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## **Manipex 70**

This is a Manitoba Centennial Project organised by the Winnipeg Philatelic Society. A note from our member, H. G. Stewart, to whom we are indebted for this information, requests suggestions and programme items which any of our readers may care to make. The Exhibition will be held at the Marlborough Hotel, Winnipeg, Manitoba from 24th to 27th June. Further information can be obtained from Mr. C. A. Steidl, P.O. Box 1425, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

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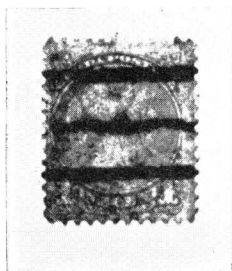
## **Small Queens Centenary**

Our President, Mr. W. Williams, reminds us that this is the centenary year of Canada's most popular stamp issue, the *Small Queens*, which first saw the light of day in January 1870 (3 cents issue). A further article from Mr. Williams appears on page 101, following his introductory article which appeared in February. This makes it two down and four to go if *Maple Leaves* is to do the right thing by the little stamps with a big reputation. I am sure that we can rely on Mr. Williams to make sure that *Maple Leaves* commemorates the centenary in the proper fashion and if the response to our questionnaire is anything to go by there are few who will not welcome his interesting and informative articles.



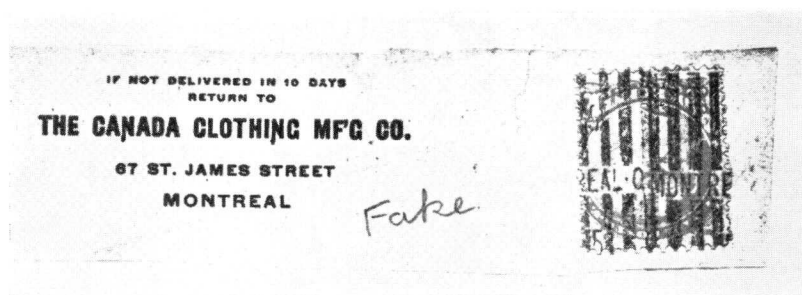
## ***Roller Corner No.2*** By E. A. SMYTHIES, F.C.P.S.

### *Prepayment of Bulk Postage in Canada*



Bulk postage is a fairly common feature in all progressive countries. In the days before franking machines Canada adopted various methods of prepaying the postage and thus avoiding the labour of cancelling say 25,000 circulars for example.

The standard method was, of course, *precancels*. When a firm wished to send out a large number of circulars, they indented on the head office in Ottawa for so many sheets of stamps with wavy line cancel *printed on*, which required no further cancelling (*see illustration top left*). These are well known and have no direct connection with Roller cancels. But the *minimum* limits for precancels were very high (at first 25,000, later 10,000, later still no fixed figure), and for smaller quantities Postmasters quickly discovered that Rollers were very convenient. The Roller handbook lists nearly 40 different Rollers used to precancel stamps from 28 different post offices! These can be recognised in two ways—(i) In large blocks of Roller cancels still with original gum, (ii) In single stamps on covers, *not tied* by the Roller cancel, i.e. the cancel not overlapping on to the cover. (*see illustration below*).



But this practice brought out indignant and stringent orders from the head office in Ottawa (quoted in full in the Roller handbook), that the use of Rollers was limited to 3rd and 4th class mail, and *under no circumstances* could they be used to precancel stamps.

Another method of payment of bulk mail consisted of the post office handing over to the sender a quantity of *postage due* stamps to the equivalent value. Sometimes these were left unused, sometimes cancelled with Rollers, but still retaining their original gum. I don't know whether some were left uncanceled by mistake or whether the postal authorities thought that as postage due stamps could not be used to pay postage, they were of no value. If the latter, they overlooked the fact that dealers and collectors created a good demand for *unused* postage due stamps

at face value, so the sender was able to recover a good deal of the cost of his bulk mail!

There was yet another way of paying bulk postage, which is not very well known. Rollers were usually used to cancel stamps, on special printed forms, for prepaying the cost of the postman delivering junk mail on his rounds (*see example below*).

226 ..... CIRCULARS for distribution to

Householders on Letter Carrier's walk No. 13

At Brantford

TO POSTMASTER: Will Postmaster kindly deliver one copy of each of the enclosed items to every patron on Letter Carrier's walk No. .... in accordance with the Postal Regulations.

Stamp covering postage on the whole package at rate one cent per two ounces for each piece enclosed placed here.

10 CENTS 10

3 THREE CENTS 3

1.13

There were three printed forms, i.e. 7P illustrated above, 8P reading 'Distribution to boxholders on rural route No. . . starting from . . ' 9P 'Distribution to every boxholder and householder at . . ' The price was 1 cent per item in the country and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent in a town. The illustration above shows \$1.13 for 226 items in the town of Brantford, cancelled with one of the Brantford Rollers.

This must have been very popular, as Dr. Caplan has recorded the following large numbers printed between 1925 and 1927, 7P 200,000, 8P and 9P 150,000 each, total 500,000. If we assume only 100 items each time, this would mean the distribution of 50 million circulars! (Several times the total population of Canada at that time.) Very few of these cards seem to have survived.

There must have been other forms of payment for bulk postage. I have, for example, a large block of Admirals \$1.00 value—54 stamps (6 x 9) without gum—cancelled twenty times or more with a large oval cancel in red, reading 'Letter Carrier Branch Toronto Sept. 1927'. As a *letter carrier* would never be saddled with a parcel costing \$54.00 postage, this must evidently be a case of bulk payment. Unfortunately I have no further information about it.

Note: These precancels on *small pieces* are unpopular as they are so easily faked, (vide illustration annotated 'fake' opposite).

## N.W.T. Centennial Commemorative Mail Runs

One of the major events in Centennial Year will be the re-enactment of two historic dogsled mail runs which helped to provide some of the early communication links in the North.

Surviving mail carriers will assist in planning the events and celebrations in their honour will be held in each settlement en route.

The runs will be conducted in relays from settlement to settlement with each community providing a dog team, sled and driver for its leg of the run.

The first run, the Centennial Western Dogsled Mail Run, will originate in Fort Smith on 15th March 1970, and follow the Mackenzie River route to reach its destination of Inuvik approximately 19th April 1970.

The second run, the Centennial Eastern Dogsled Mail Run, will be held in the Keewatin Region and is planned to begin about 12th April 1970. The exact route is still in the planning stage but further information will be available shortly.

A limited number of special commemorative covers (envelope size 3½ x 6½ with or without enclosure), will be carried on each run. The attractive cover design, in four colours depicts a typical mail sled, dog team and driver with an inscription to identify the two separate runs.

On arrival at the final destination each cover will be authenticated with a special stamping certifying that the letter was carried on the run and indicating the point of origin and each leg of the journey.

The Canadian Post Office official N.W.T. Centennial Commemorative Stamp will then be affixed and the letter mailed to the subscriber or to the Centennial Centre, Government of the Northwest Territories through the post office at the end of the run. The Centennial Stamp is in two colours and is a reproduction of a famous soapstone print entitled the enchanted owl, by a Cape Dorset Eskimo artist.

**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 Small Queen issue of Canada [1870-97]***

**By W. WILLIAMS**

## **Sorting out the Papers**

In my first article I referred to the groups of papers which have been noted on this issue and I will now try to give some hints which may prove helpful with regard to the classification.

## **Montreal Group**

This covers the period from 1870 to 1888 (including the first Ottawa printings as previously referred to) but as all printings to 1888 are commonly known as 'Montreal Printings' in Standard Catalogues I will keep this heading.

It is generally accepted that these printings are on a fine to good quality paper of varying weight and have a smooth feel and there is no embossing appearance. (Obviously if the stamps are dated within this period they must come within this group.)

By a careful examination of the paper you will find that the wove papers have either a vertical or horizontal mesh and this enables one to make further classifications when separating the papers which come in white, toned, smooth and slightly pebbly surfaced papers of various weights.

Special mention should be made of the rare thick soft opaque white paper, usually with perforations adhering to the stamp sometimes referred to as 'Shoemaker' No. 4 or on 'Shoemaker paper'. The date is 14th Jan. 1871 and although at first referred to as a Carmine Red shade, it now appears to be listed as Very Deep Rose. This distinctive shade partly results from the paper used and in this connection it should be noted that any same shade on a different paper will give a slightly different appearance.

*(A Reprint Feature of Mr. L. D. Shoemaker's work on the 3 cent issue, is available from the Society's Librarian—in his article, seven groups of paper on the Montreal printings are classified.)*

## **Ottawa Group (1888-97)**

These printings have a rough feel due to the heavy embossing effect on poorer quality paper and in many cases the aniline dye shows through the stamps. Shoemaker mentions two groups, (1) Oct. 6, 1888. A medium weight poor quality, toned yellowish paper with a vertical wove mesh, with an aniline dye showing through. (2) Oct. 1895. A somewhat similar paper but with horizontal wove mesh.

In addition I have found a third paper (which seems to be generally overlooked) and have dated copies for 1894 and the beginning of 1895.

This is a medium weight white paper with a good surface and gives the effect of a very fine printing.

When sorting out the papers in the first instance I use a piece of black glazed hardboard and turn the stamps face down. With a little experience I feel sure you will be able to make the initial sorting into two groups and if you have a reference calendar of dated copies (defective stamps will serve this purpose) you can then proceed with a more detailed classification.

In my next article I will attempt to deal with Shades and Perforations.

---

## Synopsis of Questionnaire Replies

Stamp Issues			Postmarks/Postal History		
		Votes			Votes
Small Queens	.....	99	R.P.O. postmarks	.....	57
Admiral Issues	.....	80	Early Postal History	.....	56
Large Heads	.....	72	Squared circles	.....	54
Numeral Issues	.....	68	Fancy and Cork Pmks.	.....	51
Maple Leaf Issues	.....	67	Pre-stamp material	.....	47
Map Issues	.....	63	Precancels	.....	47
Edward VII Issues	.....	26	20th Century Postal		
Jubilee Issues	.....	51	History	.....	46
Decimal Issues	.....	47	Duplex postmarks	.....	44
Quebec Issues	.....	39	Forces postmarks	.....	32
Pence Issues	.....	33	Postal Stationery	.....	31
			Slogan postmarks	.....	30

*See page 107  
for important convention  
announcement*

# Stamp Poll

**(Contributed  
by S. Shantz)**

Stamp collectors and others interested in the quality of Canada's postage stamps divided 1969 productions into three distinct groups in the 12th annual London Free Press Stamp Popularity Poll which closed Dec. 31.

Four stamps, the three issues picturing birds and the 50-cent stamp reproducing a Suzor-Cote painting, comprised the top or excellent group. Six were grouped as good. These were the Trans-Atlantic flight Sir Isaac Brock, Canada Games, the two Christmas and the Stephen Leacock stamps.

Bunched at the bottom were the five poorest products, the Charlottetown anniversary issue, the stamps honouring the Hon. Vincent Massey and Sir William Osler, the one issued for curling and the one-colour issue for the International Labour Organisation's 50th anniversary.

## 6-Cent Bird

Rated as the best of the 15 stamps was the six-cent stamp picturing the white-throated sparrow. The poll placed the Suzor-Cote painting stamp in second place, only a relatively few points behind the 6-cent bird stamp. In third and fourth spots were the 1-cent and 25-cent bird stamps respectively. Poorest of the lot by a wide margin was the ILO stamp.

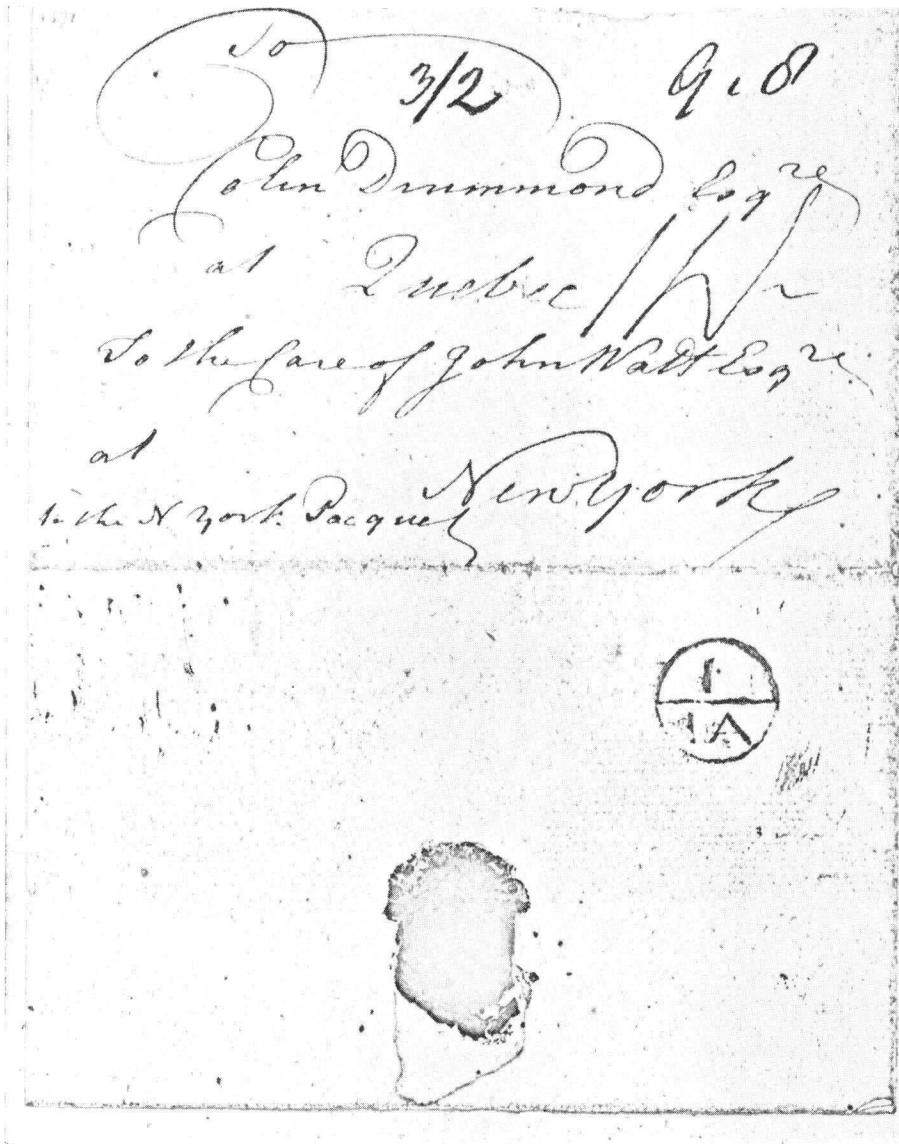
## The Figures

Results of the poll follow with lowest total representing first choice as one point was tallied for a first place choice, two for a second and so on to 15 for the last spot.

1. 6-cent Bird	.....	.....	.....	2,148
2. Suzor-Coté Painting	.....	.....	.....	2,271
3. 10-cent Bird	.....	.....	.....	2,525
4. 25-cent Bird	.....	.....	.....	2,692
5. Atlantic Flight	.....	.....	.....	4,267
6. Sir Isaac Brock	.....	.....	.....	4,289
7. 5-cent Christmas	.....	.....	.....	4,442
8. Canada Games	.....	.....	.....	4,479
9. Stephen Leacock	.....	.....	.....	4,621
10. 6-cent Christmas	.....	.....	.....	4,650
11. Charlottetown	.....	.....	.....	5,696
12. Hon. Vincent Massey	.....	.....	.....	5,919
13. Curling	.....	.....	.....	6,026
14. Sir William Osler	.....	.....	.....	6,358
15. International Labor Organisation	.....	.....	.....	7,037

## **A Silver Letter to Canada** by J. J. Bonar, F.C.P.S.

The accompanying illustration does not suggest that there is much of interest in the cover but a little examination shows several points worthy of notice. In particular, as explained later, the letter is a 'silver' letter. The charge is stated in silver of Troyweight, a method only used during the first dozen years of British Administration in Canada.



The letter has been torn off the cover but fortunately the recipient has endorsed the cover 'Robert Drummond, Deptford, Dated 1st Jany 1771, Rec'd. 27th April 1771' confirming the London Bishopmark of 1st January. I note incidentally that the letter was addressed to New York doubtless in order that Mr. Watt might ensure correct payment and forwarding.

The interest lies in the charges. Three apparent rate marks appear. Two, above the address 3/2 and 9.8 are in red ink presumably denoting repayment, the other alongside 'Quebec' is 1N- and is in black. This is the Packet Charge London to New York, which apparently did not have to be prepaid. On the other hand prepayment of postage to Quebec seems to have been necessary and Mr. Watt paid both this and the packet charge as shown in red. In these early days while pounds, shillings and pence were in everyday use their conversion to sterling fluctuated and to provide a fixed reference basis letters were rated in silver Troy measure. One dwt Troy was equivalent to 3d. stg. On this basis the figure 9.8 is equivalent to 2/4d. stg. I cannot equate the total of 3/4d. with the figure 3/2 and would welcome suggestions.

Down to 1770 letters were rated in silver alone and from that date to 1774 both Troy weight and currency appear together. Thereafter silver disappears after a dozen years of Canadian Post Office usage.

## **A. E. STEPHENSON**

### **Memorial Fund Appeal**

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*Have you sent your donations  
to the assistant treasurer  
yet?*



# precancels on the

## admiral issue

By R. B. Heatherington  
and F. W. L. Kean

		Precancel	
		Type 1	Type 3
<b>Niagara Falls</b>			
<b>1 cent green</b>	Original die, 1912 ... ..	n a	
	Original die retouched, 1913 ... ..	n a b c	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	
	Original die retouched, 1913 ... ..	n a	n a
	Original die retouched, wet, 1922 ...		n a
<b>2 cents green</b>	Original die retouched, dry, 1924 ...		
	Original die re-engraved, dry, 1925 ...		n
	Thin paper, 1924 ... ..		
<b>3 cents brown</b>	Original die, wet, 1918 ... ..	n	n a
	Original die retouched, dry, 1922 ...		n a
<b>3 cents red</b>	Original die retouched, 1923 ... ..		n a
	New die, 1924 ... ..		
<b>4 cents bistre</b>	Wet, 1922 ... ..		n a
	Dry, 1925 ... ..		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	n	
	Marler Type 3: Reiche Type 3, 1916	n a	n
	Marler Type 4: Reiche Type 1, 1922 ...		n a
<b>5 cents violet</b>	Marler Types 5 & 7: Reiche Types 2 and 4, 1922-24 ... ..		n
	Marler Type 6: Reiche Type 3, 1923 ...		
	Marler Type 8: Reiche Type 5, 1925 ...		n
	Thin paper, 1924 ... ..		
<b>7 cents red-brn.</b>	Wet, 1924 ... ..		n a
	Dry, 1926 (?) ... ..		
<b>10 cents plum</b>	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1, 1912		n
	Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2, 1920		
<b>10 cents blue</b>	Wet, 1922 ... ..		
	Dry, 1925 (?) ... ..		
	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1: wet, 1912 ... ..		n
<b>20 cents olive</b>	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1: dry, 1924 ... ..		n
	Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2: dry, 1925 ... ..		n
<b>50 cents black</b>	Original die, wet, 1912 ... ..		n
	Retouched die, dry, 1925 ... ..		n
<b>1 dollar orange</b>	Wet, 1923 ... ..		n
	Dry, 1925 (?) ... ..		n

# CONVENTION AUCTION

**Saturday, 10th October 1970**

All lots should be sent to: Mr. W. Williams, 53 Central Road, Wembley, Middlesex. HAO 2LQ. 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 1970*.
- (c) Please send a brief description of each lot, **TOGETHER WITH A NOTE OF THE ESTIMATED VALUE OR RESERVE.**
- (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 thick paper or card not more than 5in. (horizontal) by 6in. (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 1970 and overseas' members requiring Catalogues by Air Mail should make early application and enclose stamps to cover postage.

**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).

All correspondence with regard to the Auction should be addressed to Mr. W. Williams, who will be preparing the Catalogue for Mr. G. Manton. Mr. Williams will also be pleased to receive Donated Lots for the Society and these will be acknowledged in the Catalogue.

Full details as to the Auction Conditions of Sale, Postal Bids and despatch of lots will appear in the Catalogue.

## **24th Convention of the C.P.S. of G.B.**

Wednesday 7th October to Saturday 10th October 1970, to be held at the Burlington Hotel, Eastbourne.

Application for reservations should be made on the enclosed hotel booking form and sent to: Mr. L. Dorland Carn, F.C.P.S., 138 Whitley Road, Eastbourne.

## *Canadian R.P.O's.*

### Addendum to Shaw's Catalogue

Serial No.	Route	Type	Dir'n	Period	Rarity Factor	Reported By
W-1231A	Rob. & A'head	17H	S	123	200	107A
-132B	(Route omitted) R. W. Wakelin	17J		252	150	16,2
-1381	Sask. & Drum. R.P.O. H. Vaughan	8E		282	170	103
-138J	Sask.-Drum D. Middlemas	7B		354	150	16
-138K	S'toon & Drum.	17I		400	100	32
-140D	Sask. & Eston C. R. Ledingham	1E		303	150	103
-140E	Sask.-Eston. East Aug. 18 D. Cambridge	22E		324	170	16
-141G	Sask.-Hard.-Ed. R.P.O. C. R. Spooner	6E		303	150	103
-141H	Sask.-Hard. & Ed. C. R. Ledingham Tr. 52 Jan. 26, 1952	1E		349	150	16
-144B	Sask. & Mun. R.P.O. A. Skene	8E		292	150	103
-145D	S'toon Div. H. Berenick	7B		354	150	16
-145E	S'toon & Pa.	17I		398	100	112
-145F	Despatch Branch Saskatoon, Sask.	15E		257-330	120	16
-145G	Despatch Branch No. 1. Saskatoon, Sask.	15E		341	150	16
-146S	Saskatoon Division. E. J. Price	7E		292	150	103
-146T	Saskatoon District, W. T. McCusker	12A		354	150	16
-146U	Saskatoon Division. H. Berenick	7B		354	150	16
-146V	Saskatoon Dist. D. A. Eagle	7B		354	150	16
-146W	Saskatoon District. Emergency No. 1	15E	A.M.	139	200	107A
-146X	Sask. Wain. & Edm. R.P.O. N.S.—	17J		90	200	16
-147B	Smithers-Prince Rupert	17		394	100	111
-148A	SO & Wpg.	17	W	135	200	107A
-153E	Squamish Jul. 23, 1917 Clinton T.P.O.	3B		135	150	107A
-153F	Squamish & Ques. Tr. 1 Mar. 14, 1946. N. R. Millar	22C		252	200	16,2
-154A	Supt. R'w'y Mail Service. Apr. 14, 1905. Vancouver B.C.	3D		90	200	32
-154B	Sumas & Seattle	17H	South	77	150	16
-155B	S.R. & Pr. Albert R.P.O.	17J		268	150	103
-155C	Swan Riv. and Pr. Albert R.P.O. Harry Attree	5H		292	150	103
-157B	S. Current & Cabri. R.P.O.	17A	W	106-133	200	107A, 16

*(Continued from Whole No. 122)*

NOTE: Reporters' Number 107A refers to postmarks 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.

## ***under the hammer***

### **CANADA**

#### **Harmers (1st December 1969)**

6d. brown-purple, S.G.3, light black concentric circles pink, from right of sheet, large margins other sides a trifle creased in margin at lower right extremely fine. Valuation £80-£90. Realisation £150.

#### **Warwick and Warwick (Midland Stamp Auctions) (6th December 1969)**

1922-31 perf. 12 x unperf. 2c. deep green, a mint strip of four mounted by top stamp, with coil join at centre. Scarce. Cat. £16. Valuation £8. Realisation £11.

#### **Cavendish Philatelic Auctions (6th December 1969)**

1888-97 3 cent carmine S.G. 105, very fine, bright colour and large part gum. Cat. £28. Valuation £9. Realisation £7 10s. 0d.

#### **Warwick and Warwick (Midland Stamp Auctions) (3rd January 1970)**

1897 Jubilee \$3 bistre, fine used with roller cancel (S.G.138) Cat. £60. Valuation £15. Realisation £18.

#### **Bournemouth Stamp Auctions (9th January 1970)**

1859 1 cent cancelled with 4-ringed '13', used on 'The Globe' newspaper 25th July 1862, mainly intact. Valuation £10. Realisation £7.

#### **Cavendish Philatelic Auctions (10th January 1970)**

1859 17 cent. indigo, S.G. 43a, f.u. and well centred. Valuation £5. Realisation £6.

#### **North Western Philatelic Auctions (14th January 1970)**

1852-57 3d. 'Beaver' S.G.6 lightly U. with 4 large margins. Cat. £30. Valuation £15. Realisation £18.

#### **Harmers (19th January 1970)**

1912-1931, the collection of Geo. V heads, including 1912-18 to 50c.(6), War Tax issues, 1922-31 or \$1(2) etc., with scarcer varieties, perms., printings, shades etc., some in blocks, part o.g. and used, many fine. Valuation £40. Realisation £50.

## new stamp issues

### HENRY KELSEY



Henry Kelsey, credited with being the first explorer of Canada's western plains, will be the subject of a commemorative issue marking the 300th anniversary of his birth. The Canada Post Office will release the six cents stamp on 15th April.

Apprenticed to the Hudson's Bay Company in 1864, Henry Kelsey explored the Canadian

west as an agent to open new avenues of trade. He lived and travelled with the native Indian tribes for forty years, enduring on equal terms with them.

Kelsey kept a meticulous account of his journeys, describing the geographic features of the land in great detail. However, it was not until some two hundred years after his death that these handwritten documents were uncovered in the library of Dobb's Castle, Ireland. With their discovery in 1926, the validity of Kelsey's explorations was confirmed.

Designed by Dennis Burton of Toronto, the Henry Kelsey stamp is red, blue, yellow and dark brown in colour and measures 40 x 24mm. Thirty-four million of the stamps are being printed by the British American Bank Note Company (Ottawa) using three colour gravure and one colour steel.

Customary first day cover service will be provided by:

'First Day Cover Service' Canada Post Office, Ottawa 2, Ontario.

### Louis Riel

Louis Riel, one of the most prominent figures in the events in western Canada one hundred years ago, will be commemorated on a Canada Post Office stamp in 1970.

It was in 1870 that the Manitoba Act brought that area into Confederation as Canada's fifth Province. Louis Riel's leadership of the Assiniboia Council pressed upon the Federal Government an acceptance of the principle of consultation before annexation of new territories and the right of local inhabitants and regional representatives to negotiate on their own terms. The process has subsequently proved to be fundamental to the Canadian Federal system.

A commemorative stamp will also be issued in 1970 to mark the Centennial of the Northwest Territories.

By virtue of an Act given assent on 12th May 1870, which also paved the way for the emergence of Manitoba as Canada's fifth province, the

Northwest Territories were created from such portions of Rupert's Land and the North Western Territories not included in Manitoba. In 1970, inhabitants of this vast region, more than one third of Canada's total area, will place emphasis on unity, not only with respect to all Canada but between the Eskimos, Indians and other Canadians who work together in developing the Territories' component areas of Franklin, Mackenzie and Keewatin.

### Expo 70

The Canada Post Office will release four distinctive twenty-five cent stamps on 18th March to commemorate Expo '70. The 40 x 24mm. stamps will be produced by six colour lithographic printing, an innovation in Canadian postal issues.



Created by E. R. C. Bethune of Vancouver, B.C., the designs recognise Canada's four-fold participation in the \$2,000,000,000 World Fair at Osaka, Japan. One of some seventy-six nations participating in the exhibition, Canada has erected four pavilions; one by the Federal Government and one each by the provinces of British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec.

Three designs will associate the appropriate provincial floral emblem with the Expo '70 symbol, a stylized cherry blossom. The fourth stamp, bearing the legend 'Je me souviens I remember', associates the Expo '70 symbol with that of Canada's centennial year world fair, Expo '67.

The four designs on one sheet will be obtainable by collectors individually or as a perforated unit. Ten million Canadian Expo '70 stamps, to be on sale throughout the country for three months, are being printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa, using bright shades of purple, green, red, yellow, blue and black. Customary first day cover service will be provided by the Postmaster, Ottawa 2, Ontario.

# Letters

## TO THE EDITOR

Mr. J. J. Bonar writes:

### 10 Cents S.Q.

Notwithstanding the weight of Presidential authority arrayed against me I would take sharp exception to one statement in the article on the Small Queen issue in February *Maple Leaves*.

The 10 cents S.Q. issued in 1874 did not replace the 12½ cents S.Q. The latter continued to be needed for the Parcel Post until 1879. Increasing quantities were issued to postmasters until a maximum for the value was reached in 1878.

The precise reason for the issue of the 10 cents does not appear from any information which I have.

Mr. C. C. Attenborrow writes:

### Hamilton '16' Markings

Jarretts 115 and 116 tend to convey the impression that the barred circle preceded the square. On the other hand D and S, while following the same order, grant equal status for use (1856-59). I suggest we discount the year 1856 on the grounds that it was not until March 1857 that Hamilton was allocated numeral 16 within the 4 Ring group. Unfortunately we are restricted almost entirely to covers for the purpose of formulating any theory on the periods of use of these three cancellations. My check list of covers etc., duly noted over a period of some years contains the following dates:—

4 Ring 16. 5.6.'57: Off cover. 1 pair and 1 single—all on 3d. Beaver.

J116. 26.3.'58: 9.4.'58: Off cover. A 3d. Beaver on thin softer ribbed paper recorded as issued Dec 1857.

J115. 10.6.'58: 18.6.'58: 10.11.'58: and in 1859, Feb (2 covers) Aug.(1) Dec. (2): Off cover. 12 singles on various values of the 1859 Decimal issue.

Also noted (off cover) c.d.s. No. 4'58 on 3d. Beaver.

This rather flimsy framework needs strengthening but even so it tends to suggest that:—

(1) J.116 was in use before J.115.

(2) J.115 was in use for a period of at least 18 months.

(3) The 4 Ring 16, surprisingly could be the rarest of the three.

I would be most grateful if interested members would be good enough to report any earlier or later dates than those shown above, particularly between 9th April 1858 and 10th June 1858, to see whether there is any overlapping on the use of J.115 and 116.

Mr. G. J. Cunningham writes:

**3 Cents S.Q. and Liberia, Scott's No. 21**

Perhaps some of my fellow members/readers of *Maple Leaves* can help unravel a puzzle on which I have come to a dead end.

Illustrated below are the 3 cents value of Liberia, Scotts \$21 and Canada's small Queen 3 cent. It can be readily seen that the framing of the portrait portion in both stamps is exactly duplicated.



The issue date of the 3 cent Queen was 1870 while Liberia was 1881. Obviously, the design portion to which I refer was borrowed one from the other.

The plot thickens when one considers that there exists in the Liberian stamp either

- (a) A forgery printed in a reddish orange. While not parallelling any of the Small Queen shades from 1870-1881, there is a similarity which might not have been accidental. If it is your wish to see this, I have a copy which I could loan for perusal, etc.
- (b) Or a colour trial prior to a decision to produce the stamp in black. If it is truly a colour trial, perhaps other colours exist. One point against the trial theory is that the printing is not as sharp as might be expected of such an early printing.

I have several mint copies of the stamp, all except one, ungummed. One theory expressed on the no-gum question is the tropical climate forcing the usual removal of gum in order to salvage the stamp. There is fair evidence that the copy I have with gum is a re-gumming job. A



specialist dealer in the U.S.A. advises that practically all stamps with gum are suspect. The only other possibility on this same no-gum question is a fire and water damage situation in a post office in Liberia and the parallelling question of remainders in this condition.

Here are some other questions which arise:

1. Why the use of the INLAND instead of LIBERIA?
2. How many were printed/issued?
3. Minkus catalogue states 1881 Liberian scene (from state seal) litho print perf. 10½ but the state seal is displayed again in the 32 cents value issued sometime between 1886-99. So the seal appears to have changed. Reference to the reproductions in the catalogue will show the change that took place.
4. There is indication in the Minkus catalogue that Liberia's stamps prior to 1881 were printed in London and thereafter, but there is no reference to who designed and/or printed the this 1881 issue. I wonder if the plagiarism might not have developed from the rather close connection of Canada and England particularly at that time.

I find this a rather intriguing mystery and am hopeful that someone might have researched this in greater depth than I. If so, perhaps the exchange of information will be useful to many readers in their pursuit of Canadianna.

---

### Kent and Sussex Group

During the past year we have had six official group meetings. These have been at Tunbridge Wells, Eastbourne and Worthing. Various subjects have been discussed and our studies have included both Large and Small cents. Our group entry at Convention obtained second place.

J. C. Cartwright has a number of 'Advanced Christmas Mail' covers and we have been working on these and hope to reach completion of this study during this year.

We have visited a number of Societies both in Kent and Sussex with displays of 'Canada'.

Peter Crighton has given lectures to most of the schools in the Tunbridge Wells area and I was asked to talk to Eastbourne Grammar School.

Our meeting at Worthing was very successful. Heffie had got together quite a large crowd.

We are looking forward to meeting you all at Eastbourne in October next.

Best Wishes to you all for the New Year.

L. D. Carn.

**Amendments to Membership to 1st February 1970**

1734. HOBBS, A. F., 5 Swallow Dale, Kingswood, Basildon, Essex PH,PS,FF,C  
 1735. HISCOCK, R. J., 57 Drayton Road, Pointe Claire, P.Q., Canada C,N,B  
 1736. WESTWATER, J., 69 Pardo Avenue, Apt. 108, Pointe Claire, P.Q., Canada C  
 1737. DONALDSON, Mrs. D. M., 28 Lingfield Drive, Rochford, Essex SS4 1EA  
 1738. BLANDER, J., 7910, Cote St. Luc Road., Apt. 711 Montreal 267, Quebec, Canada C,PE,CR-CQ Cov,V  
 1739. LAMARRE, J. M. A., 122 Victoria Avenue, Longueuil, Quebec, Canada C,Co,CG  
 1740. TAYLOR, 11 Wolf Lane, Windsor, Berkshire C,UO  
 1741. HUTCHINSON, E. A., 7 Melville Grove, Ilkley, Yorkshire C,N,B  
 1742. BLACK, C. F., 5 Harrowby Court, Harrowby Street, London W1H 5FA CE-CGE,BS  
 1743. FARTHING, J. N., Stanley Gibbons Ltd., 391 Strand, London WC2

**Rejoined**

1429. GRENIER, Major G., 1 Rosemount Avenue, Apt. 56, Westmount, P.Q., Canada

**Change of address**

1208. BETTS, E. C. Jr., 3001 Veazey Terrace N.W., Washington D.C., 20008, U.S.A.  
 1299. DENTON, B. K., Vila Dorothy, Rua Conde, Monte Real 1, Cascais, Portugal  
 1520. BEAMISH, Mrs. Ann (nee Gilvary), 4 El Verano, Wynnsward Park, Clonskee, Dublin 14, Eire  
 1534. HOULTON, J. W., Flat 9, Trinity House, 136 Trinity Street, Huddersfield  
 1133. KILPIN, R. M., 266 Flinders Street, Nollamara, Western Australia 6061, Australia  
 398. KEANE, F. W. L., 1605 Pembroke Street, Victoria B.C., Canada  
 638. LAW, J. L., Apt. 405, 100 Ridout Street South, London 16, Ontario, Canada  
 1702. LINDER, J., 734 Upper Belmont, Westmount, Montreal 217, Canada  
 1668. MONTGOMERY, Capt. M. B., 78 Gulland Close, Bushey, Herts.  
 1566. MORGAN, C. G., 8 Summerfield, Loughton, Essex  
 837. NARATH, Prof. Dr. Albert, 1 Berlin 15, Darmstadter Str., 7, Konto Bln, W 310 33 Germany  
 1439. STEINHART, A. L., Apt. 915, 80 Grand Ravine Drive, Downsview, Ontario, Canada  
 587. THOMPSON, Capt. J. E. R., 2 Sanday Road, Aberdeen  
 1116. YOUNG, J. H. M., 'Tanglewood', 26 Forest Glen Cresc, Toronto 12

**Corrections to previous listings**

918. JOHNSTON should be JOHNSON  
 1642. Should be MILKS, Dr. J. E.,  
 1574. PERKINS, C. M., amend to Calcutta 1  
 1482. TAYLOR, I., amend interests to AD,Per,SC.

**Deaths**

- |                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 686. CULHAINE, J. T. | 429. LEITH, T. P. |
| 504. LEA, W. E.      | 1301. LONG, L. R. |

**Resignations**

1230. ROTH, A. D.

**Information required about latest address (last known address given)**

797. ABRAHAM, C., 'Chrismay', 60 Acres Road, Prestwood, Bucks.

**Net Change: Plus 6**

**New Total: 703**

## CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Reserved for members' small classified advertisements.

Special price 2d. a word for

C.P.S.G.B. members only.

### WANTED

Canada Precancels, Perfins, R.P.O. cancels, B.C. and early Western town cancels on stamp, piece or cover. I have some of the same material for sale.—H. G. Walburn, Box 55, Okanagan Centre, B.C., Canada.

CANADA 1868 12½ cents. Dated copies, covers, proofs or anything of unusual interest required. All shades, all papers.—Mrs. Moubray, Ridlington House, Uppingham, Rutland.

1912–26 ADMIRAL issues. Mint, used. Lathe Work. Blocks, plates proofs, etc. Will buy or exchange.—J. Anderton, 43 Foxhill Court, Weetwood, Leeds 16.

BRANT COUNTY items, covers, illustrated cards, postal history.—Barchino, Brantford, Ontario.

2 cents red Admiral imp x 8 Marler type 1, mint pair and used single.—D. G. Robertson, 9 Grange Close, Merstham, Surrey.

Correspondence desired with anyone interested in postal history of Assiniboia.

Write—Ronald Kell, 27 Briardene Close, Greenacres, East Herrington, Sunderland, Co. Durham, England.

### FOR SALE

USED Admirals good for dates, types, shades, paper. Per 100—20 cents. 1, 2, 3 cents. Or all 2, 3 700 for 40.—H. Reiche, 22 Chapleau, Ottawa, Ont.

BOOKLET of 2 ring Numeral cancels on 3 cents. S. Queens covering Nos. 3 5 6 7 10 12 13 21 24 25 27 28 36 38 40 41 43 45 47 52. Each item priced singly from 5/- to 21/- according to condition etc., 51 stamps to choose from, mainly 3 cents. values. Requests for booklet or single items to Attent-borrow, 5 Preston Park Avenue, Brighton, Sussex.

### PERIODICALS

"THE MAGPIE'S NEST" contains inexpensive postal history items and ephemera to give character to your collection. Specimen free.—Woodall, Forest Cottage, Holtwood, Wimbourne, Dorset, England.

## THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN — 1969–70

### President:

W. Williams, 53, Central Road, Wembley, Mddx.

### Secretary:

Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth, F.C.P.S., 17 Mellish Road, Walsall, Staffs.

### Treasurer:

J. A. Grant, 11, Gordon Road, Edinburgh, 12

### Assistant Treasurer:

A. F. L. McGregor, 339, North Deeside Road, Cults, Aberdeen, ABI 9SN

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R. S. B. Greenhill, F.C.P.S., The Shieling, Village Way, Little Chalfont, Amersham, Bucks.

### Exchange Secretary:

Dr. M. W. Carstairs, 5, Tennyson Road, High Wycombe, Bucks.

### Editor of Journal:

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

### Publicity and Advertising Manager:

G. F. George, 'Woodbury', Trevone, Padstow, Cornwall

### Handbooks

S. F. Cohen, F.C.P.S., 51, Westfield Road, Birmingham 15

# 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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June 1970

Whole No. 125

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## EDITORIAL

### Study Groups

Among the many helpful letters we have received recently in response to our questionnaire is one from a correspondent who writes: 'I don't recall seeing any Group reports concerning their activities or questions directed to the general membership requesting confirmation on any specific problems they may have encountered. What do they do?'

*That* certainly is *the* question, if not the 64,000 dollar one. Speaking for the R.P.O. Study Group we can only reply, honestly, and regretfully, '*nothing*'. The attempt which we made some time ago to revive this one-time flourishing infant proved abortive. Far too few members expressed any wish to be included on the circulation list of the file of additional information which has accrued in recent years, and Editorial chores being what they are, insufficient time and energy were at our disposal to pursue a matter in which interest seemed to be conspicuously lacking.

We are not in a position to comment on the viability of the many other study groups which exist, at least on paper, and not for the first time we appeal to study group secretaries to report their activities, if any. Of our many new members some, at least, will almost certainly welcome the opportunity of joining one or several of the groups which may still be functioning. Alternatively an influx of new enthusiasts might help considerably to revive any group which has temporarily suspended operations. This is mainly a matter for the secretaries concerned, but to

interested members and particularly new members, we would say 'write to the secretary of the study group in which you are interested, (names and addresses are to be found in the current Year Book); we are sure that they will welcome enquiries and are almost certainly able to help in one way or another.'

### Society Handbooks

In our last issue we announced the appearance of the Second Edition of E. A. Smythies' *Canadian Roller Cancellations, 1894-1930* which closely followed the publication of Part IV of Ken Barlow's *Canadian Machine Cancellations*. The work of these indefatigable writers and researchers provides a happy contrast to the apparently moribund state of affairs which obtains in the study group field and we are pleased to see that the publication of Mr. Smythies' latest work has resulted in the provision of additional information already. This is appended to Mr. Smythies' article on the Toronto Rollers which appears on page 136, and supplies, in part, an answer to our correspondent's second request: 'Why do we not have periodic updating, through *Maple Leaves*, of specialist handbooks previously published? There must be some later discoveries.' There must, indeed. Both the works mentioned are obtainable from the Handbooks Secretary, Mr. S. F. Cohen (address on page 144) price 15s. and 25s. respectively. Additional information will be welcomed by both Mr. Smythies and Mr. Barlow and with their permission we shall be glad to publish *your* discoveries in these two interesting fields.

If you have not yet obtained copies of these two latest works may we dare to suggest that you do so now? Both of our members have worked extremely hard (and here we perpetrate what must assuredly be *the* understatement of the year) and deserve all the support that can be afforded them.

### A. E. Stephenson Memorial Fund Appeal

In our December issue we reported the decision of the Annual General Meeting to launch a memorial fund to our Founder, A. E. Stephenson, the proceeds of which were to be applied to the purchase of a President's Badge of Office. It was suggested that donations of up to 10s. should be made and sent to the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. J. H. Bryce. May we remind members that the fund has not yet been closed and that the provision of a suitable and fitting memorial to our Founder depends on the support of everyone. That it *deserves* the support of everyone it goes without saying. Please do your bit to help commemorate the life of one who did so much for the Society and who never spared himself in its cause.

### R. F. W. Sheraton, F.C.A., F.R.P.S.L.

Congratulations to Mr. R. F. W. Sheraton on the award of the Congress Medal. This will be presented to Mr. Sheraton at Congress in Folkestone on 12th June.

## President's Message

I was delighted to hear from Matthew Carstairs that the 'Exchange Packet sales are now booming.

No doubt Contributors to the Packet will take the hint and perhaps, at the same time, find a few lots suitable for the Convention Auction.

It is hoped that, by the time you read this Message, you have already dealt with the various requests detailed in the April issue of *Maple Leaves*. If not, please do it now—time is running short.

After reading the Editorial in the last issue, I just happened to see a Slogan, which read 'Ignore the Hungry and they will Go Away'—I do hope that someone will get the message.

By the time this message appears, some members will be away on holiday—others still at home with their stamps; in both cases, I hope you have fun and enjoy yourselves.

With Best Wishes,  
BILL WILLIAMS

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***See page 135 for important convention  
announcement***

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## CANADA

We plan to have a good stock of Mint, used and covers of Canada and  
British Commonwealth on our September visit at

PHILYMPIA

Stand 49

**George S. Wegg Limited**

37 Victoria Street

Toronto 1

Canada

## ***The Proof of the Pence Issue***

1. 1857. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. plate proof in rose, overprinted 'Specimen'. Holmes P2. ...	£7
2. 1857. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. plate proof in black, overprinted 'Specimen'. Holmes P2. ...	£8
3. 1857. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. plate proof horizontal pair, one showing the re-entry. ...	£18
4. 1857. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. plate proof in the issued colour, showing the major re-entry. Holmes P1. ...	£20
5. 1857. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. plate proof block of four, in pale brown, overprinted with 'Specimen' in carmine. Holmes P2. ...	£35
6. 1851. 3d. plate proof in orange vermillion, with good margins all round. ...	£10
7. 1851. 3d. plate proof in black, overprinted 'Specimen'. ...	£10
8. 1851. 6d. plate proof in pale yellow orange. Holmes P22. ...	£10
9. 1851. 6d. plate proof as above, but in a horizontal pair. Holmes P22. ...	£20
10. 1851. 6d. plate proof in grey, overprinted 'Specimen' in a block of four. Holmes P22. ...	£30
11. 1857. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. plate proof in black with full margins all round. Holmes P30. ...	£12
12. 1857. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. die proof of the head on card, in black, showing un-cleared surround. Holmes E7. Scarce. ...	£80
13. 1857. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. die proof, as above, but in orange brown. Holmes E7. ...	£80
14. 1855. 10d. plate proof in black. Scarce. ...	£12
15. 1855. 10d. plate proof strip of three in blue, overprinted vertically with 'Specimen' in carmine. Scarce ...	£40
16. 1851. 12d. plate proof in black, overprinted vertically with 'Specimen' in red. Holmes P47. ...	£65
17. 1851. 12d. plate proof as above, but in a fine horizontal pair. Holmes P47. ...	£125
18. 1851. 12d. plate proof as above, but in fine block of four. Rare in a multiple of this size. Holmes P47. ...	£265
19. 1851. 12d. 'Goodall' die proof in vermillion. Scarce. Holmes P48. ...	£65
20. 1851. 12d. 'Goodall' die proof in brown. Scarce. Holmes P48. ...	£75
21. 1851. 12d. 'Goodall' die proof in black on india paper. Brilliant margins on 3 sides, clear on the 4th. Holmes P48. ...	£125

Write for detailed listing of other fields of Canadian Philately—  
from the Pence Issues to the 'Jubilee' issue.

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## Mr. A. F. L. McGregor

Just over 7 years ago Mr. McGregor took over the treasureship of the Society from Mr. Harold Donne and since that time he has devoted himself wholeheartedly to the care of our finances in a way which has commanded the admiration of everyone who has any insight at all into the volume of work which has devolved upon him. Not the least part of his responsibility has, of course, consisted of the collection of subscriptions from a world-wide membership, a task in itself burdensome enough. But this is not all by any manner of means, as a glance at the annual balance sheet will reveal. The proceeds from the sale of handbooks and other publications, advertising revenue, the exchange packet finances and the annual auction and convention accounts all involve a tremendous amount of detailed and painstaking effort. For good measure we can throw in the accounts for *Maple Leaves* and all the incidental expenses attached, the Year Book and much else.

It is small wonder, therefore, that early in 1968 Alan asked for some relief and it is a tribute to him that he did so only when his health was obviously showing signs of strain. Even then his devotion to the welfare of the Society would not permit him to relinquish all his responsibilities and for nearly two years he has continued to undertake the work entailed in the collection of subscriptions.

The time has now come for him to take a complete rest and how well that is deserved will be appreciated by all our members. That he does so reluctantly there can be no doubt for it is hard to think of anyone more devoted to our Society or more concerned for its well-being.

In wishing Alan a speedy return to full health we do so in the happy knowledge that this relief from such heavy responsibilities will contribute very greatly to this end.

Mr. J. H. Bryce has kindly agreed to take over from Alan as Assistant Treasurer. We wish him well as he steps into the breach. May we remind members at this point that Mr. J. A. Grant will continue to act as Treasurer and that only matters relating to the payment of subs. should be addressed to Mr. Bryce. All other financial matters should still be directed to Mr. Grant as heretofore.

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## Stampex Awards

Congratulations to the following members on recent awards at Stampex: Capt. N. D. Campbell (Silver), C. G. Banfield (Bronze-Silver), J. H. Short (Bronze-Silver), J. D. Todd (Bronze-Silver), G. Carr (Bronze), G. F. George (Bronze), and Canon J. S. Tudor Jones (Bronze).



# QUEBEC TERCENTENARY ISSUE

By W. B. C. GRAY

The set of stamps issued by Canada in 1908 to commemorate the 300th Anniversary of the founding of the City of Quebec was one of considerable beauty as well as of historic interest, and a credit to both the designers and engravers. It was in 1603 that the Frenchman Champlain first set foot in the Indian village of Stadacona, on the site of Quebec, but a further five years were to pass before he returned there and founded the first permanent settlement of white men in those parts.

The set consisted of eight stamps, printed in sheets of 100—10 rows of 10—by the American Bank Note Company at Ottawa. The designs on the ½ cent and 2 cents values call for little comment, save that the Royal portraits may be regarded as an expression of the loyalty which Canadians feel towards what they call 'the old country', a loyalty which was subsequently to find expression in two world wars. The 1 cent stamp unites the two most famous names in Canada's early history, Cartier and Champlain. Cartier was the first European to sail up the St. Lawrence; he made his first voyage in 1534 when he claimed the country for France, and later voyages in 1535 and 1541; he thus paved the way for Champlain some 70 years later. On the 5 cents value we see Champlain's settlement which from the circumstances of the times was more in the nature of a fort. A curious feature of the inscription is the archaic spelling 'Quebecq'. Wolfe and Montcalm face one another on the 7 cents stamp as they faced one another above Quebec on the Heights of Abraham in 1759, when both lost their lives in the battle that changed the history of the continent. Britain thus won Canada from the French, and in so doing went a long way towards losing shortly afterwards the colonies to the south, since the New Englanders no longer needed to rely on the 'red-coats' to protect them from the French. The 10 cents value shows Quebec as it was in 1700, a very different picture from the modern city, built mostly on the Heights of Abraham and dominated by the Chateau Frontenac. Champlain's departure for the west is depicted on the 15 cents stamp, in which we have a further example of obsolete French in the word 'partement'. The 20 cents value shows Cartier's three ships arriving at the site of Quebec in 1535. Boggs incidentally tries to turn the explorer into a kind of 'Flying Dutchman' by giving the date as 1608!

Generally speaking these stamps—and especially the higher values—are not easy to find in first class condition, either mint or used. The mint all too frequently suffer from gum disturbance or some degree of thinning, while if the printers are to be faulted in their work, many stamps are not always as well-centred as they might be.

First class copies command a high proportion of the catalogue price, and this is particularly the case in the North American market; inferior copies are far more common and can be picked up comparatively cheaply. Apart from the 1 cent and 2 cents values, the quantities printed were by no means large; much the scarcest are the top two values, and of these only about 300,000 of each were printed.

According to Gibbons some stamps are to be found on toned paper; one wonders which values are referred to, for while this seems not uncommon on the 1 cent, the same can hardly be said of other values. Hair-lines too are a feature of some of these stamps. Once again it is the 1 cent that shows the variety most often, though Boggs maintains that it is also on the 2 cents, while the writer has noticed faint traces also on the 5 cents. Other values may well show the same marks. All values exist imperforate, both with and without gum, the former being the rarer. They are priced in Gibbons and appear occasionally in auctions. There are, however, grounds for believing the these were specially printed as 'complimentary copies'—like certain other Canadian imperforates—and were never issued to the general public.

Particular varieties that have been noted include the following:

- $\frac{1}{2}$  cent    A pronounced re-entry, notably a line through the bottom of 'ANADA' of 'Canada'. The same stamp has a spur coming from below the centre of the base line, caused almost certainly by a slip on the part of the engraver.



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- 1 cent (a) Re-entry in '1908' and in the bottom lettering.  
 (b) Traces of doubling inside the top of the outer right frame line.
- 5 cents (a) Re-entry in '1908' and in the bottom lettering.  
 (b) A faint horizontal line through 'CANADA POSTAGE'.  
 (c) A vertical dotted line through 'P' of 'POSTAGE'.
- 15 cents Broken 'C' in CANADA.
- 20 cents (a) Re-entry, doubling of right frame line at top.  
 (b) Minor re-entry at the base of 'TAGE' of 'POSTAGE'.  
 (c) A small scratch above 'C' of 'QUEBEC'.  
 (d) A small gash in 'G' of 'POSTAGE'.

Finally there is the variety 'dot' in 'P' of 'POSTAGE' which seems to be common to most values and of no particular interest or worth. No doubt there are other varieties for the finding and perhaps these notes may provide the necessary stimulus.

*(Editor's Note: See Maple Leaves Vol. 3 No. 8, Vol. 4 No. 1, Vol. 4 No. 3 and Vol. 7 No. 8 for previous articles on this interesting issue. We make no apologies for the appearance of this present article, the first for 11 years and nearly 20 years after C. E. C. Shipton first contributed an introductory article. In our next issue we hope to publish an interesting contribution from L. D. McConnell on the plating of the ½ cent value.)*

## **Revision of 1970 stamp programme**

The Post Office Department have announced that the release of a stamp commemorating Alexander Mackenzie, discoverer of the river bearing his name and the first explorer to reach the Pacific overland north of Mexico, will be advanced from 14th July to 25th June.

Other changes in the revised schedule will result in the Sir Oliver Mowat stamp appearing on 12th August instead of 18th September and the Group of Seven commemorative will now be issued on 18th September instead of on 12th August.

A complete listing for the remainder of 1970 is as follows:—

- |                |                                      |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 15th April     | —Henry Kelsey.                       |
| 13th May       | —25th Anniversary of United Nations. |
| 19th June      | —Louis Riel.                         |
| 25th June      | —Alexander Mackenzie.                |
| 12th August    | —Sir Oliver Mowat.                   |
| 18th September | —50th Anniversary of Group of Seven. |
| 7th October    | —Christmas.                          |
| 4th November   | —Sir Donald Alexander Smith.         |



# notes on the large heads

by G. R. C. SEARLES

## The thin crisp 'Bank Note' type paper

Today's price shows just how scarce are the first Large Heads of March 1868. Those of us who were collecting these in the 1930s and early 1940s were able to handle enough of these to recognise this paper on sight. The 2 cent specially is so easily picked out. Stamps which are not on this thin crisp paper, S.G.46 to S.G.52, are sometimes offered in all innocence because a medium wove paper was almost concurrently used. Copies dated as early as April 1868 are known on this medium wove so relying on early dated copies can mislead.

## The 3 dot Variety on the 15 cents.

In the early 1950s it was thought this variety only appeared on the Late Ottawa printings. In the July 1953 issue of *Maple Leaves* after seeing this variety on the first thin paper 15 cent and another copy on stout wove dated 6th April 1875 I wrote, 'we can now expect this variety to be found on all printings of the 15 cent and I asked who had it on the Clear deep Violet'. Several years later Jim Cater showed one, this a really superb copy with the Crown cancel. The sheet position is No. 10 and is described as a cluster of dots in the East Margin close to design, NE of the 5 in the SE figure 15.

## 12½ cent perf. 11½ x 12

This perf. variety has not yet been catalogued although in the 1930s Mr. R. W. T. Lees Jones had a copy and by 1953 a confirming copy had turned up. This should be catalogued now. The 12½ cent imperf. horizontally which came to light in 1966 is already catalogued.

## The 5 cent perf. 12 all round

The 5 cent which normally comes 11½ x 12 was known in 1949 perf. 12 x 12 and is now catalogued.

## The 15 cent Clear Deep Violet

Normally on thick 'Carton' paper. It really is thick and it was the paper alone most relied on when searching for this stamp. Very much rarer is the same shade on the medium wove paper. Brigdr. M. A. Studd wrote about this many years ago. Why is this shade listed as clear deep Violet or sometimes as Cold Violet? If you put your copy in a saucer of cold water it will clearly show.

### The 15 cent Script Watermark

Nobody has done more for the good of Canadian philately than Brigdr. M. A. Studd and Mr. R. T. W. Lees Jones. This watermark might still be undeciphered had it not been for the latter, who finally deciphered it. Dated copies are known from January 1876 to July 1877. Brigdr. Studd at the C.P.S. of G.B. Convention, April 1949, stated that this watermark variety also can be found perf. 12 x 12.

One of the treasures I still have, although I have long since parted with my collection, is a photograph of an envelope given to me by Mr. R. W. T. Lees Jones. On the back he has written 'For your collection. This gave me the clue to the Pirie watermark' because the paper from which the envelope is made clearly reveals the watermark of Alexr. Pirie and Sons, who also provided the paper used for printing S.G.72. This photo is one memento of all the encouragement and valuable help Mr. Lees Jones gave me over many years when I was learning about the Large Heads.

### Re-entries

Most of the re-entries on the Large Heads were discovered and recorded many years ago by Brigdr. Studd and Mr. Lees Jones. I discovered the re-entry on the 1 cent and two on the 3 cents which were recorded in the *Philatelic Journal of G.B.* in the April-June 1947, plate positions are not known. I recorded finding the 15 cent re-entry in the July-September issue of 1948. The position on the plate is No. 1 and clearly shows a doubling of the outer frame line over 'POS'.

### The 15 cent Bright Green, Late Ottawa

This is a Bright Green shade not to be confused with the drab dull green shade. This Bright Green is a colour changeling. I long thought it might be and when I saw a stamp in another collection where the top portion was this bright green and the bottom portion in the late mauvish shade I was convinced.

The drab dullish green shade on roughish paper is quite different and not a colour changeling. I had a strip of four and two singles all identical in shade and have seen two other copies.

## BOOK REVIEW

The 4th Edition Canada OHMS Officials Catalogue listing, and illustrating the 237 major, and 607 minor varieties, in the Overprinted and Perforated OHMS stamps has now been published.

Added editorial coverage identifying the eight positions of the OHMS, the Narrow Spacing, Missing Periods, 'Blackout' and War slogan cancellations are among the new features of the catalogue.

It is obtainable from Roy Wrigley, 2288 Bellvue Avenue, West Vancouver, B.C. Price \$3.00.



## ***under the hammer***

**Stanley Gibbons Auctions  
(12th–13th March)**

Canada: 1852–57 thick hard wove, 3d. (2) and 6d. with '32,' '37,' and '21' target cancels; also 1857 ribbed paper 3d., 1855 thin wove 10d. with target and bars cancels respectively and 1857 7½d. pale yellow-green, unused; all with faults incl. margins cut into thins or creases, tears etc., 7½d. is partially restored, general appearance good. Valuation £25. Realisation £85.

—Ditto, 3d. red (S.G. 15) good margins at top large other three sides, good colour though very slight staining, tiny crease, light '43' target cancel, very slight thinning (Plate 2). Valuation £20. Realisation £23.

—1857, 7½d. deep yellow-green (S.G. 22a) very fine colour, clear to large margins, close but clear at corner, light numeral '37' cancel. (Plate 2). Valuation £75. Realisation £86.

—1859 Perf. 12 5c. pen cancelled on envelope to Brockville showing straight-line 'Registered' in red and Brockville April. 15 1864 arrival mark on reverse; also Queen Victoria 5c. red Postal Stationery envelope pen cancelled internally at Prescott and showing Prescott July. 18. 1865 marking on reverse, both items with faults. Items 2. Valuation £8. Realisation £5.

—1897 Jubilee, ½c. to \$5 (S.G. 121–140) complete set with all shades, extremely fresh, generally well centred and fine o.g., beautiful set. Valuation £275. Realisation £305.

—1959 St. Lawrence Seaway, 5c. 'centre inverted' (S.G. 513a) marginal example, superb and fresh, unhinged o.g. (Plate 2). Valuation £550. Realisation £520.

—Official: 1949, 50c. (S.G. 08) block of 4, superb o.g. and apparently unhinged (Plate 2) Valuation £60. Realisation £55.

Canada: 1851 laid paper, 3d. red (S.G. 1) beautiful example, very fine colour, clear to large margins, very neat 'target' cancel B.P.A. Cert. (1965) (Plate 2). Valuation £35. Realisation £40.

—1852–57, thin wove, 6d. slate-violet (S.G. 8) just cut along outer frameline at top, otherwise large margins, small trace of expertisers mark on face generally hidden by neat black 'target' cancel (Plate 2). Valuation £35. Realisation £38.

## things to come ?

---

According to reports circulating in Canada, a certain Alderman J. Gould, of New York, Toronto, has approached the Canadian Post Office Department with a request for a special issue of stamps 'for collectors'. What he has in mind, apparently, is a commemorative issue with high values exceeding 1 dollar, possibly as high as 5 dollars. According to his estimate such a set would attract a revenue of 170 million dollars, of which 30 million would be provided by collectors.

This is not the first time that the Canadian Post Office has been approached (and reproached), about the conservative nature of its 'special issue' policy and the low denominations of its commemorative stamps. Whether or not it resists the temptation to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs remains to be seen, but if wisdom prevails (and all who have the good name of Canadian philately at heart will hope that it does) it will continue to regard its reputation with philatelists as of paramount importance. To pander to the wishes of speculators might very well result in the increased revenue suggested by the worthy alderman, but at a price which, estimated in terms of goodwill among many thousands of stamp collectors all over the world, would certainly be too high. The interests of collectors and those of the Canadian Post Office Department will best be served by resisting Alderman Gould's blandishments, and this, one must hope, is what the Canadian Post Office Department will do.

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## ***The Small Queen issue of Canada [1870-97]***

**By W. WILLIAMS**

### **Shades and Perforations**

In my second article I made a brief reference to the various papers and I will now attempt to give some help with regard to the two other factors which must be taken into consideration. I have found that, in some cases, the perforation will help to identify the colour or shade and with experience it becomes possible to select stamps with certain perforations by only looking at the shades.

The following examples may help to clarify the statement:—

- (1) The 3c Indian Red 1870 (apart from the rare perforation  $12\frac{1}{2}$  x  $12\frac{1}{2}$  which, of course, must be Indian Red) is known as Perf. 12 x 12 (or very slightly under).  
We are, therefore, able to eliminate the 1873-77 printings by checking the perforation. It is well known that some of these shades do cause confusion.  
(see further remarks under 'Perforations' with regard to exact measurements).
- (2) The 3c Brown Red (March 1873) being on a white paper, is sometimes mistaken for the Rare Carmine Red (S.G. 84a, deep rose red Jan. 71). The 1873 stamp is P.  $11\frac{1}{4}$  x  $11\frac{1}{4}$ —the rare shade and paper is P. 12 x 12.
- (3) The 3c Rose Carmine (Oct. and Dec. 1888) is P. 12 x  $12\frac{1}{4}$ . Although the same perforation is known on other stamps, it is now generally accepted that the correct shade must bear this perforation.

### **Shades**

We must first accept the fact that the listings in standard catalogues merely represent groups of shade. Any variation in the quantity of each ingredient used for producing a colour would create a new shade. In addition varying quantities of 'patent dryers' were used in the manufacture of the ink.

With the possible exception of a distinctive 'Lemon' or 'Lemon Yellow' shade which appears in the One Cent issue (about 1873) most modern catalogues have now been brought up to date and for our purpose we may accept the listings. Many collectors find difficulty in sorting out the Green shades and some remarks may help. Green is, of course, made up with Blue and Yellow and if the stamps are laid out on a table behind a window that has good natural lighting the main basic colour will predominate and you will be able to sort out the Blue Greens from the Yellow Greens. Another distinctive shade is the 2c. Deep Green on Thin



Paper 1872. Dated copies of this period will help you. The rare stamp in the 10c issue and sometimes called 'a faded stamp' is the very pale lilac magenta.

### Perforations

We now have measuring instruments which give precise readings but many years ago the authors of our 'weighty works of authority' were at some disadvantage. It is noted in 'Jarrett' that any article on this subject is meaningless if the author does not specify the gauge used in his studies—what is Gauge 11 to one is Gauge 12 to another. There is always a risk that some of the very early articles may not be correct, particularly when they attempt to divide the 'half scale'. Geo. R. C. Searles (No. 176) who has done much towards revising the records and correcting catalogued information, believes that only distinct differences may be regarded as important. He has found that P 11½ as related to the 1873-77 series, is not precise and in any case prove to be P.11.6 or P.11.7 It therefore follows we must be careful when we refer to P. 11¾. As to other matters I can only hope that searches will reveal. In my next article I will attempt to deal with Plate Re-entries.

## *Edward 2 cents Precancel*

A very interesting Canadian Precancelled item came up for sale in the Louise Boyd Dale and Alfred F. Lichtenstein British North America Sale held by H. R. Harmer, Inc. of 6 West 48 Street, New York, N.Y. 10036, U.S.A. on 26th-30th January 1970, i.e. Lot No. 1519 Edward VII 2 cent carmine, experimental coil, vertical strip of four showing paste up—precancelled with Type 'T' (Walburn's Catalogue price 75 cents as an ordinary single).

These paste-up strips are mentioned and illustrated in Boggs Vol. 1 Page 355, and I quote as follows: *The First Canadian Coils* 'The period of 1910 to 1913 saw the first experimentation in this form of stamp. We illustrate a paste up strip of four, of the precancel coil made from an ordinary sheet (pane?) torn in strips of ten and pasted together. Apparently only about 150 copies of this coil survived, of which there could be only some 15 paste-ups.' (How the figure of 150 is arrived at I do not know as if in single stamps it would be impossible to tell them from the ordinary precancel, Edward VII T-75).

Although Harmer's valuation was only \$25, the Lot fetched the sum of \$300.00. This serves to illustrate the interest now taken in Canada and the U.S.A. in Canadian Precancels.

# Canadian Airmail Notes

By Major R. K. Malott

Part IX

(Continued from whole No.122)

## SMALLER ORGANISATIONS

Other smaller organisations operating in the country were: Edgar A. Alton, of Winnipeg, Man; J. V. Elliot of Hamilton, Ont; H. H. Fitzsimmons of Lethbridge, Alberta; R. J. Groome, of Moose Jaw, Sask; Laurentian Air Services of St. Jovite, Que. Their work was chiefly passenger carrying and pleasure flying. Mr. Fitzsimmons established a regular week-end service to Waterton Lakes from Lethbridge and carried 177 passengers during the summer season, besides a quantity of express matter. He also ran a taxi service to the oil wells, a distance of 115 miles from the railroad at Lethbridge, and flew passengers there on demand.

The Alaska Airways Limited, incorporated in the United States, and working under contract with the United States Post Office, operated a mail service between Seattle and Victoria, B.C., connecting with outgoing and incoming steamers arriving at Victoria from the Orient. This is the only regular international service in Canada. It is carried out in accordance with the terms of the International Convention for Air Navigation in all respects. The machine reports to the Canadian Customs on arriving and before leaving Canadian territory. No trouble or difficulty has been experienced in operating this route, which shows that, when the time is ripe, international flying between Canada and the United States may be of mutual benefit to the commerce of both countries. An approximate total of 45,000 pounds of mail matter was carried during the year.

One flight made by a commercial pilot deserves mention. Mr. C. S. Caldwell, of the flying staff of Laurentide Air Services Limited, entered the 'On-to-Dayton' race in connection with the international flying meet at Dayton, Ohio. This race was open to commercial and private aircraft. Contestants were credited with one point for every ten miles over 500 miles, and with 10 points for every passenger carried. With regard to efficiency, first, one point was deducted for every mile of cruising speed under 150 miles per hour, the maximum of points being 100. Then five points were deducted for each 40 cubic inches of engine displacement (assumed to be equal to 10 horsepower) in excess of 10 horse-power, the maximum number of points being 200.

This formula was altogether in favour of the more modern high compression engines. Mr. Caldwell's entry was a Thomas Morse single-seater with an 80 horse-power LeRhône engine. As this is a low compression rotary type, the formula told heavily against him and though he made one of the longest flights, from Three Rivers, via Ottawa, Camp Borden and Detroit, to Dayton a total distance of over 900 miles, he did not gain a prize.

## Squared Circle Postmarks

Collectors of these fascinating postmarks will be interested to know that I have recently acquired the fine collection formed by member H. E. Canham, of Regina, Sask., Canada. Amongst many other gems, Mr. Canham discovered both known copies of the Kingsville, rarity, the clearest example of which is now in my collection. Kingsville, together with Springhill Mines and Waterdown add three new towns to my 301 towns raising my total to 304 out of the possible 311, with 7 still to go. . .

All the duplicate towns from the Canham collection, and also from the Ludlow and Thompson collections, in all a total approaching 290 different duplicate towns, are on offer for sale **at cost prices** or are available in trade for items I still need. This is an opportunity for all s.c. enthusiasts to improve their holdings. Also there are over 200 covers available surplus to my collection. Prices vary enormously according to RF of the town and clarity or otherwise of the strike. It is impossible to list them all, but, generally speaking, low RF towns work out around 4 cents (4d.) per RF whilst towns of RF 70 and over rate highly, around 50 cents per RF or more. This is for small stamps (3 cts. sm.qns., etc.) and for large stamps (Maps, Jubilees) approx.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times these prices.

Interest in squared circles is reviving, after some 2-3 years, as I discovered from the remarkable response to my advert in October 1969 'M/L' requesting Map stamps. Replies from U.S.A. (many), Canada (several), G.B. (only a few) and solitary responses from Norway, France and Czechoslovakia were received. In all 16 difficult new Map towns were acquired . . . all in exchange . . . this is the fun of postmark collecting. If you have little trading material, you can acquire from the collections above.

Finally, here is a list of Map towns that can be **deleted** from my October Wants list: Cumberland; Lunenburg; R. Louison; Woodstock, N.B.; Aylmer E; Clarenceville; Montreal; Riv. du Loup; Dunnville; Flesherton; Oxford Mills; Paisley; Roseneath; Sutton W; Edmonton; Ripley.

**Who says it doesn't pay to advertise in 'Maple Leaves'?**

**S. F. COHEN, F.C.P.S.**

51 Westfield Road, Birmingham, 15, England

## **N.W.T. Centennial Commemorative Dogsled Mail Run— Eastern——**

Notification of the Centennial Western Dogsled Mail Run appeared in our last issue.

Two merging Eastern runs were made to commemorate the early R.C.M.P. journeys from Fullerton, near Chesterfield Inlet, to Churchill; and from Baker Lake to Churchill.

Both eastern runs left Chesterfield Inlet and Baker Lake on 15th March—the same date as the western run, and similarly was run in relays from settlement to settlement. The teams leaving these two originating settlements joined forces at Rankin Inlet and proceeded south to Churchill.

A limited number of special commemorative covers were carried on each run. The attractive cover design, in four colours depicts a typical mail sled, dog team and driver with an inscription to identify the two separate runs.

On arrival at the final destination each cover was authenticated with a special stamping certifying that the letter was carried on the run and indicating the point of origin and each leg of the journey.

The Canadian Post Office official N.W.T. Centennial Commemorative Stamp was then affixed and the letter mailed to the subscriber or to the Centennial Centre, Government of the Northwest Territories through the post office at the end of the run.

### *An Invitation*

#### **To Members of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain**

\*

If you are not already a member of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and would be interested in joining the 'Royal' please write to The Secretary, The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, Box 3144, Station 'C', Ottawa, Canada, for membership application forms or information.

Members receive The Canadian Philatelist, published bi-monthly, and are entitled to use the sales circuit.

\*

**Annual Dues: \$6.00**

**Admission fee: \$1.00**

### ***GROW WITH THE ROYAL***

## ***Canadian R.P.O.'s.***

### **Addendum to Shaw's Catalogue**

Serial No.	Route	Type	Dir'n	Period	Rarity Factor	Reported By
-159A	Telegraph Creek & Wrangell Mail Service	5		162-241	150	75 16, 107
-160U	R.P.O. Princess Louise Vancouver-Skagway	22G		220	200	7
-160V	Vancouver-Kingcome Inlet Str. Cheakamus	3D		134	200	107A
-160W	Vancouver-Kingcome Inlet Str. Cowichan	23C		134	200	107A
-160X	Vancouver-Stillwater R.P.O. Steamer 'Selma'	3D		105	200	107A
-160Y	Vancouver, Powell River R.P.O. Apr 3 1915 Steamer 'Selma' Steamer 'Santa Maria'	1K		106	200	107A
-160Z	Van-Skag R.P.O. Str. Princess, May	3C		105	200	107A
-160AA	Van & Naas R.P.O. Mar 6 1909 Str. Queen City	3D		94	200	107A
-160AB	Van & Cpe Scott R.P.O. Mar. 6 1909, Str. Tees	3D		98	200	107A
-160AC	Van & S. Current R.P.O.	17A	W	123	200	107A
W-160AD	Princess Norah R.P.O. Apr. 7 1939 Vancouver to Skagway	17-O		248	200	107
-161F	Vic & Court R.P.O. Train 2 Dec. 26, A. W. Buckingham	22C		No year	150	103
-161G	Victoria, Quatsino. Aug. 7 1917, S.S. Maquinna, S.S. Tees	3C		135	200	107A
-161H	Victoria & Courtenay R.P.O. Jan. 25 1924 P. H. Hardiman	5H		134-156	170	32,124
-161I	Vic-Court R.P.O. Jul. 4 1952 W.R.B.	1E		317	200	16
-161J	V.P.R. & Stew. W.S. From Nanaimo B.C.	22B		366	150	32
-161K	Vic & Court Cornish	17J		268	200	16
-161L	Despatch Branch Victoria B.C.	23C		397	150	16
-165A	Vic & Well, R.P.O. B.C.	4J		105	200	107A
-169C	Wey. & Assa. R.P.O.	22		346	150	32
-171A	Wey. & Leth. R.P.O. E. Badger	9H		106	150	123
-179L	Wpg. District R.P.O. Frank W. Copp	7E		390	100	107
-179M	Winnipeg District F. J. Handkamer	12C		390-450	100	107,116
-179N	Wpg. Division, T. W. Miller	5H		356	150	16
-190B	Winnipeg & Kamsack R.P.O. Chas. Hafft	8E		268	150	103
-190C	Winnipeg & Manitou	9A	East	36	150	107

*(Continued from Whole No. 122)*

NOTE: Reporters' Number 107A refers to postmarks 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.

# CONVENTION AUCTION

**Saturday, 10th October 1970**

All lots should be sent to: Mr. W. Williams, 53 Central Road, Wembley, Middlesex. HAO 2LQ. 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 1970*.
- (c) Please send a brief description of each lot, **TOGETHER WITH A NOTE OF THE ESTIMATED VALUE OR RESERVE**.
- (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 thick paper or card not more than 5in. (horizontal) by 6in. (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 1970 and overseas members requiring Catalogues by Air Mail should make early application and enclose stamps to cover postage.

**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).

All correspondence with regard to the Auction should be addressed to Mr. W. Williams, who will be preparing the Catalogue for Mr. G. Manton. Mr. Williams will also be pleased to receive Donated Lots for the Society and these will be acknowledged in the Catalogue.

Full details as to the Auction Conditions of Sale, Postal Bids and despatch of lots will appear in the Catalogue.

## **24th Convention of the C.P.S. of G.B.**

Wednesday 7th October to Saturday 10th October 1970, to be held at the Burlington Hotel, Eastbourne.

Application for reservations should be made on the enclosed hotel booking form and sent to: Mr. L. Dorland Carn, F.C.P.S., 138 Whitley Road, Eastbourne.

# ***Roller Corner No.3*** By E. A. SMYTHIES, F.C.P.S.

## The Rollers of Toronto



Type V C  
Street

One of the most noteworthy features of Roller cancellations was the comparatively enormous numbers in which they were made and issued. This is well illustrated by comparison with other official cancellations. For example, there were 60 different 2-Ring numerals. In the 40 years, 1862–1902, about 250 duplex hammers were issued. In the nineties, 350 Squared Circles. By comparison, in the 40 years between 1894 and 1934, over 2,700 Rollers were issued, of which Toronto received more than its fair share, i.e., about 440 are recorded in the new Roller handbook! Some typical examples are illustrated top left and below.



Type V A  
Railway station



Type V B  
Branch P.O.



Type VI  
Registered



Type VII  
Canada

There is an interesting explanation of this difference. The numeral, duplex, and squared circle hammers were supplied (with few exceptions) to head offices only, one (occasionally two) to each. A few special 'street or district P.O.'s also received special hammers, for example in Toronto there were 4 special duplex, numbered 2 (Parkdale), 3 (Spadina Avenue), 4 (Yorkville), 5 (Riverside), and 10 'street' duplex; in squared circles there were 7 'street' hammers. The branch and sub post offices did not get these special hammers and had to make do with C.D.S. and cork killers.

When we turn to Rollers, we find a very different state of affairs. There were, of course, far more post offices by then, and some genius had the brilliant idea that by including a name and number in the engraved Roller, not only the town and post office of origin, but may of the branch and sub-post offices as well could be pin-pointed! The idea for Toronto and Montreal and some larger towns was adopted with enthusiasm, and especially for Toronto.

There was, for example, one series marked Toronto Ont. numbered 1 to 228, another series marked Toronto only numbered 1 to 57 (with some gaps). There were Postal Terminals numbered 25 to 62, Postal Stations A to M and S (15), Streets (20), Sub-offices, i.e. small independant offices located in a shop or store (7), etc., etc. This is what makes Rollers unique in Canadian official cancellations—no other type of cancellation attempts to pin-point many branch and sub-offices on this scale, and explains the huge numbers of Rollers issued to the larger towns. The total number of Rollers issued between 1894 and 1934 already recorded in the new handbook exceeds 2,700, and is continually growing. The fact that about 1,000 of these are not known used (but only from impressions in the Proof books) indicates the great scope there is for further study and research in this most interesting type of cancellation.

*(to be continued)*

## Addenda to Roller Handbook

Some additional Rollers have recently been reported and should be added to the Appendices as noted below:

<i>Appendix I</i>		<i>B. COLUMBIA</i>	
<i>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND</i>		+ Chamberlain B.C.	IV. 1. VI
+ Charlottetown P.E.I.	IV. 7. VI		
<i>QUEBEC PROVINCE</i>		<i>Corrections</i>	
+ St. Roch-de-Quebec		For Maryville ONT	
	QUE III. 2. IV	read Maryfield ONT	
<i>ONTARIO</i>		For Warwick PQ	
+ Dashwood ONT	IV. 1. IV	read Warwick QUE	
+ Sturgeon Falls ONT	IV. 1. IV	For Bridgeburg ONT	
		read Bridgeport ONT	
<i>SASKATCHEWAN</i>		<i>Appendix II</i>	
+ Bienfait SASK	IV. 1. VI	+ Toronto ONT	IV. 41. 49. III
+ Edam SASK	IV. 1. VI	+ Toronto ONT	IV. 95. IV
+ Liberty SASK	IV. 1. VI		
+ Simpson SASK	IV. 1. VI		
+ Yellow Grass SASK	IV. 1. VI		
+ Yorkton SASK	IV. 2. VI		
<i>ALBERTA</i>		<i>Appendix IV</i>	
+ Delia ALTA	IV. 1. VI	Error. Name mis-spelt.	
+ Provost ALTA	IV. 1. VI	+ BRICKVILLE ONT	IX. 1. II
+ Tabor ALTA	IV. 1. VI		



The following Rollers are now known used:—

*Appendix I*

*PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND*  
++ Charlottetown III. 2. 3. III

*NOVA SCOTIA*  
+ Glace Bay IV. 1. 1920

*QUEBEC PROVINCE*  
+ Cap St. Agnace QUE III. 1. 1919  
+ Franklin Centre QUE III. 1. 1912  
+ Montmagny QUE IV. 1. 1908  
+ Ste. Anne-de-Bellevue. P.Q.  
III. 1. 1916  
+ St. Jean Baptiste QUE III. 1. III  
+ St. Sauveur de Quebec QUE  
III. 1. 1913

*ONTARIO*

+ Alliston ONT IV. 1. 1909  
+ Campbellford ONT IV. 1. III  
+ Dundas ONT IV. 1. III  
+ Gorrie ONT IV. 1. 1920  
+ Marmora ONT IV. 1. III

*MANITOBA*

+ Boissevan MAN IV. 1. 1909

*SASKATCHEWAN*

+ Kincaid SASK IV. 1. 1918  
+ Lanigan SASK IV. 1. 1909  
+ Moose Jaw SASK IV. 8. 1912

*B. COLUMBIA*

+ Fraser Mills BC IV. 1. 1910



## new stamp issues

### 25th Anniversary of United Nations

On 13th May the Canada Post Office issued two stamps, in ten and fifteen cent denominations respectively, to commemorate the 25th Anniversary of the United Nations (*see opposite*).

Twenty-five years ago Canada was one of fifty sovereign states whose delegates participated in the unanimous adoption and signing of the United Nations' founding Charter at the San Francisco Conference. As a Charter member of the United Nations, Canada joins with fellow member countries in celebrating this anniversary for which 'Peace and Progress' has been selected as the theme.

The two stamps were designed by Brian Fisher of Vancouver, B.C. In the words of the artist, the design presents 'a world divided, with a great deal of energy being focused toward its unification, though this unity is not yet accomplished, and poses a question for the future'.

The ten cent issue is blue and the fifteen cent issue is violet and maroon. Both measure 40 mm x 24 mm with design positioned horizontally. The stamps were printed by lithography in quantities of 12,500,000 each by the British American Bank Note Company of Ottawa.



### LOUIS RIEL

A six cent commemorative stamp honouring Louis Riel will be issued by the Canada Post Office on 19th June. It marks the 100th anniversary of the year in which the Métis leader reached the apex of his career.

Riel was born in St. Boniface, Assiniboia, on 22nd October 1844. He first rose to prominence during the Red River Uprising of 1869-70 when he became president of the Council of Assiniboia, the provisional government whose negotiations led to Assiniboia's entry into Confederation as the province of Manitoba.

In 1873, and again in 1874, Riel was elected to Parliament as the member for the district of Provencher. In 1875 he was banished from the country for five years. He returned to Canada from the United States in 1884 to lead another protest against the Canadian Government. By 1885 the protest had become the Northwest Rebellion, ending in defeat for Riel at Batoche. Charged with treason, Riel was tried before a court in Regina where he was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was carried out in that city on 16th November 1885.

Designed by Reinhard Derreth of Vancouver, B.C., the Louis Riel issue is red and blue and measures 24 mm x 40 mm. A quantity of thirty-four million will be printed in two-colour gravure by the British American Bank Note Company of Ottawa.

### **Riel and the Northwest Rebellion**

Louis Riel was the son of a respected family whose roots were deep in the Red River country. His father, Louis Riel, was a Métis and his mother, Julie Lagimodière, was the daughter of the first white woman in the Northwest.

At the time of Riel's first involvement in the Red River Settlement dispute, the governments of Canada and Great Britain were negotiating the transfer of western territories to the control of the Canadian Government. In preparation for the land transfer, and to facilitate the growing influx of agricultural settlers from the east, the Government had already begun surveys and road construction. The people of the Settlement, and particularly the Métis, regarded these events as a serious threat to their rights, their lands, and their way of life.

Under the leadership of Riel, the Métis organized a committee to negotiate with Canada and obtain guarantees for their rights. Shortly thereafter, the English settlers joined with the Métis to form a provisional government. In light of this united resistance on the part of the Red River settlers, Canada postponed the land transfer until an agreement could be reached through negotiations with delegates from the Council of Assiniboia. The Council's terms were substantially accepted (most notably the principle of consultation before annexation) and they became the basis for the Manitoba Act of 1870.

The second uprising, which began some fourteen years later, grew out of essentially the same conditions as the first. A number of Métis, some of them from the Red River Settlement, had moved west to form a new settlement on the banks of the South Saskatchewan River. With the continuing advance of agricultural settlers and the construction of a railway from the east, the Métis feared once again for the security of their land and their rights. When their representations to the Government failed to bring reassurance, the Métis sent a delegation to Riel, now teaching in Montana, to return to Canada and help them.

At first, Riel attempted to resolve the problem constitutionally by petitioning the Canadian Government. Eventually, however, he established a provisional government of his own at Batoche. A detachment of North West Mounted Police was sent in to the area to quell any possible rebellion. They were met by Métis forces at Duck Lake and defeated in the opening battle of the Rebellion of 1885. The Rebellion ended some two months later when Government troops finally defeated Riel's main forces at Batoche.

*References:* *Encyclopedia Canadiana*, Volume 7, pages 361 to 364, and Volume 9, pages 27 and 28.

# LETTERS

## TO THE EDITOR

Mr. W. Williams writes:—

### Small Queen Issue

It will be seen in Mr. Bonar's letter (*April Maple Leaves*) that the Printers replaced the 'Large Queen' with a 'Small Queen' and while there is always a risk when taking part of a statement out of its context, it sometimes provides a clear answer.

Although I am arrayed with 'weighty authority' I can find no evidence that the 12½ cent Large Queen was printed after the 10 cent Small Queen appeared. Records appear to confirm that the last printing was in 1871 and further supplies were not required to be printed.

Reference to the contemporary Press of 1872 disclose some surprising statements to the effect that there was little demand for the 12½c Large Queen and that 'it can now be bought at the Post Office for 12 cents.' After the reduction of the Parcel Post Rate to 12 cents in 1879 it would appear that the stamp was sold for 12 cents, with official approval.

The whole object of the exercise in writing a 'Beginners Article' on the Small Queen Issue was to give a clear view of a limited subject and from the many letters received from both beginners and experts, it appeared I had achieved its purpose. The reason for the 10c stamp will appear in a later article.

Mr. Bonar's comments are always welcomed and I am very grateful for the opportunity to clarify the position.

Dr. M. W. Carstairs writes:—

### Toronto Cork Duplex

I was delighted to read Dr. Stulberg's article on the Toronto cork duplex of 1874 in the February 1970 *Maple Leaves*.

I cannot muster the magnificent collection of these markings that he possesses. I have only four:

Type 2 7th August (Earlier than Dr. Stulberg's date).

Type 4 26th August.

Type 6 and 7. 11th September.

Type 6 and 7. 21st September.

I think that his types 6 and 7 are the same 'cork'. Both show a similar 'step' in the upper left cork segment, and both markings display a faint vertical grid. I think the small differences are due to the cork splitting and wearing.

Furthermore I think type 8, is the same piece of 'cork' after being refaced, producing, of course, a new postmark.

From a study of Canadian 'corks' it would seem that worn killers were often refaced to provide new killers quickly. After all it would only need a sharp knife.

# *precancels on the*

## *admiral issue*

By R. B. Hetherington  
and F. W. L. Keane

<b>Beamsville</b>		Precancel
		Type 1
<b>3 cents red</b>	Original die retouched, 1923 ... .. New die, 1924 ... ..	

<b>Bridgeburg</b>		Precancel	
		Type 1	'Bribdgebürg'
<b>1 cent green</b>	Original die, 1912 ... .. Original die retouched, 1913 ... ..	n a b	i j
<b>1 cent yellow</b>	Original die retouched, wet. 1920 ... .. Original die retouched, dry. 1926 ... .. New die, dry. 1925 ... ..	n	i

<b>Carleton Place</b>		Precancel
		Type 1
<b>1 cent green</b>	Original die, 1912 ... .. Original die retouched, 1913 ... ..	a
<b>1 cent yellow</b>	Original die retouched, wet. 1920 ... .. Original die retouched, dry. 1926 ... .. New die, dry. 1925 ... ..	n a n
<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 a n n
<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 a
<b>4 cents bistre</b>	Wet. 1922 ... .. Dry. 1925 ... ..	

<b>Chatham</b>		Precancel
		Type 1
<b>1 cent yellow</b>	Original die retouched, wet. 1920 ... .. Original die retouched, dry. 1926 ... .. New die, dry. 1925 ... ..	

**Amendments to Membership to 2nd May 1970****New Members**

1744. McCULLOCH, J. D., 1293 Gainsborough Drive, Oakville, Ontario, Canada C,N,B  
 1745. LINNELL, V. A., 5221 Hingston Avenue, Montreal 253, P.Q., Canada C  
 1746. WRIGHT, S. A., 27 Charnhill Crescent, Mangotsfield, Bristol C.PH  
 1747. HAWKINS, Rev. R. D. W., St. Mark's Vicarage, Locks Lane, Mitcham, Surrey CR4 2JX  
 1748. THOMPSON, D., 514 30th Avenue N.E., Calgary 64, Alberta, Canada C

**Rejoined**

1567. MEADE, J. A., Glenavon, Fermoy, Co. Cork, Eire

**Death**

44. SOUTTAR, A.

**Resignation**

- 1259 LETO, A. J.

**Change of Address**

1328. GAYLORD, S. B., P.O. Box 71, Harrison, New York, 10528, U.S.A.  
 1449. GODFREY, E. C., 26 Vartown Place, N.W. Calgary 45, Alta., Canada  
 1474. MORRIS, Capt. H. W. O., P.O. Box 5098, Station B., Victoria B.C., Canada  
 1528. WALLBUTTON-CRAWLEY, K. J., 41 Rosary Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.7  
 715. WALTERS, E. P. F., 2 Elleray Court, Prospect Road, Nr. Aldershot, Ash Vale, Surrey  
 1704. WILLIAMSON, Mrs. J. G., 3928 Clarke Street, Oakland, California 94609, U.S.A.  
 1116. YOUNG, J. H. M., Tanglewood, 26 Forest Glen Crescent, Toronto 12, Ontario, Canada

**Amendment to previous listing**

413. HARRIS, A. L., add code P.O. 51 PZ  
 1574. PERKINS, C. M., add house No. 52, and interests C,CS,CG,P

**Information required of latest address (last known address given)**

497. CANHAM, H. E., 4935 4th Avenue, Regina, Sask., Canada  
 1414. HAYWOOD, B. K., 13 Castle View Avenue, Toronto 4, Ontario, Canada

**Net Change: Plus 4****New Total: 707****Corrigendum**

Members are asked to note that a number of serious errors occurred on page 106 of the last issue, under the heading 'Precancels on the Admiral Issue'.

The following amendments should be made:

- (a) For Niagara Falls substitute OTTAWA
- (b) For 'n' in column headed 'Type 1' opposite 2 cents red original die 1912 substitute 'a'
- (c) In column headed 'Type 1' opposite 5 cents blue Marler Type 1A, Reiche Type 1A 1913(?) insert 'n a b c'
- (d) In column headed 'Type 3' opposite 10 cents plum, Marler Type 2, Reiche Type 2, 1920 insert 'n a'
- (e) In column headed 'Type 3' opposite 10 cents blue, Wet 1922 insert 'n a'
- (f) In column headed 'Type 3' opposite 20 cents olive, Marler Type 1, Reiche Type 1, 1912 add 'a'

We apologise for these errors.

## CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Reserved for members' small classified advertisements.  
Special price 2d. a word for  
C.P.S.G.B. members only.

### WANTED

Canada Precancels, Perfins, R.P.O. cancels, B.C. and early Western town cancels on stamp, piece or cover. I have some of the same material for sale.—H. G. Walburn, Box 55, Okanagan Centre, B.C., Canada.

CANADA 1868 12½ cents. Dated copies, covers, proofs or anything of unusual interest required. All shades, all papers.—Mrs. Moubray, Ridlington House, Uppingham, Rutland.

1912–26 ADMIRAL issues. Mint, used. Lathe Work. Blocks, plates proofs, etc. Will buy or exchange.—J. Anderton, 43 Foxhill Court, Weetwood, Leeds 16.

BRANT COUNTY items, covers, illustrated cards, postal history.—Barchino, Brantford, Ontario.

IF you have legible ROLLERS IN QUANTITY for sale or trade, I shall be surprised and delighted to hear from you.—Smythies, Castle Morris, Tralee, Ireland.

Correspondence desired with anyone interested in postal history of Assiniboia. Write—Ronald Kell, 27 Briardene Close, Greenacres, East Herrington, Sunderland, Co. Durham. England.

### PERIODICALS

"THE MAGPIE'S NEST" contains inexpensive postal history items and ephemera to give character to your collection. Specimen free.—Woodall, Forest Cottage, Holtwood, Wimbourne, Dorset. England.

## THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN — 1969–70

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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.**

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## EDITORIAL

### Convention 1970

On page 147 our President reminds us that time is not on the side of those who are attending this year's Convention but who have not yet taken the necessary steps to book accommodation. At this time of the year normally there are still reasonable prospects of obtaining satisfactory accommodation at the Convention Venue. As September approaches, however, the prospects diminish and this will be especially so this year. A quite extraordinary number of overseas visitors (even for such an extraordinary attraction as Philypia 1970) are known to be attending the Exhibition in London. If past experience is anything to go by many of them will be 'staying over' to enjoy what they hope will be a good old English 'Indian Summer'. It is our confident assertion that many of them will succumb to the attractions of the South Coast and (dare we mention it?) the 24th Annual Convention of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain. If this is so there is a special urgency about booking accommodation NOW. A booking form is inset with this issue and when completed it should be sent to Mr. L. D. Carn at the address stated. He will do the rest gladly. There is no need to write or telephone the Burlington Hotel and members can rest assured that they can leave everything in his capable hands once he has received the form.



### Convention Exhibition

A date line of 29th August has been fixed for the receipt of Entry Forms for the Convention Exhibition. These are also inset with this issue and when completed should be sent to Dr. M. W. Carstairs at the address stated on the form. Exhibits must be received by Dr. Carstairs NOT LATER THAN 19th September unless they are brought to Convention personally. Details of the Exhibition rules and awards are printed on the Exhibition Entry Form.

### Convention Auction

By the time this appears in print Auction Catalogues should be in the hands of all members or will shortly be so. For details of the Auction Conditions of Sale, Postal Bids and despatch of lots members are asked to refer to the Catalogue. *Lots may still be sent to Mr. W. Williams at 53 Central Road, Wembley, Middlesex.* It will help him very much, however, if they were sent within the next few weeks if for no other reason than the fact that his presidential duties will impose increasingly heavy burdens upon him as the date of Convention approaches.

### Easibinder

On page 157 we publish details of binders for *Maple Leaves* which should meet the needs of those of our members who would like to house their copies of *Maple Leaves* safely but without going to the expense of more permanent binding. Every easibinder will hold a complete volume of *Maple Leaves* (12 issues) and has the added advantage that separate numbers are easily extracted. It is important to note, however, that the Easibinder will lie perfectly flat when open and that there is no need to extract issues for reference purposes. A further attractive feature enables every volume of *Maple Leaves* to be built up as separate issues appear; there is no need to wait until a volume is completed before the binder can be used. At the modest price of 15s. this is undoubtedly just what many of our members have been waiting for and we can confidently recommend their purchase. For further details see page 157.

### Auction Catalogue

A note from Mr. Williams reminds members that if, for any reason, they do not receive an Auction Catalogue by the end of August, they should write to him for one, at 53, Central Road, Wembley, Middlesex HAO 2LQ.

## President's Message

The programme for our Convention at Eastbourne has been completed and all being well you should find a copy included with this issue of *Maple Leaves*.

The main Displays and Study Circles have been balanced to offer a wide variety and some new subjects. It is hoped that some of our overseas visitors will bring along something to show us and some free time has been allowed for this purpose.

The Coach Tours have been planned to include many places of interest which were not visited when we were previously at Eastbourne. There is also something for the Ladies.

The Auction may prove to be the most exciting held in recent years, as, in addition to a rather better range of general material, we shall be offering several specialised collections which have been split up into study groups on the original written-up leaves. These are known in the trade as 'virgin' lots and even the Admirals have not broken free from the Lathe-work.

My grateful thanks to all members who have contributed lots and especially to those who answered my personal appeals for help at a time when things looked to be a bit difficult.

I can only hope that, as in the above case, our members who are 'slow starters' will again prove to be 'strong finishers', but to be on the safe side, I must include the following:

### **Urgent Reminders**

**HOTEL BOOKINGS**—If you have not already done so, please complete the booking form and send it to Mr. Carn immediately.

There is a possibility that some unbooked rooms may be withdrawn from our provisional allocation. Our overseas visitors booked early, so please support the 'Home Team' by making a real effort to put in an appearance this year, if only for a short stay. We would also like to see some of our professional members and the date offers an opportunity for a well earned break after 'Philympia'.

**CONVENTION EXHIBITION**—Entry forms must be received by Dr. Carstairs by 29th August.

### **Philympia 'Get-Together'**

Venue is Norfolk Hotel, 2 Harrington Road, London S. W. 7 (just opposite the South Kensington Underground Station).

Date and time—Wednesday, 23rd September (5.30 to 7.30 p.m.).

A special appeal is made to all members in the London area to meet early and support Mr. Downing in welcoming our guests. There are no formal displays, but members might like to bring along a few items 'just in case' you may meet someone with similar interests, and you probably will.

Looking forward to seeing you.

Bill Williams.

## CANADA The 1859 - 1864 Issue

1. 1c. plate proof on thin paper in orange yellow. Holmes P52. ... **£10**
2. 5c. 'Goodall' die proof in grey blue mounted on card. Scarce item. Holmes P58. ... **£75**
3. 10c. die proof on wove paper in red. Holmes P61 ... **£35**
4. 17c. Plate proof in the issued colour on India paper. Scarce. Holmes P70. ... **£15**
5. 1c. rose. Used examples of this stamp priced at £2 to £5 according to condition and cancellation, etc.
6. 5c. red. Mint and unused examples of this stamp priced according to condition. S.G. 31-32 ... **£2-£7**
7. 5c. red. Used example of this stamp showing the scarce 'Rock in Waterfall' variety. S.G. 31-32. ... **£5-£20**
8. 5c. red. Fine used examples of this stamp showing the scarce MAJOR RE-ENTRY. S.G. 32a. ... **£35-£45 each**
9. 10c. Good used examples of this stamp priced at between £2 and £5 each according to condition and to shade. S.G. 34-38.
10. 10c. The MAJOR RE-ENTRY. Used examples of the position 29 flaw. **£20-£25**
11. 12½c. green. Used examples priced to condition. S.G. 39-41. ... **£1-£4**
12. 12½c. green. The MAJOR RE-ENTRY. Used singles. S.G. 39-41. ... **£5-£8**
13. 17c. blue. Printing 1. Positioned examples in used condition. **£8 each**
14. 17c. prussian blue. Printing 2A-B. Positioned examples in used condition. ... **£10-£12**
15. 17c slate blue. Printing 2C. Positioned, used singles. ... **£12 each**
16. 17c. steel blue Printing 3-4. Fine used singles of this stamp. ... **£8-£10**
17. 2c. Fine used, lightly cancelled examples of this stamp. S.G. 44-45. **£8-£12**
18. 1c. single used on cover cancelled with C.D.S. Scarce. ... **£12 10**
19. 5c. red. The MAJOR RE-ENTRY used on 1868 cover to Picton, Ontario. Scarce and attractive. S.G. 32a. ... **£55**
20. 10c. Fine single on cover to New York from Montreal in 1862. ... **£30**

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from the Pence Issues to the 'Jubilee' issue.

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**1 Adelphi, John Adam Street, Strand, London W.C.2.**

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# 1908 Quebec Tercentenary—

## $\frac{1}{2}$ cent value

The lowest value of the Quebec Tercentenary issue of 1908 is an easy stamp to study because its colour produces a fine, crisp printing.

It was printed on vertical wove paper from one plate only of one hundred subjects and a total of two million copies were issued.

The design was in a horizontal format by M. Machado, designer to the printers, the American Bank Note Co., of Ottawa.

The vignette shows the then Prince and Princess of Wales, later to become Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary. It was engraved by Edward Gunn.

The plate layout was a conventional 10 x 10 subject with a type I imprint above the top row centred between subjects 5 and 6.

A plating key was given to me many years ago by an old friend and this enables almost any pair or larger group to be identified with ease. As I have not seen this in print before I pass it on and record my thanks to the person who did all the original work.

The key depends on the location of guide dots.

The centre point of the transfer roller is located on the vertical centre line and 3.5 m.m. below the lower frame line of each stamp.

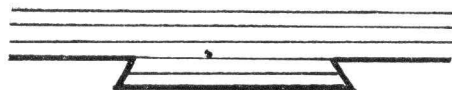
Laying down the plate from the left hand side, i.e. the top row of the printed sheet, the centre point is located on the first row of guide dots and the subject rocked in. When the second row is similarly laid down each subject will cover the guide dot of the previous row across the plate, i.e. down the sheet, leaving a final row of dots in the sheet lower margin.

These dots, in the case of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ c, can be found between the horizontal background lines at the top centre of each stamp with the exception of the first row for the reason explained above.

Because the original layout was done by hand there are slight differences in the location of the dots.

The key is a series of figures and letters. The figures refer to the lines numbered from the top frame line; the first two indicate the lines between which the dot is located. If the dot is clear of the lines then only two figures are given. If the dot touches a line then a third figure is given which repeats the line touched. Where a dot is on a line this is noted.

The letter following indicates whether the dot is central, or to the left or right of centre on the stamp.



EXAMPLE - 344L.

The example 344L is shown above.

No stamps in the top row have a dot but subjects 1 to 8 have the right vertical frame line dropping just short of the top horizontal line. On subjects 9 and 10 this break does not occur.

Stamp 44 on the sheet shows the so-called re-entry. This is a strong horizontal line through 1608, CANADA and HALF. Additionally a strong line below the lower frame slopes downwards to the right and is matched by a line parallel to it in the white frame above DA of Canada.

The key is given below:—

On lines

2C	54, 63
2R	87, 90
3L	21, 66
3C	14 16 49 60 83
3R	99
4L	19 30 40 97
4C	18
5C	92

Between lines

12L	29	23L	28	34L	61
12C	69	23C	70* 86	34C	15, 84
12R	67 88	23R	70,* 71, 100	34R	34
				45C	56*

121L	—
121C	89
121R	—
122L	55
122C	—
122R	25, 26, 52, 68

232L	—
232C	22 51 65
232R	—
233L	24 44 80
233C	45 53 62 73
233R	35 56* 57 77

343L	23 41 76 78
343C	13 46 47 59 64 75
343R	11 36 43 85
344L	20 31 42 58
344C	17 74 82
344R	48 72 98

454L	12 95
454C	32 39 50 96
454R	33 81
455L	91
455C	37 93
455R	—
565C	94

Twin Dots 56, 70

# 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary

## 1st Trans-Canada Flight

The Canadian Post Office Department has authorized the use of 11 postal die cancellations for the 50th Anniversary of the first Trans-Canada flight 7 to 17 October 1920 from Halifax, Nova Scotia to Vancouver, British Columbia.

The postal die cancellations will be in use for one month, 21st September to 17th October 1970. Requests for special philatelic service will not be handled by the Post Office Department. Those desiring data on obtaining these aviation cancellations may write to Major R. K. Malott, 16 Harwick Crescent, Ottawa 6, Ontario.

The 11 postal die cancellations will be as follows:—

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1. 1st Flt—ler Vol<br/>Trans-Canada AT/A<br/>Halifax<br/>7 Oct 1920</p>            | <p>7. 1st Flt—ler Vol<br/>Trans-Canada AT/A<br/>Regina<br/>11 Oct 1920</p>         |
| <p>2. 1st Flt—ler Vol<br/>Trans-Canada AT/A<br/>Fredericton<br/>7 Oct 1920</p>        | <p>8. 1st Flt—ler Vol<br/>Trans-Canada AT/A<br/>Medicine Hat<br/>11 Oct 1920</p>   |
| <p>3. 1st Flt—ler Vol<br/>Trans-Canada AT/A<br/>Rivière du Loup<br/>7-8 Oct 1920</p>  | <p>9. 1st Flt—ler Vol<br/>Trans-Canada AT/A<br/>Calgary<br/>11-13 Oct 1920</p>     |
| <p>4. 1st Flt—ler Vol<br/>Trans-Canada AT/A<br/>Sault Ste Marie<br/>9-10 Oct 1920</p> | <p>10. 1st Flt—ler Vol<br/>Trans-Caanda AT/A<br/>Revelstoke<br/>13-15 Oct 1920</p> |
| <p>5. 1st Flt—ler Vol<br/>Trans-Caanda AT/A<br/>Kenora<br/>10 Oct 1920</p>            | <p>11. 1st Flt—ler Vol<br/>Trans-Canada AT/A<br/>Vancouver<br/>17 Oct 1920</p>     |
| <p>6. 1st Flt—ler Vol<br/>Trans-Canada AT/A<br/>Winnipeg<br/>10-11 Oct 1920</p>       |  |

Postal die cancellation slugs will not be available for two of the 1920 stops because of the type of equipment to be in use in these locations; i.e. Ottawa, Ontario and Merritt, B.C.

A postal die cancellation has also been authorized for the 50th Anniversary of the first international airmail flight between Canada and the USA, i.e. Victoria, B.C. to Seattle, Washington, 15th October 1920. The die will be in use in Victoria from 15th September to 15th October 1970. The same provisions apply to obtaining cancellations on philatelic mail.

The approval of the Canadian Post Office Department to allow the use of these 12 postal die cancellations is appreciated by those interested in Canadian Aviation History.

### 3d. Beaver Plate Flaw by R. P. Hedley



An additional specimen of the 3d Beaver Plate flaw has been uncovered and it is thought that this information will be of interest to all specialists. The item referred to is illustrated in the Boggs Handbook, on page 144 and is known as the flaws on stamp No. 31 of Pane A—Upper Pane.

The above illustration shows the flaw very clearly but it will be noted that the scratch over the numeral 3 is missing, otherwise this copy is similar in all respects to the copy shown in the Boggs' book. This specimen however is on the 'thin oily' paper of 1853-4 and therefore is a very early example of the flaws. Any further correspondence on this subject is invited.

# R.P.O. Jottings

At the present time we feel somewhat like the compiler of an obituary column in the local paper. About all the 'news' we are able to offer concerns the coming end of various mobile postal routes. In Canada the end came for the long-lived Toronto and North Bay R.P.O. on Saturday, 25th October 1969, when the 30 foot RPO made its last round trip up to 'the bay' and back. Clerks H. Brown and E. W. Orr had the honour of making the last run with one (or perhaps two) assistants. So went Canada's very last RDC RPO route. It was only a bit over 60 days ago that the writer spent a few enjoyable minutes chatting with the crew of train No. 673 at Toronto. This is not the only accomplished fact and more is to come. On 3rd January 1970, the 'M and T' (Montreal and Toronto) day trains made their last runs. This will leave only Trains 58 and 59 carrying the R.P.O. car on the night runs. Also on 3rd January 1970, the Levis and Montreal R.P.O. ended its long career carrying the mail between Quebec City and Montreal and the west. Thus the connection across eastern Canada was finally broken and almost anything can happen! We have heard different rumours from various parts of Canada. One is that all R.P.O. service east of Campbelltown, New Brunswick, will shortly be taken off. Another is that the Longlac and Winnipeg R.P.O. will be discontinued. A third that the Toronto, London and Sarnia R.P.O. will be taken off. As far as we know when the M and T. day RPO cars came off the Campbelltown and Levis RPO was the only one left in Canada with two round trips of service. All the other routes will have but the one round trip left. There are *NO* full 60/72 foot RPO cars left now. Every RPO is housed in a 30 foot RPO compartment in a mail/baggage car.

It is our considered opinion that there may be additions to the present list of discontinued R.P.O.s before the year is out. Except for Quebec (Province), where 'political considerations' may have to be taken into consideration, the rest of the Canadian R.M.S. *could* be taken off with hardly a ripple of protest. It would, of course, mean delays to overnight business mail, especially between Montreal and Toronto, but then people in general have become inured to erratic postal service. A decade of the 'all up' (first class mail by air-lift) policy by the government has succeeded in destroying the Railway Mail Service and with it the last possibility of *dependable* Postal 'Service'. But then, we down here in 'the States' are just about in the same position as our Canadian neighbours where Postal 'Service' is concerned! And it will, no doubt, get worse!



### RPO's Current in Canada—1st January 1970

Campbellton and Levis RPO  
 Halifax and Campbellton RPO  
 Halifax and Liverpool RPO  
 Levis and Montreal RPO  
 Longlac and Winnipeg RPO  
 Montreal and North Bay RPO

Montreal and Toronto RPO  
 Ottawa and Toronto RPO  
 North Bay and Longlac RPO  
 Quebec and Senneterre RPO  
 Toronto and Capreol RPO  
 Toronto, London and Sarnia RPO

(With acknowledgments and thanks to *TRANSIT POSTMARK*).

## The 50 cents Textile Varieties

by Hans Reiche

The 50 cents Textile stamp was issued 2nd November 1953. The plate for the stamp was transferred in September 1953. During the printing certain engraved lines started to wear and copies dated around 1960 show this wear. To avoid greater damage to the plate No. 1 and to improve the appearance some of these weak lines were retouched on the plate. This retouching was carried out between the 10th to 17th April 1962. The following stamps were retouched on Plate No. 1: stamps 41, 46 and 47 on the lower left pane. These retouches can be identified as follows: in stamp No. 41 the left vertical frame line has been strengthened from top to bottom but about just opposite the letter 'P' of Postage the engraver slipped, going into the margin, then below the bottom and back into the right side of the design all the way up to the 'P'. Stamp No. 46 shows a strengthening of the bottom frame line. There is a fine vertical line between the end of the textile roll and the word Cents. Stamp No. 47 shows the bottom frame line strengthened, but with an engraving slip starting below the letter 'A' of Canada and going into the design to about below the 'T' of Postage. Because these three stamps are part of the plateblock one can also note a colour mark in the margin on the left just between the two stamps. This mark does not appear on the original plateblocks. These retouches can be found on the regular and the over-printed stamps.

There has been a suggestion that stamp No. 49 was re-entered but no evidence of this has been found. Nevertheless it indicates that modern stamps can be re-entered and retouched after plate bending and hardening, a fact which 'expert' philatelists have continually denied.

# Arctic Mail Service

---

by J. W. Anderson

The first Arctic mail service was provided by the whaling ships of the nineteenth century which used to rendezvous at Cape Warrender on the south coast of Devon Island and northern shore of Lancaster Sound. The rendezvous date was the first week in September and this particular location was chosen because of the many and favourable winds. In other words, the sailing ships could usually depend on winds to take them to and from Cape Warrender at will.

Ships which came from the British Isles in the navigation season delivered the mail from home to the ships which were to winter in the Arctic. There was an exchange of mail, and the ships intending to winter in the north immediately set about searching for winter quarters while those homeward bound set sail for the British Isles. This little known Arctic mail service was in operation for many years, and finally died out with the closing down of the whaling operations early in the present century.

The Hudson's Bay Company established the first Arctic post at Wolstenholme in 1909. This was followed by other trading posts extending northwards. During this period the Eastern Arctic mail was carried by H.B.C. in the traditional packet boxes, usually one for each post, and carrying mail for all residents in the Arctic, H.B.C. or otherwise. In 1934 however, the Post Office Department, Ottawa, sent a representative on the Hudson's Bay Company's 'Nascopie' with the government's Eastern Arctic Patrol to inaugurate a new mail service. The old fashioned H.B.C. packet boxes were therefore discontinued in 1938, and the complete control of the mail was taken over by the Post Office representative on board the 'Nascopie.' From small beginnings of only a few mail bags in 1934, this service had grown to a total of 478 bags in 1944.

The post office on board the R.M.S. 'Nascopie' was fully equipped to handle all postal transactions, including Post Office Savings Bank, money order, postal note and parcel post C.O.D. War savings stamps and over-the-counter war savings certificates were also carried. There was a street letter box in the 'Nascopie' lounge where one might post a letter at any time of the day or night and, for other types of post office business, the Post Office Department representative might be found in his office at the after part of the ship. In addition to being the postmaster on board, he was an inspector of the Eastern Arctic post offices.

Naturally with this excellent service, which was largely the development of P.O.D. representative, F. R. E. Sparks, the postal business of the Eastern Arctic grew steadily. Not only did the white residents make increasing use of it, but the Eskimo began sending letters to one another in Eskimo syllabics through the medium of the Eastern Arctic Patrol. *Philatelic mail was no small part of this traffic, and readers will be interested to know that in 1939, 10,000 pieces of philatelic mail were date stamped at Craig Harbour, then the farthest north post office.* Christmas mail went north with the 'Nascopie' every summer in increasing volume with parcels marked 'Do not open until Christmas.'

In 1947 the 'Nascopie' was wrecked off Cape Dorset on the south coast of Baffin Island. During the summer seasons of 1948 and 1949, therefore, the Eastern Arctic mail was carried in various chartered vessels. The summer transport season of 1950, however, marked a new era inasmuch as the new C.G.S. 'C. D. Howe' came into service and naturally had on board a Post Office representative with full post office facilities. This was a great advance in the mail service.

Mail facilities have grown out of all recognition in the intervening years, and this is largely due to courtesy services by the R.C.A.F. The result is that today most of our Eastern Arctic posts not only receive a frequent and fairly regular two-way mail service but even such remote posts as Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet and Clyde get frequent mail drops by courtesy R.C.A.F. The volume of Arctic mail has grown by leaps and bounds, and business and personal correspondence can be exchanged frequently throughout the year. Canada's Eastern Arctic is very much in the public eye due to various commercial and governmental activities and, for residents in that area, a happy result has been an increasingly efficient and effective mail service.

(With acknowledgments to *MOCCASIN TELEGRAPH*)

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## Designs of Canadian Postage Stamps

The principles outlined here by the Postmaster General of Canada are intended as a guide to those who may wish to suggest subjects for designs on new issues of Canadian postage stamps.

1. Subjects selected should illustrate the cultural and economic life of the nation, or contribute to an awareness of our traditions, accomplishments and history, or foster a spirit of international goodwill and understanding.
2. Anniversaries to be commemorated by issues of postage stamps should be the fiftieth or hundredth years, or multiples of these periods. Exceptions may be made for International cooperative organisations at government level, of which Canada is a member, when a tenth anniversary may be commemorated, or the year when Canada as a member is the host country.
3. Members of the Royal family are the only living persons in whose honour postage stamps may be issued.
4. Persons no longer living who have made outstanding contributions of national significance may be honoured by the issue of a postage stamp.
5. Postage stamps may not be issued to honour—
  - (a) Particular fraternal or service organisations;
  - (b) Religious denominations;
  - (c) Particular professions;
  - (d) Commercial products or enterprises.
  - (e) Wars and particular battles.
6. Commemorative stamps will not be issued for the same subject at intervals less than 25 years.

Suggestions of commemorative postage stamps should be made from one and a half to three years prior to the date when the stamp would be issued.

### 'Easibinder' for 'Maple Leaves'

A special Easibinder is now available for *Maple Leaves*. Each binder holds twelve copies held in position by steel wires. Copies may be inserted from the first issue of a volume and even if permanent binding is completed, copies may be filed and kept in place till the volume is completed.

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The Easibinder will be available from mid-July. Please send your orders with cash to: S. F. Cohen, 51 Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham 15.

# Stitched Watermarks

By A. S. MACKIE

All will agree that stamps with 'stitched watermarks' are desirable items, but as to the 'why and wherefore' of its occurrence seems to end. Various explanations have been given to account for this paper variety, as I discovered in discussions at the last Convention with a few collectors who have such specimens.

I was moved to make further enquiries into the matter, and living in a City with several large paper mills close at hand, and having friends in the industry it seemed possible to investigate further the 'why and wherefore'.

As many members will be aware, paper manufacture starts with a prepared substance known as 'stuff', which contains various vegetable fibres held in suspension in a very high water content. If a watermark is to be purposely included, this is achieved at the earliest stage of manufacture when the water content of the 'stuff' is approximately 90 per cent. The 'Dandy Roll' is placed at this point which is stage one in machine made paper, or at this drainage percentage in hand made. In both methods the 'stuff' is allowed to settle or flow on to the 'Wires', which can be in various patterns of fine wire mesh, depending on the type of paper required, hence such terms as 'Laid' and 'Wove'.

In hand made paper the symbol of the watermark is sewn on to the wire of the vatman's mould. This has the effect of allowing less 'stuff' to settle on these parts, creating a thinning known to all as a watermark. In machine made paper the 'Dandy Roll' has these patterns similarly attached, by different methods over the years. This has the same effect as in hand made, but instead of operating on the underside as in hand made, this is effected from the top. Damage to the 'Wire' which called for a repair, such as by stitching, would give the result of a 'stitched watermark' as found on stamp paper, as the repair is above the level of the 'Wire', and has the same effect as an intentional watermark.

Reference has been made to 'stitched watermarks' being created by the stitching done in repairing a felt or blanket. In both methods of manufacture this is extremely unlikely. Here a point should be noted, in as much as such materials used for water absorption come into use later in either of the processes, when the water content is much below 90 per cent., and therefore beyond the point where a watermark can be included. If indeed a repair of this nature was done, the result would be a compression of the paper, not a thinning as created to produce a watermark.

It has been said that it would be easy to change the 'Wire' on the vatman's mould in hand made paper, should it become damaged. At this

point, I would like to turn to Canada's first issue of 1851. We know the printers were Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson of New York, later to be known as the American Bank Note Co. This firm, of high repute as security printers, had a contract for paper with an equally famous firm of security paper makers, that founded by a Devonshire man, Thomas Willcox, at Chester Creek, Pennsylvania in 1729. The Willcox mill was the last one in America to stop making hand made paper in 1866. Some records and bills of this firm have been preserved. One bill of 2nd August 1783, is of interest, as it lists items which had to be purchased from Europe, as none were made in America at that time, namely the cost of one pair of Double Foolscap Paper Moulds at £5 5s. 0d., a great deal of money in those days, when one considers that the pay at that time of of the top employee, the vatman, was the equivalent of 3s. per week of 72 hours. The vatman's mould being the essential piece of papermaking equipment, is it little wonder that if one was damaged, a repair to the 'wire' was a reasonable sound financial and practicable proposition.

I return to consider the 'Stitched Watermark' on machine made paper. A theory has been given that it is created by the joining of the ends of the 'wire'. This indeed had to be done as it operates like an endless belt. The joining of the ends however was done in a fashion like a darn or splicing of a rope, indeed interwoven to give it strength, but in such a manner as not to give evidence of a join that could be readily detected in the finished paper, and not therefore having the appearance of those copies I have seen of 'stitched watermarks'. Later joining was done by soldering and brazing, and today by spot welding. It would again appear that damage to the 'wire' was repaired in a similar manner as that on the vatman's mould. This gives us the effect we have come to term a 'Stitched Watermark'. Today the 'wire' is still an expensive piece of equipment, and repairs are done by spot welding.

I have just received from a mill in Canada an example of a patch repair to the 'wire' by spot welding, which must cover an area of roughly 20 square inches, and is indeed very finely done.

The first machine made paper in North America was successfully made by Thomas Gilpin at his mills in Brandywine Creek, Wilmington, Delaware, on August 1817, and was used to produce Poulson's Advertiser, Philadelphia. The width of the paper was 30 inches.

The first Fourdrinier machine was put in operation at a mill owned by Beach, Hommerken and Kearney at Saugerties, New York in 1827. In this case the paper was 60 inches wide.

Such was the demand by newspapers for machine made paper that it is difficult to determine when North American machine made paper was first used in the production of Canadian stamps.

In view of the fact that 'Pirie' and 'Bothwell' watermarks are found on the Large Queens can it be accepted that machine made paper of British manufacture was habitually used in this period? Any further information on this point would no doubt be of interest to many members.

## Topex 70

Montreal was the site of the largest international philatelic event ever to be held in Canada—'Topex 70'. It was the 21st Annual Convention and Exhibition of the American Topical Association and it marked the first time that this event has been held outside the United States.

The show was hosted by the Union Philatélique de Montréal, from 19th to 21st June inclusive, at the Paul Sauvé Sports Centre in Montreal. The Honourable Eric Kierans consented to be an honorary patron of the show and participated in the opening ceremonies at 7.30 p.m. on 19th June.

Because the issue date of the Louis Riel stamp coincided with the 'Topex 70' opening on 19th June, a special service was offered to collectors who attended the show on that day. Addressed covers bearing the Louis Riel stamp were deposited in a special mail receiver adjacent to the Canada Post Office display. When the show closed at 10 p.m. that day, the covers were taken to Ottawa to receive the official first day of issue cancellation service.

Many valuable and historical artifacts of Canadian stamp development and production were shown in the Canada Post Office display. In addition, there was also a philatelic sales and information counter where recent issue philatelic quality stamps could be purchased.

The American Topical Association, organized in September 1949, is a non-profit educational society whose membership today includes nearly 10,000 collectors from eighty-seven countries around the world.

## Yorkshire Group

The Group closed the 1969–70 season on Monday, 4th May when details and layout of the Group's entry for the Eastbourne Convention were thrashed out. Among the subjects spotlighted during the season were Newfoundland, Small Queens and Postal Rates to U.K. *The new season will commence on Monday, 6th September at the Goosewell Galleries, Menston, Ilkley, Yorks. at 7.30 p.m.*

The Society is well represented in Yorkshire and all members who can make the trip to Menston on the first Monday in the month are urged to do so. Any enquiries should be sent to Frank Laycock.

D. F. Sessions.

## Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held at the Burlington Hotel, Eastbourne on Saturday, 10th October.

Nominations for Officers of the Society to be considered by the Meeting should be sent to the Secretary as soon as possible. The retiring Committee members are: D. G. Robertson, J. P. Macaskie, F. H. Fairweather.

Nominations for Fellowship which must be made on the appropriate form obtainable from the Secretary must be received 31st August.



***there comes a time . . . .***

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\*

If you are not already a member of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and would be interested in joining the 'Royal' please write to The Secretary, The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, Box 3144, Station 'C', Ottawa, Canada, for membership application forms or information.

Members receive The Canadian Philatelist, published bi-monthly, and are entitled to use the sales circuit.

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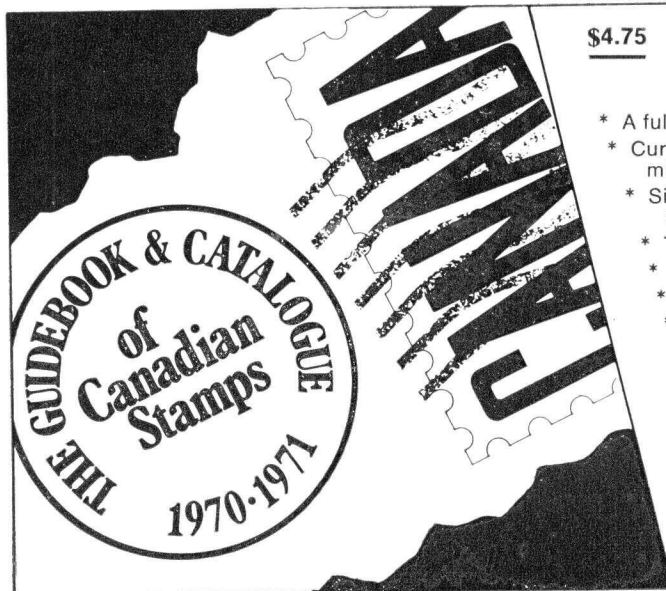
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## 52nd Congress of Great Britain—Folkstone 9-12 June 1970

Although I was the only C.P.S. Delegate able to attend this year's Congress, quite a number of our members were present. We missed P. G. Walker and Eric Bielby, who have been so regular during the past years.

Our Study Group on Wednesday attracted fifteen people. Doctor Dorothy Sanderson entertained us with a very fine display of pre-stamp covers. P. B. Crighton produced a study of the 11½ perforations of the early issues of Canada and we hope the result of his work will appear in *Maple Leaves* in due course. George Powell of Peterborough contributed his expert knowledge in helping to deal successfully with several queries.

The theme of this years Congress was 'International Friendship' and a practical demonstration of this was carried out by our visit to Boulogne where we were received by the Senator-Mayor and later entertained by members of the Association Philatelique du Boulonnais and Societe Philatelique Franco-Britannique. An excellent lunch was prepared for us at the Faisan D'Ore, Le Courset. Mr. R. A. G. Lee told us of the work that has been and still has to be done, of the preparation for 'Philympia'. This is going to be the greatest show ever and it is hoped that all C.P.S. members will support the Exhibition.

The highlight of Congress Day was, of course, the signing of the Roll of distinguished Philatelists. A very impressive ceremony. The Mayor and Mayoress were the principal guests at the Banquet and Ball which brought Congress to a close.

Next year we meet at Norwich.

L. D. CARN.

### The London Section

A note from Mr. Downing, Chairman of the London Section, informs us that a 'Get-Together' of members will be held on Wednesday, 23rd September, 5.30-7.30 p.m. A room has been reserved at the Norfolk Hotel, Harrington Road (opposite S. Kensington Station) SW7, near Philympia, and refreshments will be available. It is important to note that the meeting is not reserved for London Section members only; *all members* who are visiting Philympia on the 23rd or who will be in London at that time *will be welcome*. Mr. Downing, however, would appreciate a note from intending visitors so that he can form some idea of the number of members to be expected. He will be pleased to hear from you at: 10, Blenheim Road, Bickley, Bromley, Kent, and to provide further details of the meeting.

### Subscriptions

Members remitting subscriptions in U.S. or Canadian dollars are asked to note that these will be \$4.30 or \$4.50 respectively as from 1st October next.

## ***The Small Queen issue of Canada [1870-97]***

**By W. WILLIAMS**

### **Plate Re-entries, Retouches and Flaws**

It may be that, in this modern day and age, some of our beginners are more familiar with 'Re-entries into Orbit' than with the old 'Plate Re-entries' of about one hundred years ago. At least a few new members have written stating they have no idea of what actually happened to cause the various types of Re-entry and would like to get a clear view of the subject before attempting to digest the books or articles, which they state, appear to be written 'by experts for experts'. Perhaps it would help them to know that even the experts cannot agree about some of the causes for the major 'latent or misplaced re-entries'.

However, as a duly qualified 'non-expert', I may be able to help by suggesting that, in the first instance, we give some thought to the actual preparation of the Printing Plate. The impression of the stamp design has, of course, to be entered on the Plate—this was done by transferring the impression from the hardened Steel Die to a softened steel Transfer Roller, which, when hardened, was used to impress the design on the Plate.

Faint guide lines and dots were marked on the Plate to give the exact positions for each unit and the Operator had to impress, or rock the designs in the correct positions. Subject to the Operator carrying out his job with precision, it was only necessary for the engraver to obliterate all traces of the guide lines and dots and remove the burr caused by the rocking of the Transfer Roller and, after hardening, the Plate was ready for the press.

Theory does not always work out and all sorts of things might happen—sometimes a unit may be so badly out of alignment that it has to be burnished out and a new transfer laid down in its place. Another unit might have had insufficient pressure and need to be strengthened. Minor corrections were usually carried out by an engraver with a burin (engraver's tool). This usually involved deepening the lines or small parts of the design and are known as 'Retouches'. It was sometimes found that guide dots or lines could not be removed without damaging the design. Occasionally there was damage to the Plate, either by an Engraver's tool or some other reason and any deep cut could not be obliterated. While I appreciate that I have not said everything that could happen, at least some information has been given in an attempt to gain a clear view before describing the various types of Re-entry.

### **Re-entries**

If the Transfer Roller is impressed more than once (at any time) in approximately the same position this would result in various portions of the design being doubled (or possibly trebled). This is known as a true Re-entry and would, of course, be constant on every sheet printed from the 're-entered' plate.

It is possible that in some cases the operator commenced the impression in an incorrect position then, realising his mistake entered the design in the correct position. If the original 'touch' was not burnished off, it would be reproduced on the sheet of stamps. Minor re-entries, or 'shifts' are caused by the plate slipping under pressure by the Operator.

### **Latent Re-entries**

These refer to traces of the original impression remaining on the Plate, after it has been burnished off for the purpose of making a new impression.

### **Miss-Entry**

When portions of the design have not been entered, owing to uneven pressure by the Operator of the Transfer Roller, miss-entries result.

These are usually corrected by the engraver, but are occasionally overlooked. (They are sometimes confused with 'worn plate varieties').

While within the scope of this article it is not possible to list the constant varieties (87 illustrations are given in *Constant Plate Varieties of the Canada Small Queens*, by Hans Reiche—Handbook No. 4, The British North American P.S.) mention should be made of at least two outstanding varieties.

### **The 2 cents**

Known as 'The latent or misplaced re-entry' and illustrated by Boggs in his well-known handbook:

This shows a portion of the design in the lower margin at right, with faint lines across the remainder of the margin and lines through the left '2' and E of CENTS.

Only very few copies are known and it is only possible to obtain the full variety when the stamp has been centered to the top, allowing a wide margin at the bottom of the stamp. If the stamp is perfectly centered the perforation holes would cut away most of the variety.

Several reasons have been suggested to account for this remarkable variety and one theory is that the transfer operator began entering the design in the wrong position and then corrected the placing of the transfer roller.

### **The 5 cents on the 6 cents stamp**

This remarkable entry on the 6 Cents must be seen to be believed. One theory is that owing to shortage of steel an old plate was used and portions of the 5c impression remained—another is that the wrong transfer roller was used. Whatever the answer, it is an amazing error and if the Experts cannot agree, how can I, a non-expert, draw any conclusion, except to say there is still something left for the student and I hope that I have, in some way helped him on the road to discovery.

In my next article I will deal with Printing varieties which are sometimes confused with re-entries.

Please Note:—In my last article dealing with perforations there was a slight printing error. The fourth line from the bottom should read 'not precise and in MANY cases . . '

## new stamp issues

### Sir Alexander Mackenzie

On 25th June the Canada Post Office issued a six-cent commemorative stamp honouring Sir Alexander Mackenzie, fur trader and explorer, who in 1793 completed the first crossing of the North American continent north of Mexico.

Born at Stornoway, Scotland, in 1764, Mackenzie emigrated to North America with his father in 1774. He entered the service of a fur trading company in Montreal in 1779. When the firm was later absorbed by the North West Company in 1787, Mackenzie became a partner in the larger concern and was stationed in Athabasca.

It was during his employment there that Mackenzie embarked on his now famous explorations for the Pacific Ocean. The first of his two journeys began on 3rd June 1789, and took him, by way of the Slave River and Great Slave Lake, to the Arctic Ocean and the mouth of the river which now bears his name.

His second journey began at the forks of the Peace and Smoky rivers on 9th May 1793. Following a route along the Peace, Parsnip, Fraser, Blackwater and Bella Coola Rivers, Mackenzie reached the tidewaters of the Pacific by July. There, on a large rock in Dean Channel, he left the famous inscription: 'Alex Mackenzie, from Canada, by land, 22nd July 1793'.

The design for the Mackenzie stamp was taken from a Government Archives photo of the rock bearing this inscription. The steel engraved stamp is brown in colour and measures 24 mm wide by 40 mm long. Thirty-four million stamps were issued, printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited of Ottawa.

### Sir Oliver Mowat



OTTAWA: The Canada Post Office will honour Sir Oliver Mowat, one of the Fathers of Confederation, with the issue 12th August of a six-cent commemorative stamp marking the 150th anniversary of his birth at Kingston in 1820.

As a delegate from Upper Canada, Sir Oliver Mowat was one of the thirty-three Fathers of Confederation who attended

the Quebec Conference of 1864 to discuss the feasibility of a political union of British North America.

He began his career as a lawyer in Upper Canada in 1841. Entering politics in 1857, he was elected as a Liberal member to the Legislative Assembly of Canada. There he served as provincial secretary in the Brown-Dorion administration of 1858 and as postmaster general in the Macdonald-Dorion government of 1863-1864 and in the Great Coalition of 1864. In November of that year, he was raised to the bench as vice-chancellor of Upper Canada.

In 1872 Mowat succeeded Edward Blake as leader of the Liberal Party and became Premier and Attorney-General of Ontario. He held this office for twenty-four years until his appointment in 1896 to the Senate where he became the government leader. The following year, Mowat retired to accept the appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, a position which he held until his death in 1903.

The Sir Oliver Mowat issue was designed by Ernst Roch of Montreal, P.Q. The stamp measures 40 mm by 24 mm and its colours are black and two shades of red. Thirty-four million stamps are being printed by the British American Bank Note Company Limited of Ottawa using two colour gravure for the red and one colour steel for the black.

### Christmas Issues 1970

Christmas drawings by twelve children from across Canada will grace Canada's 1970 Christmas stamps.

The Christmas commemorative stamps will be issued in four denominations this year. In addition to the annual 5 cent and 6 cent Christmas stamps, used primarily on domestic letters and cards, 10 cent. and 15 cent. stamps will be issued for use on parcels and international air mail.

The two lower-value stamps will be produced in medium size format (24 x 30 mm), as in past Christmas issues. Five designs will be alternated over each sheet of stamps on both the 5 cent. and 6 cent. values. The smaller-volume 10 cent. and 15 cent stamps will carry one design each, and will be produced in large size format (24 x 40 mm).

The five-cent stamps will reproduce drawings by Lisa Wilson, age 8, of Kamloops, B.C.; Donna Niskala, age 9, of Macrorie, Sask.; Anthony Martin, age 5, of Marius, Man.; Dwayne Durham, age 7, of Fort Erie, Ont.; and Manon Lecompte, age 9, of Laprairie, P.Q. On the six-cent stamps will appear drawings by Jean Pomperleau, age 8, of St. Paul, Alta; Janet McKinney, age 8, of St. John, N.B.; Nancy Whatley, age 10, of Armdale, N.S.; Joseph McMillan, P.E.I.; and Eugene Battacharya, age 7, of St. John's Nfld. The ten-cent stamp will carry a drawing by Corrine Fortier, age 10, of St. Leon, Man., and the fifteen-cent stamp one by Janis Dojcek, age 10, of Flin Flon, Man.

A total of about 50,000 drawings were submitted by children 12-and-under to the Post Office Department's 'Christmas Canada' stamp design



project, conducted in co-operation with provincial Departments of Education and art galleries in each province. The greatest number of drawings were received from the province of Quebec, while New Brunswick was the province with the heaviest per capita contribution. The final selection was made by the Department's Design Advisory Committee.

For their drawings the children were asked to portray the theme 'What Christmas Means to Me.' Traditional Christmas images, such as nativity scenes, Christmas trees, and Santa Claus were most prevalent, while snowmen and outdoor winter scenes ran a popular second. Many drawings reflected the contemporary imaginations of their young authors with jet-propelled Santas, astronauts celebrating a lunar Christmas, or symbolic designs representing universal brotherhood. About 500 of the drawings will be seen in itinerant exhibits that will tour the country in the fall.

In order to reproduce the original drawings as closely as possible, the stamps are being produced by the four-colour lithography process. They go on sale in early October to meet the Christmas demand. (8 x 10 photos of the drawings are available).



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

# LETTERS

## TO THE EDITOR

Dr. F. G. Stulberg writes:

### 'High Street' Squared Circle

I read the article by Mr. E. A. Smythies on the High Street Squared Circle in the April Issue of *Maple Leaves* with a feeling of mixed emotion. In the first place I was pleased that this odd mark was receiving recognition, but on the other hand it was the subject of an article that was going to appear in the Canadian Philatelist in the continuing feature 'What's New in old Canada'.

As you see by the illustration opposite there are three copies in my collection (1) on an engraved forgery of a \$2.00 Jubilee, (2) on an engraved forgery of a \$3.00 Jubilee and (3) on a bisect of a genuine one cent Jubilee. The story of these engraved forgeries is very interesting and perhaps I can make this the subject of the 'lost' article.

Mr. Smythies was correct in assuming that there never was such a street in Toronto. During this era there was a High Park Avenue (and Blvd.). It is only within recent years that Toronto received a High Street and this is strictly a residential street in a relatively new subdivision.

Of further interest are the other fake cancellations found on these fine engraved Jubilee forgeries. They are roller designs and certainly add to the authentic appearance of the high value stamps. Both are type IV, (Smythies)—one of Montreal, Que. 'R1' and the other of Toronto, Ont. '6'. The Montreal mark is quite a good reproduction but the Toronto roller is another story. The first thing one notices is that the 'T' is missing in the ONT designation. Also, the fourth and fifth bars enclosing the '6' are not cut square but follow the circular contour of the numeral which, by the way, is of the Roman (with serif) type which is not known for this number in a genuine Toronto roller.

I hope that this will add a little information to this odd story.

Mr. N. Brassler writes:

### Hamilton '16' Markings

I was interested in Mr. C. C. Attenborrow's letter regarding Hamilton '16' Markings which appeared in the last edition. I have a few extra dates to add, namely:

4 Ring 16—I own two covers, one dated April 27, '57 and the other dated April 25, '57.

I have no J116, which is quite amazing, but I have quite a few of the circular 16 dated as follows:—

10/8/58 on cover

9/2/59 on cover, which is on a 5 cent Beaver as are 4/23/63,  
12/21/60 and 10/1/59.



# *precancels on the*

## *admiral issue* By R. B. Hetherington and F. W. L. Keane

<b>Galt</b>		Precancel
		Type 1
<b>1 cent green</b>	Original die. 1912 ... ..	n a
	Original die retouched. 1913 ... ..	
<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 ... ..	a (?)
	Original die retouched, dry. 1922 ...	n
<b>3 cents red</b>	Original die retouched. 1923 ... ..	n a
	New die. 1924 ... ..	

<b>Guelph</b>		Precancel
		Type 1
<b>1 cent green</b>	Original die. 1912 ... ..	
	Original die retouched. 1913 ... ..	
<b>1 cent yellow</b>	Original die retouched, wet. 1920 ...	n n
	Original die retouched, dry. 1926 ...	
	New die, dry. 1925 ... ..	
<b>2 cents green</b>	Original die retouched, wet. 1922 ...	
	Original die retouched, dry. 1924 ...	
	Original die re-engraved, dry. 1925 ...	
	Thin paper. 1924 ... ..	
<b>3 cents red</b>	Original die retouched. 1923 ... ..	
	New die. 1924 ... ..	

## Contributions for October Issue

Contributors are reminded that the last date for the receipt of reports and notices (to guarantee inclusion in the October issue) is 31st August.

Separate reminders by post have been discontinued.

**Amendments to Membership to 27th June 1970****ew Members**

749. KEMM, Rev. W. St. J., St. Michael's House, Littleworth Road, Rawnsley, Cannock,  
Staffs. CL,CS  
750. BROWN, J., 3313 Lassiter Court, Calgary 10, Alberta, Canada CR-CG  
751. ALDEN, J., 2 Hawthorne Place, Boston, Mass. 02114 U.S.A.  
752. SCHNEIDER, H., c/o Harnat Stamp and Coin Ltd., Suite 207 Wilderton Shopping  
Centre, 2615 Van Horne Avenue, Montreal 251, Quebec Canada  
753. BISSET, J. F., 2 Waterside Gardens, Carmunnock, Glasgow C

**death**

542. WILSON, L. F.

**change of address**

362. AIKENHEAD, H. R., Apt. 3. 140 Ridout Street South, London 16, Ontario, Canada  
524. BIRKENHEAD, M., 8 Hollow Lane, Hayling Island, Hants.  
347. CAMPBELL, T. P., 16 Bonaire Circle, Waban, Mass., U.S.A., 02168  
497. CANHAM, H. E., 141 Halifax Street North, Regina, Sask., Canada  
817. GRANT, J. A., 13 Columba Road, Edinburgh EH4 3QZ  
414. HAYWOOD, B. K., 165 Roxborough Street East, Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada  
108. KIRBY, A. E., 146 Glenforest Road, Toronto 319, Canada  
439. STEINHART, A. L., Apt. 915. 80 Grand Ravine Drive, Downsview, Ontario, Canada  
712. STRACHAN, K, 71 Chesterwood Road, King's Heath, Birmingham 13

**Net Change: Plus 4.****New Total: 711.****information required of latest address (last known address given)**

368. MONTGOMERY, Capt., M., 78 Gulland Close, Bushey, Hertfordshire

**amendment to previous listing**

225. ASQUITH, L. G., delete interest P and substitute D,MPO,RPO,SC,F

**CANADA**

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## CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### WANTED

Canada Precancels, Perfins, R.P.O. cancels, B.C. and early Western town cancels on stamp, piece or cover. I have some of the same material for sale.—H. G. Walburn, Box 55, Okanagan Centre, B.C., Canada.

CANADA 1868 12½ cents. Dated copies, covers, proofs or anything of unusual interest required. All shades, all papers.—Mrs. Moubray, Ridlington House, Uppingham, Rutland.

1912–26 ADMIRAL issues. Mint, used. Lathe Work. Blocks, plates proofs, etc. Will buy or exchange.—J. Anderton, 43 Foxhill Court, Weetwood, Leeds 16.

BRANT COUNTY items, covers, illustrated cards, postal history.—Barchino, Brantford, Ontario.

Correspondence desired with anyone interested in postal history of Assinibola. Write—Ronald Kell, 27 Briardene Close, Greenacres, East Herrington, Sunderland, Co. Durham, England.

### FOR SALE

SISSONS auction catalogues of Jarrett collection 1959–60, first 6 (of 7) only. Condition good with prices realised. Offers please—C. J. Adams, Worfield, Bridgenorth, Salop.

### PERIODICALS

"THE MAGPIE'S NEST" contains inexpensive postal history items and ephemera to give character to your collection. Specimen free.—Woodall, Forest Cottage, Holtwood, Wimbourne, Dorset, England.

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### Handbooks

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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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**Vol. 13 No. 7**

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## EDITORIAL

To please everyone all the time is not one of our ambitions. More modestly we aim to please as many of our members as possible and as often as possible. We are reminded that to hope for anything more than this would be completely unrealistic by two letters recently received from readers. In one of them we are told emphatically enough that 'introductory articles in a specialist magazine are an absurdity.' In the other we are urged to 'always include introductory articles for younger members and new members'.

Clearly those of our readers who want an unrelieved diet of 'specialist' articles are going to be as much disappointed at times as those who expect an unremitting flow of 'introductory' articles. Not only are we not in the position to make deliberate choice of the kind of article that we accept for publication; we would not do so if we were in such a happy position. Moreover we are confident that most of our members appreciate the reasons for such an attitude, and we hope that the two members who have made their points so forcibly will now better appreciate our problem. Within our ranks are numbered some who are foremost authorities in B.N.A. philately; other members would claim no more than to collect Canada 'generally.' Between these two extremes are many who would count themselves the veriest tyros in some branches of B.N.A. philately but who are demonstrably authorities in other departments. What all of

them can claim by virtue of their membership of the Society is that their interests be recognised as fully as possible and as often as possible, which brings us back to the point we tried to make at the beginning of the first paragraph.

In addition to the two members whom we have quoted many others have written along more helpful lines, and for this we are most grateful. A number have suggested that we start an 'Any Questions' feature wherein members can pose queries and invite answers. Our correspondence pages have, of course, always been available for readers' questions and this remains one avenue of possible enlightenment. If readers would like to send in their queries, however, we will publish them. It will also be up to those with the answers to provide them if the feature is to be successful.

Not for the first time we have also been asked to provide a 'Quiz' page with possibly prizes for successful competitors. Here again we have no objections to such an innovation, especially since the member who was responsible for the suggestion also thoughtfully provided the questions (and answers!).

### **New Publications**

On page 186 we publish a review of *The Guide Book and Catalogue of Canadian Stamps* which many of our members will find of interest. Also we would add the reminder that Mr. Cohen is stocking a small supply of the *Canadian Postal Slogan Cancel Catalogue* which is also reviewed on page 187. We should hasten to point out, however, that he is not stocking the former work, which can only be obtained as directed by our reviewer.

### **C.P.S. of G.B. Handbooks**

Mr. Cohen's advertisement on the inside of the back cover of this issue also features the latest of the Society's handbooks: the Second Edition of Mr. Smythies' *Canadian Roller Cancellations 1894-1930*. The author's name alone is sufficient warranty of the quality of this work which needs no recommendation from us. All that we would say is that the demand for handbooks which are out of print always exceeds that for current publications. Those who are wise will make a point of obtaining their copies of this work now. That it will be so readily available in a year's time we would beg leave to doubt if previous experience is anything to go by. For some reason or another sales of B.N.A. handbooks in the U.S.A. and Canada are always considerably higher than in Great Britain. Our friends over the water have a better appreciation of the value of Canadian Philatelic literature in stimulating interest in their hobby. But why should this be so?

## President's Message

I feel sure that every effort will be made to issue this copy of *Maple Leaves* before the Convention and I hope that all members attending will enjoy their visit to Eastbourne.

At the time of writing my desk is covered with Postal Bids and requests for viewing the Auction Lots, which at least proves that many members received their copies of the Auction Catalogue in good time.

As a result of telephone conversations with the Information Section of Canada House, I have learnt a lot about present day postal services in Canada. Despite the 'working to rule', I was informed that First Class Post would reach Canada within two weeks and I can only hope they are right, as a letter has just taken four weeks to reach me.

While we have a very modern postal service in this country it would appear that, owing to increasing costs and postmen's wages, people living in villages may have to collect their letters from the Post Office, which brings us back one hundred years to the Small Queen period and perhaps 'Way Letters'.

Although circumstances have prevented me from making as many visits as I would have liked, I now feel that I almost know most members. At the last moment it was found that I had to type the envelopes myself and when I came to a member living at Pity Me (Durham) I thought we both had something in common.

No doubt it will be generally agreed that *Maple Leaves* is the main link with members everywhere and it was very pleasing to see some new contributors during the past year as well as some of our older contributors again in print. Perhaps as a result of some of the articles there will be a revival of interest and full use made of our Library.

This is my final message, as your President, so I would just like to say 'Thank You' to all members who have helped the Society during the past year and hope you will carry on the good work.

Best wishes to you all.

BILL WILLIAMS

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## Registered Plate II

### 1886-1892

by

E. A. Smythies,  
FCPS

This problem plate is, without any doubt, the most interesting plate of all those used to print the Canadian Registered stamps of 1875-1893, and indeed one of the most interesting in all Canadian philately. It has been the source of considerable confusion in the past, as I shall explain later. Information about it is obtainable in the following publications:—

- (1) Jarrett's 1929 *Catalogue of B.N.A.*; (2) Boggs' 1945 *Canada*;
- (3) *The RLS Handbook of 1964*; (4) My article in *Maple Leaves* of February 1965; (5) Harrison's articles in the *Baltimore Philatelist* of 1967, and *American Philatelist* of 1969-70.

Let us first determine the date when this plate was made. Boggs established the fact from official sources that three plates were made for the 5 cents registration stamp in 1875, 1886, 1888. Plate I was made in 1875, with two panes 5 x 10 and the Montreal imprint on all four sides of each pane. Plate III was made late in 1888, when the printing of stamps was being transferred from Montreal to Ottawa, and consequently had the Ottawa imprint on top and bottom of each pane (5 x 10) but not on the sides. The remaining Plate II was therefore made in 1886 (at a cost of \$75.00) and this is the plate which is the subject of this article.

It has led to a great deal of confusion! Jarrett described it as Plate II (he recorded no Plate III) with the Ottawa imprint, with ten rows (10 x 10), used for printing in 1892. (He was nearly right).

Boggs described it as Plate III with Ottawa imprint, and one large pane 5 x 20, made in 1888.

When I was drafting the *Handbook* and *Maple Leaves* article, I was in complete confusion about this plate! I could not reconcile or explain the date of manufacture i.e. 1886 and the date of use—late 1892 and 1893—I did not know how many stamp impressions were engraved on the plate, nor whether it had one pane or two, nor if it had imprints or not. So I had to leave all these points undecided.

Shortly afterwards—in March 1965—I received a letter from the Director, Public Relations, Ottawa, which cleared up most of these difficulties. Quoting from a *contemporary* magazine (Oct. 1892) he wrote:— 'New plates of double size were made for the 5 cent registration stamp, these being in 100 impressions, ten rows of ten, but without the Ottawa imprint . . . according to the *Dominion Philatelist*, which dated the new sheet arrangement in October 1892.'



So now we have a new problem to consider, why was a plate costing \$75.00 in 1886 not put to use until 1892? And why had it no imprint? (In 1888 additional expenditure was incurred by re-entering old Plate I, at a cost of \$37.50, and making a new Plate III costing \$75.00. And still Plate II was not used!).

When Harrison was drafting his article for the *Baltimore Philatelist* in 1967, the information from the *Dominion Philatelist* was available, and he wrote:— 'It is obvious that the plate was not intended to be placed in use at all, as it is full of flaws, re-entries, and unburnished guide and layout lines. It must have been a dire emergency that caused the British American Banknote Co. to put this product of poor workmanship to use.' So now we have two more problems! Let us consider these flaws and blemishes and why they necessitated scrapping the plate, and what was the 'dire emergency'?

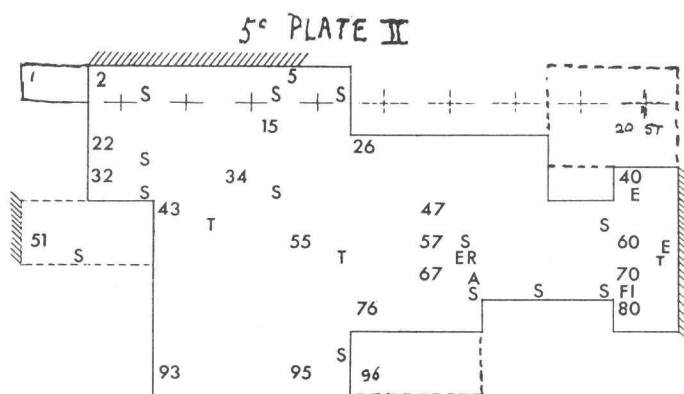


DIAGRAM OF RECONSTRUCTION

Located Positions		Located Guide-Lines	
Possible Positions		Possible Guide-Lines	
Selvage		Re-entries S, T, FI, etc.	

The 'dire emergency' is fairly obvious. Jarrett recorded that the sales of RLS 5 cents stamps increased from  $\frac{1}{2}$  million in 1888–89 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million in 1892–93, i.e. by *five times*, due of course to the abolition in 1889 of the 2 cents registration rate, and making the 5 cents rate universal.

Thanks to the co-operation of many specialists, who very kindly sent me their Plate II mint blocks to see, I have a record of blocks of 30, 16, 15, 12, 8, 6 and many 4, with overlaps, and have been able to reconstruct 60 to 70 per cent of the whole plate. This reconstruction is shown in the accompanying illustration above. Harrison has made a set of beautiful illustrations of the re-entries, plate flaws, guide-lines etc., some of which

(with his kind permission) are illustrated in the illustration overleaf (No. 2). Another feature of the plate is a guide dot—on at least 50 per cent of the stamp impressions—in the NE corner of N of CANADA (see illustration, overleaf, No. 2). To find anything like this array of flaws elsewhere, we have to go back to the Beaver plates thirty years earlier.

All these flaws, and also the absence of imprints, are evidence that the plate was put away in 1886 in an *unfinished state*, but these cannot be the fundamental reason why the plate was rejected in toto, since these blemishes could have been burnished off without much trouble and imprints added. We have to look elsewhere for a more fundamental reason for rejecting the plate, and one that could not be corrected.

Well, there is a reason, and a very good reason, which I have attempted to show in the top 2 illustrations on Page 181. The usual spacing between stamp impressions on the RLS 5 cents plates was  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$  mm (vide block of four of Plate I), which gave the normal stamps an overall measurement of  $45 \times 20$  mm in panes of  $5 \times 10$ , and this fitted the perforating machines in use. With the 5 cents Plate II the engraver was making something different, i.e. a large pane  $10 \times 10$ , and he probably thought he should squeeze the stamp impressions a bit closer, which he did, but idiotically he squeezed the wrong way! The space between the short (vertical) sides was *increased* to 5 mm, and that between the long (horizontal) sides was *decreased* to 2 mm (occasionally  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm). This altered the measurements of the stamps to  $46\frac{1}{2} \times 18\frac{1}{2}$  mm or less (vide block of four Plate II). The result was disastrous and it was a mistake that could not be rectified without scrapping the whole plate. The perforating machines in use at the time could not be decreased below 20 mm, *and so could not perforate a sheet of stamps, each measuring  $18\frac{1}{2}$  mm or less.*

Whitworth has recorded a similar difficulty with another narrow stamp, the S.Q.  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent black, and he showed that the perforating had to be done in two operations, the distance between the rows of pins being *twice* the width of the stamps. It is probable that a similar procedure had to be adopted with this Plate II, but it obviously led to considerable difficulties. Any slight error of alignment would be cumulative. I illustrate two stamps of this Plate II, one measuring 16 mm, the other 21 mm, which shows what extreme variations were possible and resulted. (See page 181).

There is another feature of these stamps I must mention. Specimens with a horizontal straight edge (above or below) are fairly common (see page 181). This strongly suggests that occasional horizontal rows of perforations were omitted, giving the variety 'Imperf between', but as RLS 5 cents could never be used in pairs, they were separated before use, and no such pairs have survived.

In 1886 the demand for RLS 5 cents stamps was not very large and could be met by Plate I. So this unpopular and troublesome misfit was shoved away in stock *without being finished off*, and left unused for 6 years. (Continued on page 182).

(2)

## 55 PLATE II. Flaws.

57.

S

ER

(2)

ST

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IS

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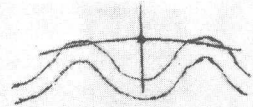
S

E

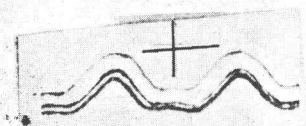
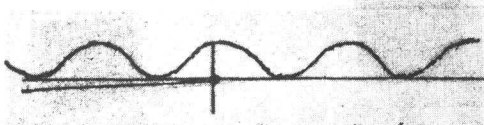
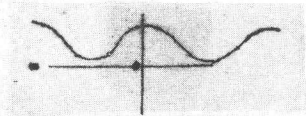
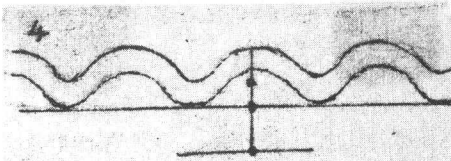
U

N flaw  
↓

ANAD



Guide lines



(3).

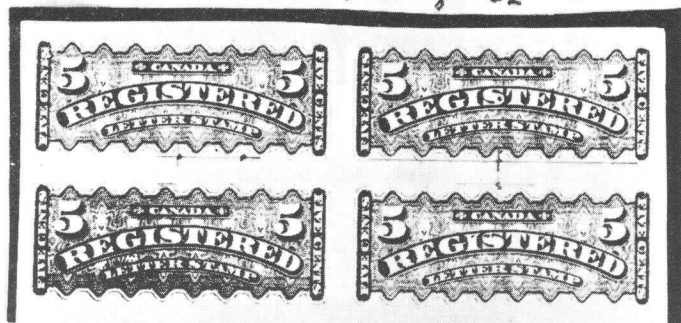
Plate I. Normal spacing  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$  mm.Plate II. At normal spacing  $5 \times 2$  mm.

Plate II. Stamp 16 mm.

Stamp 21 mm.

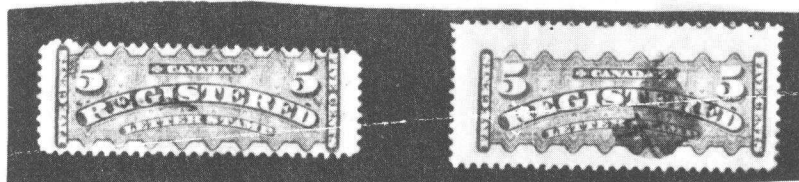


Plate II. Straight edge.



I have, I hope, disposed of the two problems mentioned earlier, i.e. why Plate II was rejected in 1886 and brought into use in 1892. There are two more problems which are puzzling me and which I will now explain.

(1) When the 'dire emergency' arose in 1892, one would imagine that all three plates of the 5 cents value would be used simultaneously to meet the demand for this value, which had increased *five times* since 1888-89. But this was certainly not so.

Each plate has its own characteristic shade. Plate I was predominantly *deep green* (although there was at least one small printing about 1878 in pale yellow green). Plate III was *blue-green*, Plate II was various shades of *sea-green*. These shades can all be matchd exactly with S.Q. 2 cents of contemporary printings. Thus I have a set of S.Q. 2 cents sea-green dated by postmarks every month from November 1892 to July 1893, proving that sea-green was the predominant shade in use at that time. But stamps from Plate I with Montreal imprint and from Plate III with Ottawa imprint are unknown in the seagreen shade, *and so these plates could not have been used simultaneously with Plate II*. It can be justifiably argued that the printers were so busy printing the S.Q. issue—they were printing far more S.Q. 3 cents each year than all the RLS stamps of all *values in 18 years\** *that they could not spare staff and machines to print more than one RLS plate*. This is probably true. But if so, why bring out the rejected unfinished, unsatisfactory, unpopular Plate II when Plate III, only four years old and in perfectly good order, was readily available? I guess we shall never know. However I am very glad they did us Plate II, as it gave me the opportunity to study the problem and to write this article.

\*Footnote:—Boggs recorded 450 million S.Q. 3 cents were printed in the six years 1886-92, or 75 million per annum. The total of RLS stamps printed in 18 years was less than 50 million.

(2) The other problem is this. There are some catalogues published in Canada and U.S. which do not catalogue this interesting 5 cents sea-green or make any mention of it. Why is this? The compilers of one of these catalogues explained (in a different context) that rather than spend a few dollars to bring and keep their catalogues up to date, they preferred to supply their clientele with information that was incorrect or out of date! This is certainly one explanation but it is not very flattering, is it?

Another possible explanation is ignorance. Let us hope that the compilers of these catalogues read *Maple Leaves* and so in future will know all about RLS 5 cents sea-green Plate II 1886-1892 and be able to inform collectors accordingly.

# The Machine Age (PART IV)

By Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth,

FCPS & Dr. M. W. Carstairs

## 1902 in Montreal

The year 1902 in Montreal was one of change and trial as far as machine cancels were concerned. A total of eight different designs have been noted, and there may be more yet to be found. Of these eight, two carried on from 1901—the type 8 flag, dies A, C, and E until February–March (*Fig. 1.*) and the M.5 machine (*Fig. 2*) until 24th October. This latter has been noted only with the die letter 'B', although copies in October occur with a blank in place of the letter 'B'.

The remaining six types were introduced for the first time in 1902 and five of them appear to have been exclusively used in this year. One of



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

them M.6 (*Fig. 3*) gives the impression of being a modification of M.5., being of similar appearance but with the die-letter on the second line up from the bottom. Letters A to F occur.

This was the last of the Bickerdyke machines, and the International Postal Supply Company now entered the field of Canadian machine cancellations and held sway for many years. Only two of this new batch of machines appear to have been previously listed as types M7 and M.8 in Richardson's listing in 1961 B.N.A. Topics. M.7 (*Fig. 4*) is a cancel of six straight lines the distance between which decreases from



Fig. 3

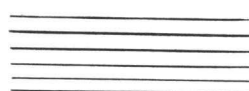


Fig. 4

top to bottom and M.8 (*Fig. 5*) is the well known International machine with both a number and a letter inserted between seven wavy bars. This latter apparently came out on top in the trials since it was subsequently used by many towns up to the 1920 period.

For the present, the remaining three machines will be numbered 7A, 7B, 7C. The first of these is unique amongst Canadian machine cancels (*Fig. 6*) in that the datestamp has no outer circle and consists of the words 'Montreal Can' in letters 3 mm tall at the top and the date 1902 at the bottom. It is unusual also in the length of the cancelling bars which is only 39 mm. Very few copies have been reported and these have dates in January and February.



Fig. 5

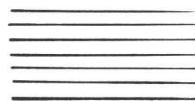


Fig. 6

The other new machine cancels 7B and 7C, as in types 7 and 8 have the characteristic International machine datestamp, smaller than previous ones, being only 20 mm in diameter and having the year in full at the base. Type M.7B (*Fig. 7*) is similar to M.7. but the bars are taller and evenly spaced. M.7C (*Fig. 8*) is unusual in that there are eight bars which are usually rather irregular. Sometimes the top bar fails to register thus giving the appearance of a seven bar cancel.

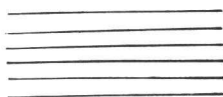


Fig. 7

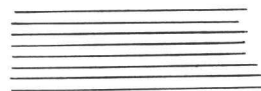


Fig. 8

In the check list of Montreal 1902 machines that follows, all the recorded dates of these four cancels are given, rather than the earliest and latest dates only, and it is hoped that members possessing any copies of these will send in their dates so that we may try to get a more complete picture of Montreal machines in 1902.



## Check list of 1902 Montreal machines

### 1. Machines carried on from 1901

Type	Die letter	Number of bars	Height	Dates of use
Flag type 8 (Fig. 1.)	A C E	— — —	— — —	to 7 March to 7 March to 22 Feb.
M.5. (Fig. 2.)	B	7	20 mm	to 24 Oct.
2. Machines introduced in 1901	A.	7	20 mm	22 Mar. to 8 Oct.
	B.	7	20 mm	14 Mar. to 23 Jul.
M.6. (Fig. 3.)	C.	7	20 mm	17 Mar. to 14 Oct.
	D.	7	20 mm	17 Mar. to 23 Oct.
	E.	7	20 mm	10 Mar. to 6 Oct.
	F.	7	20 mm	14 Mar. to 2 Oct.
M.7. (Fig. 4.)	—	6	15 mm	3, 21, 22 May
M.7A. (Fig. 6.)	—	7	16 mm	8, 28 January 5, 10 February
M.7B. (Fig. 7.)	—	6	16 mm	7 January 7, 21 March 3 April
M.7C. (Fig. 8.)	—	8	15 mm	9, 10, 25 June 2, 9, 14, 30 July 7, 15 August
M.8. (Fig. 5.)	1, 2, 3, 4 C, D, R, T	7	17 mm	? earliest

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## EASIBINDER

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Maple Leaves, Vols. 1-5 complete with index, bound in blue, £15; Vols.

6-12, unbound, £2 each.

BNA Topics, Vols. 1-16 complete, a real rarity. Vols. 1-12, bound in green cloth, lettered gold. Vols. 13-16 complete but not bound. Contains a mine of information unavailable elsewhere. Offers invited over £50.

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## ***Book Reviews***

### **The Guide Book and Catalogue of Canadian stamps, 1970-71**

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Airmails—Postage Dues. Registered stamps—illustrated and priced. Printers and designers given. Conditions for all stamps fully described. Historical background given. Canada's stamps as a hobby and an investment. Safekeeping of your Canadian stamps. Edited, printed and published in Canada. Three colour cover—lie flat binding, 240 pages, 5½ ins. x 8½ ins. convenient size.

Written and edited by Glenn Hansen an outstanding Canadian philatelist:

Stamp columnist for the Winnipeg Free Press Member of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada—British North American Philatelic Society—Postal History Society of the Americas—General Chairman of ManipeX 70 in Winnipeg.

Available from the publisher, \$4.75 postpaid.

Regency Publishing Co., Div. of Regency Coin and Stamp Co. Ltd., 101 Lindsay, Bldg. Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

We have examined the above claims made for the Guide Book and Catalogue of Canadian Stamps by the publishers very carefully and find that they are fully warranted.

This catalogue is undoubtedly something for which collectors of Canadian stamps have long been waiting and it will undoubtedly meet the success it deserves.

Collectors in Great Britain who are not familiar with Scott's Catalogue numbers will find themselves at a disadvantage at first, but the stamps are well enough described and illustrated so that there should be no confusion.

Perhaps the publishers in their second edition will consider the possibility of including S.G. catalogue numbers as well as Scotts? Can we also hope that one notable omission: that of details of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, will also be remedied?

Forms of application for membership of this Society (unlike those for the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and the British North America Philatelic Society) were *not* bound into the catalogue as the publishers claim on page 224.

This is the kind of discrimination 'up with which, it is hoped, we will not have to put' in the Second Edition!

### **Canadian Postal Slogan Cancel Catalogue**

News of the publication of a catalogue of slogan cancellations will be welcomed by many postmark collectors. This somewhat despised branch of Canadiana will undoubtedly get the fillip it deserves now that a serious attempt has been made to list all the known slogans from the time of their inception in Canada in 1901 to the present day. The compiler, Mr. David Proulx, modestly claims that his catalogue has been many years in the making. We can well believe it. He lists some 2,200 different slogans with their towns or cities of origin, the dates during which they were in use and their approximate value on 'standard size envelopes with clear impressions'.

Some years ago, when *Maple Leaves* began listing slogans under the direction of Mr. A. L. Harris, objections were raised by some members, an attitude with which we have never agreed. The Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain contains members with the widest possible range of interests in Canadian philately and postal history and all have the right to expect *Maple Leaves* to acknowledge this fact as often as possible. For this reason alone we are glad to be able to take this opportunity not only to welcome Mr. Proulx's work but also to encourage slogan collectors to support him by subscribing to his catalogue.

The compiler acknowledges the fact that his work cannot be considered definitive in any sense and states in his introduction that he would welcome 'hearing about any slogans that have been missed so they can be included in future listings.' Here then is an opportunity for slogan collectors not only to check their own collections against an authoritative (and fairly exhaustive) listing, but also to participate in making future listings even more comprehensive.

The catalogue is obtainable from Mr. S. F. Cohen, 51 Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15. Price 12s. 6d. post free.

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| 4. 6c. plate proof block of four on card in brown. Scarce and attractive<br>item. Holmes P99. ... .. | £75 |

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- |  |      |
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| 5. 1868. 1c. red brown on thin crisp paper. Fine unused example of<br>this stamp (no gum) of a fresh colour. Well centred. S.G.47. ...   | £14  |
| 6. 1868-71. ½c. black. Superb mint block of 15 from the top left corner<br>of the sheet showing varieties (major) on positions 1 and 23. S.G.53.   | £45  |
| 7. 1868-71. 2c. deep green. Fine mint HORIZONTAL STRIP OF FIVE all<br>with original gum. One has a vertical crease, but an extremely rare<br>multiple and catalogued £150 as singles. S.G.56. ... .. | £200 |
| 8. 1868-71. 6c. blackish brown. Off centre mint example of this elusive<br>stamp. S.G.59. Catalogued £45. ... ..   | £25  |
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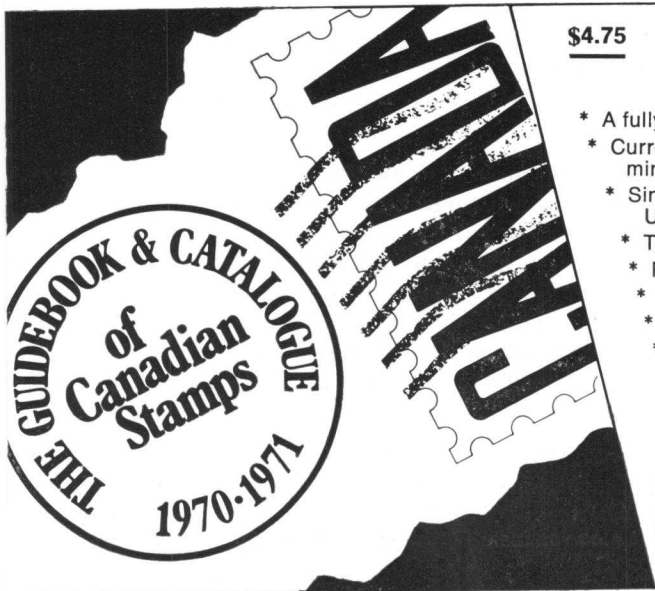
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## ***The Small Queen issue of Canada [1870-97]***

**By W. WILLIAMS**

### **Printing Varieties**

Students who have already read the previous article dealing with Plate Re-entries will have noted that the result of a true Plate Re-entry is CONSTANT on every sheet printed from the 'Re-entered' Plate.

Printing Varieties are NOT CONSTANT, as these arise from accidental 'double strikes' upon the sheet of printing paper. It is, however, possible that somewhat similar varieties may occur, by chance, during the printing life of the stamp. As a result of these chance happenings it is possible to find used copies bearing widely different dates.

The Small Queens provide some nice examples of the 'double strike' or 'double print' ranging from the few Major Varieties where the second strike is complete (or almost so) to the minor varieties known as 'kiss' printings, due to the paper slightly flapping, or falling back on the inked plate during the printing process.

The Major Variety on the 3c Small Queen is an outstanding printing variety showing the whole of the design doubled, due to a definite second impression by the inked plate. Although single copies have been reported, with different dates, the writer has seen a strip of four on a cover dated 3rd August 1896, with all four stamps showing the effect of a double strike. It is possible that the whole of the bottom row of this sheet received a rather heavy second strike, as it is quite definitely impressed into the paper.

As both a Major Re-entry and a Major Printing Variety show the design clearly doubled, a beginner might ask 'How is it possible to tell the difference?'. The answer is found by examining the 'impression' on, or into the paper. A Re-entry on the plate is, of course, printed normally, but a Second Strike leaves a deeper impression in the paper. It should be noted that these remarks do not apply to the minor 'kiss printings' but the effect of the paper falling back on to the inked plate is usually a blurred impression. It should not be difficult to find a few examples of 'kiss printings', particularly on the 2 cents Small Queen in the lower margin.

Another very interesting item is the 'Ribbed' printing effect. This is caused by the wiping of the inked plate, leaving parallel vertical lines, which are reproduced in the printing. The 5 cents issue provides some clear examples of this variety and at one time they were thought to be 'ribbed paper'.

White dots or lines (particularly around 'Canada Postage' and 'Cents') are caused by worn plates, the ink drying before printing, or insufficient inking. These varieties are, quite frequently, mistaken for Re-entries and not only by beginners.

Offsets on the back of stamps are caused by one sheet being placed on another and taking a faint impression. There are some very clear examples on the back of the 2 cents and ½ cents issues. The 1 cents variety printed on both sides is not an offset impression and is a very rare item. This is a definite printing on the back and the design is not reversed as in the case of an offset impression.

Other varieties occur due to dirty plates, defects in the paper or paper creases and folds. If the paper has creased before printing, it is possible to iron out the stamp leaving a white (paper) line across the stamp. Sometimes there is an accidental corner fold in the paper before printing, and if not noticed before perforation it will show as a partial printing on the corner stamp when the paper is folded back.

It is hoped that this article will serve as a general outline for the student and in my next article I hope to deal with a few questions received during this series of beginners' articles, to enable everyone to start with a clear view, whether you wish to 'go it alone' or join the Study Group.

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## new stamp issues



OTTAWA: The Canada Post Office will mark the 50th anniversary of the Group of Seven with the issue of a six-cent commemorative stamp on 18th September 1970.

The design chosen for the stamp is a reproduction of the painting, 'Isles of Spruce', by Arthur Lismer, who was one of the founding members of the Group. The stamp will be a new size, measuring 30 mm x 36 mm, in order to retain the proportionate dimensions of the original painting.

The stamp will be printed by five-colour lithography using the colours yellow, red, blue, black and a special shade of green. Thirty-six million of the stamps will be printed by Ashton-Potter Limited of Toronto making this the first commemorative issue to be produced by a printing firm outside of Ottawa.

The Group of Seven was formed in 1920 by seven distinguished Canadian artists who shared a common interest in their approach to portraying the Canadian landscape. The chief characteristic of the Group's work was stated by Arthur Lismer in 1924; 'It is design. We bring out everything in the landscape as a matter of design and also, of course of colour. We have got away from French Impressionism.'

In addition to Lismer, the original members of the Group of Seven were Lawren Harris, A. Y. Jackson, F. H. Varley, J. E. H. McDonald, Frank Johnston and Franklin Carmichael. Five of these artists were survivors of an earlier group known as the 'Algonquin School' of which Tom Thompson had been a member until his death in 1917.

### 1970 Christmas Issue

Details of the 12 Christmas Stamps, the issue of which was announced in our last number are as follows:

The five drawings reproduced on the 5 cents stamp, all on a light background, show a horse-drawn sleigh by 9-year-old Donna Niskala of Macrorie, Saskatchewan; an elfish santa by 5-year-old Anthony Martin of Amaranth, Manitoba; a nativity scene by 8-year-old Lisa Wilson of Kamloops, B.C.; a ski scene by 7-year-old Dwayne Durham of Fort Erie, Ont.; and two snowmen, by 10-year-old Manon Lecompte of Laprairie, P.Q. There will be 220 million of the 5 cents stamps printed, on medium size horizontal format (30 x 24 mm).



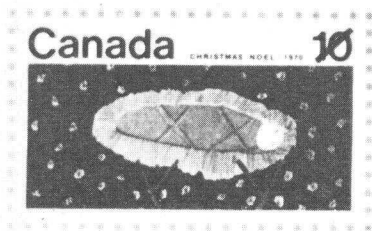
The 6 cents stamps will be printed on the same format in the quantity of 136 million. The five 6 cents designs, on dark background, reproduce drawings of a new-born Christ child by 8-year-old Janet McKinney of St. John, N.B.; a Christmas tree scene by 8-year-old Jean Pomerleau of St. Paul, Alta.; a toy shop at Christmas, by 10-year-old Nancy Whatley of Armdale, N.S.; Santa on his rounds, by 7-year-old Eugene Bhattacharya of St. John, Newfoundland; and a lighted Church by Joseph McMillan of Summerville, P.E.I.

The two higher-denomination stamps, destined for use on parcels and international air mail, are printed on larger horizontal format (40 x 24 mm) in quantities of 27 million for the 10 cents value, and 22 million for the 15 cents value. A drawing of a manger against a star-studded sky by 10-year-old Corinne Fortier of St. Léon, Manitoba appears on the 10 cents stamp, while the 15 cents stamp reproduces a snowmobile scene by 10-year-old Tanis Dojcek of Flin Flon, Manitoba.

The date of issue of these 12 stamps will be 7th October. (For illustrations see below and overleaf).







## *Canadian R.P.O's.*

### Addendum to Shaw's Catalogue

Serial No.	Route	Type	Dir'n	Period	Rarity Factor	Reported By
W-190D	Wpg. Tr. 106 Jan. 6 1968 R.A.C. La Riviera (only 1 town)	1E		450	100	116
-191B	Winnipeg and Moose Jaw R.P.O.	6D		134	200	107A
-192A	Winnipeg and Moose Jaw 4 May 23 1946. O. J. Dillon, M.C.	8E		268	200	16
-195B	Winnipeg and Moose Jaw	17H		233	170	2
-198B	Winnipeg and Napinka R.P.O. No. 4	6D		134	200	107A
-201A	Winnipeg and Rat Portage M.C.	9A	West	41	200	107
-206A	Winnipeg and S. River R.P.O. No. 4	18	N	129	200	107A
-207A	Winnipeg and S. River R.P.O. D. Watson	17-O		233	200	16
-211C	Winnipeg and Yorkton R.P.O. No. 4	6D		134	200	107A
R- 4B	Bay of Fundy S.S.Co. Ltd., Nov. 14 1893. Annapolis Agency	3D		41	200	107
- 26A	C.P.R.Y. West of Winnipeg. C.	15B	E	41-76	170	107,16
- 29E	Can. Pac. Ry. M.C., June 20 1887 R. Y. Ellis, British Columbia	3D	West	33	170	10
-29F	Can. Pac. Ry. Co. B.C. Coast Service, Sep. 15 1935. Purser S.S. Princess Louise	1L		220	170	7
- 29G	Can. Pac. Ry. Jul. 11 1906. St. Simon	6F		90	150	16 Tick Stp
- 35B	Eastern Arctic Mail Service, Sep. 14 1934, Hudson's Bay Co. S.S. Nascopie	23C		208	200	107
- 35C	Eastern Arctic Patrol, May 16 1963, R.M.S. Canada	1E		400	150	107
- 44B	G.T.P. W. of Wainwright R.P.O.	17A		104	200	124
- 51B	Agents Office G.T.R. Aug. 6 1896. Thousand Island, Jct.	3A		41	200	16
- 62B	G.W.R. Accom.	16	West	41	200	107
- 65A	Beeton Branch H. and N.W.Ry.	4H		37	200	16
- 78B	L.H. and B.R.	4D	South	37	150	105
- 91B	Montreal and Champ. R.R. Apr. 12 1860. Rouse's Point	3A		15	200	16
- 92D	New Brunswick Ry. Milford N.B.	16		41	200	32 Tick Stp
-106A	P.D. and L.H.R.	13	North	34	200	16
-108F	P.E.I.Ry. Oct. 2 1902 Freetown	1E		77	150	16 Tick Stp
-109F	P.E. Island Ry. M.C.	4G		37	200	16,107
-109G	P.E.I. Mail Clerk Boat	12		98	170	113,123

(Continued from Whole No. 125)

NOTE: Reporter's No. 107A refers to postmarks 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.

# LETTERS

## TO THE EDITOR

Mr. C. P. deVolipi writes:

### A Silver Letter to Canada

With reference to your article on the above, published in *Maple Leaves* April 1970, the cover is rated as follows:

One shilling sterling, collect, (cross ocean packet rate—by Act of Anne C. 10, 1710), equal to four dwt., or, one shilling, four pence currency, (by ordinance of October 4th 1764).

The rate from New York to Quebec was one shilling, four pence sterling equal to one shilling, ten pence currency, equal to five dwt.: 8 grs. Troy. (By Act. of Geo. III—Cap. XXV—Effective Oc. 10, 1765). Therefore, nine dwt.: 8 grs. Troy or three shillings, two pence currency collect.

Contrary to most printed opinion, covers of this period did show collect markings in red. In Canada, in fact, I have only seen three paid covers and these are all in black.

From 1763 to 1st January 1765, Canada used currency and Troy combined rate markings, or Troy markings alone. One shilling sterling was equivalent to one shilling, two pence currency, or, four dwt. Troy, until an ordinance of 4th October 1764, and the rates were then fixed at one shilling sterling equal to one shilling four pence currency equal to four dwt. Troy, and this ratio of exchange remained in effect until 29th March 1777. Commencing in 1775, the Canadian Post Office not only eliminated the Troy markings completely on domestic mail, but also the currency ratings, and adopted sterling markings only. This was in effect until about 1st April 1777.

I have four covers dated in 1764 and they are rated in both Troy and Currency.

I do hope this will straighten the matter out as requested in Mr. Bonar's article.

Mr. P. Cockrill writes:—

### 3 cents S.Q. and Liberia Scott's No. 21

Mr. Cyril Harmer, knowing my interest in Liberia, passed on to me a copy of the April issue of *Maple Leaves* with Mr. Cunningham's letter.

I can perhaps help a little as it is only recently that I have been able to prove that the 3 cents red is NOT a forgery as stated in most catalogues.

About a year ago I was offered from America, by a collector of forgeries, a block of 6 of the 3 cents 'red' 1881 for \$15.00. My first reaction was utter horror at the price but I replied courteously saying I would be pleased to see it! Imagine my surprise when the block arrived, to note that it had very wide margins to the stamps at the left and on one of

the left hand pair a small red dot—this tied up exactly with a marginal block of the stamp in black showing two dots—probably a centre sheet printer's marking—in the margin of the sheet (not on the stamp in this case because they were more normal in size).

So this stamp being definitely printed from the same plate as the issued black is most probably a proof. The fact that it is not so well printed as the 3 cents black may be due to the fact that the proof sheets were run off carelessly or quickly—as so few in red exist in multiples (I know only of my block of 6 and a block of 4 in H. R. Harmer Ltd's reference Collection) means that not a great many have survived and the original printing was therefore probably small.

The only other proof of this stamp that I know of is in violet from the *defaced die* with a scoremark diagonally across and the inscription 'D. Feldwick Engn. and Desigr. 16 Holborn E.C.' on a recessed piece of India paper 5¼ins. x 3¾ins.

I have 4 blocks of 12 of the 3 cents black which I think were originally from the same sheet plus other blocks and singles all in pristine condition and without gum—so the 3 cents red was almost certainly issued in the same state I would say.

The use of Inland instead of Liberia is unusual but the 3 cents 1897 again has similar wording but with the addition of the word 'postage' and Republic Liberia above.

The design is a plagiarism of the State Seal—the sea and sailing ship have been omitted and the ground has been taken to the skyline instead—the sun and the plough, however, have been retained with the palm tree.

Incidentally the printers, Messrs. Todhunter, went out of business sometime in the 1880's as they do not appear in any records of printers in the London Directory for 1890, so one can only assume that the designer, Mr. Feldwick, was not very original and based his sketch on the 3 cents 1870 of Canada—a compliment to the design of this lovely stamp.

As far as I know no records exist of the numbers of the 3 cents black issued or printed, or for that matter of any early Liberian stamps.

## LENDING LIBRARY

Please refer to the Library List 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 postage lists and pamphlets are also available.

# *precancels on the*

## *admiral issue* By R. B. Hetherington and F. W. Keane

<b>Kitchener</b>		Precancel
		Type 1
<b>1 cent green</b>	Original die. 1912 ... ..	n a b
	Original die retouched, 1913 ... ..	
<b>1 cent yellow</b>	Original die retouched, wet. 1920 ... ..	n a b
	Original die retouched, dry. 1926 ... ..	
	New die, dry. 1925 ... ..	n
<b>2 cents red</b>	Original die. 1912 ... ..	n a c
	Original die retouched. 1913 ... ..	
<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 ... ..	n a
	Original die retouched, dry. 1922 ... ..	
<b>3 cents red</b>	Original die retouched. 1923 ... ..	n a
	New die. 1924 ... ..	
<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	a
	Marler Types 5 and 7: Reiche Types 2 and 4. 1922-24 ... ..	
	Marler Type 6: Reiche Type 3. 1923	
	Marler Type 8: Reiche Type 5. 1925	
	Thin paper. 1924 ... ..	
<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 (?) ... ..	
<b>20 cents olive</b>	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1: wet. 1912 ... ..	n
	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1: dry 1924 ... ..	
	Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2: dry. 1925 ... ..	
	1925 ... ..	

### Amendments to Membership to 2nd September 1970

#### New Members

1754. THOMPSON, J., 55 Wern Road, Margam, Port Talbot, Glamorgan C  
 1755. WHARFIELD, E. C. Jr., 4622 East Montana Place, Denver 80222, Colorado, U.S.A. C  
 1756. DIXON-NUTTALL, Lt. Col. J. E., M.B.E. R.A., H.Q. Army Strategic Command, Wilton, Salisbury, Wilts. PH, CG  
 1757. JAMES, S., Regency Coin and Stamp Ltd., 101-Lindsey Building, Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg 2, Manitoba, Canada C

#### Resignation

1649. CHERNS, L. J.  
 1542. WILSON, L. F.  
 1349. ZINKANN, R. W.

#### Deaths

288. HOLLOWAY, F. G.  
 1014. ROBERTS, A. G.

#### Change of Address

1225. ASQUITH, L. G., 65 Winkworth Road, Banstead, Surrey  
 1444. BAUER, W. E., 2397 Alta Vista Drive, Ottawa 8, Canada  
 497. CANHAM, H. E., 1065 King Street, Regina Sask., Canada  
 888. CALDWELL, N. D., 48 Albert Street, Slough, Bucks.  
 1553. CHESHIRE, R. S., 'Koraput', 11 Whitehouse Lane, Barnston, Wirral, Cheshire, L.60 1 UD  
 1738. BLANDER, J., 7480 Wavell Road, Montreal 269, Quebec, Canada  
 1310. FRASER, A. E. J., 3 Caldys Court, Willowdale, Ontario, Canada  
 1622. IRVINE, 32 Redford Road, R.R.No. 2, London, Ontario, Canada  
 1744. McCULLOCH, 2018 Davebrook Road, Mississauga, Ontario, Canada  
 1473. THOMSON, N. P., Nenthorn, Kelso, Roxburghshire  
 1706. TURNER, T. W., 426 S.W., 175 Place, Seattle, Washington, 98166, U.S.A.  
 1671. VERITY, D. M., 251 Oak Crescent, Burlington, Ontario, Canada  
 1736. WESTWATER, J., 204 Seigniory Avenue, Apt. 102, Pointe Claire, P.Q., Canada

**Net Change: Minus 1**

**New Total: 710**

**Contributions and articles on all branches  
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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. 13 No. 8

December 1970

Whole No. 128

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## EDITORIAL

### Congratulations

Starting on a happy note is always a good way to start anything whenever it is possible or appropriate. It also makes a pleasant change for editorial drudges and those on the receiving end of their effusions. For once, then, but without promising to make too much of a habit of it, we cast dull care aside in favour of a hearty back-slapping mood which we hope is infectious enough to affect all our readers, the dissatisfied, the satisfied, the 'gruntled' and the dis-gruntled alike!

Appropriate enough though this mood may be at a time when no one will need reminding of the few shopping days left before the annual mid-winter extravaganza bursts upon them, let us hasten to add that we commit our happy thoughts to paper on a cold November night which contains all the ingredients associated with the season of freezes and sneezes. The Christmas spirit, which we hope will imbue all our readers when they read this, has yet to invade our 'precincts' and we must look elsewhere for the unwonted mood of euphoria which so strangely possesses us.

We shall have to look, in fact, at the Awards List of the International Philatelic Exhibition, where familiar names appear and 'Honours bright' demand notice and compel felicitations to all who kept the Canadian flag flying at the biggest and best philatelic jamboree of all time.



Before, however, we name the names and highlight the honours we must pay a special tribute to our Handbooks Manager whose '10d black cover' was responsible for so much congestion around the 'Hors Concours' frame 2633. This, we thought, along with many others, must be something special in the way of unconsidered trifles that Stanley has tucked away in his old oak chest. A tenpenny Cartier proof, perhaps, stuck on a cover by some Victorian hoaxer, that would surely inspire another instalment of that 'Not so Much a Postage Stamp' series, or even better still, a new discovery in 10d. shades? Alas for human credulity and sublime optimism! Alas for that shattered dream of the philatelic scoop of the century! Alas, even, for our vain hope that this was one of Stanley's little 'leg pulls', a little 'filatelic frolic' in the august company of the Anne Boyd-Lichtenstein Foundation's Switzerland and the British Museum's Great Britain! Instead, just commiserations to the unfortunate proof reader of the Awards List who . . . wishes to remain anonymous!

In atonement for the levity, however, we must not gloss over the real nature of the exhibit. *Ten* penny blacks on one cover AND dated 6th May 1840 do not come by the dozen, and if, after all we give pride of place to Stanley's 'pièce de résistance' it is no more than it deserves.

And that being that what shall we say about Geoffrey Whitworth's and Sam Nickle's 'Golds with Special Awards' and the 'Large Silvers' awarded to Frank Laycock and Horace Harrison and the equally deserving and equally rewarded Air Mails of J. H. E. Gilbert? Congratulations, certainly, but more than that, we also owe our thanks to these few who kept Canada on the map and without whom B.N.A. philately would have had a poor showing indeed.

Among these we must also include the names of Mrs. Glora Barratt and Capt. N. D. Campbell, R.N., whose exhibits of Newfoundland expectedly won high Silver awards. To these we must add the names of J. Wannerton, Dr. M. W. Carstairs and Dr. R. A. Chaplin whose bronze awards were almost certainly less than their due, and certainly not easily gained, in the face of the severe competition that must be expected in an international exhibition of the standing of 'Philympia, 1970'.

Lastly congratulations to all the contributors of Volume 12 of *Maple Leaves* which gained a Silver Award in the Magazines section along with some very respectable contemporaries, including *Die Post der alliierten Bestatzungsmachte in Nachkriegsdeutschland!*

Incidentally, may we disclaim responsibility, completely and utterly, for the unfortunate *Great Britain Maple Leaves* attributed to the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain in the Awards List? For this we apologise on behalf of the nodding proof reader; and, lest he takes this ribbing too much to heart, we add our sympathy. There is NO truth in the rumour that we have despatched the proof sheets of the 1970-1971 Year Book to him . . . just for practice!

## President's Message

*From the President—*

The long trek home from our Convention at Eastbourne, gave me ample time for thought, and I must admit the fact that you had honoured me as your President for the next year, had not fully penetrated my thick Scottish skull. Perhaps I was too busy reliving the many pleasures of yet another successful Convention; of meeting old friends, making new ones, including those from Canada. I feel sure that for those who chalked this one up as their No. 1 Convention, left with the impression that they were not just members of a Society but one of a large happy family. In the Stevie tradition, this is indeed our heritage. On recalling the numerous times it was mentioned at Eastbourne that this was our Silver Jubilee and the coming Convention the 25th, I did really appreciate just how great was the honour of being your President. And so to Aberdeen next year, where Stevie found such strong support in the infancy of this now great Society. I sincerely hope and trust I can fulfil all that is expected of me. Somewhere I read 'All men are equal, but it is what they are equal to that counts'. This next year will tell.

My heartiest congratulations go to Bob Wolley and Alan McGregor to whom fellowships have been awarded for services rendered to the Society, and Philatelic research. I do hope that Bob can make the trip over next year, to receive this award, and that Alan continues to have improving health so he may enjoy another home town Convention.

The presence of exhibits by many of our members at Philympia made their mark, and may I congratulate all those who gained awards. This indeed indicates the high standard reached by them in their own particular studies.

Have you ever been guilty of Philatelic Blackmail? I have to admit to this, as on being asked to give a display to our local Society of a certain country, I only accepted on condition that our local Group of C.P.S. of G.B. would be given an evening to show the uninitiated the many facets of Canadian Philately, in an effort to encourage any interested parties to join our Society. The date, not of my choice, is the 5th November. Can we look forward to Fireworks?

Plans for the 1971 Convention at the Douglas Hotel, Aberdeen from 6th to 9th October, are well under way and I feel sure that all those who can attend will enjoy themselves. To those who have not yet been to the Granite City, I can only extend an invitation to come and experience the warmth of true Highland hospitality.

Trusting you all have an enjoyable Christmas, and

A Guid New Year tae ye a'

SANDY MACKIE



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for the  
NEW YEAR  
to all Members*



*from*

**Eric Bielby**

## *The 1 Cent and 2 Cents Quebec Tercentenary Issues . . . .*

The 1 cent Quebec Tercentenary issue is a common enough stamp. As far as numbers issued are concerned it is more than 10 times more common than the ½ cent stamp which has been the subject of numerous articles. Strangely enough, however, it does not appear to have attracted the attention of collectors to the same extent.

Variety -

Plate Retouch.

No 39 . Plate 2.



39.



Dotted portion  
shows retouch.

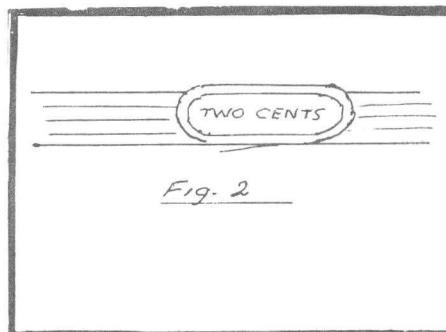
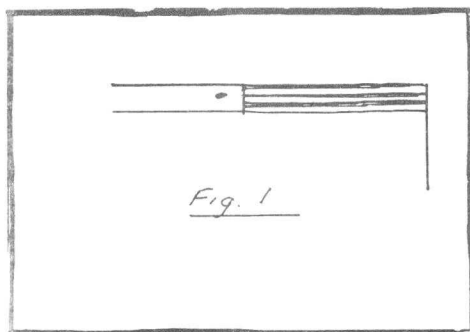
That it is worthy of study I hope to illustrate in this short series of notes which really owe their inspiration to Mr. Lees-Jones who has very kindly sent the above illustrations of the retouch on the 39th stamp on

plate 2. This, and the re-entry in '1908' are the only two varieties listed by Boggs, apart from the well-known 'hairlines'.

It may well be that collectors have been led by this to conclude that this denomination has nothing else to offer; this is, fortunately, very far from the truth.

In his notes on the 1 cent value, Mr. Lees-Jones states, 'in my early days of studying Canadian stamps, one firm in Canada, on request, sent me sheets to inspect and keep what I wanted. I saw most sheets of the 1908 issue—all available plates, and the outstanding variety I came across was the 1 cent illustrated. I examined both plates of the value and also a few of the higher values. There were also re-entries of a varying nature.'

While I cannot pretend to have experienced any mouth-watering offers of the kind referred to by Mr. Lees-Jones I can remember 20 years ago purchasing a bundle (tied with cotton!) of the 1 cent stamp from a wholesaler in this country. Of the 50 stamps I found a number of R.P.O. postmarks, several stamps on markedly toned paper, one or two hairline varieties and two more notable deviations from the norm, of which the more prominent is illustrated in *Fig. 1* below.



The variety is easily noticeable and takes the form of a marked retouch to the top frame line and the two lines below in the upper right corner of the stamp. The retouch to the second line is continued as an elongated dot in the white tablet space above the word 'postage'.

This is not all, however. In the upper left corner there is a slight projection of the upper frame line and an apparent retouch to the lower left value frame line. The inevitable dot in the left hand margin is also present, of course, as it is on all the 1 cent stamps as far as I know.

Another of these stamps revealed a vertical guide line in the left margin and one in the centre in the lower half of the stamp only. This is very clear in the lower margin and through the 'R' of CENTENAIRE' after which it disappears. The bottom frame line is also extended slightly in the lower right corner. On both of these varieties various spurs of colour are noticeable and are doubtless attributable to over-inking.

From the same source I was also fortunate to acquire a 2 cents stamp of the same issue showing prominent retouching to the bottom frame

line and which is illustrated in *Fig. 2*. This is similar to the well known  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent variety and very nearly as prominent. Although I must have seen hundreds of these low value stamps during the last 20 years I have never encountered these varieties again. The chances must be, however, that somewhere they are to be found in the collections of our members. Why not have a look? You will NOT need a glass—just an observant eye.

(L. F. G.)

## **An Express Message of Thanks**

(from the Immediate Past President)

Since my last message (as President), which was written in August, two events have taken place.

The first was the Philymphia Cocktail Party at the Norfolk Hotel, when we enjoyed the company of over 70 guests; rather more than half being overseas members and their wives.

I feel sure this was a real 'Get-Together' which will always remain in our memories. Overseas members—many just well known surnames to most of us—became first name friends within a matter of minutes. There was the spontaneous gesture by one of our members 'just before the off', who insisted on taking care of the drinks and remaining anonymous. How glad we were that we took advantage of the opportunity Philymphia offered us this year.

The second event was our Eastbourne Convention when we all enjoyed the company of our Canadian members who were able to stay with us and also those who arranged their tours to enable them to spend a day or just a few hours with us.

All Conventions are different and perhaps this one will be remembered as the 'Year of the Newcomers'.

So many of our first selections for the Displays and Speeches were nobbled during the year, either by illness, domestic or business commitments, that it was necessary to study the form book and make a few new entries. It was not surprising that the gamble came off, as those members selected had been earlier winners at other events and were, in fact, far from novices. Even our Guest Speaker at the Banquet admitted it was her first attempt, as an after dinner speaker, and how delightfully refreshing it was.

As the charming wife of one of our 'first-timers' said 'I did not realise Conventions would be like this, I won't be left at home next time'.

I feel sure that this remark is sufficient reward for 'the few' who worked so hard before the Convention and 'the many' who joined in and made it a real united effort during our stay at Eastbourne.

Ruth joins me in our very sincere thanks to all and our best wishes to everyone. We hope to see you in Scotland and know that Sandy and his team will give you a good time.

BILL WILLIAMS

*not so much a postage stamp . . .  
more a way of franking . . .*

**PART XIII**

**MORE TORONTO FANCY '2's**

by S. F. Cohen, F.C.P.S.

It is now nine years since Horace W. Harrison (U.S.A.) and I published a series of articles in *Maple Leaves* and *B.N.A. Topics*, showing the different Types of Toronto Fancy '2's that are to be found on the Canadian Large and Small Queens (circa 1869-70).

We had then identified 64 different designs and incorporated them in 3 plates, which were re-published in the wonderful Handbook by Smythies and Day, *Canadian Fancy Cancellations of the 19th Century*, which is now sadly out of print, but a 'must' for any collector or student of Canadian postmarks.



During 1963, a few additional types of '2's were shown in *Maple Leaves* and *B.N.A. Topics* taking the total to 69. It is perhaps surprising that in the intervening years very few new types have been unearthed and, in fact, I am able to add only 3 definitely new ones that can reasonably be attributed to Toronto, without the authenticity of having them on covers. There are a number of others which 'doubtfully' emanate from Toronto, so they have not been given specific type numbers. (Typical examples would be Figures 2 and 4 shown in my last article (see *Maple Leaves* Dec. 1969 issue, page 35).



## The late Ron McMurrich

Many collectors like to specialise in a particular field or topic of Canadiana, and the late Ron McMurrich of Gananoque, Ontario, delighted in assembling the postal history and postmarks of Toronto. Accordingly he built up a very fine specialised collection of the Fancy '2' group amongst his Toronto collection. I had the privilege of meeting him in Niagara a few years ago and of seeing his collection. Accordingly, when I heard that his collection was to be auctioned in Toronto, after his unfortunate demise last year, I set out to procure the Fancy 2 section and I was successful in the bidding, although there was keen competition.

By combining his collection with my own, it has been possible to compare several different copies of those types which are partial or difficult to identify, in order to build up a composite whole, and also to eliminate, as far as possible, the duplication of types. It has always been realised that over or under inking, and distortion of strikes through wear, leads to the mistake of 'finding' new types, which are, in fact only distortions of existing ones.

## New Findings

It is, of course, not possible to reproduce the drawings of the original 64 types here, so that interested readers should avail themselves of a copy of the 'Fancy Cancels' Handbook in order to compare the notes below. However, types 65 to 72 are reproduced here, and, amongst these, 70-72, for the first time in any publication.

Collectors should note the following points:—

1. From dated covers, it appears that types 43, 54, 55 and 57 were the first of this range to appear. These are all adaptations of the original official Two-Ring 2 type, from which one can reasonably conclude that this busy P.O. tried, at first, to increase its supply of Two-Ring 2 types. This then led to the adaptation of other designs incorporating the official Post Office number.
2. Types 50 and 50A are almost certainly 'States' of type 16, and should more correctly be re-numbered 16A and 16B.
3. Types 55 and 56 are probably 'States' of the same Cork. (These two are of very late use, 1872, on Small Queens).
4. Type 15 has yet to be authenticated. Any reader with a copy is invited to write to me with details.

In order to prepare a chronological order of sequence of these interesting postmarks, all covers are of immense importance. So far, only 35 covers have been recorded by the writer, and there are many types where copies on cover have yet to be noted. If your collection contains any covers with examples of any of the 72 types, please be good enough to send me the Type No; the date and the details of the stamp(s) on it. One other interesting point that has come about as a result of studying covers



with these markings is that many types appear to have been used *concurrently*. Thus, the earlier theory that as one cork wore out, another was made, is apparently wrong.

Finally, I am indebted, as ever, to my colleague Horace Harrison for preparing the sketches of the new Types shown in this article, and for his collaboration with me in designating these.

---

## LETTER SORTING MACHINES

Stamp Collectors and Dealers will soon notice faint numbers 1 to 12 on the back flaps of envelopes from the Winnipeg Post Office.

This is done by a Burrough's LETTER SORTING MACHINE, which the Post Office is ready to start as a pilot operation—the first in Canada.

This machine is made up of twelve consoles, one behind the other, each about 8 feet long, with one operator per console. The numbers 1 to 12 on the back flaps of the envelopes indicate from which of the twelve consoles the envelope was sorted.

To the left of these consoles is a metal partition about 10 feet high. Behind this partition there are three rows of receptacles into which the envelopes are tripped from moving bins.

To the consoles the mail is delivered manually from the Sefacan cancelling machine.

A suction cup on an arm picks up one envelope at a time, placing it in front of an operator. In each suction cup there is a number on a self-linked pad, which places this number on the flap of the envelope.

There are five keys in a single row on each side of an operator. On the left side are keys numbered 80, 40, 20, 10 and 200; On the right side 8, 4, 2, 1 and 100. Numbers from 1 to 300 are obtainable by punching one or more combinations of keys. e.g. To get number 7 place fingers on 1, 2 and 4 and press at the same time.

There are 161 bins each with 12 compartments, each compartment holds one envelope. The bins travel over the three rows of receptacles in a continuous operation. The operator presses a number which sets a trigger so that when the bin goes over the receptacle the envelope is tripped out.

The Winnipeg machine operates 277 receptacles—the machine can handle a maximum of 399.

In the USA there are approximately 180 of these machines in major Post Offices. Envelopes from these offices with numbers on the flaps have been noted in Canada.

*(Our grateful thanks to Stuart A. Clark of the Winnipeg Philatelic Society for this information—Editor.)*

# ***Roller Corner No.4*** By E. A. SMYTHIES, F.C.P.S.

## **THE ROLLERS OF TORONTO (cont.)**

To get a clear idea of the rather complicated series of Toronto Roller types, it is first necessary to understand the different types of Toronto post offices, since Toronto Rollers were extensively used to pinpoint the various post offices.

The Director, Public Affairs Branch, Ottawa, has very kindly sent me some interesting figures and information on the subject. There were four main types of post office, i.e. I. *Head Office*. This included a large number of extensions added from time to time as the town and postal work expanded. These extensions were called *Postal Terminals*; each had its own distinguishing number and Roller, and by 1930 there were 38 Rollers numbered 25 to 62. These Postal Terminals are staffed and organised by the Head Post Office, and are indeed an integral part of it.

II *Station Post Offices*. These are branch offices quite independent of the Head Office and of each other. There were apparently fourteen of them in 1930, the Rollers showing 'Station A' or B or C up to L, also X and 'New', some stations having several Rollers.

III *Street Post Offices*. These are given the names of the streets in which they are situated, for example Peter Street, Spadina Avenue, etc. These post offices also were quite independent of the Head Office. In the list of Toronto post offices in 1930 (kindly sent by the Director) there are 28 of these, but apparently only 13 were supplied with Rollers. On the other hand, 6 'Street' offices, i.e. Elm Street, Parliament Street, Pape Avenue, St. Joseph Street, Strachan Avenue, and York Street—are not in the Director's list but are in the list in the Roller handbook, so presumably they may have been closed before 1930.

IV *Sub Offices*. The Director noted:—'Sub-offices are not regular post offices but are located in shops such as a drugstore, where the proprietor of the shop is the postmaster, and employs whatever staff he thinks fit. Numbers are assigned sub-office cancellers to identify the sub-office from which the material comes.' In the Director's list of 1930 there were 110 sub-offices recorded, numbered between 1 and 157.

The Director's list of Post offices gives the gross income for 1929–30 of each, from which I have compiled the table overleaf:—

Type of P.O.	No. of P.O's.	Total Gross Revenue	Average revenue per P.O.
Head Office .....	?	\$3,946,000	?
Postal Terminals .....	?	\$554,000	?
Stations .....	12	\$910,000	\$76,000
Streets .....	29	\$500,000	\$17,250
Sub-Offices .....	110	\$1,224,000	\$11,100
Total .....	—	\$7,134,000	—

This table suggests that Postal Terminals and 'Streets' were approximately equal; that 'Stations' handled a good deal of the business; that sub-offices were often very small.

This information from the Director shows up the unique features of Rollers amongst Canadian cancellations, i.e. the pin pointing of post offices to such an extent in the large towns, the postmark showing at a glance the place where the material was originally posted. This is what made Rollers so popular with the Postal Dept., since such information is obviously very useful when dealing with enquiries or complaints. When I mention that more than 1,000 Roller impressions are recorded in the Proof books which to date are not known used, the scope for further research is evident.

Dr. Caplan has found a few more new Rollers, and the following may be added to the Appendices.

Appendix I				Appendix III — Precancels			
	Type	No.	Period		Type	No.	Period
Amherst N.S.	IV	2	IV	London ONT.	IV	2	QV.Ic.num.
Trenton ONT.	IV	1	IV	London ONT.	IV	3	QV.Ic.num.
Reston MAN.	IV	1	III				
Fort Coquitlam B.C.	IV	1	VI				

### Correction

Machine Age. Part IV. October issue page 185 'Check list of Montreal machines' para. 2 should read 'Machines introduced in 1902'.

## ***The Small Queen issue of Canada [1870-97]***

**By W. WILLIAMS**

In writing this final article of the series 'Mainly for Beginners' I feel I should attempt to deal with questions that have arisen.

In view of the Editorial which appeared in the October issue of *Maple Leaves* perhaps I should say that some of these questions were, in fact, raised by specialists, which, no doubt, proves something or other.

### **10 Cents Value**

A number of members seem to be puzzled about the precise reason for this issue. This is not really surprising, as the usual searches in the 'works of authority' reveal little information. However, we find that for the year ended 30th June 1875 a total of 85,550 stamps of this value were issued to Postmasters, so there must have been a reason.

If we require a precise reason for the 10c value, as a single rate postage, near to the time of issue, we will find that there was a Postal Treaty between Canada and the United States on patterns and samples at 10 cents for not over 8oz., with prepayment obligatory. This report came before the issue of the 10c value, but the rate did not come into effect until 1st January 1875.

I think it is generally believed that the main reason for this value was the proposed entry by Canada into the Postal Union. The treaty signed by member Countries in October 1874 did not include the British Possessions overseas, but Canada, with concurrence of the Imperial Government, applied for admission as a member of this Postal Union. Meanwhile the letter rate of postage between Canada and the United Kingdom was reduced to 5 cents, established by Union regulations, the double rate being 10 cents. (ref. Department Order No. 15, with effect 1st October 1875). We also find that the letter rate with Newfoundland was reduced from 6c. to 5c. per ½ oz. and the same rate with Germany at 1st April 1877.

Canada was admitted as a member from 1st July 1878 when the uniform postage rate to Europe was 5 cents (10 cents double rate).

### **One Cent Value**

While it is generally believed the One Cent value did not appear until February 1870, I have received a front cover dated JA 8, 70 Sherbrooke, Que. with a strip of three 1c. Orange tied with 2-ring numeral cancels (No. 33). This cover front was sent to me by Arthur Leggett of Weston Ont., in the hope it would establish a January date. The item was examined by various experts during the recent Philypia Party and while it was believed to be genuine there was no back stamp (back missing, of

course) and it was thought it was a case of the year not being altered in the date stamp. However, it raises an interesting question for the specialists.

### **Ribbed Paper**

My reference to 'Ribbed' printing effect has brought some additional information. One well known member has several copies, including one 3c. on cover dated May 1886. Another member has pointed out that a 'Ribbed Paper' has a 'corrugated' appearance with regular ridges and shows corresponding ridges on both surfaces—caused by ridged steel rollers. Properly ribbed paper remains ribbed after immersion in water. Accidental ribbing will disappear. No doubt this information will be useful to students when sorting out the ribbed printings and ribbed paper.

### **Further Information**

Some members have requested that any new discoveries by the Small Queen Study Group should be published in *Maple Leaves* for the benefit of all members and arrangements have been made with the Editor to include a Study Circle Corner for this purpose in future issues, from time to time.


## **SIR DONALD ALEXANDER SMITH**

On 4th November Sir Donald Alexander Smith, a man whose perseverance was vital to the completion of a promised ribbon of steel linking Canadian confederation, was the subject of a commemorative stamp marking the 150th anniversary of his birth in Scotland in 1820.

Apprenticed to the Hudson's Bay Company, Smith emigrated in 1838. By the time of the Red River Uprising of 1869–70, Smith was a senior officer of the Company and served as envoy to the Indians and Métis for the Canadian Government during negotiations for the transfer of the Company's western territories.

Always interested in railways, Smith realized the Canadian west needed immigrants to fulfil a great potential. British Columbia had entered Confederation on the promise that a railway would be built and Smith, although not officially a member of the 1880 syndicate formed to build the line, risked his personal fortune to keep the venture afloat. The honour and recognition of his persistence came with an invitation to drive the last spike in 1885, a year before he was knighted by Queen Victoria. He was raised to the peerage as Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal in 1897 while serving as Canadian High Commissioner to Great Britain, a position he held until his death in 1914.

The 6-cent Sir Donald Alexander Smith stamp was designed by Miss Dora de Pédery-Hunt of Toronto. It measures 24 mm x 30 mm and is printed in three-colour lithography in yellow, brown and green. Thirty-four million stamps were printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited of Ottawa.



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**THE NEW YEAR**




## 1971 STAMP PROGRAMME

The Canadian Post Office Department's stamp programme for 1971 was outlined on 3rd September during a press conference held at Hart House, when Mr. Kierans the P.M.G. was in Toronto to pay tribute to the late Arthur Lismer whose painting, 'Isles of Spruce', has been reproduced on a six-cent stamp commemorating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the 'Group of Seven'.

One of the greatest Canadian contributions to the welfare of mankind will be recalled by a stamp in honour of the 50th anniversary of the discovery of Insulin.

The Centennial of British Columbia's entry into Confederation as Canada's sixth province will be given recognition by a special issue. Another will mark the 200th anniversary of the completion of one of Samuel Hearne's remarkable overland journeys of exploration in Canada.

Emily Carr, painter and writer, a native of British Columbia, will become one century after her birth one of the few women commemorated on Canadian stamps. Another painter to be honoured is Paul Kane who made impressive contributions to Canada's record of life among the native peoples.

Louis-Joseph Papineau, a staunch supporter of reform in Lower Canada, will gain recognition during the year in which the 100th anniversary of his death occurs. A commemorative issue will mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of Sir Ernest Rutherford. His work at McGill University made it a world centre of research in atomic physics.

One contemporary event scheduled for recognition, under the theme title of 'One Hundred Years of Measured Progress', will be the centennial of national census-taking in Canada.

'Speaking to the World' will be a stamp reflecting international co-operation, issued to mark the opening of new transmitter facilities by the International Service of the C.B.C.

Non-commemorative in nature, designed to illustrate the beauty of Canada's national emblem, will be a special set of stamps under the title of 'Maple in Four Seasons'.

The traditional Christmas issues will again be available late in the year.

Issue dates and the denominations in which these issues are to be available will be announced later.

---

### **For The Attention of Members in Canada and U.S.A.**

With reference to the previous notice regarding the subscriptions for members in U.S.A. and Canada of \$4.30 and \$4.50 respectively, this only applies where remittances are sent by personal cheques in the particular currency. The increase on the amounts over last year is brought about by the greatly increased Bank Charges on this type of transaction. Members should remit £1 10s. 0d. by Sterling Money Order where this possible, as it will be cheaper for them, and the Society does not have any additional charges to pay.

### **Report from R. S. B. Greenhill**

On behalf of the main Society, the London Section arranged a Cocktail Party on Wednesday, 23rd September to enable C.P.S. members and friends from overseas who were visiting Philypia to meet as many U.K. members as possible.

For two hours a happy Bedlam reigned as we met, in many cases for the first time, with those who previously had only been names on paper.

Names come thick and fast to one's memory—Vinnie Greene, Sam Nickle, Dr. Chaplin, Jim Pike, Stan Lum, Jim Sissons, John Siverts, George Wegg, Wayne Curtis, and Ivy. Cliff Guile, E. Tizard, B. K. Denton (Portugal) Herr Topf (Germany), Dr. Stulberg, Gwen Wilkinson and Fred, W. Maresch, W. Buchanan, Guy Grenier, V. Ditmars; Dr. and Mrs. Byth (C.I.) Carl Mangold, Mr. and Mrs. Dawe (formerly of Newfoundland).

Many brought their wives or the wives brought their husbands as the case may be and we were delighted to welcome them. If any names of our overseas members are omitted we trust we may be forgiven, as those present will realise the difficulty in meeting everyone in the crowded room. (There was a 'Book' but few remembered to sign.)

The Home team included at least five Fellows, about thirty assorted members from various parts of the U.K. and the President and London Chairman.

Time passed all too quickly and the evening concluded with privately arranged Dinner Parties.

The success of the evening was, in great measure, due to the plans laid by our President, Bill Williams and the London Section Chairman Owen Downing and not least to the anonymous C.P.S. member who 'footed the bill' for the drinks—a most generous gesture appreciated by all.

R.S.B.G.

### **LONDON GROUP PROGRAMME**

#### **1970**

December 14th Canadian and Newfoundland Air Mails

#### **1971**

January	18th	Newfoundland
February	15th	Forgeries and 'Canadiana'
March	15th	Members' Displays (Period 1912 to date)
April	19th	Beaver Cup Competition
May	17th	Annual General Meeting

Monthly meetings are now held at the B.P.A. Board Room, 446, Strand, London, W.C. 2 R ORA and visitors to London are invited to join us at our meetings.

When in London please contact the London Secretary, Bill Williams, 53, Central Road, Wembley, Middx. HAO 2LQ. Telephone 902-6442.



## Classic Newfoundland

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 1. 1857. 3d. yellowish green. Superb mint pair of this scarce stamp. Most attractive. S.G.3. ....   | £60  |
| 2. 1857. 3d. yellowish green. Fine example lightly cancelled on local cover, front used at Fogo in 1859. Rare. S.G.3. Certificate. ....                       | £150 |
| 3. 1857. 4d. scarlet vermilion. Fine used example of this rare stamp, lightly cancelled in black. S.G.4. ....   | £450 |
| 4. 1857. 4d. scarlet vermilion. Fine example used on attractive cover to Baltimore. Very rare. S.G.4. ....  | £325 |
| 5. 1857. 5d. brown purple. Superb used example of this stamp with light cancellation and fine margins. S.G.5. ....  | £50  |
| 6. 1857. 6d. scarlet vermilion. Very fine used, large margined and lightly cancelled example. Rare! S.G.6. ....   | £175 |
| 7. 1857. 6½d. scarlet vermilion. Superb unused single of this scarce stamp. S.G.7. ....   | £175 |
| 8. 1857. 8d. scarlet vermilion. Brilliant used single of this stamp lightly cancelled in black. S.G.8. ....   | £70  |
| 9. 1860. Attractive entire to New York bearing a fine example of the 8d. scarlet vermilion, to complete the 4d. rate. A rare and desirable item. S.G.8a. .... | £250 |
| 10. 1857. 1s. scarlet vermilion. Attractive used example of this very rare stamp. A little close at one point. S.G.9. ....                                    | £275 |
| 11. 1860. 2d. scarlet vermilion. Superb used, large margined copy of this stamp. Lightly cancelled in black. S.G.10. ....                                     | £60  |
| 12. 1860. 3d. green. Fine example of this stamp with the black 'Specimen' overprint (inverted). Scarce S.G.11. ....   | £75  |
| 13. 1860. 4d. orange vermilion. Fine used, lightly cancelled copy of this stamp on water-marked paper. S.G.12. ....   | £150 |
| 14. 1860. 4d. orange vermilion. Very fine unused, large margined example with part original gum. Rare. S.G.12. ....   | £220 |
| 15. 1860. 4d. orange vermilion. Attractive example used on rare cover to Baltimore in 1812. S.G.12. ....  | £150 |
| 16. 1860. 5d. chocolate brown. Fine used example of this stamp with light cancel in black. R.P.S. certificate. S.G.13. ....                                   | £35  |
| 17. 1860. 6d. orange vermilion. Superb used single of this rare stamp on watermarked paper. S.G.14. ....  | £150 |
| 18. 1860. 6d. orange vermilion. Brilliant used single of this rare stamp with record margins. S.G.14. ....  | £250 |
| 19. 1860. 1s. orange vermilion. Very fine used single of this, the rarest stamp of Newfoundland. Certificate. S.G.15. ....                                    | £750 |
| 20. 1861. 1d. red brown. Fine mint example of this great rarity with full original gum. B.P.A. certificate. S.G.17a. ....                                     | £500 |
| 21. 1861. 2d. deep rose lake. Superb mint horizontal pair with large margins all round. S.G.18. ....  | £55  |
| 22. 1861. 6d. deep rose lake. Fine used example with full large margins and light cancellations. B.P.A. certificate. S.G.21. ....                             | £65  |
| 23. 1861. 1s. deep rose lake. Fine used example of this scarce stamp on thick paper. B.P.A. certificate. S.G.23. ....   | £65  |
| 24. 1861. 1s. deep rose lake. Superb mint corner block of four of this stamp on thick paper. S.G.23. ....   | £150 |
| 25. 1861. 4d. pale rose lake. Fine used horizontal strip of three bearing light 'cork' cancels. Fine margins all round and rare. S.G.23c. ....                | £65  |

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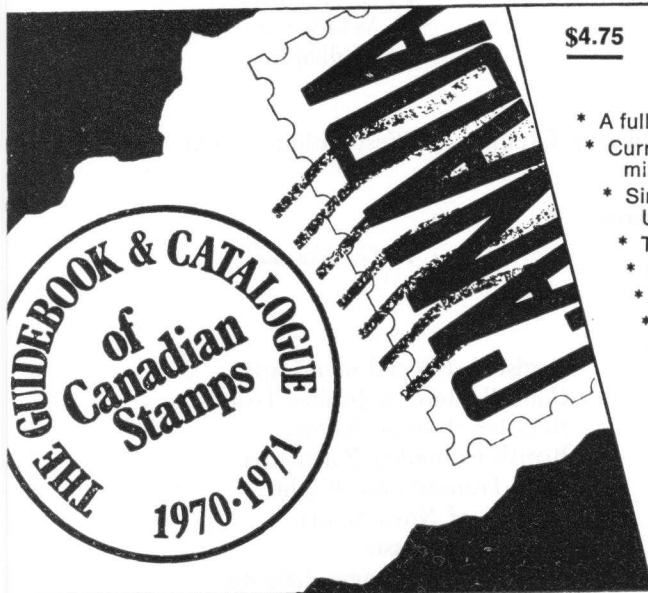
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## CONVENTION EXHIBITION 1970

This year the exhibition was again well supported and Matthew Carstairs undertook the rather heavy responsibility of arranging it.

As so often happens on such occasions there were some frantic moments; first of all insufficient tables had turned up and it seemed that it might be necessary to resort to propping up some of the frames on chairs and sofas, then also there was a fear that one of the exhibitors might not turn up with his material until the following day. However, the clouds rolled away and by tea time Matthew with his team of willing helpers had set up a first class display. Among the willing helpers was Dorland Carn who as usual busily assisted in almost every aspect of the Convention, and it was he who had organised the safe arrival of the exhibition frames.

The standard of the exhibits was very high and several people remarked that, as far as presentation was concerned, the entries were a general improvement on Philympia! The following is the list of exhibitors:—

### Competitive Displays:

J. Ashcroft.	C. W. Hollingsworth
J. L. Bacon.	J. Houser.
C. G. Banfield.	E. Killingley.
N. W. Carstairs.	F. Laycock.
W. R. Curtis.	D. G. Robertson.
O. H. Downing.	A. R. Sharman.
R. D. Ely.	R. F. W. Sheraton.
R. S. B. Greenhill.	E. A. Smythies.
P. R. Grey.	G. Whitworth.
C. R. Guile.	W. Williams.

### Group Displays:

Lancashire and Cheshire Group.	West Riding Group.
London Group.	

### Non-Competitive Displays:

A. S. Mackie.	R. G. Woodall.
---------------	----------------

### Other entries were:

#### *Class 1*

W. Williams	Registered Postal markings
C. G. Banfield	Cancellations on Jubilee Issue
E. A. Smythies	Registered letter stamps
J. Houser	British Columbia Pot-pourri
R. F. W. Sheraton	First Transatlantic Flight
P. R. Grey	R.P.O's. of Nova Scotia
A. R. Sharman	1967 Q.E. II Issue
R. S. B. Greenhill	Cellophane Packages 1961-68

*Class 2*

Lancashire Provincial Flowers issues

*Class 3a*

P. R. Grey The Bytown Story  
 F. Laycock 15 cents Large Queen  
 Dr. M. W. Carstairs Large Queen rate covers

*Class 3b*

W. Curtis Montreal numeral duplex  
 D. G. Robertson 2 cents red Admiral  
 A. R. Sharman Admiral Issue  
 J. Ashcroft Canadian Wild Life  
 R. S. B. Greenhill Air Letters 1942-65  
 Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth Double-circle Q.E. II postmarks

*Non-competitive*

R. G. Woodall N.W.T. Postal History  
 A. S. Mackie Publicity Labels

The competitive exhibits were judged by a panel of our own members, R. S. B. Hetherington, A. S. Mackie and E. Bielby. Our sincere thanks are due to them for an unenviable task ably carried out.

The trophies and diplomas awards are reported on page 225.

Due to a misunderstanding, which did not arise from any fault on the part of our own society organisers, the frames had to be dismantled on the Friday evening. This was most unfortunate as those members who were unable to attend the Convention until Saturday missed seeing a first class exhibition.

P. R. G.

**Annual General Meeting 1970**

*Secretary's Report.* Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth reported encouraging membership figures bearing in mind the raised subscription.

				1969-70	1968-69
New members	.....	.....	.....	56	42
Rejoined	.....	.....	.....	3	3
				—	—
				59	45
<i>Removals</i>	.....	.....	.....	46	45
				—	—
Deaths	.....	.....	.....	12	9
Resignation	.....	.....	.....	16	16
Rule 6	.....	.....	.....	18	20
Net change	.....	.....	.....	plus 13	nil
New total	.....	.....	.....	694	681

An exchange of adverts with the Royal of Canada was producing good results, whilst one of the highest recruiting figures for the year was that of Wayne Curtis of Montreal who had introduced 9 new members during the year.

*Exchange Packet Secretary.* Dr. M. W. Carstairs reported a record year for Sales—£1,910 from 19 packets valued at £4,927 17s. 0d., compared with £919 from 16 packets valued at £2,534 during 1968–69.

Members sending in books after 1st January 1971, are asked to mark prices in decimal currency and indicate the fact on their books.

*Editor.* L. F. Gillam said that the present format would be maintained for the foreseeable future. The present cover had been in use since he took over as Editor 8 years ago and a new cover design might be appropriate.

The questionnaire on topics for publication had produced over 100 replies.

*Handbooks.* The second edition of the Roller handbooks had been published and one third of the printing sold—mainly in Canada and U.S.A. The newly available Easibinders for *Maple Leaves* were beginning to sell quite well.

*Publicity and Advertising.* G. F. George reported little change in the advertising position and the use of 'Small Ads' was very disappointing.

*Librarian* reported a very good year—81 members having borrowed 140 books.

*Financial statement.* The Treasurer, J. A. Grant, reported a deficit of £3 for the year after transferring £50 from the Convention Fund. Increased subscriptions had given an extra £300 but increased printing costs had absorbed this more quickly than expected. The transfer from the packet had increased from £100 to £160.

One unnecessary expense was the cost of mailing subscription reminders, and he hoped that members would assist by using Banker's order.

*Annual Conventions.* It was agreed that the Annual Convention should remain at four days, but it was pointed out that members could come to Convention for any part of it and were quite entitled to stay at any hotel they wished.

#### FELLOWSHIP AWARDS

The Fellowship of the Society has been awarded to:—

A. F. L. McGregor, Society Treasurer since 1962, till his retirement due to ill-health last year, for 'outstanding service in the administration of the Society'.

R. J. Woolley, longstanding Contact Member for the Society in Ontario, for 'research and study notably on the subject of perfins and for services as Contact Member and Sales Manager in Canada and USA'.

### Appointments

Office	Nomination	Proposer	Seconder
<i>President</i>	A. S. Mackie	J. Hannah	J. J. Bonar
<i>Vice-President</i>	J. A. Grant	J. J. Bonar	J. Hannah
<i>Committee</i>			
<i>South</i>	O. H. Downing	W. Williams	R. S. B. Greenhill
<i>North</i>	J. P. Macaskie	C. W. Hollingsworth	G. Whitworth
<i>Scotland</i>	Miss E. E. Stephenson	J. Hannah	J. J. Bonar
	J. Hannah	J. J. Bonar	J. A. Grant
<i>Treasurer</i>	J. A. Grant	A. S. Mackie	C. W. Hollingsworth
<i>Assistant</i>	J. H. Bryce	A. S. Mackie	W. Williams
<i>Treasurer</i>			
<i>Secretary</i>	C. W. Hollingsworth	W. Williams	E. Bielby
<i>Auditor</i>	J. P. Macaskie	C. W. Hollingsworth	P. R. Grey

### CPS of G.B. 24th Annual Convention

#### Exhibition Awards

<i>Godden Trophy</i>	O. H. Downing	Berri Duplex
<i>Bunny Cup</i>	E. Killingley	Half cent Quebec
<i>Admiral Cup</i>	J. Bacon	1c. green
<i>Members Trophy</i>	C. R. Guile	Stampless rates of Lower Canada
<i>Lees-Jones Trophy</i>	R. D. Ely	6c. Transport stamp
<i>Aikins Trophy</i>	F. W. L. Keane	Articles on precancels on Admiral Issue
<i>Founders Trophy</i>	R. B. Hetherington	Precancels
<i>Diplomas</i>		
<i>Class 1 Research and Study</i>		
1st Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth		Toronto 3-ring cancels
2nd E. Killingley		Half-cent Quebec
<i>Class 2 Group Displays</i>		
1st London		Victorian postcards
2nd West Riding		Letter rates from BNA to England
<i>Class 3a (up to 1897)</i>		
1st Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth		Flag cancellations
2nd Dr. M. W. Carstairs		Jubilee Issue
<i>Class 3b (after 1897)</i>		
1st R. D. Ely		Q.E. II 6 cents Transport
2nd G. Whitworth		1970 Expo Issue



## ***under the hammer***

**Bournemouth Stamp Auctions, 3rd April 1970**

### **CANADA**

Lot No. 483. Medium hard wove paper 3d. red used, a marginal copy with stitch watermark at the left (1). Estimated £10. Realised £10 10s. 0d.

Lot No. 485. 1857 imperf., stout hard wove paper ½d. deep rose; used just touched at bottom left, otherwise full margins. (1). Estimated £10 Realised £8.

Lot No. 520. 1928 Air Mail 5c., five examples used on separate covers, each with a different catchet; also 1935 Air Mail 6c. on first flight cover from Fond du Lac to Prince Albert. (6) Estimated £5. Realised £5.

Lot No. 521. 1942-47, P.O. Department presentation booklet containing unmounted mint blocks of four of 1942-48 War Effort 1c. to \$1 (except 4c. slate and 13c.); 1946 set; Special Delivery stamps (5); and a few others. (104). Estimated £21. Realised £12.

Lot No. 522. Covers: 1928-46, First Flight covers many different, with a variety of interesting catchets including 1931 St. John-Bangor (3) very fine (stated only 300 flown), and several 1930 Air and 1932 Ottawa Conference adhesives. (160 items). Estimated £25. Realised £26.

### **THE FIRST DECIMAL ISSUE OF CANADA**

**1859-1868**

by

**Geoffrey Whitworth**

(Past President of C.P.S. of G.B.)

A 96-page book for collectors and specialists of this issue

Complete listings of printings, perforations and colours in their chronological order. Flaws, re-entries and imprints fully illustrated to enable easy identification.

**Price 40/- (\$6.00) post free**

available from

**The Royal Philatelic Society**  
41, Devonshire Place  
London, W.1.

**Mr. R. J. Woolley**  
Apt. 206, 1520 Bathurst St.  
Toronto, 10, Ontario

## **CANADA**

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One thing which we learned from my recent pleasant visit at Philympia, was that a number of collectors were hesitant about ordering from Canada on account of the bother of remitting in Dollar currency.

Many customers with whom I discussed this seemed quite relieved when I explained that we can accept remittances in Sterling, and no bother to anyone. So here is the word to one and all — no Foreign Exchange problem when dealing with WEGG'S.

Your want lists welcomed and given prompt attention for Canada or Commonwealth countries. We have good stocks of both.

**George S. Wegg Limited**

**28 Kilbarry Road  
Toronto 7 CANADA**

*Members BPA, CSDA*

# LETTERS

## TO THE EDITOR

Mr. R. McEwan writes:—

### British Columbia Centennial F.D.C.

I am enclosing a copy of a First Day Cover that is being issued to commemorate the British Columbia Centennial.

This centennial project is being carried out in conjunction with the British Columbia Government and only 25,000 'Covers' will be issued, to cover the proposed budget. The total sales will be certified by the Post Office and the cancellation stamp will be destroyed immediately after the cancellation of the First Day Covers. We feel by doing this the 'Covers' will be of a greater value to the collectors.

All First Day Covers will carry the McKenzie Stamp and will travel the 6,000 miles across Canada on the Confederation Express. Upon arrival in Victoria, B.C., on 20th February 1971, the 'Covers' will be turned over to the Post Office which will place a special cancellation on each envelope. The mark will read, 'Confederation Express, 1871-1971' in both official languages.

The 'Covers' will then be sent to the addressee by regular mail.

These special First Day Covers can be obtained for \$1.00 by writing to Confederation '71 Express, P.O. Box 1971, Vancouver 3, B.C., Canada. Orders are now being accepted.

We would appreciate any publicity you could give our project through your news releases.

We thank you for your co-operation.

Mr. G. R. C. Searles writes:—

### Edward VII Experimental Coil Stamps

On Page 130 of the June issue you refer to the above stamps, pre-cancelled.

How right you were to state 'how the figure 150 is arrived at I do not know'.

Last week I had the pleasure of handling two strips of these, a strip of 4 with paste up on top stamp, and a strip of 6, identical but without paste up. These are in the Collection of a friend of mine and are exactly the same as the strip of 4 I was ten minutes too late to buy over 20 years ago, but actually saw.

It is always dangerous or rather unwise to say how many exist. These 3 strips all came to light within ten miles of Canterbury.

(The notes on the Edward VII experimental coils, precancelled were submitted by Mr. Hetherington. These were not attributed to him at the time (June issue, Whole No. 125 and we apologise for this omission—Editor.)

***there comes a time . . . .***

When a specialised study or collection reaches a stage when it becomes increasingly difficult to continue, either because material is just not available or the outlay is too great.

***to continue or to sell ? ? ?***

Whatever the decision we are interested either in purchasing or helping to find the elusive items still required.

***please contact . . . .******Stephen Walter***

P.T.S., A.S.D.A., B.P.A., A.P.S.,

WALTER HOUSE, 435/7 GREAT WEST ROAD,  
HOUNSLOW, MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND.

Telephone: 01 570 2842.

**ROBSON LOWE TO SELL CANADA**

In their British Empire sale on 16th December Robson Lowe Limited will be selling the 'J. D. M. Harvey' collection of Canada which includes thirteen lots of the 1912-25 Admiral issue. Written up in great detail with many plate numbers and lathe work in blocks, strips and singles including the War Tax overprints and issues the various lots form an excellent basis for the newcomer to this subject or a means of developing the collections of those more experienced.

If there is time between publication of *Maple Leaves* and the date of the sale members can contact our Librarian (Roland Greenhill) at 50 Pall Mall, London S.W. 1. who will be glad to send a catalogue (price 10s.).

**LENDING LIBRARY**

Please refer to the Library List 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 postage lists and pamphlets are also available.

# *precancels on the*

## *admiral issue* By R. B. Hetherington and F. W. Keane

<b>Lindsay</b>		Precancel
		Type 1
<b>1 cent green</b>	Original die, 1912 ... .. Original die retouched, 1913 ... ..	n a
<b>1 cent yellow</b>	Original die retouched, wet, 1920 ... Original die retouched, dry, 1926 ... New die, dry, 1925 ... ..	n a n
<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 a n
<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 a
<b>5 cents violet</b>	Marler Type 1, Reiche Type 1, 1922 Marler Types 5 and 7: Reiche Types 2 and 4, 1922-24 ... .. Marler Type 6: Reiche Type 3, 1923 Marler Type 8: Reiche Type 5, 1925 Thin paper, 1924 ... ..	
<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 (?) ... ..	
<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
<b>50 cents black</b>	Original die, wet, 1912 ... .. Retouched die, dry, 1925 ... ..	

# Amendments to Membership to 26th October 1970

## New Members

1758. TOWNSEND, Dr. W. G., 15 Kilfield Road, Bishopston, Swansea SA3 3DL. CR-CQ,P  
 1759. THORNE, L. B., Rock Cottage, 12 Crowther's Hill, Dartmouth, Devon. C,N,A  
 1760. MILLIKEN, J. A., 228 Alwington Place, Kingston, Ontario, Canada. C,N,B,PE  
 1761. LITTON, J. J., M.D., 444 Woodcrest Drive, Mechanicsburg, Pa 17055, U.S.A. C,BS,PE,A,R  
 1762. OLIVIER, G., 120 Vlmy N. Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada. C,BL  
 1763. GRINSDALL, P. H., 'Homebourne', Denham Lane, Barrow, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk. CR-CGE,UO  
 1764. MARGULIS, M., 1368 Metropolitan Avenue, Bronx, N.Y. 10462, U.S.A. C,N,B,F  
 1765. MacLEOD, Dr. K. J., 466 Bello Street, Arvida, Quebec. CE-CGE,PL  
 1766. LAURENCE, H., 418 Fairview Drive, Whitby, Ontario, Canada. CG  
 1767. GRAHOLM, E., 404-1110 Cardero Street, Vancouver 5, B.C., Canada. C  
 1768. CHIN, 5424, W. 95th Street, Oakhawn, Illinois 60453, U.S.A.

## Deaths

1267. HISLOP, F. W. 712. SOLENDER, J. D.

## Resignations

1526. ARMSON, L. 1597. HOBBS, L. F.  
 1155. ANDREWS, A. C. 1603. TUDOR-JONES, Canon J.  
 855. GERVERS, Brig., F.R.S. 1598. WATTS, G.  
 1277. GYORFI, Dr. A. W. 611. WHITEHEAD, Dr. A.  
 283. HAMMOND, Capt., H.A.

## Removed from Membership under Rule 6

797. ABRAHAM, C. 499. KING, A. E.  
 232. CHELLEW, E. 1509. MORGAN, W. C.  
 200. IVRY, S. 1630. WALLACE, G. A.  
 1449. GODFREY, E. C. 1300. CHADBOURNE, W. W.  
 1092. MOORE, R. R. 1511. GAREAU, J. M.  
 1701. TROWBRIDGE, D. 447. HUNTER, S. C.  
 872. BARNA, E. 1627. LINFORD, H. N.  
 881. FRASCH, Z. 1629. STEWART, H. G.  
 1414. HAYWOOD, B. K.

## Change of Address

1632. CAPLAN, Dr. J., 5 Inglis Gate, Willowdale, Ontario, Canada  
 739. HARRIS, E. A., add postal district 51  
 1521. HOOPER, F. R., add postal code TQ 14 9HX  
 1541. HOULE, L. D., 301 Silverlake Manor, 45 Caroline Street N., Waterloo, Ontario, Canada  
 1220. MELVIN, G. H., 3400-21 Ave., Vernon, B.C., Canada  
 1465. MACFARLANE, Dr. J., 227 instead of 225 Medical Arts Building  
 1668. MONTGOMERY, Capt., M. B., 2 MOQ Wemyss, Military Road, Canterbury, Kent  
 1451. ROSENBLATT, P., 374 Vandelinda Avenue, Teaneck, N.J., 07666, U.S.A.  
 1579. SOUTHEY, T. W., 6 Sorel Crescent, Welland, Ontario, Canada  
 804. TODD, C. T. W., add postal code SR8 3AJ  
 1671. VERITY, D. M., 477 Elizabeth Street, Apt. 1501, Burlington, Ontario, Canada  
 1401. WATT, Miss A., 520 Wellington Street, Apt. 509, London, 12, Ontario, Canada  
 1588. WHITE, A. M., 24 Mardale Crescent, Edinburgh EH10 5AG  
 334. BARRATT, Mrs. S. G. R., name amended to ELTON-BARRATT  
 689. BARRATT, Major S. G. R., name amended to ELTON-BARRATT  
 1602. GOODHELPSSEN, F., correct spelling

Net Change: Minus 17

New Total: 693

## CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Reserved for members' small classified advertisements.  
Special price 2d. a word for  
C.P.S.G.B. members only.

### WANTED

BRANT COUNTY items, covers, illustrated cards, postal history.—Barchino, Brantford, Ontario.

Will any member who has seen pre-1900 town cancels of any of the following B.C. towns please advise me: Antler Creek, Canoe Creek, Dunkeld, Grouse Creek, Harvey Creek, Lake la Hache, Omineca Popcum, Quadra.—J. A. Pike, 945 Marine Drive, Apt. 1110 West Vancouver. B.C.

### PERIODICALS

"THE MAGPIE'S NEST" contains inexpensive postal history items and ephemera to give character to your collection. Specimen free.—Woodall, Forest Cottage, Holtwood, Wimbourne, Dorset. England.

### FOR SALE

CANADA: 150 different, £1. Precancels: 70 different, £1; 140, £3; 230, £9. Every type and every reign in each Precancel lot.—Izzett, 12 Cassiobury Park Avenue, Watford.

*for 2d. a word  
this space  
could sell  
your stamps*

## THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN — 1970 — 71

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### Publicity and Advertising Manager:

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### Handbooks

S. F. Cohen, F.C.P.S., 51, Westfield Road, Birmingham 15

# 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

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**

Issued Free to Members

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Vol. 13 No. 9

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Whole No. 129

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## EDITORIAL

### Stamp Designs

Occasionally we take time off to read, rather than just scan, what our contemporaries in the philatelic world have to say about our hobby, and it is not an exaggeration to say that much that is adversely critical of modern stamp designs and printing methods can be found without too diligent a search. What used, invariably, to be called a spate of new issues, can also be relied upon to call down the wrath of the gods. The 'spate' of thirty years ago is now a flood and the denunciatory language which seeks, apparently, to stem the tide, as forthright as ever. We could also add, 'as futile as ever'. The designs, seemingly, get worse as the numbers of new issues increase.

'For over 25 years most Canadian issues', screams our contemporary *B.N.A. Topics*, 'have been stodgy, artless and crudely executed.' In support of this contention it publishes the result of a survey conducted by the Stanley Stamp Company of Vancouver which suggests that most collectors do not like 'symbolisms and abstracts' in stamp designs, lithographic printing processes or excessive numbers of new issues. All of which, we should have thought, was a fairly predictable reaction. So, too, was the overwhelming support received for the principle that 'a cross-section (no pun intended!) of the philatelic public should be consulted by the P.O. Department (Canadian) before a design is approved.'



On the last point the Stanley Stamp Company comments, 'the best artists are not necessarily philatelists'. Notwithstanding this profundity however, it goes on to say that collectors 'should have a say.' We have looked in vain for any suggestions as to *how* collectors are to be consulted. At the moment the Design Advisory Committee to the Canadian Post Office Department is charged with the responsibility for approving the designs of stamps and its members appear to be well qualified for the work. 'Philatelic opinion,' if any such can be said to exist, is represented in the person of Carl Mangold, a prominent Montreal philatelist who, of course, was nominated to the committee and not elected. It is difficult to see how things could be otherwise and in fairness to the Canadian Post Office Department it has to be said that it goes to quite extraordinary lengths, although not alone among Post Office Departments in this respect, to try to find 'acceptable' designs for its stamps.

On the *numbers* of new issues *B.N.A. Topics* leaves its readers in no doubt as to where it stands. 'Collectors generally,' it fulminates, 'will be appalled by the announcement that no less than 12 Christmas stamps will be issued.' Maybe, but the Canadian Post Office Department will be better persuaded to change its policy when its unsold stocks of stamps in the Philatelic Department reach embarrassing proportions. There is no evidence of sales resistance at the moment and until there is there can be little reason for present policies to be changed.

Our contemporary does not reserve all its brickbats for the Post Office Department, however. Keeping some in reserve for professional artists it scores a 'very palpable hit' by noting (apropos the latest Christmas issue) that: 'for the first time in Canadian history stamps are being issued that haven't been drawn by professionals.' Without mincing any matters it bluntly states, 'it's time they were given a rest.'

Looking around for more 'Aunt Sallies' on which to exhaust its supply of ammunition, the universal ones, 'civil servants and politicians who assign and later approve designs,' inevitably present themselves in the line of fire, or appear to do so. Here we have to record a miss, and not even a near miss. There are no politicians on the Design Advisory Committee and the only civil servant, the Director of Information and Public Relations for the Canadian Post Office alone, acting on the advice of his experts, all of whom are formidably qualified, makes final recommendations to the Postmaster General.

For good measure *B.N.A. Topics* then takes a final shy at the 'Ottawa printers,' whom we should have thought have served Canadian Governments well. 'For the first time,' we are told, 'a printing firm whose *main business* is *quality* 'job' printing has been contracted to print a Canadian stamp'. All of this is good knock-about fun, we suppose; but whether it spells a 'knock-out' for the Canadian Bank Note Company or the British American Bank Note Company our readers and Ashton-Potter Limited of Toronto will have to wait and see.

## A new squared circle discovery— Two hammers for Wolseley, Assa.

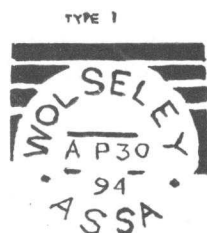
by  
S. F. Cohen, FCPS

After more than ten years extensive study of Squared Circle postmarks by specialist collectors in Canada, U.S.A. and Britain, it is surprising that so important a discovery as a second distinctive Hammer for Wolseley, Assa., should only recently have been discovered.

Noted in the third and last edition of the Handbook (Squared Circle Postmarks by Alfred Whitehead, 1964) under this R.F.50 town, was the writer's unusual copy dated Ap.30, '94, some months before the date of the proofed copy. The stamp was again referred to in an article in *Maple Leaves* (Oct. '66 p.175) and a photograph of it shown.

The position of the letters relative to the bars and sidepiece are quite different when compared to a strike of a later date, and so the mystery of the pre-proof date copy is now solved. There was in existence an earlier Hammer than that proofed.

So far some 16 copies of Wolseley have now been carefully examined and 3 of these are Hammer I and 13 are Hammer II. This may indicate some relative rarity factor.



The Handbook information can now be corrected as detailed below. It should be realised that many more dated copies will have to be examined before we can know if there is any overlapping of dates of use of the two Hammers. The earliest and latest dates given in the Handbook could, of course, have been taken from either Hammer so should be ignored, particularly the earliest date.

Illustrated are accurate tracings showing the distinctive letters of the two Hammers for easy identification. Luckily all the letters differ so that even partial strikes can be correctly assigned. My thanks for these tracings go to member Dr. M. W. Carstairs who jointly made this discovery with me. (Continued on page 241.)

# BRITISH AMERICA

MARCH 15, 16, 17, 1971, including

- CANADA** with 'Pence' issues, later imperfs, etc.
- NEW BRUNSWICH** with 1851 3d and 1/- bisected on piece etc.
- NEWFOUNDLAND** nearly fifty lots with the name 1801, thin paper, 6½d 'CANCELLED' ovpt., 1891 surcharge, block of four, lower pair without surcharge, later imperfs., Airs, etc.
- NOVA SCOTIA** nearly fifty lots with the name 1861, thin

---

Also included in the Sale are useful groups of Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Nevis, and **Commonwealth on Third Day** with Basutoland, officials; Cape; Ceylon; etc.

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Catalogue 10s. (50p) or 14s. (70p) with prices realised

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## ***The 1897 Diamond Jubilee Issue***

---

**By Lorne Wm. Bentham**

The beautiful Canadian 1897 Diamond Jubilee series, cherished by collectors the world over, marked one of the most important milestones in Canadian philately. Superseding the *Small Queen* series, which had been in continuous use for almost three decades, the Diamond Jubilees simultaneously commemorated Queen Victoria's 60 years on the throne, the 30th year of Confederation in Canada, and the 400th anniversary of John Cabot's discovery of the new world. The 1897 Diamond Jubilees also indirectly mirrored the advent of a great political change—the replacement of the old Conservative administration by the Liberal party a year earlier.

Many prominent Canadian specialists maintain that there can be little doubt that the 1893 Columbian issue of the United States was a major factor which helped influence Canada's postal authorities to release a Diamond Jubilee commemorative set, particularly in view of the fact that denominations of the U.S. Columbian set and the Diamond Jubilees are almost identical.

Early in 1897 it was rumoured that a special 3 cent stamp would be issued in honour of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. However, Canada's Postmaster-General, Sir William Mulock, announced on 20th May 1897, during a debate in Canada's House of Commons, that a long set would be issued.

The contract for printing the sixteen stamps of Canada's first commemorative set and a 1 cent post card was awarded to the American Bank Note Company of New York City. Work was performed in Ottawa in a branch plant of the United States firm and the stamps were released to the public on 19th June, 1897.

The entire set was superbly engraved on steel and printed on wove paper, perforated twelve throughout. Incidentally, the craftsmanship applied by the engravers and printers alike made this set second to none and so meticulously was the work done that the number of plate varieties, including a minimum of re-entries, is almost negligible. Imperforates of the Diamond Jubilee stamps have never been found and it can be safely assumed that they are non-existent, despite periodic reports to the contrary.

Minor differences in shade occur for several values of the Diamond Jubilees, but it is debatable whether they warrant separate listings. The Diamond Jubilees were enhanced by an exceedingly well-balanced colour scheme. The repetition of purple in the \$2 and \$4 values (with a marked intensity) was the only complaint of zealous critics.

The main design, uniform for all the sixteen values and the postcard, is very attractive. The portrait on the left depicts the Queen as she appeared at the time of her accession to the throne in 1837 and is based on the famous Chalon portrait, which also graces Canada's much-sought-after 12 pence black stamp of 1851. The portrait of the Queen which appears on the right, is adapted from a painting executed in 1886 by Professor von Angeli, of Vienna. As a matter of fact, the Tudor Crown which appears at the top centre on these Diamond Jubilee stamps is in contrast to the Imperial State Crown that is featured on Canada's 3 pence and 5 cents 'Beaver' stamps.

Unknown to many Canadian specialists is that the 1 cent of the Diamond Jubilee is known to exist bisected diagonally, which was used for ½ cent postage on 'Railway News', a newspaper that was printed in New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. Such specimens should be collected on part of the original newspaper and dated 5th, 6th or 8th of 1897.

A word of caution to collectors interested in purchasing dollar values of the Diamond Jubilees. Beware of forgeries. There are a number of forgeries of the dollar values in existence, which were produced by the steel-engraving process. These are mentioned briefly in Jarrett's *British North American Catalogue* and the origin is believed to have been in Italy.

For the benefit of readers who may not know how to distinguish between a forged and a genuine copy of the dollar values of the Diamond Jubilees, the following four characteristics can be of assistance:

Lettering (especially of the value) is noticeably thinner and less bold on forgeries.

The portrait of Queen Victoria, in later years, is obviously suffering from severe toothache, as her chin appears to be extremely swollen on a forged copy.

Paradoxically, the foliage detail in the spandrels is finer, sharper and clearer on the forgeries, than on the originals.

The forgeries were printed on somewhat coarser paper, having a slightly yellow tinge. Nevertheless, had Sperati forged Canadian stamps, this forgery could have easily been taken for one of his productions.

(With acknowledgements and thanks to 'The Stamp Lover'.) • •

## Fellowships

On page 224 of our last issue we announced the award of fellowships to our former Treasurer, Alan McGregor and to Bob Woolley, our long-standing Contact Member in Ontario. That these awards are no more than their due and are overdue must be obvious to all who pause to consider the tremendous amount of work that both these honoured members have put in over the years. The Society is indebted to them both because each, in a different way, has always put the interests of the Society first in all their considerations. Bob Woolley has always been unfailingly ready to promote the interests of the Society among his compatriots in Canada and his many friends in the U.S.A. Only he, and our Secretary, can know just exactly how many of our members in North America owe their introduction to our Society to his zeal and enthusiasm. Of Alan we can only say that for many years as Treasurer he did the work of two men, for such are now needed to cope with no greater volume of work than he undertook, uncomplainingly, single handed. As long as the Society continues to find men of this stature to serve its interests we shall have no need to fear for its future.

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1934.	Loyalists. IMPERF lower right corner PLATE BLOCK of 4	£200
1953.	\$1 Totem Pole. Large DIE ESSAY in sepia in a very similar design to that issued. With C.B.N.Co. Imprint	£115

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# Canadian Airmail Notes

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By Major R. K. Malott

Part X

This firm is a new entry into the Canadian field. The parent company, Brock and Weymouth Inc., of Philadelphia, have been active in the development of a system of mapping from vertical aerial photographs by the stereoscopic method; and, recognizing that there was a considerable field for this class of work in connection with new industrial developments, town planning, water-power projects and other similar work in Canada, have incorporated a Canadian company with headquarters in Montreal. Two major operations were carried out during the year.

The first was a survey of a railway location from O'Brien on the National Transcontinental line in northern Quebec, southward to the Rouyn gold fields, a distance of some 50 miles. Contour maps of the ground were furnished the railway engineers with the minimum of ground work for the control of their pictures. It is noteworthy that the first operation undertaken in Canada by this firm was carried out in early spring while the snow was still on the ground and the lakes frozen. Their Fokker C.II Aeroplane with 185 horse-power B.M.W. engine was shipped to O'Brien and operated from there on skis. It was not possible to make any preparations in advance and the aircraft was operated without a hangar or other shelter, which shows that winter work can be carried out successfully.

The Chief Engineer, Construction Department, Canadian National Railways, makes the following comments on this method:—

'On the whole we believe that the Brock method, when accurate control points are furnished, can be made to produce accurate maps so close that the error will be substantially within the plotting error on the ordinary scales we use, that is, four hundred feet to the inch horizontal and twenty feet to the inch vertical. One great advantage of a map made by the Brock method is that the contours would appear to be just as accurate in one part of the picture as any other part, whereas in a contour map prepared by a survey line this becomes more inaccurate, by the ordinary methods used the further away the contour is from the line run on the ground.

'As to the use and application of the Brock method for railway surveys, we believe it will take further trial to find under what conditions it would be best used. The fact of having to supply the control points at more or less frequent intervals necessitates some work being done on the ground in new country where there are no measurements already on the ground which could be seen in aerial photographs or where elevations of defined points were unknown.

'The cost of getting the aeroplane on the ground appears to limit the use to rather extensive work, but I believe that on a survey of any considerable extent in miles, if we had the aeroplane on the ground at the inception of the work, and along with it the appliances necessary to develop and read and plot the contours as fast as the photographs were taken that the Brock method can be used in certain kinds of country to great advantage.

'On the prairies, where generally the ease and speed of surveying is such that it allows a great many miles of line to be run in a day, and where its open character permits very extended visibility, I think there would be no particular advantage, if any at all, in using the Brock method for railway surveys.

'For the production of a general contour map of a district, I believe that this Brock method would prove not only less expensive than any method used to-day from the ground but that its accuracy would be far greater. In other words, I think this method should at least be tested very carefully for use in the production of the topographical maps now being made by the department.'

The second operation was the photographic survey of an area near Chicoutimi, where the great new water-power development on the Saguenay is now under construction. A notable flight was made on its completion direct from Chicoutimi to Ottawa, leaving at 7.30 in the morning and arriving in Ottawa about noon. After a stay of three hours to enable the pilot to refuel and transact some business with the department, the flight was continued to Toronto in the afternoon. This flight shows the possibilities of aerial transport in Canada. By train the journey would take at least 36 hours. The Company's flying time for the year was 47 hours 20 minutes; 167 square miles of vertical photography were successfully completed and from the pictures, accurate topographical maps were prepared.

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(Continued from page 235).

*New detail for HANDBOOK*

**Wolseley Assa.**

*First Hammer*:— Left fork of Y points well below right side-piece. First L points to base of left first bar. Right fork of W points below left side-piece. ASSA round and neat.

Proofed: Unknown. Earliest: Ap.30. 94. Latest: Sep.23. 95.

*Second Hammer*:— Left fork of Y points to top of right side-piece. First L points to middle of first left bar. Right fork of W points to base of second bar at left. ASSA larger and elongated.

Proofed: MAY 29. 94. Earliest: Ap.3. 97. Latest: My.16. 99.





## Precancel Essays

By A. F. Judd

Admiral specialists are indebted to Charles D. Blair for his interesting article in *BNA Topics* issue of August 1970 in which he refers to research he has made into the 10 cents blue Admiral Precancels with the assistance of material supplied by H. G. Walburn which reveals that this stamp exists on horizontal wove paper. All finds so far, however, are City-type precancels.

It would appear that Precancels are proving to be an interesting field for further study of this issue and it is well-known that hairlines are prolific on the first City-type Precancels Admiral 1 cent green of Brantford and Calgary.

Seldom seen are the Precancel essays which were released by the Canadian Post Office in the same way as plate proofs essays and specimen stamps. These found their way into circulation without any idea that such stamps would become of value.

In the casual way that such stamps do come on to the market, a few of this type of stamp became available.

It is not easy to identify the essays and reliance has to be placed on the description contained in Boggs; but the George V Admirals were the oldest stamps of this sort to be overprinted as essays of the modern overprint and naturally much more care was taken in the printing than the mass produced and subsequent precancels.

The type as illustrated is described by Boggs on pages 734-5 as follows:—

'Prior to the adoption of this method (uniform style between parallel bars) of cancelling stamps, essays were made on King George Admiral type 3 cents carmine stamp about 1928. The experimental electro differs from the issued type in that the numerals are slightly taller and the closely spaced double lines are 10 m.m. apart.'

This reference is followed by a description of the three types of cancellation as applied to George V later issues.

Precancel essays in my collection, of which one is illustrated, all appear as universal styles 213 as listed in the handbook, *Official Catalogue of Canada Precancels*, edited by H. G. Walburn.

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## *The First Decimal Issue of Canada*

By Geoffrey Whitworth, F.R.P.S.L.

### The postal rate to British Columbia during 1863

When Canada decimalised the currency on 1st July 1859 all postal rates were simply converted from pence to cents and the 9d. rate for  $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. letters to British Columbia and Vancouver's Island was changed to 15 cents. The only cover I have from these early years is stamped with a 5 cents Beaver and was delivered to Vancouver's Island without collecting any postage due handstamps.

The *Canadian Postal Guide* issued in January 1863 quotes the rate of postage on letters to British Columbia and Vancouver's Island as 25 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., which must be prepaid. This Guide does not state when the rate was changed but the Jephcott collection contains a double rated cover dated 28th January 1863. My cover is addressed to New Westminster, B.C. and dated Au 27 1863. It was directed via New York from where it could have been sent by the slow overland route or by the quicker sea mail route to the Isthmus of Panama where it was transported to the Pacific Ocean and then by ship to San Francisco and Victoria. These are very rare covers as the 25 cents rate was in force for only a short period of time. (We hope to illustrate this cover in our next issue—Editor.)

## ***R.P.O. Jottings***

As we told you last August, Canada is now short a couple more R.P.O. routes. On 3rd January 1970, Montreal and Toronto RPO Trs. 50 and 51 made their last runs. This leaves the R.P.O.s on Trains 58 and 59 as the last remaining service between Montreal and Toronto. On that same fateful morning the last R.P.O. car ran from Levis (across the St. Lawrence river from Quebec City) westward to Montreal. Thus the city of Montreal lost two different 'services' on the same day. As far as we have been able to ascertain these two sets of trains were the only ones to be taken off, **ON THAT PARTICULAR DAY**. However—the 'connection' has now been broken with the removal of the Levis and Montreal R.P.O. and the two remaining 'segments' can be discontinued without too much trouble, as they will no doubt be in the not-too-distant future. We understand that the Quebec and Senneterre R.P.O., which had been running from Quebec City westward to the meeting point of trains 75 and 74 near Fitzpatrick, Quebec, was further curtailed to run only to Hervey Junction.

The only 'bright spot' in all this gloom—of but incidental interest to R.P.O. postmark collectors, is the fact that (I am informed by reliable sources) no Railway Post Office Clerks were forced back into the Post Office. We are told that the clerks who made up the Levis and Montreal organization are now running on the Campbelltown and Levis RPO cars while the surplused Montreal District clerks from the Mont. and Tor. day trains now run to North Bay. The Toronto District clerks were absorbed into the M. and T. night mail trains and in the Toronto and Capreol RPO organization. (The Tor. and Cap. had to 'take up the slack' when the Tor. and North Bay line came off last October, also.)

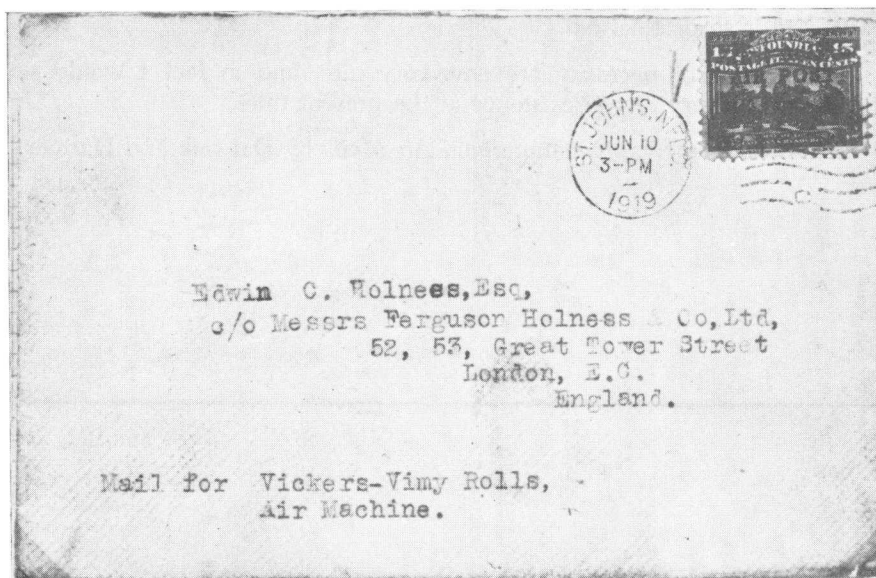
We are told that the Halifax and Liverpool R.P.O. still runs south-west out of Halifax—and is still using the old Halifax, Bridgewater and Yarmouth RPO datestamp. We do not expect to see it so running too much longer. (HX, BR. and YAR. R.P.O.)

Another route the rumours are getting stronger on is the long route out of Montreal to North Bay—Longlac—and on to Winnipeg. We understand the clerks on the route are very unsure of just how long they will be rail-borne. (This involves the Montreal and North Bay R.P.O.—the North Bay and Longlac R.P.O. and the Longlac and Winnipeg RPO).

(We are indebted to Mr. E. J. Maloney for this feature and for the report which appeared in our August issue on Page 153. Both this report and the previous one referred to first appeared in the *Transit Postmark Collector* (Not *Transit Postmark* as erroneously stated in our August issue—Editor.)

# The First Transatlantic Flight

By R. F. W. Sheraton



When Alcock and Brown left Lesters Field, St. John's, Newfoundland on 14th June 1919 in their Vickers Vimi converted Bomber on what proved to be the first direct Trans-Atlantic flight, they carried with them in a very small mail-bag fewer than 200 letters, and the accompanying photograph is of one of those which were carried. The Newfoundland Post Office about that time had overprinted copies of the 15c scarlet value of the 1897 issue, and these were surcharged as follows:—

Trans-Atlantic  
AIR POST,  
1919.  
ONE DOLLAR

The stamps were printed in Sheets of 100, and perforated 12 They were divided into four panes of 25 each (5 by 5). The total number of stamps surcharged was 10,000, but about 30 of these were destroyed as defective. There are variations in the surcharge, the more important being no comma after 'post' and no stop after '1919'.

The complete setting of 25 stamps shews that one has the comma after 'Post' small and indistinct, and the cover illustrated happens to have this. (4th row, stamp No. 20).

The covers carried on the Alcock and Brown flight were date-stamped June 10th–13th—that on the cover illustrated above bears the date June

10th. This particular cover carried a letter (which I possess) typewritten similar to that of the envelope.

Upon arrival at the London G.P.O. all mail for London was back-stamped June 17th with the small circular E.C. postmark, and the cover illustrated is so postmarked.

These covers of necessity are now very rare, and in fact I would say that there are very few in existence at the present time.

(Acknowledgements. *Newfoundland Air Mails* by Dalwick and Harmer).

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*We regret that owing to the  
recent postal strike it was not  
possible to publish our normal  
February Issue-Editor*

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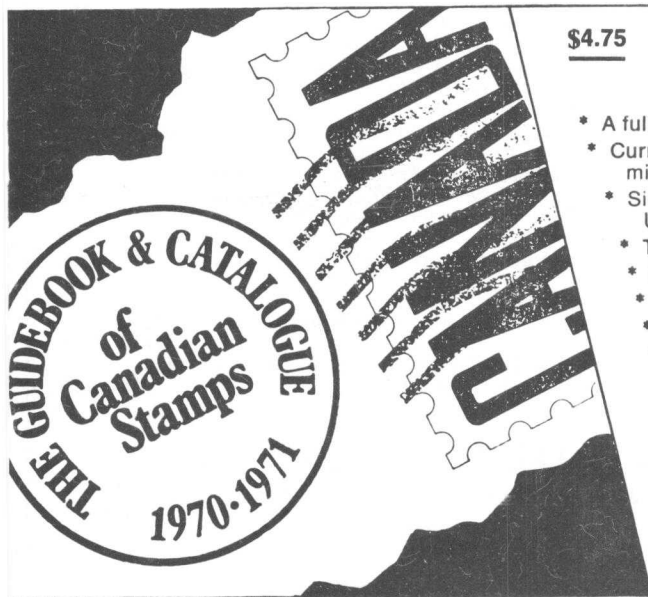
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## CANADA The Small Head Issue

### Mint singles and multiples

1. 1870-78. 1c. orange yellow. Brilliant mint regular block of 25 in a fine fresh colour. S.G.78. £125
2. 1878-88. 2c. pale grass green. Attractive mint block of six of this shade. Small thinning. S.G.82. £20
3. 1870. 3c. indian red. perf. 12. Superb mint, very well centred copy of this stamp. Rare in this condition. S.G.83. £90
4. 1870. 3c. pale rose red. Very attractive mint block of four of this stamp. Scarce multiple. S.G.83b. £90
5. 1870. 3c. deep rose red. Superb mint right marginal block of four of this shade. Rare multiple. S.G.84. £110
6. 1873-77. 1c. orange yellow. perf.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ . Superb mint left marginal block of six showing part of the imprint. Rare S.G.91. £80
7. 1876-9. 5c. olive grey. perf.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ . Horizontal strip of three of this stamp in unused condition. Has no gum but is a rarity in a multiple. S.G.96. £35
8. 1874-9. 10c. very pale lilac magenta. Attractive mint, slightly off-centre example of this stamp. S.G.98. £40
9. 1888. 5c. brownish grey. Fine mint block of 10(5x2). Attractive item. S.G.107. £20
10. 1888. 5c. brownish grey. Attractive mint corner block of six in IMPERFORATE condition. Slight creasing but very rare! S.G.107a. £47.50
11. 1891. 10c. salmon pink. Attractive mint, slightly off-centre single of this stamp. S.G.110a. £15
12. 1891. 10c. salmon pink. Brilliant mint marginal block of six with part imprint. S.G.110a. £150
13. 1893. 8c. blackish purple. Fine mint block of four. S.G.120. £20

### Used singles and multiples

14. 1870. 3c. indian red. perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Good used example of this stamp. Has good centring, but is missing a few perforations. Scarce stamp. S.G.83a. £35
15. 1870. 3c. indian red. Fine used vertical block of six cancelled with unusual 'arrowhead' postmark in black. SG.83. £75
16. 1871. 3c. deep rose red on thick soft paper. Very fine used, well centred example of this stamp. S.G.84a. £25
17. 1871. 3c. deep rose red on thick soft paper. Fine used horizontal strip of three cancelled at Ingersoll, Ontario. Very rare in a used multiple and possibly unique. S.G.84a. £150
18. 1873-77. 3c. orange red. perf.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ . Fine used block of four of this scarce stamp. Unusual in a used multiple. S.G.95. £25
19. 1874-79. 10c. very pale lilac magenta. Fine used single, cancelled with straight line 'registered' cancel. S.G.98. £12
20. 1891. 10c. salmon pink. Fine used, lightly cancelled single of this shade. S.G.110a. £8
21. 1891. 10c. carmine pink. Attractive used block of four. S.G.111. £12

### Cancellations on singles

22. The 'Bogey Head'. Various kinds of this cancellation struck on the 3c. value of 1870-1888. £12.50 each
23. The 'Masonic Arms' cancellations struck on the 3c. value of 1870-1888. Various types to D. and S. numbers. £15 each

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## *The Postage rates for letters from British North America to the United Kingdom 1813 to 1970 (part 1)*

The Yorkshire group have spent the last season compiling a list of the single letter rates from B.N.A. to the U.K. in an endeavour to discover the actual dates upon which the rates were changed. This has not been an easy task as so much of the literature examined has only stated the year and this has not always proved to be correct. Work started with the year 1813 as this was the earliest cover in our possession and we have been fortunate in being able to complete a collection showing examples of the rates up to the present day. This was displayed at the 1970 Convention and the following notes are based on these covers.

### 1812 to 1814

During this period in time the residents of Lower Canada were at war with America. During the summer months mail for the U.K. was sent once a fortnight from Quebec to Halifax, N.S. by means of ships sailing down the St. Lawrence river. At Halifax it was put on board the first Packet boat for Falmouth. During the winter months mail was normally despatched once a month to New York there to be put on the Falmouth Packet. Because of the war this route was closed and the overland portage from Quebec to St. Johns and Halifax had to be opened. Our cover dated 22nd November 1813 is marked 'Quebec Ship Letter' and is addressed to Belfast. It carries no rate markings but is directed to be despatched 'Per Ann'. This was a ship not under contract to carry mail and the letter would be carried by the consent of the Master, a Captain Creighton, who would receive the recognised fee of 2 pence.

### 1817

The first cover we had to show a definite rating was dated 1817. This cover is postmarked PAID Halifax, N.S. 17 October 1817 and is addressed to Huddersfield, Yorkshire and directed to be despatched per steamer 'Grace'. This ship came into service in 1814 and was one of the Packets helping to maintain a fortnightly summer, and monthly winter, service from Falmouth to Halifax and on to New York and the West Indies. The rate is written in red ink as 2/3 thus confirming that money has been paid to see the letter to its destination. Although not indicated on the face of the letter it appears to be only a single sheet of paper and would be rated as such.

### 1839

We had a number of covers dated 1837 to 1839 and all bear similar rate markings. At this time the inland Canadian postage rates were governed by the mileage to be travelled by the letter. The rates to the U.K.



appear to be calculated by the addition of a number of shorter sections each of which required the amount due to it to be credited to its account. All the covers bear manuscript ratings which appear confusing but it would appear that each Postmaster recorded on the cover the charge he was crediting to the Canadian account.

It was noticed that the colour of ink for the manuscript ratings varied between black and red. It was an order to Postmasters that they had to be very careful with the colours they used to mark or stamp letters. Postage could be prepaid either to the Frontier, or to New York, or to destination. When this occurred the rate paid had to be inscribed in RED INK and the envelope handstruck PAID in RED. Some of the covers were marked 'Paid to the Frontier' in which case the rate was  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d and marked in red. With this was the red handstamp PAID. On these covers all other rate markings are in black.

It was also permissible to send a letter unpaid and have the recipient pay the postage. When this occurred the letter had to be handstamped UNPAID in BLACK ink in Sterling currency. The English Parliament fixed the rate of exchange in 1853 so that a common exchange rate would be known and from these covers it would appear that a similar basis was in use in 1838. The North American currency was fixed so that £1 sterling was equal to £1 4s. 0d. currency and equal to \$4.86 $\frac{2}{3}$  cents. When postage was prepaid the rate was in currency but when unpaid it was in sterling.

The cover selected to illustrate these markings was posted in Montreal on 8th January 1839 and addressed to LONDON. It was handstamped PAID in red. It is not marked 'paid to the frontier' and the markings appear to show that it was prepaid to destination. In red ink there is a manuscript  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d which was the currency rate from Montreal to the frontier en route for New York. In red ink there is a manuscript marking 18%. This is common to other covers but on those paid to the frontier it is in black. On double sheet letters it is 37%. This is considered to be the amount owing to the American post office in American cents.

In red ink of the same nature as the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  marking are two other ratings,  $2/10$  and  $3/2$ .  $2/10$  is the sterling rate paid for the letter and is equivalent to the  $3/2$  currency rate for the total postage to destination and indicated the amount collected in Montreal.

In red ink there is also the manuscript marking which appears as 117 but which is described in The Postal History of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia as  $1/7$ . It occurs on a number of the covers examined and is the amount to be credited for transporting the cover from Halifax to London. It is made up of the following components:—

- 2d for the fee paid to the ship's master
- 6d for the rate to a British port (Liverpool in this case)
- 11d for the British post office rate from Liverpool to London

The cover is handstamped LIVERPOOL SHIP LETTER and bears the London receiving stamp dated 4 Feb 1839.

### 1840 to 14th April 1849

Boggs in Vol. 2 page 3B reproduces a departmental circular dated 11th August 1840 where it is stated that postage on PAID letters to England is to be marked in Red ink 1/2 sterling, 1/4 currency per ½ oz. letter. The postage on UNPAID letters is to be rated in Sterling in BLACK ink. There is no indication as to when this rate came into force but it confirms that the red 3/2 and 2/10 on the 1839 cover would be the two money systems for the same rate.

### 15th April 1849 to 5th April 1851

Boggs in Vol. 2 page 6B quotes an order reducing the rate to and from the U.K. to 1/1 currency or 11½ Sterling per ½ oz. for letters despatched by the Canadian Packet Steamers sailing from Quebec and Halifax.

### 6th April 1851 to 28th February 1854

On the 6th of April 1851 postal rates in Canada were made uniform at 3d. per ½ oz. for which postage stamps were issued. The postage rate to the U.K., via New York and the British Packets, remained the same at 1/4 Cy. on Paid letters or 1/2 Stg. on Unpaid letters. For letters despatched by Canadian Steamers from Quebec and Halifax the rate was altered to 1/1½ Cy. on Paid letters but remained at 1/2 Stg. on Unpaid letters. No single stamps were provided to fulfil these rates but a double rate letter could have carried two 12d. Cy. black stamps and a 3d. Beaver.

### 1st March 1854 to 30th June 1859

On the 1st March 1854 the postage rates to the U.K. were reduced from 1/4 Cy. to 10d. Cy. per ½ oz., when sent in closed mail through the United States, and from 1/1½ to 7½d Cy. when sent direct from a Provincial port, Quebec or Halifax. Blue stamps depicting Jacques Cartier were ordered in November 1854 with the two values 10d Cy. and 8d Stg. inscribed on the stamp. The cover in our display was posted in Toronto on 30th May 1859 and addressed to Manchester. At Liverpool it was handstamped LIVERPOOL BRITISH PACKET 11th June 1859.

Green stamps depicting Queen Victoria in her state robes, as painted by Edward Chalon, were ordered on 23rd March 1857 with the two values 7½d Cy. and 6d Stg. inscribed on the stamp. The cover shown is from Montreal to Haslingden and was forwarded to Ben Rhydding, Yorkshire. It was posted on 24th August 1860 and arrived in Haslingden on 6th September 1860. The Liverpool receiving stamp here states LIVERPOOL COLONIAL PACKET. It is interesting to note that even in Montreal one year after the Decimal currency stamps had been issued the earlier Pence stamps were still available.

### 1st July 1859 to 31st March 1868

On the 4th May 1859 an Act of Parliament amended the Canadian Post Office Laws establishing the postal rates to be charged from the 1st July 1859 when the new Decimal Currency was brought into use.

*(To be continued)*

# ***The Large Heads of Canada***

**By Geo. R. C. Searles      Part I**

½ Cent March 1868

6,750,000 printed; OTTAWA printing. PERF.12. Thin hard transparent paper.

Black: Medium to stout wove paper.

Grey Black; Black; Intense Black; Grey Black; Perf. 12 x Imperf.

Watermarked large capitals.

Grey Black: Coarse Medium Wove with Yellowish tinge.

Grey Black.

Pale Grey Black: MONTREAL printing 1875 to 1878. Perf 11¼ x 12. Grey Black.

## **RE ENTRY**

Right pane. Re entry in the foliage in the North-West corner.

## **VARIETIES**

Unshaded Chignon:

1. Major No. 43.
2. Lesser degree of unshading 23. 33. 53. 63. 73. 83.
3. Black dot in E of Cent.
4. Black dot in 2 of ½.

## **GUIDE DOTS**

S. W. corner. None on first vertical row.

## **PROOFS**

Black die proof on India paper.

Black plate proof on Thin Card.

Green plate proof on Thin Card.

## **PAPERS**

1. The first Thin, March 1868.
2. Medium Wove Faint horizontal mesh, May 1868.
3. Thicker and softer distinct horizontal mesh.
4. Thin soft white wove faint horizontal mesh.
5. Coarse wove with yellowish tinge.

(So very little has been published in *Maple Leaves* in recent years on the large heads that we welcome the present series, of which this is the first instalment, most warmly. It will, we are sure, prove of exceptional interest, especially to our new members—Editor.)

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## **YORKSHIRE GROUP**

AT our meeting on 2nd November we were entertained by one of our own members, Eric Killingley, who brought along some extremely interesting material from his extensive collection. A pot pourri of talking points

*(Continued opposite.)*

## 1971 Stamp Programme

In our last issue we outlined the subjects to be commemorated in the 1971 Programme. To these has now been added a special issue to honour Quebec's former Minister of Labour and Immigration, Pierre Laporte, who was assassinated in October, 1970. This stamp marking the 50th anniversary of the year of Mr. Laporte's birth, will be issued in October 1971.

The dates on which the 1971 special and commemorative stamps will be released are as follows:—

<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
12 February	100th Anniversary, Birth of Emily Carr
3 March	50th Anniversary, Discovery of Insulin
24 March	100th Anniversary, Birth of Sir Ernest Rutherford
14 April	Maple Leaf Four Seasons—Spring
7 May	100th Anniversary, Death of Louis Joseph Papineau
7 May	200th Anniversary, Samuel Hearne's Expedition to the Coppermine River
1 June	'100 Years of Measured Progress', Centennial of National Census Taking
1 June	'Speaking to the World', Opening of New Canadian Broadcasting Corporation International Service Transmitters
16 June	Maple Leaf in Four Seasons—Summer
20 July	100th Anniversary, British Columbia's entry into Confederation
18 August	100th Anniversary, Death of Paul Kane
15 September	Maple Leaf in Four Seasons—Autumn
6 October	Christmas
20 October	50th Anniversary, year of Birth of Pierre Laporte
12 November	Maple Leaf in Four Seasons—Winter

---

gave rise to much discussion, none more so than an extremely skilful fake of the 'Inverted Seaway'. It was clearly marked as such on the back, but its quality (as a fake) showed just what could be done and served as a warning to anyone who might be offered such a rarity, at a bargain price, in the future. It is pleasing to us, and a tribute to Eric's enthusiasm, that he regularly makes a round trip of almost 200 miles to be with us at each meeting.

Our last meeting, on 7th December, was held during the time of power cuts. An attempt to sabotage the meeting was, however, neatly foiled by a quick move to Frank Laycock's house where Geoffrey Whitworth explained the steps he took in plating the 5 cents Beaver and showed us the results—a most informative evening.

D. F. SESSIONS

# The Large Heads

By Sir George Williamson

## THIN CRISP PAPER

When I started trying to distinguish between the thin crisp paper and thin wove I used a micrometer, with the result that I got a far larger percentage of 12½ cents in the thin category, which was obviously wrong as the late Bill Lee assured me that the 12½ cents was quite easily the scarcest of the lot.

I had already managed to find the Clutha Mills paper when no water mark was showing, as it had a definite difference from either thin crisp and wove, whatever thickness, and it was vertical wove and must be an early printing.

I found what I called the heavier ink printing of the 1 cent red brown, 2 cents dark green and 6 cents dark brown are quite easily distinguished in the thin crisp paper, and then by accident I found that my easily identified thin crisp paper stamps were all vertical wove. When I tried my 12 copies of the 12½ cents to separate the horizontal and vertical wove paper this was reduced to 3 prints plus one I had bought from Mr. Lee. I now, on careful examination, find that the thin crisp paper has a slight gloss, looking at the back.

I have also discovered that in the later printings of the 15 cents you can find both horizontal and vertical wove papers in the same shades and in fact, of my 10 copies of the 11½ x 12 perf. four are vertical wove and six are horizontal.

I have not studied the ½ cent for paper varieties but of my 412 copies of the other values, the following table shows the result.

While examining all these large heads I found a 2 cents green with a watermark which was sideways. After examination by Mr. Lee and Mr. S. Cohen they decided the stamp has been backed and the watermark was a forgery!

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Thin Crisp</i>	<i>Watermarked Paper</i>		<i>Others</i>
			<i>Showing Wmk.</i>	<i>No Wmk.</i>	
1 cent	42	6	2	3	1 laid paper
(17 orange shade)					
2 cents	52	15	3	2	—
3 cents	76	7	2	2	2 laid paper
6	63	4	2	NIL	1 Stitch Wmk.
12½	67	4	4	6	1 Stitch Wmk.
15	102	10	1	7	—
+ 10, 15 cents 11½ x 12 all wove paper, 6 horizontal wove, 4 vertical.					

For the financially inclined, one 6 cents with watermark (a real beauty) was expensive to buy as was the 12½ cents thin crisp from the late Bill Lee, but the rest in various lots over 10 years ago averaged a little under 7s. 6d. a stamp.

# **CAVENDISH PHILATELIC AUCTION**

## **BRITISH NORTH AMERICA**

**SATURDAY, 15th MAY, 1971, at our DERBY  
SALEROOMS, commencing at 2.00 p.m.**

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illustrated—many in colour.**

***Wardwick Chambers*  
*69, Wardwick, Derby***

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# LETTERS

## TO THE EDITOR

Mr. J. F. Wilsdon writes:—

### Ottawa Electric Railway

In the August 1969 issue, the illustration and account of mail conveyed in Ottawa trams in the 1890's reminded me that I had, somewhere, information regarding this service.

A year's search through my Fearless Filing system netted an article from *Railroad* magazine of September 1954, 'Streetcar Post Offices' by Bryant Alden Long, from which the following is extracted:

'The Canadians also experimented with electric post offices. In 1894, the Ottawa Electric Railway introduced a single-track trolley, the first of three, which it used apparently to carry mail pouches only between three central points in the city. Special sidings were set up for loading or unloading.

Ottawa cars had a majestic bearing as they travelled back and forth between their stations. Number 1, known as 'Victoria Regina', bore her majesty's VR insignia and royal crown on both sides and ends. The company, taking advantage of its contract, stenciled 'Royal Mail' on all sorts of equipment. Under Canadian law, any vehicle lettered 'Royal Mail' had the right of way over all others. This company was the first—and probably the only—electric line to relinquish its mail contract to horse-drawn wagons; the new mail carrier was a transfer company.'

*(Mr. Wilsdon informs us that transfer companies are employed to transport mail from P.O.'s. to terminals and to collect mail from 'corner mail boxes', i.e. pillar boxes. They operate under contract to the Canadian Post Office—Editor.)*

Mr. E. A. Smythies writes:—

### Canadian Philatelic Literature

In your editorial notes in the October edition of *Maple Leaves* occurred the following sentence. 'For some reason or another sales of B.N.A. Handbooks in the U.S.A. and Canada are always considerably higher than in Great Britain. Our friends over the water have a better appreciation of the value of Canadian Philatelic literature in stimulating interest in their hobby. But why should this be so?'

While endorsing the fact that sales of Canadian Philatelic literature are much less in Britain than in U.S.A. or Canada, I venture to think the reason is not lack of appreciation of the value. The output and quality of research publications in Britain during the last decade—headed by the magnificent works of Argenti and Whitworth—compares favourably with anything published across the Atlantic. What is lacking is equal oppor-

***there comes a time . . . .***

When a specialised study or collection reaches a stage when it becomes increasingly difficult to continue, either because material is just not available or the outlay is too great.

***to continue or to sell ? ? ?***

Whatever the decision we are interested either in purchasing or helping to find the elusive items still required.

***please contact . . . .******Stephen Walter***

**P.T.S., A.S.D.A., B.P.A., A.P.S.,**

WALTER HOUSE, 435/7 GREAT WEST ROAD,  
HOUNSLOW, MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND.

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tunity for the average collector to acquire the material to follow up the research. The following examples will illustrate my meaning.

Many handbooks have been published about Canadian cancellation, Squared Circles, Fancy Cancels, Precancels, Duplex, Register cancels, R.P.Os, Flags, Slogans, Rollers etc., etc., and supplies of most of these are frequently available at auctions, in dealers stocks, club packets, etc., in Canada and U.S.A. Where are they available in Britain? If there was a source of supply of—say—Rollers in Britain, I wish I could discover it. Three of my correspondents in Canada and U.S. who have sent me lists of new Rollers not previously recorded, mentioned they had searched through 88,000, 50,000, and 35,000 wholesale lots of used Canadians to obtain these new Rollers. Where are such stocks of unsorted Canadian cancels available in Britain? If you cannot acquire Rollers (or any other types of cancellation) there is not much point in acquiring the handbooks dealing with them.

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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 postage charges both ways. Numerous catalogues, check postage lists and pamphlets are also available.



# precancels on the

## admiral issue

By R. B. Hetherington  
and F. W. Keane

<b>Lindsay</b>		Precancel
		Type 1
<b>1 cent yellow</b>	Original die retouched, wet. 1920 ...	n n a
	Original die retouched, dry. 1926 ...	
	New die, dry. 1925 ... ..	
<b>2 cents green</b>	Original die retouched, wet. 1922 ...	n a n
	Original die retouched, dry. 1924 ...	
	Original die re-engraved, dry. 1925 ...	
	Thin paper. 1924 ... ..	
<b>3 cents red</b>	Original die retouched. 1923 ... ..	n n a
	New die. 1924 ... ..	
<b>4 cents bistre</b>	Wet 1922 ... ..	n
	Dry. 1925 ... ..	
<b>5 cents violet</b>	Marler Type 4: Reiche Type 1. 1922	n n a
	Marler Types 5 and 7: Reiche Types 2 and 4. 1922-24 ... ..	
	Marler Type 6: Reiche Type 3. 1923	
	Marler Type 8: Reiche Type 5. 1925	
	Thin paper. 1924 ... ..	
<b>7 cents red-brown</b>	Wet. 1924 ... ..	
	Dry. 1926(?) ... ..	
<b>20 cents olive</b>	Marler Type 1. Reiche Type 1: wet. 1912 ... ..	n n
	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1: dry 1924 ... ..	
	Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2: dry. 1925 ... ..	
<b>50 cents black</b>	Original die, wet. 1912 ... ..	
	Retouched die, dry. 1925 ... ..	

### Amendments to Membership to 2nd January 1971

#### New Members

1769. NAPIER, G. H. C., Warren Hill Cottage, 9 Beachy Head Road, Eastbourne, Sussex
1770. STOKOE, B., 429 Fulbridge Road, Werrington, Peterborough, PEH 6SD. C
1771. STADBIBLIOTHEK MUNCHEN Philatelistische Bibliothek, D-8000 Munchen 2, Sparkassenstr 5, Germany
1772. SENEAL, J. L., St. Georges Bks., Minden, BFPO 29. C,N,B
1773. COX, M. F., M.P.S., 111 Staple Hill Road, Fishponds, Bristol, BS16 5AD. RPO
1774. CLARK, S. A., 924 North Drive, Winnipeg 19, Man., Canada. C
1775. WEST, M. R., 30 Linnell Road, Rugby, Warwickshire. C

**Resignations**

1217. DOBBIE, G. H.  
 304. HILL, H. E.  
 1679. LOVE, J. A.  
     20. MEREDITH, C. W.  
 1116. YOUNG, J. H. M.

**Deaths**

505. BURR, R.  
 345. RUSSELL, E. C.  
 499. King, A. E.  
 1041. WEBB, R. H.

**Removed from Membership under Rule 6 Reinstated**

1260. DANE, Lt. Cdr., P. P. R.  
 254. WELLBURN, G. E.  
 872. BARNA, E., R.R.2. Leamington,  
     Ontario, Canada

**Change of Address**

902. CHAMBERS, J. E., 41 Stanwell Lea, Middleton, Cheney, Banbury, Oxon.  
 723. DAVENPORT, L. A., 7 Jaches Avenue, Apt 308, Toronto 190, Canada  
 1660. EDWARDS, R., 96 Woodlands Drive, Newton, Chester, Cheshire  
 1310. FRASER, A. G. J., 3 Caldy Court, Willowdale, Ontario, Canada  
 607. GREY, P. R., 'Coridon', Steppeshill, Langton Maltravers, Swanage,  
     Dorset, BH19 3ET  
 1108. KIRBY, A. E., 146 Glenforest Road, Toronto 319, Ontario, Canada  
 1669. KERR, D. J. M., P.O. Box 621, Kitwe, Zambia  
 1458. McCOMBE, Dr. B. H., add code PE3 6LB  
 390. SARGEANT, K. S., 5 Ashburnham Gardens, Eastbourne  
 1687. SPENCER, A., 24A Perry Hill Road, Oldbury, Warley, Worcester  
 1507. STEPHENSON, Miss A. E., Cragview, Colinsburgh, Fife, Scotland  
 1754. THOMPSON, J., 6 Ten Acre Wood, Margam, Port Talbot, Glamorgan  
 1671. VERITY, D. M., Apt 1501, 477 Elizabeth Street, Burlington, Ontario, Canada  
 909. SARA, S. E., 12 Ravens Croft, Mount Road, Eastbourne, Sussex

**Corrections to Year Book Listing**

- ANDERTON, Mrs. S., number should be 1719, not 1769  
 1520. GILVARY, Miss A., delete whole entry  
 179. CAMPBELL, F., code number should be 48073  
 1472. COLE, Rev. N., address should be Apt. 201-230 Platts Lane  
 625. COX, D. G., add town name—Newcastle  
 94. DUNCAN, R. J., should be P.O. Box 32  
     FERGUSON, Dr. L., number should be 1722  
 1747. HAWKINS, Rev. R. D. W., should be Locks Lane  
 1133. KILPIN, R. M., town should be Nollamara  
 1695. LAWLER, D. R., should be 214 Manor Way  
 1723. MAYEROVITCH, should be 5205 Beaconsfield Avenue  
 837. NARATH, Prof. A., should be Konto Bln.  
 1574. PERKINS, C. M., Royal Exchange Assurance, 6 Lyons Range, Calcutta 1, India

**add complete entry of**

1767. GRAHOLM, E., 404-1110 Cardero Street, Vancouver 5, B.C. Canada  
 1768. CHIN, J., 5424, West 95th Street, Oak Lawn, Illinois 60453, U.S.A.

**Information required of new address** (copies of 'Maple Leaves' returned)

758. WRIGHT, G. H., 29a Harcourt Road, Boscombe, Hants.  
 1376. BOOTHE, G. B., 3202 W. Concord Way, Apt. 465, Mercer Island, Washington,  
     U.S.A.  
 808. SMITH, J. R., Sunrise, Granville Street, Winsford, Cheshire  
 1763. GRIMSDELL, P. H., Homebourne, Denham Lane, Barrow, Bury St. Edmunds,  
     Suffolk

**Net Change: Minus 2****New Total: 691**

## CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Reserved for members' small classified advertisements.

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Discount for series insertions, 12 at price of 9; 6 at price of 5;  
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### WANTED

Has any member ever seen a Pikes Landing, B.C. postmark? J. A. Pike, 945 Marine Drive Apt. 1110 West Vancouver, B.C.

Covers from CANADIAN SHIPS, including Robson-Arrowhead, Vancouver-Skagway, s.s. Distributor, Quebec and Montreal Steamboat letters and Paquebots from Canadian Pacific Ocean Liners. Grey, Steppeshill, Langton Maltravers, Dorset BH19 3ET.

POSTAL STATIONERY, B.N.A., unused entires only, any quantity, any type or item, fine condition, send offers with price. H. H. Petzoldt, 185 Manygate Lane, Shepperton, Mddx.

### PERIODICALS

"THE MAGPIE'S NEST" contains inexpensive postal history items and ephemera to give character to your collection. Specimen free.—Woodall, Forest Cottage, Holtwood, Wimbourne,

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*for 1p. a word  
this space  
could sell  
your stamps*

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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

### Return to 'normalcy'

'After the postal strike, the deluge', is one way to describe our experiences during the past two months, and it is with a mixture of relief and pleasure that we record an empty editorial 'in tray'. Writer's cramp notwithstanding everyone who has written to complain about the non-arrival of a non-existent February issue of *Maple Leaves* has now received what we hope deserves the title of a courteous reply. That so many members look forward to its arrival is a fine compliment indeed to the contributors to our journal, and one which we venture to suggest is well-deserved.

A pat on the back is also due to our advertisers, printers, officers and last but not least, our President for their patience and forbearance earlier in the year. With so much dependent upon good communications in order to ensure a successful Convention 'Sandy Mac' has had a worrying time. With a return to normal conditions, however, may we express the hope that his path will be smoothed as much as possible? Enclosed with this issue are the usual hotel booking/competition entry forms and the Convention Programme. The latter might be described fairly as a foretaste of more than ordinarily good Aberdonian fare and wonderful testimony to the zeal and enthusiasm with which Sandy is tackling a formidable task.

To intending exhibitors, visitors to Convention and contributors to the annual auction may we say *now is the time* to let Alan McGregor know the details of your exhibit, *now is the time* to let Sandy Mac know what your

accommodation needs are at the Douglas Hotel and *now is the time* to send your auction lots to John Hannah.

As usual we have to warn members that the Douglas Hotel is rapidly being booked up and delay in notifying Sandy Mac about your intentions could lead to disappointment. Because of the need to prepare the auction catalogue well before October the closing date for the receipt of lots is only a few days away. After 1st July it will not be possible to guarantee the inclusion of lots sent at any subsequent time, even the 2nd July. Such is the tight schedule to which our President and his band of assistants have to work that we must ask for your co-operation and understanding in these matters. Intending exhibitors have until the 28th August to let Alan McGregor know what their entries are; but an earlier date than this advised. To sum up: everything possible is being done to ensure the usual splendid convention that we have learnt to associate with Aberdeen. Please do your part to make it so. Things don't just happen; they have to be made to happen!

### **Philatelic Congress**

Members who are attending Congress this month are asked to take material for the study groups. Our representative at Congress, which is being held in Norwich, will be Eric Bielby.

### **B.N.A.P.S. Convention**

A warm invitation is extended to all our members who may be in Canada in August to attend the B.N.A.P.S. Convention which is being held in Halifax, N.S., from 26th to 29th of that month. Thanks are due to Henry D. Hichs of B.N.A.P.S. for this kind reminder and invitation.

## **OBITUARY**

Mr. P. G. Walker died on the 8th March 1971, after a short illness. A Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, Mr. Walker was a keen supporter of several Philatelic Societies in Yorkshire, and was also a faithful supporter of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, attending Conventions regularly. As some members will know, Mr. Walker collected the stamps and postal history of Newfoundland and did much study on the 5 cent blue seal. He and Dr. Willan had many Newfoundland 'Study Circles' at Conventions, when they would spend happy hours discussing several aspects of their common interests.

'P.G.', as he was known in Yorkshire, will be missed by many Societies, and none more than the West Riding Group of this Society. Our sympathy goes to his sister and brother, whom many of you will have met at Conventions.

E. BIELBY.

## ***president's message***

I wonder what memories the Postal Strike of 1971 will hold for our members? For many of the Society Officers it will I feel sure go on the record as a time of frustration. By the time the strike had ended, contact had been achieved, resulting in vital information regarding Convention being made available to go out with the first issue of *Maple Leaves*.

The enforced silence did, however, give me the opportunity of digesting two books which had arrived, '*Booklets of the Admiral Stamps*' by George C. Marler, P.C., and '*Admiral Stamps*' part 2, by Hans Reiche. As a student in this field I can only say to those interested they are a must. Both books make tremendous steps forward in the additional knowledge of this series since these gentlemen last published their findings.

I was complimenting myself on finding a one cent green dated 1st Jan. 1912, until I read of Mr. A. A. Duncanson's find of a two cents carmine dated 15th December 1911. This typifies Canadian Philately, something new is always being discovered. Is it any wonder that there is such a sustained interest in the collecting of Canada? We are indeed fortunate.

By the time you read this I sincerely hope that your lots for the Auction are on the way to John Hannah, 4 Hammersmith Road, Aberdeen. If not please spare a thought for him, and brighten his horizon by sending him something, before he leaves me holding the fort while he enjoys a vacation in British Colombia. Once again Mr G. Manton has kindly consented to conduct the Auction, so make his journey to Aberdeen really worth while.

Alan McGregor is handling the Convention Exhibition, and is wondering if he will get all the available frames filled, so the more the merrier. He has plenty of room in the vaults to keep your exhibits safe. He is, I am pleased to say, keeping reasonably well these days, and as you can see as keen as ever, by handling the Exhibition.

The Convention Programme will be enclosed with this edition of *Maple Leaves*. If you have been in two minds about coming, I hope what is in store will settle your doubts. It will be noted that the Tours start on the early side. However, there is a sound reason for this. Crathes Castle is being opened specially for us, and the Curator would like you to see the beautiful ceiling paintings at their best, in the early afternoon light. To the uninitiated it is the type of water used, that makes Scotch Whiskey what it is. Therefore some distance has to be covered before reaching the border of the Whiskey Country, plus the fact that it would be well to have afternoon tea before partaking of a Dram.

Have a good and enjoyable summer vacation, before your sojourn North of the Border in October to, as the Travel Brochures say, 'Britain's No. 1 Blooming City.'

Sandy Mackie

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**Wardwick Chambers**  
**69, Wardwick, Derby**

**Telephone: 46753**

## *not so much a postage stamp . . . more a way of franking . . .*

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### **Part XIV**

**By S. F. Cohen, F.C.P.S.**

#### **The Squared Circle Story**

The sale by auction in Toronto in March 1971, of the famous Kemp collection marks a further stage in the fascinating story of Squared Circle postmarks of Canada.

Alfred Whitehead, the doyen of these postmarks, says in the 2nd edition of his Handbook, that the story began in 'the distant past'. It was in the summer of 1950, however, that he sorted out into Provinces all the specimens he had accumulated over the years, and prepared an article on them for *BNA Topics*, which was published in December 1951. This led to so much enthusiasm from fellow-collectors that A. W. set about writing a Handbook on them, which was first published by BNAPS in 1954.

This first Handbook on the subject set the stage for a new style of postmark collecting. It listed all the towns then known in Province order and a brave attempt was made at a Rarity Factor for each. With such sparse knowledge then available, this was an enormously difficult and praise-worthy task. By today's standards, with an advanced knowledge, it remains the classic work which led the way for further research and study. It provided the opportunity for all collectors, however modest, to examine their copies of any Canadian stamps from 1893 onwards, to try to seek the rare squared circle towns, which were so clearly defined. At that time, available in prolific numbers were the 3cents small queens, which proved a happy hunting ground. For the first time, common *stamps* catalogued at only a few pennies, and worth no more as stamps, might yield a valuable find by way or rarity of postmark. This was the commercial aspect; but far more of interest to the collector was the opportunity to know what to look for as shown by the Handbook, and to try to complete as many different towns as possible.

Accordingly, much new information was recorded as the hunt widened, and by 1959, a revised second edition of the Handbook was published with a very realistic and accurate mine of information. It increased the number of specialist collectors in this field to such an extent that their numbers covered all continents.

By now, all sorts of incidental collecting features were in vogue. The large size Jubilee and Map stamps showed the strikes in fuller form so it became fashionable to form collections of these. (Some 230 towns are possible on Jubilees and nearly 200 on Maps). The more ambitious set out to collect on the 15 cent Large Queen or the long Registered Letter stamps but the latter are all extremely scarce (even today, only 33



different towns have been reported on the 5 cent RLS and a solitary further town on a 2 cent RLS). Even more intense study was given to the fascinating range of time-marks to be found within the bars, so that strikes of the same town are very collectable if they show differing 'indiciae'. Differing Hammers for the same town, some extremely rare, are constantly searched for. Others favoured the collecting of covers or postcards showing full strikes, some few towns of which, even today, only being known to exist as a mark on cover and not over the stamp itself.

In 1964, the 3rd and latest Handbook was published. By then, the story was almost complete and recorded. Further earliest and latest dates continued to be found. These were religiously recorded in each issue of *'Topics'*. Dr. William Moffatt (U.S.A.) studiously records all new information and, even now, is busy preparing a new roster which will give fullest details of all known towns on various stamps.

For about two years after its publication in 1964, the Handbook again roused a great deal of collector interest in these postmarks. After which, for some 5 years, interest seemed to wane. There were probably two main reasons for this. Firstly, because almost all seemed now to be known and little original research seemed left open to new collectors. Furthermore, the supply of material was drying up. Another reason may well have been a purely commercial one. Collectors had been in the habit of hoping to 'find' the odd rare postmark at the price of the stamp (very little) from their dealer or in an auction Lot or collection. Those lucky finders were to discover, however, that when it came to selling their 'find' the market was extremely limited. Nobody seemed to want to buy at a high price a postmark on a common stamp. Even large specialised collections were not at all easy to sell. All this may now have changed as a result of the Kemp sale.

### **The Kemp Collection**

Clarence Kemp of Toronto, a pioneer of squared circles, set out to achieve completion in all 311 towns on the 3 cent Small Queens, and even by 1964, he had achieved very near completion. His collection came on the market late in 1970, and was flown specially to England for private viewing. As a result of the examination of which, the remarkable new major discovery of two very distinctive Hammers for the town of Wolseley, Assa. was made by the author in conjunction with Dr Matthew Carstairs.

Ultimately split up into 44 Lots, the collection was auctioned by Sissons in March, and quite sensationally high prices were achieved for all the very rare towns offered singly. The unique copy of Revelstoke, B.C. realised no less than \$310. This is surely a record for a postmark as the stamp itself is catalogued and worth still only a few new pennies. This may be a little unfair, but, on reflection, you will find it to be true. Only now can one therefore assess the relative value of the other two similarly unique towns, Coleman (Dr. M. Carstairs) and Fonthill (J. Millar Allen), as being also worth over \$300 each.

## Forged Postmarks

Because even rare towns had previously not been likely to fetch high prices, forgeries of these postmarks were almost unknown. The infamous 'High Street, Toronto' (which does not truly exist) found on forgeries of the Jubilee stamps was not a mark intended to fool squared circle enthusiasts, but an attempt to copy the style of a typical period postmark of Canada. The very crude partial strike of Coleman made with a rubber stamp (happily withdrawn from the Kemp sale) is another example. Some doubtful copies of Pipestone and St. Johns Que., exist but I do not know of any others.

It is apparent to anyone that with comparative ease the forger can copy a postmark more readily than the complete stamp, so we must be prepared for some such roguery now that the Kemp material has given a lead to true values. It would, presumably, now be worthwhile. It may be 'jumping the gun' but I would tend to suspect any new findings of great rarity that suddenly turn up from now on, and I would want to have them compared with known genuine strikes. Of course, if a Montreal Type 1 or a true St. Johns, Que, turn up, they will be the first known examples. Comparing them with the Proof Page illustrations will not help either, since this would be the only source from which the forger could copy them.

Ending on a happier note, the dispersal of the Kemp collection should provide a welcome fillip for the legion of addicts to this most popular of all sidelines in Canadian postmark collecting. Squared Circle collecting is a strange bug to bite one, but once having been bitten, there is no end to the fun and pleasure that can be gained. Trading with fellow collectors brings back the schoolboy in all of us, and why not? Of one thing I am quite certain, the last Chapter of the Squared Circle Story has yet to be written . . . . .

*(Crossing swords with Stanley is always a dangerous business. At considerable risk to the Editorial neck we should prefer to say that 'S.C. collecting is almost the most popular of all sidelines in Canadian postmark collecting'. See whole number 124, page 102 for the elucidation of this cryptic reference—Editor).*

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## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR AUGUST ISSUE

Contributors are reminded that the last date for the receipt of reports and notice (to guarantee inclusion in the August issue) is *3rd July*.

Separate reminders by post have been discontinued.

## ***The postage rates for letters from British North America to the United Kingdom 1831 - 1970 part II***

*(Contributed by the Yorkshire Group)*

*(Continued from last issue)*

The postal rates to the U.K. were not changed at all and on unpaid letters the British recipient had to pay the same amount. The change in system converted the 7½ cy. into 12½ cents and the 10d Cy. into 17 cents, the rates for letters to the U.K.

Our cover illustrating the rate for letters sent by Canadian steamer from Quebec in summer, or now from Portland in Winter, was posted at St. Catherines on 22nd September 1859 and arrived at Snaith, Yorkshire, on the 5th of October. A 12½ cents stamp of the first printing order was used and the Liverpool receiving mark shows COLONIAL PACKET. The cover illustrating the British Packet rate bears a 17 cents stamp with no directing instructions at all.

### **1st April 1868 to 31st December 1870**

On the first of July 1867 Canada was granted Dominion Status with its own Parliament which combined the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia including Vancouver Island within the Dominion. On the 21st December 1867 Parliament passed an Act regulating the Dominion Postage Rates which took effect on the 1st April 1868.

### **1st January 1870 to 30th September 1875**

On the 30th December 1869 a Post Office Circular stated that the letter postage rates to the U.K. would be reduced on the 1st January 1870 to 6 cents per ½ oz. when sent by Canadian Steamers from Quebec, Halifax or Portland in winter and 8 cents when sent via New York or Boston. Our cover illustrating the 6 cents rate is dated 8th September 1870 and bears a fine strip of three 2 cents green of the Large Queen's Head issue. Our cover illustrating the rarely used route through America and the British Packet is dated 4th February 1872 and bears a pair of 2 cents green of the Large Queen's Head issue. Our cover illustrating the rarely used route through America and the British Packet is dated 4th February 1872 and bears a pair of 2 cents green and a pair of 6 cents brown of the small Queen's Head stamps thus prepaying a double weight letter. As well as the normal Toronto cds the stamps are obliterated by three strikes of a most unusual Toronto 2 fancy cancel.

The letter rate to the U.K. by means of the Canadian Packets remained unchanged but a new stamp was issued. The postal rate by means of the British Packets was reduced to 15 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Our cover illustrating the 12½ cents rate is dated 22nd May, 1868 and bears the new blue stamp printed on thin paper. The cover illustrating the British Packet rate is dated 19th November, 1869 and bears a 15 cents stamp of the early red purple shade.

#### **1st October 1875 to 31st December 1898**

By Act of Parliament, on and after 1st October, 1875 all postal packages had to be prepaid by means of postage stamps. At the same time the postage rate to the U.K. was reduced to 5 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. for all letters by whatever route they were directed. We illustrated this change by two covers, one bearing the specially prepared 5 cents Large Queen stamp and dated 30th March, 1876, the other bearing the economy sized 5 cents Small Queen's Head used on a cover to London dated 7th November, 1876. The PAID LIVERPOOL COLONIAL PACKET was still being used and here is dated 7th December, 1876.

#### **25th December 1898 to 26th March 1915**

During 1898 an Imperial Postal Conference was held in London and whilst an Imperial Penny Postage was not adopted many postage rates were made more uniform. The letter rate from Canada to England was reduced to 2 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. and as a special 2 cents stamp was put on sale just before Christmas there seems to be confusion as to the official starting date. The new stamp was used from 25th December although the Order changing the rate was dated 1st January 1899.

#### **27th March 1915 to 30th September 1921**

In February 1915 a Parliamentary Bill imposed a Tax of one cent on each piece of first class mail. This increased the postal rate to the U.K. to 3 cents. At first a single extra 1 cent War Tax stamp was issued but in 1916 another stamp was printed showing the postage as 2 cents and the Tax as 1 cent. In August 1918 a 3 cents brown stamp was prepared to consolidate the tax with the postage. Our display illustrated the use of a 2 plus 1 cent stamp and the later 3 cents brown used on a cover in 1921.

#### **1st October 1921 to 30th June 1926**

With the change in economic conditions after the Great War it was found necessary to increase the rate of postage to 4 cents for a letter to the U.K. In July 1922 a 4 cents stamp was issued for this purpose and our cover shows such a cover being used on a letter to England.

#### **1st July 1926 to 3rd November 1926**

For this short period the Empire postal rate was reduced to 3 cents.

**4th November 1926 to 23rd June 1931**

4th November is the date given for the reduction of the rate to 2 cents for Empire letters. We had covers to illustrate this change but the earliest was dated 1930.

**24th June 1931 to 31st March 1943**

During this period the letter rate to the U.K. was 3 cents.

**1st April 1943 to 31st March 1954**

Economic conditions again caused a rise in the postal rates and the charge for a letter to the U.K. was 4 cents.

**1st April 1954 to 3rd November 1968**

During this period the rate was 5 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. for a letter to the U.K.

**4th November 1968**

On this date the rate was raised to 6 cents at which figure it still stands.

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## *Canadian Air Mail Flights and Special Inaugural Flights to and from Canada in 1971*

By Major R. K. Malott

Once in a while there is a lot of activity in Canadian Air Mail flights. A brief summary of recent events is submitted for interested readers. Anyone wishing further data may contact the writer at 16 Harwick Crescent, Ottawa 6, Ontario, Canada, K2H 6R1. On 28th March 1971, El Al (Israel Air Lines) inaugurated a route between Tel Aviv and Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Flight LY 219 departed Tel Aviv Airport at 0830 hours 28th March, landed at Geneva, Switzerland at 1035 hours, departed Geneva at 1135 hours, and landed at Montreal International Airport at 1455 hours on 28th March. A return non-stop flight (LY 500) from Montreal to Tel Aviv commenced at 1730 hours on 28th March and ended at 1030 hours on Monday, 29th March 1971, Tel Aviv time. Special souvenir envelopes were prepared for the flight. On 1st April CP Air inaugurated its route to Tel Aviv as follows: Flight CP 204 1st April 1971, Depart Toronto 1600 hours, Depart Montreal 1800 hours, Arrive Rome 0745 hours and Depart Rome 0830 hours, and Arrive Tel Aviv 1230 hours 2nd April 1971 (local time) Flight CP 253 2nd April 1971 (the return trip) Depart Tel Aviv 1400 hours, Arrive Rome 1620 hours and Depart Rome 1705 hours; Arrive Amsterdam 1920 hours and Depart Amsterdam 2005 hours; Arrive Montreal 2130 hours and Arrive Toronto 2330 hours. Special envelopes were prepared for these flights also.

On 1st April 1971, T.A.P., Transportes Aereos Portugueses, inaugurated a direct flight between Montreal and Santa Maria, Azores and then on to Lisbon. There were four special envelopes prepared for the event for the routes TP 344 Lisbon to Montreal and Santa Maria to Montreal; and TP 345 Montreal to Santa Maria and Montreal to Lisbon. CP Air has dropped its route to Santa Maria as of 1st April 1971. Air Canada will inaugurate several new routes with its new B747 aircraft. The company, due to an economy measure, will not be providing flight covers for these events. I will be attempting to obtain envelopes flown over the following routes: 25th April 1971, Toronto to Vancouver and return; 2nd-3rd June 1971, Toronto to London, England and return; 6th-7th July 1971, Toronto-Montreal-Paris-Frankfurt and return; and 26th November 1971, Montreal to Miami and return. On 18th April 1971, Atlas Airlines from Frobisher Bay, North West Territories will commence special flights to the North Pole carrying tourists and landing for a short time. Arrangements have been made to have flown envelopes to and from the North Pole. New routes by CP Air will soon be announced between Mexico and Canada but details are not yet ready. Arrangements are also being made to fly the special souvenir air mail on the British Columbia Air Race from London, England to Victoria, British Columbia. The Air Race starts on 1st July 1971, from

RAF Base Abingdon, Berkshire, England, and the aircraft go via Prestwick, Scotland, Reykjavik, Iceland; Narssarssuag, Greenland; and they land at one of four locations in Canada—Goose Bay, Labrador; Gander, Newfoundland; Halifax, Nova Scotia; or Sydney, Nova Scotia; then Quebec City, Quebec; Ottawa, Ontario; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Regina, Saskatchewan; Calgary, Alberta; and Victoria, British Columbia. The Air Race is scheduled to terminate at Victoria on 7th July 1971. A set of 12 special envelopes is prepared for the Air Race.

On 1st July the Canadian Government's Secretary of State has authorised special activities to commemorate Canada's 104th Birthday and British Columbia's 100th Anniversary of joining the Canadian Confederation. Special ceremonies will be held when the Air Race aircraft land at Ottawa's International Airport and a special envelope will be mailed from Ottawa that day. A special antique car race will also commence from Ottawa on 1st July 1971, with Victoria the final destination. A set of coloured postcards (6 to 8) will be mailed from Ottawa on that date. Each postcard will depict an antique car on the front. These antique cars are part of the antique car collection on display in the Canadian Museum of Science and Technology at Ottawa, Ontario. Anyone requiring further information on these events is invited to contact Major R. K. Malott, 16 Harwick Crescent, Ottawa 6, Ontario, Canada, K2H 6R1.

NOT EVEN THE EDITOR can make bricks . . . .  
without straw. Please support him by sending your news  
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history. Don't leave it to 'the other fellow' — he never  
was any good anyway!

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# ***More About Postal History***

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**By O. H. Downing**

In the August 1969 issue of *Maple Leaves* I wrote an introductory article to the study of Canadian Postal History, dealing mainly with the internal mail. I would like to follow this up with some discussion of Transatlantic mail, and mail to and from the United States, in the period up to 1851.

Letters to the United Kingdom could be sent either by the Post Office Packet service, or by 'Ship Letter'.

The Packet service comprised vessels owned by, or under contract to, the British Post Office who ran scheduled services to many different parts of the world. (Once again it is necessary to emphasise that prior to 1851, when the Post Office was transferred to Provincial control, the Canadian postal service was under the direct authority of the G.P.O. in London).

In 1840 this service by Government owned Packet, was largely superseded by mail-carrying contracts with Shipping Lines, pioneered by Samuel Cunard, who engaged to provide a twice monthly service between Liverpool, Halifax and Boston.

In the early years of the Nineteenth century, and previously, the Packet Boats were frequently attacked by Privateers particularly during the American War of 1812-1814. The crews of the Packets were courageous and disciplined, and usually gave a good account of themselves, encouraged to do so by the profit to be made not so much from mail carrying as from the private trading in which they illegally engaged. It was the coming of steam which revolutionised the Packet service and gave Samuel Cunard and his followers their opportunity and led to the decline of the alternative 'Ship Letter' routes.

A 'Ship Letter' is one handed by the Post Office to the Master of a private ship (who was under legal obligation to accept such mail) for delivery to the Post Office at the Port of arrival. In order to induce him to carry out this duty he received a fee or gratuity of 2d. per letter. The practice of handing mail to the passengers or crew of a private ship for posting in the country of destination, thereby evading the Ship Letter charge and doing the Master out of his 2d., was a contravention of the law, but often done.

The inland postage to the port of despatch in Canada had to be pre-paid, but the Ship Letter charge and the inland postage in the United Kingdom was collected from the addressee. Such mail was stamped 'Ship Letter' and the name of the Port and marked as to the rate, including the Inland postage, due on delivery.



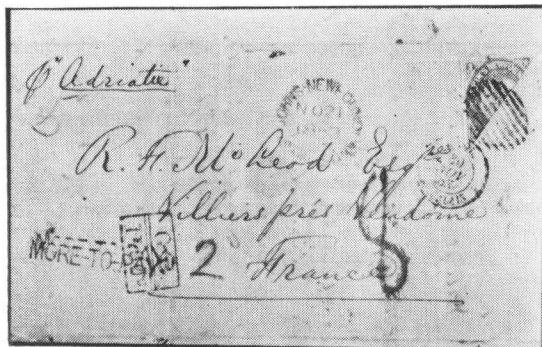
Both Packet and Ship Letters were frequently marked as to the route to be taken e.g. 'via Halifax', 'via Boston' etc., and sometimes the name of the Ship and the appropriate rate, which was not necessarily the cheapest, was charged. Up to 1851 the rates were liable to frequent change and it is necessary to check the rates applicable in both the country of origin and of arrival. Rates from the Maritime Provinces (Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) differed considerably from Canadian rates.

It will be realised that the successful operation of the Packet Services from Boston and New York called for a high degree of co-operation between the Post Offices of Canada and the United States of America. Co-operation was, however, frequently lacking. The rates and regulations governing the passage of Canadian mail to, from, and through the U.S.A. are interesting, complex and often anomalous. Prior to 1849 (when a uniform through rate was established) each country was free to set its own rates within its own boundaries and to change them, as they often did, without reference to each other. Between 1792 and 1851 there are nine different combinations of rate, some of only short duration.

Following the War of American Independence, the first postal Convention between Canada and the United States was signed in 1792. This required that Canadian postage on letters to U.S.A. be prepaid, but prepayment of the American postage was optional. This was possible as the Canadian Post Office acted as Agent for the U.S.A. Post Office. Letters from U.S.A. however could be paid to the lines, or entirely unpaid; Canadian postage could not be paid in U.S.A. as the United States Post Office would not reciprocate. Covers of this period will be found to be marked with two rates, one in pence currency and the other in U.S.A. cents, indicating the postage charged in each country.

This continued until 1847 when the Canadian Post Office ceased to allow American postage to be paid in Canada. Immediate umbrage was taken by the American Post Office, who forthwith abrogated all previous arrangements with the British Post Office, including an agreement of 1845 to allow the passage of mail destined for despatch to the United Kingdom by Cunard ships from Boston or New York at an inclusive rate paid in Canadian currency (the 'closed mail'). Sense returned in 1849 when a fresh convention was signed, between the United States, Great Britain and the British North American Colonies by which the rates of postage on mail passing between the United States and Canada were combined into one inclusive rate, prepayment optional. Exchange offices were set up at convenient frontier posts at which mail was handled over and accounting procedures carried out. It is essential when confronted with a cover passing in either direction first to observe the date, and the route followed, and then refer to the rates ruling at that time in each country.

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1857	4d. scarlet-vermilion, S.G.4, superb appearance, used with vertical crease not detracting from appearance. ... ..	£350
	6d. scarlet-vermilion, S.G.6, used, good margins and lightly cancelled. B.P.A. certificate. ... ..	£350
	8d. scarlet-vermilion, S.G.8, unused o.g. sheet of 20. Ex. Caspary. Superb condition. ... ..	£650
1860	2d. orange-vermilion, S.G.10, lovely used example, very large margins, showing part of papermaker's watermark. ... ..	£55
	3d. green, S.G.11, unused o.g. triangular block of four with sheet margin at left. ... ..	£18
	4d. orange-vermilion, S.G.12, used with large margins and light bar cancellation. ... ..	£125
	5d. chocolate-brown, S.G.13, unused o.g. sheet of 40 with papermaker's watermark. ... ..	£220
	6d. orange-vermilion, S.G.14, unused no gum, a rare stamp. R.P.S. certificate. ... ..	£300
1861 (July)	2d. deep rose lake, S.G.18, used with oval of bars and 'SP 6 1864' c.d.s. and showing portion of papermaker's wmk. ... ..	£65
	5d. red-brown, S.G.20, unused o.g. sheet of 40. ... ..	£120
	5d. brown, S.G.20a, unused o.g. sheet of 40. ... ..	£120
	6d. deep rose-lake, S.G.21, used with large margins and light bar cancellation. ... ..	£35

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# **Issued Stamps (continued)**

1861 (Nov.)	4d. pale rose-lake, S.G.23c, unused o.g. sheet of 20. ...	£30
	6d. pale rose-lake, S.G.23d, unused o.g. sheet of 20. ...	£30
	1s. pale rose-lake, S.G.23g, unused o.g. sheet of 20. ...	£55
1866	24c blue, S.G.30, unused o.g. imprint block of four on thin yellowish paper. ...	£20
1876	5c blue, S.G.43, unused o.g. well centred marginal block of 4. ...	£100
1897	1c on 3c grey-purple, S.G.80, 81, 82, unused o.g. corner block of six showing the three types of surcharge. ...	£75
1897	1c on 3c grey-purple, S.G.81a, unused o.g. pair surcharged in red. ...	£700
1898	3c orange, S.G.87a, unused o.g. pair imperf. ...	£38
1910	1c green, S.G.106b, marginal horizontal pair imperf between. ...	£90
1910	2c rose-carmine, S.G.110, unused o.g. marginal strip of four perf 12 x 11½. ...	£80
1911	Recess 6c to 15c, S.G.111 to 116, set of six in superb blocks of four. ...	£120
1919	'Hawker Air Mail' 3c brown, S.G.142, unused o.g. marginal example, very fine. ...	£3,500
	'Alcock and Brown' \$1 on 15c bright scarlet, S.G.143, 143a, 143b, unused o.g. block of 25, showing the complete setting with the varieties. ...	£650
1921	'Halifax' 35c red, S.G.148, 148f, etc., unused o.g. block of 25 showing the varieties. ...	£550
1923	2c carmine, S.G.150a, unused o.g. imperf pair. ...	£35
1931	Air no watermark 15c chocolate, S.G.192a, unused o.g. horizontal pair imperf. between. ...	£140
	Air no watermark 50c green, S.G.193a, unused o.g. horizontal pair imperf between. ...	£200
	Air watermarked \$1 deep blue, S.G.197a, unused o.g. vertical corner pair imperf between ...	£300
1932	1c green, S.G.209a, unused o.g. imperf pair. ...	£20
	3c orange-brown, S.G.211a, unused o.g. imperf pair. ...	£20
	14c black, S.G.216a, unused o.g. imperf pair. ...	£20
	DO-X, \$1.50 deep blue, S.G.221, unused o.g. block of four. B.P.A. certificate. ...	£300

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**Issued Stamps (continued)**

1933	10c orange-yellow, S.G.231a, unused o.g. imperf corner block of four. ... ..	£70
	30c light blue, S.G.232b, unused o.g. imperf corner block of four. ... ..	£250
	Gen. Balbo \$4.50 on 75c yellow-brown, S.G.235, unused o.g.	£90
1941	7c deep ultramine, S.G.281a, unused o.g. pair with and without watermark. ... ..	£35

**SPECIMENS and CANCELLED**

1860	4d. orange-vermilion, S.G.12, two examples originally a pair with full central "Cancelled" in oval bars. Large margins, brilliant colour. Ex Ferrari. ... ..	£1,400
	1s. orange-vermilion, S.G.15, single with good margins and lovely colour, showing portion of "Cancelled" obliteration. ...	£1,400
1861 (July)	6d. deep rose-lake, S.G.21, overprinted "Specimen" twice vertically with additional manuscript small cross, presumably to delete one of the overprints. Large margins. ... ..	£30
	1s. deep rose-lake, S.G.23, diagonally overprinted "Specimen". Large margins. ... ..	£30
1870	6c rose, S.G.43, diagonally overprinted "Specimen". ...	£15

**Plate Proofs**

1857	1d. block of four in black on card. A little aged. ... ..	£40
	3d. pair in black on card, marginal. ... ..	£30
	5d. block of four in black on card. ... ..	£30
1897	Cabot strip of three in issued colour on white wove paper.	£15
1911	Guy corner pair 6c recess plate proofs in issued colour. ...	£15
1932	Definitive 15c vertical pair in issued colour on watermarked paper, believed to be the only known examples, the rest of the sheet having been destroyed. ... ..	£50
1937	Coronation 48c slate purple block of four. ... ..	£40
1938	3c Queen Mother pair in black. ... ..	£12

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## Essays

- 1918 (Dec.) "Two 2 Cents" in red on 60c Henry VII, o.g. block of four showing double surcharge. ... .. £125
- 1919 Caribou Artist's original essay lettered "A" sunken with Caribou facing right. Part hand painted with the value 5c in deep bottle-green. ... .. £130
- 1933 Gilbert original watercolours (rejected) by Olga Lehmann, very similar to the accepted designs, about postcard size, for 7c, 8c, 10c and 15c values. ... .. each £50

## Imperf Colour Trials

- 1911 Coronation 2c with sheet margin at top in issued colour. ... £25
- Coronation 2c with sheet margin at top in green, the colour of the issued 1c. ... .. £25
- Coronation 2c with sheet margin at top in brown, the colour of the issued 3c. ... .. £25
- Coronation 2c with sheet margin at top in deep olive green, yellow-brown, or purple. ... .. each £25
- 1919 Caribou 1c imperf colour trial from plate proofs on gummed paper with sheet margin at left in:—
- (a) bright magneta with issued 8c for comparison. ... £55
  - (b) deep grey-green with issued 10c for comparison. ... £55
  - (c) orange with issued 12c for comparison. ... .. £55
  - (d) indigo with issued 15c for comparison. ... .. £55
  - (e) sage-green with issued 36c for comparison. ... .. £55
  - (f) bistre-brown with issued 24c for comparison. ... .. £55

## Die Proofs

- 1866 10c Prince Consort in black with "5 Cents" value tablet, 12mm margin. ... .. £35
- 1868 1c Prince of Wales in black on India paper mounted on sunken card with National Bank Note Co. inscription. ... £35
- 1911 Guy Recess large single die proof, comprising two impressions each of the 9c and 10c values, in black on thick white paper. Most unusual. ... .. £50

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**Die Proofs (continued)**

1919	Caribou original in red with title and value tablets blank. ...	£110
	Caribou in black without value, as finally accepted for the 2c, 5c, 8c and 12c values. ...	£110
1923/24	Pictorials completed die proof in dark green for the 20c value. ...	£25
1928/29	Publicity 1c final in green. ...	£25
	2c in carmine. ...	£25
	3c in brown. ...	£25
	4c final in brown. ...	£25
	4c in magenta. ...	£25
	4c final in black showing complete impression of plate. ...	£20
	6c final in black showing complete impression of plate. ...	£20
	6c in ultramarine. ...	£25
	8c in red-brown showing complete impression of plate. ...	£25
	9c in deep green. ...	£25
	12c in carmine-lake. ...	£25
	12c final in black showing complete impression of plate. ...	£20
	14c in blue. ...	£25
	14c final in black showing complete impression of plate. ...	£20
	28c final in black showing complete impression of plate. ...	£20
	30c in sepia. ...	£25
1929-31	<b>Re-engraved</b>	
	1c final in black from die No.788. ...	£25
	3c final in black with die No.790 reversed. ...	£25
	4c final in black from die No.797. ...	£25
	8c final in blue with die No.855 reversed. ...	£25
	8c in red-brown with die No.855 reversed. ...	£25
	10c final in violet showing complete impression of plate. ...	£25
	30c in sepia dated 28 MAY 1930. ...	£25
1932	<b>Definitives</b>	
	2c in carmine with die No.967 reversed. ...	£15
	2c final in black with die No.967 reversed. ...	£10
	2c final in black with die No.1018 reversed. ...	£15
	3c in indigo with die No. reversed. ...	£20
	3c in orange-brown showing complete impression of plate. ...	£15
	4c in black with Die No. reversed. ...	£15
	4c in bright violet on watermarked paper. ...	£15
	4c final in deep violet marked before hardening. ...	£15
	6c finished in light blue with die No.981 reversed. ...	£25

**STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED**  
**391 STRAND, LONDON, WC2R 0LX**

1932-38

**Definitives**

7c final in red-brown with die No.1029 reversed. ... ..	£20
24c final in blue on watermarked paper without die No. ...	£15
24c final in black with die No.1028 reversed. ... ..	£20

1933

**Gilbert**

1c to 32c complete set of 14 final die proofs in black on watermarked paper showing impression of plate and die Nos. reversed. ... ..	£225
1c final in black. ... ..	£20
1c final in black on watermarked paper. ... ..	£20
2c final in green with die No.1094 reversed. ... ..	£20
3c final in chestnut. ... ..	£20
4c final in carmine with die No.1095 reversed. ... ..	£20
5c final in violet with die No.1191 reversed. ... ..	£20
7c in greenish blue with die No.1099 reversed. ... ..	£25
8c final in vermilion with die No.1109 reversed. ... ..	£25
9c final in ultramarine with die No.1098 reversed. ... ..	£25
10c final in brown-lake with die No.1103 reversed. ... ..	£25
14c final in black. ... ..	£25
15c final in claret with die No.1104 reversed. ... ..	£25
20c final in grey-green with die No. 1107 reversed. ... ..	£25
24c final in maroon with die No. reversed. ... ..	£25
32c final in olive-black with die No.1105 reversed. ... ..	£25

1937

Coronation Die Proofs in blue of the King's head, one with die No.1214 added, both showing complete impressions of the plate (2). ... ..	£35
Complete set of die proofs, including both dies of the 3c in black with die Nos. reversed (12). ... ..	£250

1938

Coronation 2c final in green with die No.1238 reversed. ...	£35
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**Progressive Die Proofs**

1929-31

**Re-engraved**

1c, six progressive full die proofs in green showing that the place names were engraved before the coastline. ... ..	£135
3c, 21 cut-down progressive die proofs in red-brown, except one in black from a discarded die. ... ..	£300
3c, four progressive full die proofs in red-brown. ... ..	£90

**STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED**  
**391 STRAND, LONDON, WC2R 0LX**

1929-31

**Re-engraved (continued)**

4c, 22 stages shown in cut down die proofs in reddish purple or black or brown. ....	£300
15c, five progressive cut-down die proofs in blue to final 20c, three progressive cut down die proofs in black. ....	£45
30c, 7 stages shown in cut-down die proofs in sepia to final. ....	£80

We have in stock, subject unsold, similar progressive proofs for:—

1932	2c, S.G.210.	(18)	...	...	...	...	...	£175
	3c, S.G.211.	(12)	...	...	...	...	...	£160
	4c, S.G.212.	(16)	...	...	...	...	...	£200
	10c, S.G.215	(8)	...	...	...	...	...	£100
	15c, S.G.217.	(2)	...	...	...	...	...	£45
	20c, S.G.218.	(8)	...	...	...	...	...	£100
	30c, S.G.220.	(11)	...	...	...	...	...	£165
1932-38	7c, S.G.226.	(13)	...	...	...	...	...	£150
	8c, S.G.227.	(6)	...	...	...	...	...	£70
1933	Gilbert 24c, S.G.248.	(11)	...	...	...	...	...	£150
1937	Coronation 3c, S.G.258.	(4)	...	...	...	...	...	£85
	7c, S.G.259.	(3)	...	...	...	...	...	£60
	8c, S.G.260.	(3)	...	...	...	...	...	£60
	10c, S.G.261.	(4)	...	...	...	...	...	£80
	48c, S.G.267.	(5)	...	...	...	...	...	£100

**Covers**

1733	A ship letter from New France "A L'Isle a bois cote des Labrador" dated 7th September to Marseilles, bearing manuscript "Par le sauver which god is asked to conduct safely from La Grand Raye". This is the earliest known cover from this region. ....	£120
1860	1857 2d. scarlet-vermilion bisected, S.G.2a, with 5d. brown-purple, S.G.5, tied to folded cover from Harbor Grace, to Ringwood, Hants. One stamp possibly removed. ....	£1,000
	1857 8d. scarlet-vermilion bisected, S.G.8a, paying 4d. to Baltimore, from the Tucker correspondence. ....	£500

**STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED**  
**391 STRAND, LONDON, WC2R 0LX**



- |      |   |
|------|---|
| 1861 | 1860 4d. orange-vermilion bisected, S.G.12a, used as 2d. on newspaper wrapper to Philadelphia. Stamp has been removed and replaced and protudes over edge of wrapper where it was affixed to newspaper. Rare usage. ... .. <b>£1,200</b>          |
| 1863 | 1861 1s. deep rose-lake bisected, S.G.23a, used as 6d. on folded cover to France. Stamp has negligible creases from cover folds. A great rarity. (Illustrated). ... .. <b>£2,500</b>  |
| 1863 | 1861 6d. deep rose-lake, S.G.21, superb large margined example on cover to London with the original letter enclosed giving a vivid account of a near sinking at sea. A similar cover fetched \$3100 in the second Dale sale. ... .. <b>£1,250</b> |
| 1864 | 1857 4d. scarlet-vermilion, S.G.4, on local cover from St. Johns to Placentia Bay. Large margins three sides, just cut into at foot. R.P.S. certificate. ... .. <b>£450</b>   |
| 1865 | 1861 5d. red-brown, S.G.20, tied by black cork to neat cover from St. Johns to Sydney C.B. ... .. <b>£300</b>   |
| 1868 | 1866 13c orange-yellow, S.G.29, tied to cover to St. Pierre et Miquelon. Rare. ... .. <b>£250</b>   |

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All the above items are offered **SUBJECT UNSOLD**. If you are interested in any of the above material or in similar material please write to:



**JOHN FARTHING,  
STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED  
391 STRAND, LONDON,  
WC2R 0LX**

## BOOK REVIEW

### **HJMR Prices Guide to Philatelic Literature—Second Edition**

Edited by: Irving Hagler, Helen Hagler, Robert Hagler, Larry Resnick. 509 pages. Paperbound \$5.00. Clothbound \$7.50. Published by HJMR Co., P.O. Box 308, North Miami, Fla. 33161. (February 1971). Prices post free.

This is a large book, in physical size, scope and content. The sub-title suggests it is intended to be a 'Master List of Philatelic Literature', and as any student of the literature will attest, that is a large and very ambitious objective.

HJMR Co., is said to hold the world's largest stock of philatelic literature and the essential value of this publication lies in the fact that the company is in a position to supply each one of the 50,000 listings of philatelic books, articles, catalogues, and periodicals, and a price is quoted for each item.

In terms of content, the first 195 pages are devoted to listings in detail of worldwide, general catalogues, periodicals, auction catalogues, serial publications and philatelic handbooks, including a complete index to the contents of the 30 volume Billig Handbook Series, owned and distributed by the HJMR Co. Pages 196 to 244 list publications on the philately of the United States, U.S. Possessions, and Confederate States, subdivided into some 90 headings with especially thorough coverage of U.S Auctions, U.S. Postal History by States, Postal Stationery, Precancels, and Confederate States.

The next 185 pages list literature of Great Britain and Colonies past and present, subdivided alphabetically, and individual categories listed alphabetically according to author. The balance of the book contains listings of South and Central America, Africa, Europe and Asia, and as is to be expected the listings of France and Colonies and Germany and its former Colonies are particularly extensive, with many references given to the French and German language literature. Pages 501 to 509 contain double column index listings by subject and the index is finely detailed to make it a fast and accurate key to the listings of the preceeding 500 pages.

A novel feature of the book is the very final page which contains five perforated coupons, good for a total of \$5.00 in credit toward purchase of literature from the listings. This may well result in HJMR Co. giving credit of many thousands of dollars to purchasers of the Guide, since few serious philatelists will be able to resist the temptation to order at least a few publications or articles bearing upon their fields of interest.

Obviously, it is impossible for any single publication to contain a complete listing of all the philatelic literature that has appeared in the past 130 years since the first stamp issue but HJMR Co. has made a substantial stride in that direction.

## Vagaries of Catalogue Listings By A. F. JUDD

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I remember so well attending an interesting display of Canadian stamps given by the late Mr. W. E. Lea or his son to the London Group some years ago when a superb block of the small Queen salmon pink S.G. 110A was shown. I have a nice pair dated 11th August 1888 of which I am very proud.

At the Canadian Convention at Eastbourne this year, I was not a little surprised that one of the pundits of the Small Queen expressed the view that the listing of S. G. 110A Small Queen is under scrutiny and that this shade does not exist.

'By doubting we come to questioning and by questioning we procure the truth' but I would venture to suggest that it is impossible to disprove S.G. 110A by using printing and Post Office orders as it would appear that the records were no better then than they are today.

Let us look at the evidence of the listing which may have caused doubts in some collectors' minds owing to colour names which may vary a little on the other side of the Atlantic. I believe Jarrett 1929 lists some salmons; Boggs does not. Sissons class Scott 45B pink on some occasions and salmon pink on others when the value is much enhanced. Lyman lists 45B as rose pink whilst Bileski does not list any of the above-mentioned shades in his list of eleven 10 cents shades.

It is only by experience of handling a large number of 10 cents Small Queens that it becomes apparent that certain shades are much scarcer than others regardless of catalogue valuations. Both S.G. 98 and S.G. 110A are difficult to come by and the general opinion appears to be that salmon pink is the best description of the latter stamp.

Smythies has castigated the compilers of catalogues on the other side of the Atlantic for their failure to list the sea green 5 cents registration stamp but I have every sympathy with these gentlemen who may find it somewhat difficult to keep pace with the researches of leading specialists.

Collectors have had their success in amending listings as they succeeded in persuading Gibbons to delete S.G. 242.

On the other hand, it will be remembered that some years ago the pundits waged war on S.G. 33 and lost to the satisfaction of Canadian collectors.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Norman Todd discovered the existence of a major retouching and re-entry on S.G. 462 but the non-existence of this variety has been 'proved' by the Canadian Bank Note Company. However, he has the stamps to prove the existence of this variety.

The 15 cents deep clear violet on medium wove paper mentioned by Mr. G. R. C. Searles recently in *Maple Leaves* is not listed by Gibbons, so we should all look out for this variety, as in my opinion, when this stamp is listed it will deserve a much higher catalogue rating than the thick carton paper variety.

# ***The Large Heads of Canada***

**By Geo. R. C. Searles**

**Part II**

*1 cent Red Brown.* March 1868. Approximately 9,000,000 printed.

*Ottawa Printing. Perf. 12:* Thin hard, rather transparent papers.

Red Brown: Medium to Stout Wove papers.

Red Brown; Deep Red Brown: Watermarked Large Capitals.

Red Brown: Hard paper. March 1868.

Deep Red Brown: On the Medium.

Deep Red Brown: On the Thicker paper.

## *Re-Entry*

Left outer frame lines doubled from opposite 'C' of Canada to just above bottom left figure one.

## *Proofs*

1. Red Brown: Plate proof on Card.
2. Blue perforated 12 and Gummed.
3. Part proof sheet engraved stamps on Green. On Card with Imprint at bottom. British American Bank Note Co. Montreal and Ottawa.

*1 cent Orange Yellow:* January 1869. Printed 1869 and 1870. Approximately 4½ million printed. The colour was changed from Red Brown because of the similarity with the 3 cents.

## *All Perforated 12*

Medium to Stout Wove.

Orange: Jan. 1869.

Deep Orange: Jan. 1869.

Pale Orange Yellow: April 1869.

Orange Yellow: May 1869.

## *Papers*

1. Medium Wove. Faint horizontal Mesh.
2. Thicker and softer.
3. Thick soft.
4. Thin soft White Wove (design shows through Faint Horizontal Mesh).

## *Proof*

1. Orange Yellow. On coated paper.

# precancels on the

## admiral issue

By R. B. Hetherington  
and F. W. L. Keane

Owen Sound		Precancel
		Type 1
1 cent green	Original die, 1912 ... ..	
	Original die retouched, 1913 ... ..	

### Paris

1 cent green	Original die, 1912 ... ..	n	a
	Original die retouched, 1913 ... ..		
1 cent yellow	Original die retouched, wet, 1920 ...	n	a
	Original die retouched, dry, 1926 ...		
	New die, dry, 1925 ... ..		
2 cents green	Original die retouched, wet, 1922 ...	n	a
	Original die retouched, dry, 1924 ...		
	Original die re-engraved, dry, 1925 ...		
	Thin paper, 1924 ... ..		
3 cents brown	Original die, wet, 1918 ... ..	n	a
	Original die retouched, dry, 1922 ...		
3 cents red	Original die retouched, 1923 ... ..	n	a
	New die, 1924 ... ..		

### Perth

1 cent green	Original die, 1912 ... ..	a
	Original die retouched, 1913 ... ..	

(Our previous listing on page 258, Whole No. 129, referred to OSHAWA and NOT LINDSAY as stated. We apologise for this editorial error).

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

## ***Opal Manufacturing Co.***

### **Stamp Booklet**

On 20th October 1970, the unheralded appearance in Toronto of stamp vending machines which dispensed specially printed 2 cents and 3 cents stamps in the current definitive design not only caught philatelists by surprise but also, apparently, aroused their resentment. It appears that neither the manufacturers of the booklets, the Opal Manufacturing Company of Toronto, nor the Philatelic Agency in Ottawa saw fit to make any announcement of their appearance and it is only now, several months later, that it is possible to provide details of this extraordinary, and unprecedented, issue. The booklets contain four 2 cents stamps, perforated horizontally top and bottom and vertically on one side only in panes of four, the right and left sides of which are, therefore, imperforate.

Similar panes of four of the 3 cents value are separated from the 2 cents by wide gutters 1 inch in depth, the whole pane of 8 stamps being secured by adhesive applied to a narrower margin at the top of the pane of 2 cents stamps.

It is apparent that special plates had to be prepared for this issue and slight differences in engraving and shade have been reported, but at the moment these details are not known.

The booklet covers were prepared in sheets and rouletted on the fold exclusively for use in the Opal Stamp Book Vending Machines which are located on the premises of Ford Motor Company, Shell Oil Company, T. Eaton Company and a number of other commercial premises and hotels.

The front of the booklet cover is printed bi-lingually in English and French 'Canadian Postage Stamps, 4 x 3 C, 4 x 2 C/20 C Face Value, made expressly for: Opal Manufacturing Company, Limited, Toronto, 15, Canada. The back cover is imprinted: 'This space is available for Advertising. For information write: Opal Manufacturing Company Limited, 20 Sheffield Street, Toronto 15, Ontario,' also bi-lingually.

The booklets sell for 25 cents and each machine contains 100 booklets which can be purchased for \$22. The machines themselves can be purchased for something less than \$200 and the manufacturers are planning to extend their use throughout Canada.

(Our thanks are due to R. B. Hetherington, G. H. Churley and G. S. Wegg for the above information—Editor).

## ***Province of British Columbia***

### **100th Anniversary—Entrance into Confederation 1871 to 1971**

British Columbia is the most westerly province of Canada. It has a surface area of 366,255 square miles with 6,976 square miles of inland water surface. With the exception of the N.W., a lowland region, B.C. falls entirely within the belt of mountainous highlands, known as the Cordillera of North America. The coast line of the province is approximately 4,400 miles long and is deeply indented with many long and narrow inlets forming excellent harbours.

The City of Vancouver is the principal port and largest city. The northern port is Prince Rupert. The Capital is Victoria on Vancouver Island (the old capital, the city of New Westminster, is east of Vancouver).

In 1849, Vancouver Island was given crown colony status and first issued stamps in 1865.

Growth of population on the mainland resulted in the formation of the colony of British Columbia in 1858. This colony issued its first stamps in 1861.

In 1866 the two colonies were united, and in the same year issued its first stamp. The same stamp design (original seal of the province) was used in both the 1967 and 1969 issues.

British Columbia entered the Confederation of Canada on 20th July 1871. Canadian stamps that have been issued with close association to British Columbia are:—

1938	50c	Vancouver coastline	1969	8c	Alaska Highway
1952	\$1	Totem pole	1970	25c	Expo '70 Japan, BC Pavilion
1957	5c	David Thompson	1970	6c	Sir Alexander MacKenzie
1958	5c	B. C. Centennial	1971	6c	Emily Carr (Born Victoria, BC)
1960	5c	Emily Pauline Johnson			
1960	5c	Victoria, B.C. Centennial			
1965	5c	Floral—B.C. (Dogwood)			

Ref: The Columbia Viking Desk Encyclopedia, Everyman's Encyclopedia; Universal Standard Encyclopedia; The American People's Encyclopedia; Lyman's BNA Catalogue

*(With acknowledgments and thanks to Mr. G. H. Churley, who has so kindly provided the above details.)*

## *Revisions in 1971 Stamp Programme*

The Post Office Department have announced revised dates of issue for three stamps in its 1971 Programme. These changes are being made to facilitate a more efficient production schedule.

The issue of the stamp commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Death of Paul Kane is being advanced one week from 18th August to 11th August. The Autumn issue of the series 'Maple Leaf in Four Seasons' will be issued on 3rd September instead of 15th September. The Winter issue of this series is also being re-scheduled and will now be released on 19th November instead of 12th November.

A complete listing for the balance of the 1971 Stamp Programme is as follows:—

7 May	100th Anniversary, Death of Louis Joseph Papineau
7 May	200th Anniversary, Samuel Hearne's Expedition to Coppermine River
1 June	'100 Years of Measured Progress'. Centennial of National Census Taking
1 June	'Speaking to the World', Opening of New C.B.C. International Service Transmitters
16 June	Maple Leaf in Four Seasons—Summer.
20 July	100th Anniversary, British Columbia's entry into Confederation
11 August	100th Anniversary, Death of Paul Kane
3 September	Maple Leaf in Four Seasons—Autumn
6 October	Christmas
20 October	Maple Leaf in Four Seasons—Winter
19 November	50th Anniversary, Year of Birth of Pierre Laporte

## *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 should be sent to the Secretary no later than 9th July 1971.

The retiring Committee members are: Capt. N. O. Campbell, G. Whitworth, J. J. Bonar.

Nominations for Fellowship, which must be made on the appropriate forms obtainable from the Secretary, must be received by 9th August 1971.

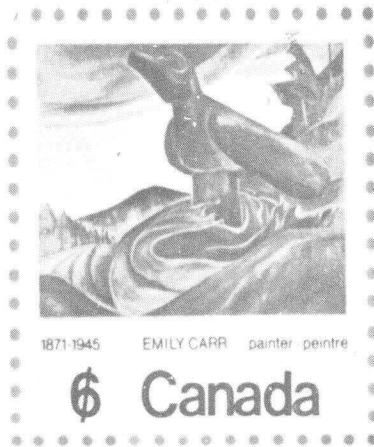
### **J. H. E. Gilbert**

J. H. E. Gilbert has been elected to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists and will sign the Roll at this year's Congress.



## new stamp issues

### 100th Anniversary of Emily Carr



Emily Carr, a celebrated Canadian painter and writer, is commemorated during the 100th Anniversary of the year of her birth, by a 6 cents stamp reproducing 'Big Raven', one of her most famous paintings. The date of issue of the new stamp is 12th February 1971.

The doubly gifted artist was born on 13th December 1871, in Victoria, British Columbia. Throughout her work as a painter Emily Carr was influenced by a passionate love for her native province and particularly the culture of its West Coast Indian tribes. Although she had been paint-

ing since the turn of the century her 'modern' style did not gain favourable recognition in this country until 1927 when she was invited to exhibit her work at the National Gallery in Ottawa. Six years later she became a member of the Canadian Group of Painters.

In the final years of her life, ill-health forced Emily Carr to give up her painting. She turned to writing about her beloved province and by the time of her death in 1945, she had completed six books. The first of these, entitled 'Klee Wyck', was a series of tales and sketches of West Coast Indians and it won for her the Governor General's Award for non-fiction in 1941.

The Canadian Bank Note Company of Ottawa printed 27 million of the Emily Carr issue by four colour lithography. The stamp measures 30 mm by 30 mm and is red, yellow, blue and black in colour.

### 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 (£1.50) is payable on 1st October for the ensuing twelve months. (Overseas members are requested to remit subscriptions free of charge to the Society.)

## 50th Anniversary of the Discovery of Insulin



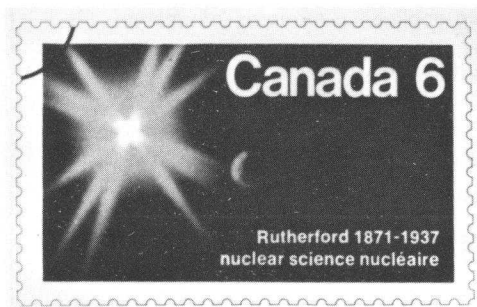
Medical history was made in Canada with the discovery in 1921 of insulin, the hormone used in the treatment of diabetes. Its co-discoverers were two medical scientists, Dr. Frederick G. Banting and Dr. Charles H. Best, who carried out their research in a laboratory of the University of Toronto Medical School. The 50th anniversary of their discovery was marked with the issue of a 6 cents commemorative stamp on 3rd March 1971.

The isolation of the insulin hormone is heralded as one of the great medical breakthroughs of the 20th century. It increased to near normal the life expectancy of millions of diabetics who would otherwise have succumbed to a debilitating condition in which the body is unable to use energy-giving sugars and other food materials.

The design for the stamp commemorating the discovery of insulin is taken from a still life photograph by Mr. Ray Webber of Toronto, Ontario. Commenting on the unique characteristics of the stamp's design, the Department's Design Advisory Committee said, 'In this photograph, which we believe is a first in stamp design, Webber has taken the actual instruments and materials used by Banting and Best to create a still life of charm and beauty. It contains, moreover, a feeling about the human act of discovery and it puts the viewer in direct touch with the minds and the hands of the scientists themselves'.

The stamp measures 24 mm by 40 mm. An order of 24 million was printed by the British American Bank Note Company of Ottawa in a process of four-colour lithography using yellow, red, blue and black.

## 100th Anniversary, Birth of Sir Ernest Rutherford



Twenty-four million stamps honouring Sir Ernest Rutherford, a pioneer of modern atomic research, were issued by the Post Office on 24th March. The 6 cents commemorative stamps are orange, red and black in colour and measure 40 mm by 24 mm. They are being printed by three-colour lithography at the British American Bank Note Company of Ottawa.

Ernest Rutherford was a native of New Zealand where he was born 30th August 1871. Following his graduation from university there, Rutherford studied at Cambridge University in England, where his work with the celebrated physicist, J. J. Thomson, led to his initial study of radiation.

In 1898 Rutherford came to Canada to accept an appointment as Professor of Physics at the Macdonald Laboratory of McGill University. Continuing his research in radiation there, Rutherford conducted a series of experiments from which he developed his theory of the spontaneous disintegration of atoms. His findings made McGill University the world centre at that time of atomic research and established Rutherford as a leading authority on radio-activity. So thorough was Rutherford's work in atomic research that it became the basis for later 20th Century developments in nuclear physics.

The design for the Rutherford stamp was created by Ray Webber of Toronto whose photographic techniques were recently displayed in the stamp commemorating another scientific achievement, the discovery of Insulin. Commenting on this latest design, the Design Advisory Committee said, 'Although none of us can see atoms, most of us have an image of them as a sort of miniature planet circling around a nucleus'. Mr. Webber has caught this image with great skill and has added to it the sense of energy which is contained in the burst of light. It symbolizes the great energy that the harnessing of the atom has given to us and which, unseen, affects so much of all our lives.

## *An Invitation*

### **To Members of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain**

\*

If you are not already a member of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and would be interested in joining the 'Royal' please write to The Secretary, The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, Box 3144, Station 'C', Ottawa, Canada, for membership application forms or information.

Members receive The Canadian Philatelist, published bi-monthly, and are entitled to use the sales circuit.

\*

**Annual Dues: \$6.00**

**Admission fee: \$1.00**

## ***GROW WITH THE ROYAL***

# LETTERS

## TO THE EDITOR

Mr. P. R. Grey writes:

### Forces Postmarks

In connection with the unification of the Canadian Armed Forces I understand that about 1966-67 the Forces Post Offices within Canada were renamed and the 'R.C.A.F. Station' and other prefixes omitted.

I wonder whether any of our members have a complete list of the changes which they could send to *Maple Leaves* for the benefit of other members interested in this field? Failing this, could they confirm and add to the following list which I have gleaned from various sources:—

	<i>Old Postmark</i>		<i>New Postmark</i>
ONT.	R.C.A.F.	Station Clinton	Adastral Park
	R.C.A.F.	Station Centralia	Huron Park
P.Q.	R.C.A.F.	Station St. Hubert	Cite de Jacques Cartier
	R.C.A.F.	Station St. Jean	Richelain
P.E.I.	R.C.A.F.	Station Summerside	Slemon Park
N.S.	H.M.C.S.	Stadacona	Stadacona
ALTA.	R.C.A.F.	Station Beaverlodge	Trumpeter
	R.C.A.F.	Station Cold Lake	Medley
	R.C.A.F.	Station Penhold	Mynarski Park
	M.P.O.	Wainwright	Denwood
SASK.	R.C.A.F.	Station Yorkton	White Spruce
	R.C.A.F.	Station Moose Jaw	Bushell Park

Mr. R. B. Hetherington writes:

### Precancels

Recently there have been quite a few lots of Canadian Precancels offered for Sale by Auction in Canada and the U.S.A. It appears that there must have been a very keen demand as the prices realised, on an average, were more than three times the estimated value. In most cases the estimated values for single stamps were more than Walburn's Catalogue price. For mixed lots the prices realised worked out at a good deal more than full catalogue value.

Members will realise that if and when Canadian Precancels are offered in the Exchange Packet, that the member offering same, if at anything under full catalogue is suffering a loss as he or she could be sure of

getting a better net return by offering at auction, without the trouble of mounting up the books.

As an example I recently sent in some bids to a Canadian Auction for some nice precancel lots, valuation about \$1,000, my bids about \$3,000. I NEVER GOT ONE LOT! Some lots fetched as much as ten times the estimated value, and as I have said before, these were about full catalogue.

I have recently found in a packet sent round by the C.P.S. of Great Britain, a variety not listed in the Official Catalogue by Walburn 1968, i.e. A.S.Q. 6 cents Red-brown, precancelled with 11 (eleven) narrow bars. *Double, one vertical*, this variety should be listed as Type 'J'—J.20 o, Cat. Value ?.

Dr. M. W. Carstairs writes:

#### 1 cent Quebec Tencentenary Issue

With reference to the article on the above issues which appeared in the Dec. issue it is interesting to note that retouches to the top right frame lines of the 1 cent stamp occur quite frequently on plate 4. In my collection is a block of 70, representing the right hand seven vertical rows, where retouches can be seen with the naked eye on Nos. 15, 20, 37, 54, 56 and 58. The most prominent of these is No. 58 which is the one described in the article with the dot in the upper tablet.

There are no hairlines on the block, but there are guide dots in the 'P' of 'POSTAGE' and guide lines in some right marginal stamps.

Other, possibly inconstant flaws are:—

- (a) blob of colour across the 'T' of 'POSTAGE' in No. 88,
- (b) possible engraver's slip across the forehead of Cartier in No. 100, and
- (c) several other minor retouches in other numbers not visible to the naked eye.

I can also confirm that Plate 3 has hairlines. I have another stamp with retouched upper right corner which does not fit in with my block from Plate 4.

Mr. S. A. Clark writes:

#### 1967 Postage Due Issues

Your readers may be interested to note that although the above postage due stamps in denominations 1 cent to 6 cents and 10 cents were originally lithographed (20 mm by 17 mm) a subsequent printing of these stamps in the same denominations suggest that they are now engraved (the printing is sharper). The stamps are also slightly smaller (19¼ mm. by 16 mm.) and this also applies to the 8 cents and 12 cents denominations issued in 1969 and which also appear to be engraved.

The stamps are obtainable from the Philatelic Department which is, apparently, no longer able to supply the original lithographed stamps.

### Amendments to Membership to 27th April 1971

#### New Members

1776. CHURLEY, G. H., 4260 Price Crescent, Burnaby 1, B.C., Canada  
 1777. HOPPER, Mrs. H. M., 11 Belford Avenue, Ravelston, Edinburgh EH4 3 EH  
 1778. HUFF, C., 925 Edgwood Avenue, Pelham Manor, N.Y. 10803, U.S.A. CR - CS  
 1779. BARNETT, E. J. 2143 Salmon Road, Oakville, Ontario, Canada BL,C,V  
 1780. HAUSMAN, E. H., 117 Alcorn Avenue, Toronto 190, Ontario, Canada C,N,B,MO  
 1781. ALLAN, D. H., 88 Vanier Street, Chateauguay, Quebec, Canada C  
 1782. HEATH, Helen I., 11 Eaton Crescent, Bristol, BS 8 2 EJ C  
 1783. HALL, C. H., 5163 Santa Clara Avenue, Victoria B.C., Canada  
 1784. CARNEY, F. D., 100 Queen Street North, Apt. 1108, Kitchener, Ontario, Canada  
 1785. LAMBE, H. R. 34 Deloraine Avenue, Toronto 320, Ontario, Canada CG  
 1786. BENSON, G. W., 1231 Richmond Street, Apt. 1209, London 11, Ontario, Canada C,N,B  
 1787. SNURE, H. F. Jr., 4211 Villa Lane, St. Clair Shores, MI.48080 U.S.A. R  
 1788. HARRIS, P. H., Box 282, Salmo B.C., Canada PC  
 1789. PEACH, A. J., 68 Homestead Road, Dagenham, Essex RM 8 3 DP BS  
 1790. SMITH, J. R., 19 Clee Road, Cleethorpes, Lincolnshire C,N  
 1791. BOUDIGNON, R., Box 639, Copper Cliff, Ontario, Canada C  
 1792. PEKONEN, W., P.O. Box 1175, Postal Station 'A', Surrey B.C., Canada C

#### Deaths

227. BREMNER, A. A.  
 1041. WEBB, Lt. Col., R. H.  
 289. WALKER, P. G.

#### Resignations

1262. Newcastle Philatelic Society  
 1425. Waterman, J. J.  
 636. Williamson, Sir George F.C.P.S.

#### Change of Address

5. AUCKLAND, A. Bruce, 19 Swanston Grove, Edinburgh EH10 7BN  
 1753. BISSETT, J. F., 'Moorlands' Balfron, Stirlingshire  
 528. BLOIS, E. M., 1136 CCarteret Street, Halifax N.S., Canada  
 1408. CAMPBELL, J. A. L., 3359 Oran-Delphi Road, Manlius, N.Y. 13104, U.S.A.  
 1553. CHESHIRE, R. S., 'Bracken Edge', 8 St. Margaret's Lane, West Town, Backwell, Somerset  
 723. DAVENPORT, L. A., 7 Jackes Avenue, Apt. 308, Toronto 7, Canada  
 1337. DEVLIN, M., 4820 Dalhousie Drive, N.W., Calgary, Alta, Canada  
 421. ELSTON, T. F., Flat 18, The Redens, Loch Lane, Sawley, Long Eaton, Notts.  
 1633. GRIGSON, R., 75 Clarence Road, Windsor, Berkshire SL 4 5 AR  
 1478. GUILLE, C. R., 6030 Cote Street, Luc Road, Apt. 409, Montreal 253, Quebec, Canada  
 1566. MORGAN, G. G., 12 Sidmouth Road, Welling, Kent  
 1712. STRACHAN, K., add code B 13 0QQ  
 1046. TRAQUAIR, R. S., 893 Ingersoll Court, Mississauga, Ontario, Canada  
 1408. CAMPBELL, F. W., change Zip Code to 48073  
 1695. LAWLER, D., address should be 214 Manor Way  
 1374. GILBERT, J. H. E., add R D. P.

#### Information required of new address (copies of 'Maple Leaves' returned)

##### last known address given.

1668. MONTGOMERY, Capt., M.B., 2 M.O.Q. Wemyss, Military Road, Canterbury, Kent  
 1749. KEMM, Rev. W. St. J., St. Michael's House, Littleworth Road, Rawnsley, Cannock, Staffordshire  
 1553. CHESHIRE, R. S., Koraput, 11 Whitehouse Lane, Barnston, Wirral, Cheshire L60 1UD

## CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Reserved for members' small classified advertisements.

Special price 1p a word

Discount for series insertions, 12 at price of 9; 6 at price of 5;  
for C.P.S. of G.B. members only.

### WANTED

Has any member ever seen a Pikes  
Landing, B.C. postmark? J. A. Pike, 945  
Marine Drive Apt. 1110 West Vancouver,  
B.C.

*for 1p. a word  
this space  
could sell  
your stamps*

## THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN — 1970 — 71

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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

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. 131

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## EDITORIAL

So much is made, and rightly made, of the benefits which members derive from their association in philatelic societies such as ours with others who share their interests that it comes as something of a surprise to find that, for some at least, membership has been a disappointing experience.

Of members who have resigned from the society during the past twelve months one at least has done so because the prospective benefit which led him to join in the first instance has not actually been forthcoming. We say 'one at least' because members are not bound to state their reasons for resignation and one is left wondering how many others who have resigned from the society have done so for similar reasons.

The member to whom we refer has resigned because very few other members to whom he has written have had the courtesy to reply to his letters. Since this member obviously attaches considerable importance to friendly contact with others who share his philatelic interests one can easily imagine his disappointment when those who might reasonably be expected to reply to correspondence failed lamentably to do so.

In a large society such as ours 'all sorts and conditions of collectors' will be found: those who perhaps, although only mildly interested in Canadian philately, are inveterate 'joiners' whose names will be found on the rolls of a number of similar societies and clubs. Usually they are



'passive' members. They pay their subscriptions, but do not take advantage of any of the facilities offered to them. They do not attend Convention; nor would they dream of doing so. Study groups are not for them, either. Perhaps they are too modest and believe that every member who belongs to a study group is a walking philatelic encyclopaedia. To have their ignorance exposed in such august company would be too shattering an experience. Local groups are probably shunned for the same reasons. The exchange packet also passes them by. Not even the prospect of periodically adding a few choice items of Canadiana to their collections at a price which would almost certainly be less than if purchased at a dealer's, can tempt them. They do not read either. Our librarian NEVER gets a request from THEM for the loan of Boggs, or Jarrett or Holmes. Nothing on the library list EVER tempts them. BUT, not only do they not read, they do not write, apart that is to the treasurer, once a year, and even then we suspect, the communication will consist of a cheque or a postal order, and little more.

Now all this would be of little importance were it not for the fact, apparently, that we obviously have members who, for one reason or another, do NOT wish for correspondence with others. We suspect that there are many of these and they are perfectly entitled to their self-inflicted isolation. That is their business alone. That they are misguided, that they deliberately opt out of what is, to many, the principal source of satisfaction and enjoyment that membership of the society can afford, is neither here nor there. Certainly neither the officers of the society nor fellow members have any right to criticise those who do not welcome correspondence and who demonstrate the fact by ignoring it when it is received unsolicited. The officers of the society would be on safer ground, however, if they asked members who did not wish to correspond with others to indicate that this was so. Some distinguishing mark could then be placed against their names in the Year Book. No odium could possibly be attached to such a procedure; it is one which many similar societies adopt and it is one which we might well consider adopting in the future. Certainly if the number of resignations from the society increases it might be worthwhile to consider whether new members, at least, might not be asked to state whether or not they would prefer to correspond with others. For the good name of the society and for its continued success this might well be a useful step to take.

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## **CONVENTION 1971**

Hotel booking/Competition entry forms are enclosed with this issue. If you are attending please notify Mr. Mackie NOW of your accommodation needs on the booking form. If you are exhibiting please complete the entry form and let Mr. McGregor have it by 28th August.

## 2 Cents R.L.S.

By Dr. R. A. CHAPLIN

In the handbook, *Canadian Registered Letter Stamps and Cancellations 1875-1902*, published by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, Smythies and Smith describe a plate flaw on the two cents orange located in the upper right corner near the base of T.



The illustration shows the flaw on a stamp in the third row from the bottom of the sheet directly above the imprint. This is the middle stamp of the eighth row and is number thirty-eight.

The twenty-two examples which I have examined are orange and from plate one in its original state. Nine are perforated 12 x 11½ and thirteen are perforated 12 x 12. One is on a cover dated 11 February 1882.

There is no evidence of the flaw on a complete sheet of red-orange from the re-entered plate one.

# The Montreal and Toronto R.P.O.



Illustrated above is a cover used on the last run of the Montreal and Toronto R.P.O. which, together with the Ottawa and Toronto and the Campbellton and Levis R.P.O.'s, ceased operations on the 24th April last. These three R.P.O.'s were the last of many which during the post-war years have suffered the same fate. The cover, then, marks the end of an era.

Readers will be interested to note that Mr. Michael Millar, a member of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and a former Mail Clerk who served on the Montreal and Toronto R.P.O., is engaged on a compilation of a history of this historic R.P.O. which began its long history 115 years ago. It will be noted that every postmark illustrated on the cover was used on the Montreal and Toronto (or Toronto and Montreal) R.P.O. and Mr. Millar is particularly anxious to obtain details of other postmarks which may be in their possession. Tracings or photostats of these should be sent to Mr. Millar at 192, Shanty Bay Road, Barrie, Ont., Canada. They will be gratefully acknowledged.

## ***5 Cents Blue, 6 Cents Orange and 5 Cents Black 'EXPO' Queens*** **BY G. N. PLEWS**

The 5 cents blue was designed from an engraving of a photograph of the Queen by Anthony Buckley with a background depicting a Canadian East Coast Fishing Village and recess-printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company. It was in use from 8th February 1967 until 1st November 1968, when the postal rate was increased and a 6 cents orange was issued. This stamp was designed by the Canadian Bank Note Company using a similar engraving for the Queen but with a background depicting various methods of communication and recess-printed by the British American Bank Note Company.

The first printings were perforated 12. During 1969, an experimental perforation 10 was used; but because difficulty was found when separating the stamps, the later printings are perforated  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ .



The dates of issue of the booklet stamps are not recorded, but supplies of them were distributed to depots during September 1968. It would appear that they were on sale on an earlier date as I have two booklets purchased from a post-office in the Montreal area in May and July 1968. On the stamps in each of these booklets, the necklace on the left side of the Queen's neck contains nine jewels: on one stamp in each booklet, (Nos. 6 and 20), there are only eight, with a break about 2 mm. from the shoulder where the missing jewel should be. I have not seen this break on the sheet stamps. (*see illustration above*).

On the 6 cents orange and the 6 cents black (perf. 12½ x 12), the break occurs in the same position although there are now ten jewels in this part of the necklace, but only nine when the break occurs (Cover—Malton to Toronto, 13th December 1968). When the 6 cents black was issued on 7th January 1970, the necklace again consisted of ten jewels; but the break occurs in the same position, and only nine jewels are then visible (First-day-of-Issue cover—Okanagan Falls (B.C.)).

On Plate 4 of the 6 cents black there is a retouch to the background to the left of the Queen, but the necklace still shows a break in the same position, but is not so easily seen. It also appears on the booklet pane (perf. 12½ x 12) issued in 1970.

There may be more than one sheet position for this break to appear. I purchased a strip of three stamps (6 cents black) recently without the retouch of Plate 4, which appear to come from the top row of sheet (top-edge imperf.) and on the centre stamp the necklace break shows. From the present state of the break, it would appear that an attempt was made to repair the damage to the master die when it was loaned to the British American Bank Note Company for the printing of the 6 cents orange in 1968, which leads me to think that there could be more than one position in the sheet of stamps.

## Postage Due Stamps Current Issue

In our last issue we published a letter from Mr. S. A. Clark in which he stated the "postage due stamps in denominations 1 cent to 6 cents and 10 cents were originally lithographed (20mm by 17mm)." The writer goes on to say that "a subsequent printing of these stamps in the same denominations suggests that they are now engraved (the printing is sharper). The stamps are also slightly smaller (19¼mm by 16mm.) and this also applies to the 8 cents and 12 cents denominations issued in 1969 and which also appear to be engraved."

Similar information was also received from Mr. G. H. Churley who stated "In 1968 the 8 cents and 12 cents denominations red postage dues were printed engraved measuring 19¼mm by 16mm. In 1970, the 1 cent, 4 cents, 5 cents and 10 cents were issued, printed, engraved measuring 19¼mm by 16mm." Mr. Churley then went on to say that "I have today forwarded an enquiry to Ottawa to ascertain if the 2 cents, 3 cents and 6 cents have been issued in this new size."

The information contained in Mr. Churley's letter is now known to be incorrect although no blame can be attached to him for this. The information which he was kind enough to furnish came from no less an authority than the Canadian Post Office in Ottawa!

We are indebted to Mr. R. B. Hethington for the sight of two letters, one from Ottawa stating categorically that "the 8 cent and 12 cents denomination postage due stamps, red, were printed engraved, measuring 19¼mm by 16mm." This is dated 14 December, 1970.

On 15th March, 1971 the Canada Post Office, Postage Stamp Division, from which the former letter also originated wrote:

"We should explain that all postage due stamps since 1967 are printed by lithography. The information furnished to you in our letter of 14th December was given in error."

That, apparently, is that except to thank all our correspondents both for the inadvertent misinformation they supplied and the final correction.

## Post Offices in Franklin, Keewatin and Mackenzie

(From 1904 and above latitude 60 degrees north) by F. W. Campbell

1. *Aklavik N.W.T.* (Mackenzie District)  
Opened 1st July 1922, W. Hoare first postmaster. In operation in 1960.
2. *Alert N.W.T.* (Franklin District)  
Opened 30th April 1950, J. L. L. Lafranchise first postmaster. In operation 1960.
3. *Alexandra Fiord* (Franklin District)  
Opened 18th August 1953, Corporal E. E. Jones first postmaster. In operation 1960. Cape Herschel cancellation used at time of opening and until proper hammer received. (*See Cape Herschel.*)
4. *Arctic Red River* (Mackenzie District)  
Opened 1st July 1923, Rev'd E. Lecuyer first postmaster. In operation 1960.
5. *Bache Peninsula* (Franklin District)  
Opened 7th August 1926. Constable E. Anstead first postmaster. Closed 12th April 1933.
6. *Baker Lake* (Keewatin District)  
Opened 20th February 1951. Constable A. W. Ripley first postmaster. In operation 1960.
7. *Cambridge Bay* (Franklin District)  
Opened 1st December 1959. Postmaster unknown. In operation 1960.
8. *Camlaren* (Mackenzie District)  
Opened 17th October 1938. C. R. Harrison first postmaster. Closed 10th June 1939.
9. *Camsell River* (Mackenzie District)  
Opened 5th December 1933. L. Smith first postmaster. Closed 11th August 1935.
10. *Canol* (Mackenzie District)  
Opened 23rd November 1942. W. Boland first postmaster. Closed 1st March 1945.

11. *Chesterfield Inlet* (Keewatin District)  
Opened 10th August 1924. Staff Sergeant S. G. Clay first postmaster. In operation 1960.
12. *Clyde River* (Franklin District)  
Opened 4th August, 1955 as Clyde River. First postmaster D. C. Archibald. In operation 1960. Name changed to Clyde 23rd February 1956.
13. *Coppermine* (Mackenzie District)  
Opened 25th January 1934. Rev'd. J. Morris first postmaster. In operation 1960.
14. *Coral Harbour* (Keewatin District)  
Opened 26th July 1955. D. C. Archibald first postmaster. In operation 1960.
15. *Dundas Harbour* (Franklin District)  
Opened 2nd September 1925. Constable E. Anstead first postmaster. Closed 1st September 1933. Re-opened 15th September 1945. Closed 29th August 1951.
16. *Eureka* (Franklin District)  
Opened 1st October 1948. J. L. Courtney first postmaster. In operation 1960. (Formerly Eureka Sound).
17. *Fort Good Hope* (Mackenzie District)  
Opened 1st June 1923. Rev'd. A. Robin first postmaster. In operation 1960.
18. *Fort Liard* (Mackenzie District)  
Opened 22nd July 1938. A. L. Sayle first postmaster. In operation 1960.
19. *Ford McPherson* (Mackenzie District)  
Opened 1st June 1923. Rev'd. J. M. Grisall first postmaster. In operation 1960.
20. *Fort Norman* (Mackenzie District)  
Opened 1st July 1920. Rev'd. J. Houssais first postmaster. In operation 1960.
21. *Fort Providence* (Mackenzie District)  
Opened 1st February 1914. Rev'd. H. Giroux first postmaster. In operation 1960.
22. *Fort Resolution* (Mackenzie District)  
Opened 1st June 1910. E. Nagle first postmaster. In operation 1960.
23. *Fort Ross* (Franklin District)  
Opened 12th September 1940. W. A. Heslop first postmaster. Closed 6th November 1943. Re-opened 2nd September 1944. Closed 15th November 1948.
24. *Fort Simpson* (Mackenzie District)  
Opened 1st February 1913. G. Card first postmaster. In operation 1960.



Fort Ross is at the north east end of Bellot Strait, which recently has proved to be the long sought Northwest Passage across the Arctic, first attempted in 1733. Television views of the passage of Canadian and United States naval ships through this mile wide, fast tide, Bellot Strait, were widely shown during 1959. The strait is a geological fault, or earth slip, of past ages. Fort Ross, established in 1937, was difficult to approach by sea or air, so it was abandoned in 1948—the 'H.B.Co.' employees and the small native population moving south to Spence Bay.

The first postmarks for the early offices, up to probably 1927, seem to be the '7' or one-part-circle style. Later places have a circle with full outer line.

Listings are confined to places *in the official 'Postal Guide'*. Military, survey, and construction camps often have a special postal service not listed in the *Guide*.

Planes systematically drop mail to some small hamlets with a name, but they are not listed as a regular post office, and they have no Money Order service.

United States postal service of a unique character is extended to this area, there being meteorological stations, with a forwarding address from New York. Oddly, one such office is on a floating ice island hundreds of years old, 150 feet thick, and at this writing (June 1960) it is wandering fast, 30 miles north of Point Barrow, in Alaska, and moving towards Siberia.

All post offices with N.W.T. in the postmark are north of 60 degrees north latitude.

Valuable information was found in the *Distribution List* of the postal service—this not being generally circulated, as it is used by clerks only in the larger post offices when sorting is done for Canada's 12,000 post offices.

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR OCTOBER ISSUE

Contributors are reminded that the last date for receipt of reports and notices (to guarantee inclusion in the October issue) is 31st August.

Separate reminders by post have been discontinued.



## ***Roller Corner No.5*** By E. A. SMYTHIES, F.C.P.S.

In *Maple Leaves* April 1970, Roller Corner No. 2 it was noted that Rollers used as precancels can sometimes be recognised by large blocks of cancelled stamps still with original gum. Mr. Hans Reiche has kindly sent a note giving further details, and emphasises that they were not precancels in the ordinary sense, but rather payment of bulk postage. I quote from his letter:—

'The existence of complete sheets cancelled, with gum, is a well-known fact here in Ottawa. For years the Post Office used to cancel the sheets in payment for bulk mailings. Initially these sheets used to find their way into collectors' and dealers' hands, later the Post Office kept them stored in Ottawa, and it was intended one day to sell them, but dealers protested and finally they were burnt. They consisted of almost all values from 5 cents to \$1.00. There was one room completely full of them! All were so-called precancels with Rollers or otherwise, but they were never intended to be precancels in the same sense as the regular precancels.'

### **The Rollers of Montreal**

Of all the towns and cities of Canada, Montreal had the greatest variety of Roller types. It had one Roller of the earliest type (IA) with no number, and eight of the second type (IB) with the squeezed numbers—no other town had more than two of these. Of type IV there were nearly 200 (including the change of provincial initials in 1914–15 from QUE to P.Q.).

Then there were numerous 'Stations' (type VB) and fifteen 'Streets'. Amongst these is included 'Fullum Street', against which the Roller handbook comments—'No such Post Office is known'. The Director of Public Relations, Ottawa, has very kindly written that there was a sub-office in Fullum Street for a few years up to 1910, not a regular Post Office but a corner in a shop. Why such an unimportant office should require or get a Roller is rather puzzling. Montreal received a plethora of Registered Rollers (type VI), i.e. more than *twenty*, while all other towns between them shared *seven*! As Roller cancellations were never intended for Class I mail, and especially Registered mail, it one of the puzzles of Canadian postal history why Montreal received so many.

Montreal also received four Rollers marked PP (presumably for Parcel Post) and one of the two Rollers made expressly for a Dead Letter Office—Winnipeg was the other.

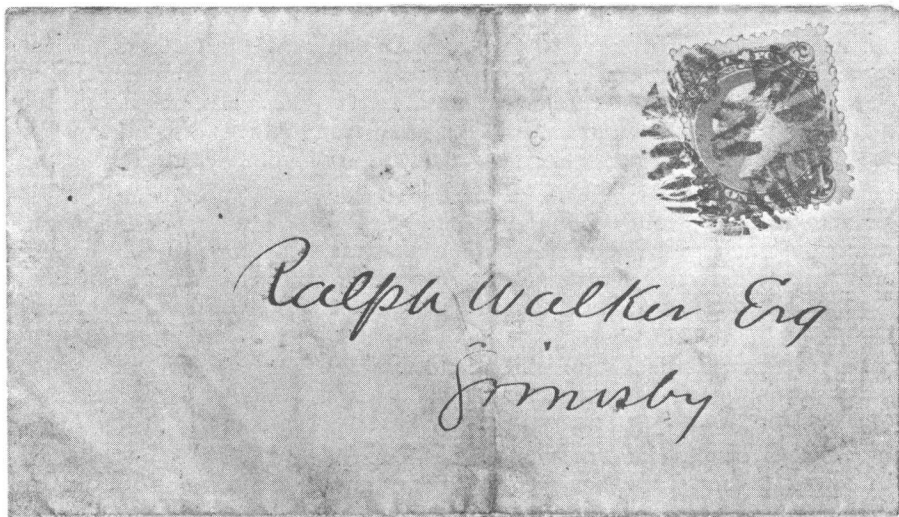
Here, again, it is impossible to imagine why any Post Office should require a 'Dead Letter' Roller, since such material was handled only very occasionally, and would be already covered with a maze of various cancellations.

Finally, Montreal had its share of interesting errors, including—name mis-spelt, number omitted, number inverted etc., which are illustrated in the Roller hand-book.

### NEW ADDITIONS TO THE LIST OF ROLLERS

Max Rosenthal has kindly sent some additions to the Roller list, as follows:—

Chesley ONT.	IV. 1. II	Midland ONT.	IV. 1. III
Clinton ONT.	IV. 1. III	Mitchell ONT.	IV. 1. II
Deseronto ONT.	IV. 1. II	Ridgetown ONT.	IV. 1. III
Dresden ONT.	IV. 1. II	St. Mary's ONT.	IV. 1. III
Kinmount ONT.	IV. 1. III	Tavistock ONT.	IV. 1. II
Markham ONT.	IV. 1. III	Type VII	
		Toronto Canada	VII. A. S.



### TORONTO FANCY "2"

*Type 36 on Printed Notice October 12 1869 Special Rate 1 cent per ounce Effective April 1 1868.*

Illustrated above is a fine example of a Toronto Fancy "2" cancellation. This should have been used to illustrate Mr. S. F. Cohen's article (*Maple Leaves* December 1970) but was unfortunately omitted owing to lack of space.

## R.P.O. Jottings

All but three of Canada's RPO routes were taken off on the weekend of 30th–31st January 1971. Remaining are the following:—

CAMPBELLTON AND LEVIS RPO (Trains 122 and 123)

OTTAWA AND TORONTO RPO (Trains 48 and 49)

MONTREAL AND TORONTO RPO (Trains 58 and 59)

In a new lineup of trains by the C.N.R. we are told that the Postal cars of Ottawa and Toronto Tr. 48 and Montreal and Toronto Tr. 58 will be operated in one train—on Tr. 58s time, from Toronto eastward to either Belleville or Napanee (Ontario) where the Ott. and Tor. car will be separated from the train (58) and run to Ottawa as part of its own train (48) from that point. Westward the trains will join together at this point also and run as one train into Toronto. We are told that this 'arrangement' went into effect on or about 1st January 1971. Starting on Monday 25th January 1971, and ending on Friday 29th January 1971, the writer, accompanied by A. C. Koval, travelled from Montreal, Quebec, to Moncton, New Brunswick, via the Can. Pac. Rwy. eastbound from Montreal to Quebec (City) on 26th January, and for the rest of the journey all via C.N.R. We spoke with Canadian Postal Clerks on the Camp. and Levis RPO and on the Halifax and Campbellton RPO and at the Moncton Transfer. (At Montreal we spoke with clerks on the Mont. and Tor. RPO and on the Montreal and North Bay RPO.) We ascertained that the remaining three RPO routes will be discontinued on the weekend of 23–24–25th April 1971. We believe at this point that the *last trips* of the Montreal and Toronto and Ottawa and Toronto trains will leave their respective stations on the night of 23–24th April, and finish up on Saturday morning 24th April 1971. *If this is correct, all will be over and done with by 8 a.m., on Saturday 24th April 1971, as far as the above two RPO routes are concerned.* We have *no information* as to exact trips on the Campbellton and Levis RPO. We will attempt to find out for sure what the arrangement on this route is as soon as we can. We do know that one train will come in (123) on Friday (Noon)—and another is due out Friday at 4 p.m. IF the train due out on Friday is allowed to run (122) then we would presume that the last RPO on this route will arrive at Levis about Noon on Saturday 24th April 1971. *If this latter course is followed, Campbellton and Levis RPO train 123—would be the very last railway post office train to run in Canada!* Up to the end a full 72 foot RPO car ran on *Halifax and Campbellton RPO Trs. 11 and 12.* It was not a new car by any means but one of the older cars that had run on so many RPOs in past years. In fact there were at least two, and perhaps three, of these cars. We noted full RPO cars No. 9734 and 9730 in use on the day/s we observed same. The Campbellton and Levis RPO had the usual 30 ft. RPO apartment car/s in use. One is, apparently,

used and one stored at Levis for use in case of need. We noted none stored at Campbellton. Of course once the RPO on this line leaves Levis it is in continuous operation until it gets back to Levis the following day. While two RPO cars were in operation at the same time on the Hal. and Camp. RPO, only one car at a time is operated on the Camp. and Levis route.

(We are indebted to Mr. E. J. Maloney for this feature which first appeared in the *Transit Postmark Collector*. See also page 292—Editor.)

## ***Postal History Seminar***

More than a dozen Ontario philatelists with special interest in Postal History and its various facets will discuss their specialities at the day-long Ontario Postal History Seminar which has been arranged by the London Philatelic Society for 18th September. The Seminar will take place in the Middlesex County Building, King and Ridout streets in downtown London, Ont.

Doors will open at 8.00 a.m., for registration with a small bourse available at 8.30 and the Seminar proper starting at 9.30. Four panels will make up the Seminar.

The first will deal with 'Sources for Postal History background information and collectable material.' Panellists will be Edward Phelps of the University of Western Ontario, London, Dr. F. G. Stulberg of Toronto and Colin Troup of Jordan Station with Fred Schiller panel chairman. The second panel will discuss 'Evaluation of Collectables', with Richard Lamb of Kitchener, George Wegg and William Slate of Toronto, panel members and Stan Shantz as panel chairman.

The other two panels will follow a noon-day hot buffet dinner at which John Stratton, Stratford lawyer-collector will be the guest speaker. First afternoon panel will deal with 'Postal History Sidelines.' Panellists, under chairman George Ross, will be Michael Millar of Barrie on RPOs, Arnold Benjaminsen of London on 'Slogan Cancels' and Kathryn Lamb of Kitchener on illustrated corner cards.

The final panel with Thomas Moore as chairman will discuss possible organisation of a postal history society. Vinnie Green of Toronto will present the case for organising such a group under the aegis of the British North America Philatelic Society, while James Kraemer of Ottawa will speak for the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.

The course will embrace six of seven dealers including those serving on the 'Evaluation' panel. Persons attending are invited to bring their two favourite postal history album pages for a 'clothes line' exhibition.

Registration fee for the full day's programme including the dinner has been set at \$5 and interested collectors are invited to make reservations for the event immediately with Secretary Arnold Benjaminsen, 298 Neville Drive, London, Ont. General chairman for the event is Stan Shantz, 763 Green Lane, London, who may be contacted for additional information.

## ***The Large Heads of Canada***

---

**By Geo. R. C. Searles**

**Part III**

### **2 Cents Green**

Approx. 12,500,000 printed 1868 to February 1872 OTTAWA printing.  
PERF. 12. Thin hard rather transparent paper.

Deep Green.

Medium to Stout Wove Paper.

Green 1868

Blue Green 1868.

Pale Green 1869

Pale Emerald Green 1871

Bottle Green 1872.

Watermarked Large Capitals.

Blue Green: Laid Paper.

Pale Green shade of 1869 Ink: Coarse Medium Wove ;Yellowish tinge.

Emerald Green 1871 shade of ink: Medium to Stout Wove.

1. Stitch Watermark.
2. Bisected vertically postmarked Bridgetown NS dated August 16 1872.

### **Re Entries**

All on the later printings.

1. Extra line in D of Canada.
2. Partial doubling of the letters DA PO TAG of Canada Postage, TWO CT of two cents. Frame under ADA P doubled, both figures 2, partial also in circle above right figure 2.
3. Extra line in Circle at right between GE of Postage and 2 south east corner.

### **Varieties**

1. Large dot in the O of Postage.
2. Two dots in the floral curve NE corner.
3. Dot in foliage over AN of Canada.
4. Guide lines cross at lower left margin.
5. Guide lines cross in design of stamp SW corner.

### **Proofs**

Green on thin card.

Black die proof on India paper.

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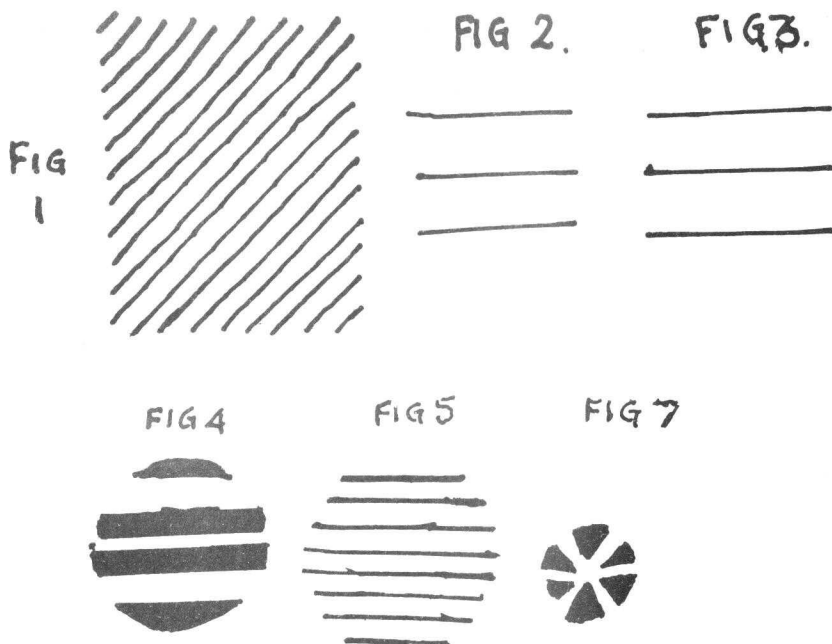
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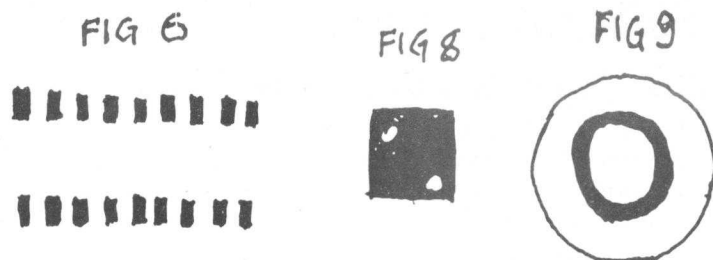
# Modern Fancy Cancellations

By D. E. Chasmer

In October 1959, I acquired a cover from Rumsey, Alberta, with an unusual cancellation consisting of diagonal lines, 44mm apart, as well as a CDS of Rumsey. (Fig. 1.) I wrote to the then postmaster, Mr. C. S. Thompson, who told me that he had been using it for some months, and that he found it useful on soft packets or packets that gave under pressure. He also told me that he had made it himself from a pencil sharpening machine. Being milled rollers with a handle attached, it was handy, in that he was able to impress a continuous cancellation if required.



Being at the time interested in publishing a News Letter, I circulated the facts to customers, and not long afterwards received a scolding from him for doing so since he feared the wrath of the PMG for making it. Having during those few months formed a friendly correspondence with him, I explained to him the interest such cancellations gave to philatelists and showed him some examples from that great little book, *Canadian Fancy Cancellations of the Nineteenth Century*, by Day and Smithies. This seemed to inspire him to find a niche in the postal history of Canada before his near retirement.



To my knowledge, the first example was used from Oct. 59 to Oct. 60. devices; *Fig. 2*, consisted of 3 bars  $7\frac{1}{2}$  and 9 mm apart, *Fig. 3*, another 3 bar cancel each 8mm apart, which he told me, he used for pre-cancelling a whole sheet of stamps. He was always reticent about giving dates of use. Two copies which I have are on cover, dated June and October 1960. From time to time, when he wrote to me he would surprise me with a new cancel, but he would never give me confirmation on its period of use. *Fig. 4* illustrates a 4 bar circular cancel used in August 1962. *Fig. 5* shows an 8 bar cancellation used in 1960. *Fig. 6* shows a 9 lozenge, in 2 rows cancellation made with a cigarette lighter base. *Fig. 7* shows a very neat cancellation with 6 small segments separated as D & S 854 and used in March 1962. *Fig. 8*. shows the use of dice as cancellations and was used in June 1961. *Fig. 9*. shows a 2 ring target used in October 1960.

All these cancels I have on cover, and I would like to hear from other members who may possess other fancy cancels from Rumsey, and made by Cap. Thompson as he was known, or members who have these illustrated with earlier or later dates.

ALL of CANADA Service

FROM

NORMAN TODD

74, LINDEN RD.  
BOGNOR REGIS

**NEWEST**

BILESKE Plate Block Cat. 1969 £1.20 post paid  
Canada Basic Cat. 1969 £1.20 post paid



## ***53rd Philatelic Congress of Great Britain - Norwich - 15th to 18th June 1971***

I was pleased to attend Congress this year as one of the delegates from this Society. A 'Canada' Study Circle was held on Wednesday evening, and although the attendance was smaller than usual, we saw a variety of interesting material.

Dr. Dorothy Sanderson opened the evening with pre-stamp and stampless covers, flag cancellations, and railway pictorial postcards.

Heffie showed several items from his collection of pre-cancels, permit stamps, revenue and R.P.O's.

Dorland Carn followed with a selection of stamps and covers showing the Semi-official Air Mail services.

I closed the evening with pages of 3 cent Small Queens showing multiples, shades and cancellations.

As we had more material for perusal, a second study circle was held on Thursday evening when George Powell showed several unusual items from his collection.

Ken Willington produced pages showing cancellations on Q.V. issues, and Dr. Sanderson gave us a second helping with a selection of Calgary Stampede covers, cancellations on Q.V. issues, and more fine C.P.R. and G.T.R. pictorial postcards.

All business sessions and social events were interesting and well attended.

Congress next year is at the Imperial Hotel, Llandudno from 23rd to 26th May 1972.

Eric Bielby.

### **The Exchange Packet**

The postal strike hit our packet hard and we have not yet recovered. The number of books arriving for circulation is dangerously small, and I am in desperate need of more books to maintain even present levels for much longer.

At present our insurance is unsatisfactory, and I have been unable to negotiate more than a £200 cover for each packet. As the initial contents of each packet is usually about £50-£70 more than this figure, the full value could not be paid to members in the event of loss.

The premium has risen to new heights and it is proposed to raise the cost of insurance on stamps in the packet to 1½p per pound value from 1st September, unless an alternative method of insurance can be found.

The only alternative that your Packet Secretary can see is to pass the packet on by registered post or by hand, and reduce or abolish the levy on vendors.

M. W. Carstairs.

## new stamp issues

### MAPLE LEAF IN FOUR SEASONS—

#### Spring

Twenty-six million stamps depicting the maple in spring were issued 14th April. This is the first issue of the series 'Maple Leaf in Four Seasons'. Designed by Miss Alma Duncan of Galetta, Ontario, the 6 cents stamp shows two of the maple's winged seeds poised among sprouting blades of grass. The stamp measures 24 mm by 40 mm and was printed in five colour lithography by Ashton-Potter Limited of Toronto.



The maple leaf has long been associated with Canada. Historical references to its regard as an emblem of this country date as far back as the seventeenth century. Formal recognition of it as an emblem began in 1868 when the maple leaf appeared in the coats of arms granted to the provinces of Quebec and Ontario by Queen Victoria. The Canadian Coat of Arms authorised in 1921 included a

similar sprig of leaves as a distinctly Canadian symbol. Today Canada's national flag is recognised around the world by the stylised red maple leaf in its centre.

Maple syrup and sugar, products concentrated from the sap of the maple tree, is a crop unique to North America. Maple syrup production, principally in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, has a yearly value of between ten and fifteen million dollars.

#### Summer

Twenty-six million stamps depicting the maple leaf in summer were issued by the Canada Post Office on 16th June. The six cents stamp measures 24 mm by 40 mm and is printed in a process of five-colour lithography by Ashton-Potter Limited of Toronto.



This is the second of four special stamps designed by Miss Alma Duncan of Galetta, Ontario, for the series 'Maple Leaf in Four Seasons'. The stamp's design shows a fledgling maple plant sprouting from the brown earth and bearing two, bright green leaves.



### Louis Joseph Papineau and Samuel Hearne

Two 6 cents commemorative stamps, honouring political reformer Louis Joseph Papineau and explorer Samuel Hearne, were issued on 7th May. Laurent Marquart of Jacques Guillon Designers Inc., Montreal, created the designs for both stamps. The British American Bank Note Company of Ottawa is printing 12,000,000 of each.

The first stamp, marking the 100th anniversary of Papineau's death (*above left*) has a vertical format and measures 24 mm by 40 mm. It is printed by three colour gravure and one colour steel. The second stamp (*above right*) marks the 200th anniversary of Hearne's expedition to the Coppermine River. It measures 40 mm by 24 mm in a horizontal format and is printed by two colour gravure and colour steel.

Louis Joseph Papineau was a member of the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada from 1808 to 1837 and served as Speaker from 1815. An ardent and eloquent reformer, he came to be regarded as the leader and chief spokesman for the French Canadian Patriote Party. Papineau was dedicated to resolving the problems of French Canada through constitutional reform and, in this regard, he inspired the famous 'Ninety-Two Resolutions'. An extreme presentation of grievances coupled with the demand for elective institutions, the Resolutions were passed by the Legislature in 1834.

Samuel Hearne was an explorer who, in July of 1771, became the first European to reach the Coppermine River and Canada's Arctic coast overland. In the service of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Prince of Wales, Hearne was commissioned to search for a north-west passage and to locate a copper mine which was said to exist in the far north. After two fruitless ventures Hearne reached his goal on the third expedition with the help of the Indian leader, Matonabee, acting as his guide. Although his expectations of finding a northwest passage or the fabled copper mine were not fulfilled, Hearne's record of his journey provided a valuable legacy of information on the Indians, the wildlife and the geography of the far north.



### **'Speaking to the World' and '100 years of Measured Progress**

'Speaking to the World', a 15 cents stamp (*top left*) marking the inauguration of powerful new transmitters for Radio Canada International, and '100 Years of Measured Progress', a 6 cents stamp commemorating the 100th anniversary of national census taking in Canada, were issued by the Post Office Department on 1st June.

The Radio Canada stamp (*top right*) was designed by Burton Kramer of Toronto, Ontario. It measures 40 mm by 24 mm and a quantity of 10 million has been printed. Hans Kleefeld, also of Toronto, designed the Census commemorative (*top left*) which measures 30 mm by 24 mm. A total of 25 million has been printed of this issue. Both stamps are printed in three colour lithography by the Canadian Bank Note Company of Ottawa.

Radio Canada International is the shortwave transmission service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. It was inaugurated 25th February 1945, with the dual purpose of providing Canadian armed forces abroad with news and entertainment from home, and projecting Canada to listeners in other countries. It also serves to stimulate an interchange of trade and an exchange of programmes with other countries. The transmitters, located near Sackville, New Brunswick, have a domestic usage as well in providing daily broadcasting to people in Canada's remote northern regions.

Canada's national census is conducted every ten years by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Its original constitutional purpose was, and still is today, to provide information on which electoral representation is determined. At an estimated cost of \$35 million, and with the recruitment of some 48,000 temporary workers, the 1971 census promises to be the biggest peace-time operation of its kind this country has ever experienced. This time, too Canadians will become more personally involved than before because they will be completing the questionnaires themselves.

# *under the hammer*

Sissons, March 31st, 1971

## **CANADA**

From a specialised sale of Squared Circle postmarks on 3 cents small queens. (Kemp):—

Maitland, N.S. (on faulty stamp), \$135 (Can.); Clifton, N.B., Fine, \$75; Palmerston, Ont., partial strike, \$140; Kingsville, Ont., partial strike, \$140; Waterdown, Ont., partial strike, \$105; Mission City, \$100; Revelstoke, B.C., unique, \$310; Pointe A Pic., only 'PIC' showed, \$100.

(We are indebted to our Handbooks Manager, Mr. S. F. Cohen for this interesting extract—Editor.)

### *An Invitation*

#### **To Members of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain**

\*

If you are not already a member of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and would be interested in joining the 'Royal' please write to The Secretary, The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, Box 3144, Station 'C', Ottawa, Canada, for membership application forms or information.

Members receive The Canadian Philatelist, published bi-monthly, and are entitled to use the sales circuit.

\*

**Annual Dues: \$6.00**

**Admission fee: \$1.00**

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**We shall be happy to send you a specimen copy of our  
current catalogue**

**Wardwick Chambers  
69, Wardwick, Derby**

**Telephone: 46753**

# LETTERS

## TO THE EDITOR

Mr. O. H. Downing writes:—

### Postal Rates

I was much interested in the article in the April No. on the rates to U.K. in the early days, and venture to give details of some covers in my own collection which may supplement the information gathered by the Yorkshire group.

- (i) Entire from Fredericton N.B. to Durham dated 2 Aug 1809 and bearing the following marks:—

Straight-line FREDERICTON N.B. Aug 2 1809

Straight-line HALIFAX Aug 17 (no year)

'PAID 11d' in red m/s

'4/6' in black m/s

Viz 11d cy from Fredericton to Halifax

2/2 stg packet rate from Halifax to Falmouth

2/4 stg inland rate in U.K.

---

4/6

---

- (ii) Entire dated 30 Mar 1815 from a Naval Officer of H.M. Brig 'Curlew' at Digby Annapolis Bay N.S. to Bristol bearing Haliax c.d.s. 8 May 1815 and rated in black m/s '2/2' (no arrival mark).
- (iii) Entire dated Jan 31 1831 Quebec to a firm of forwarding Agents in Liverpool for onward transmission to Oporto with Quebec fleuron c.d.s (Jarrett 226) and rated:—  
 'PAID' in red 1/- cy paying postage to the lines  
 18½c in red paying postage in U.S.A.  
 '8' in black m/s being Ship Letter rate to U.K.  
 and bearing boxed 'LIVERPOOL SHIP LETTER'  
 (See Boggs Vol. I p.52 for all these combination rates of which I have a number of variants between 1836 and 1845).
- (iv) Part cover Jan 27 1832 from Coburg to Brigg Lincs. endorsed in m/s 'Ship letter—paid to Liverpool' and rated in red m/s 'Paid 1 N 4' (This is double Ship Letter rate). There is also a black m/s '2/-' presumably the Inland rate and a boxed 'Brigg Penny Post'. This is an unsatisfactory piece largely no doubt because it is incomplete.
- (v) 1855 July 14 cover from Montreal to Nantwich, Cheshire rated 8d (stg) in black indicating unpaid and endorsed 'per S.S. Canada at Boston 16 July' and with arrival marks 'Liverpool Pkt. Letter July 26' and Nantwich arrival July 27.

I hope these additional items will be of interest to the Yorkshire Group and if I can help with details of any other items I shall of course be delighted to do so.

Mr. R. W. T. Lees-Jones writes:—

**6 cents and 15 cents Large Heads**

The publication of G. R. C. Searles' 'Notes on the Large Heads' last June (Whole No. 125) reminds me that I once had two 'freaks', details of which may be of interest to your readers:

(a) 15 cents clear deep violet—S.G.66 found on a paper often described as 'Carton Paper'. I did have in my collection once a perfectly identical shade on *thin wove* paper. I have only seen this one specimen.

(b) 6 cents—I had an outstanding copy surrounded by brown shades, both dark and light in pale *chestnut*. I have often wondered if the shade could be an acid changeling, but I cannot convince myself that the shade could be manufactured.

Mr. E. A. Smythies writes:—

**Diamond Jubilee Forgeries**

In April *Maple Leaves* (Whole No. 129) you publish an interesting article on 1897 Jubilee Issue, by Lorne Wm. Bentham, in which he gives some details of a forged issue of dollar values to help his readers to distinguish them.

He has perhaps overlooked the fact that there were *four* quite different sets of forgeries of these stamps, one engraved, one with two values (\$3 and \$5) engraved, and the other three values faked from genuine stamps of the cheap cents values—by altering the value tablets and two poorly lithographed.

Full details of these, with illustrations, were first published in *Gibbons Stamp Monthly*, October 1969, and have since been reproduced in various philatelic journals. These details, and a plate of illustrations, will I hope, be included in a book shortly to be published by BNAPS on *BNA Fakes and Forgeries*, which will also include a dozen photographic plates of other BNA forgeries, and descriptions of over 200.

**THE YORSHIRE GROUP**

The Yorkshire Group held the last meeting of the season on 3rd May when Eric Bielby entertained us with some George V material which was inspected and discussed. The group has now recessed for the summer and will re-convene on the first Monday in September. We would like to extend the usual open invitation to anyone within reach of Bradford on our meeting nights (first Monday in each month through the 'season').

**Annual General Meeting 1971**

The Annual General Meeting will be held at 11.00 a.m. on Saturday, 9th October 1971, at the Douglas Hotel, Aberdeen.



# *precancels on the*

## *admiral issue* By R. B. Hetherington and F. W. L. Keane

<b>PETERBOROUGH</b>		<b>Precancel</b>	
		Type 1	
<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	
	New die, dry, 1925 ... ..	n	
<b>2 cents red</b>	Original die, 1912 ... ..	n	a
	Original die retouched, 1913 ... ..		
<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 ... ..		
<b>3 cents brown</b>	Original die, wet, 1918 ... ..		a
	Original die retouched, dry, 1922 ...	n	
<b>3 cents red</b>	Original die retouched, 1923 ... ..	n	a
	New die, 1924 ... ..		
<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 and 7: Reiche Types 2 and 4, 1922-24 ... ..		
	Marler Type 6: Reiche Type 3, 1923	n	a
	Marler Type 8: Reiche Type 5, 1925		
	Thin Paper, 1924 ... ..		
<b>10 cents blue</b>	Wet, 1922 ... ..	n	a
	Dry, 1925 (?) ... ..		

(Our previous listing on page 258, Whole No. 129, referred to OSHAWA and NOT LINDSAY as stated. We apologise for this editorial error).

### Amendments to Membership to 8th July 1971

#### New Members

- |       |   |        |
|-------|---|--------|
| 1793. | PYLE, P. E., 2107 N. Rolfe Street, Arlington, Va 22209, U.S.A.      | F      |
| 1794. | PAIGE, L. R., 1069 Shillelagh Road, Chesapeake, Va 23323, U.S.A.    | F      |
| 1795. | TRIMMER, V. R., 8620 East Windsor Avenue, Scottsdale, Arizona 85257 | U.S.A. |
| 1796. | ROOME, E. H., Wylwynds, Main Road, Stretton, Derbyshire DE5 6EW.    | C,N,B  |
| 1797. | WHEELER, Mrs. M. P., 6 Havelock Road, Poole, Dorset BH12 1LA.       | N      |
| 1798. | POOLE, M. W. T., 5 Woodcroft Avenue, Tipton, Staffordshire.         | C      |
| 1799. | TAY, Peng Hian, 9 Dalvey Estate, Singapore 10.                      | C      |

#### Reinstate

1262. Newcastle Philatelic Society, Box No. 239, P.O. Newcastle, N.S.W. Australia

#### Deaths

1025. FORFAR, K.  
 33. FAIRWEATHER, F. W.  
 1457. MERCANTINI, Dr. E. S.,  
 20. MEREDITH, C. W.

#### Resignations

1356. FORDRED, E. J.  
 468. HOSKING, S. J.

#### Change of address

1594. ASBURY, Lt. Col. W. B., 1512 Five Forks Road, Virginia Beach, Virginia 23455, U.S.A.  
 733. BAIN, Rev. J. S., 544 Mendocino Avenue, Santa Rosa, California 95401, U.S.A.  
 1488. BIRCH, G. L., 22 Laverock Park, Linlithgow, West Lothian  
 1628. BOSCH, W. L., 1418 Hukill Street, Brilliant, Ohio 43913, U.S.A.  
 1548. BURNYEAT, C. E., 4166 Bracken Avenue, Victoria B.C., Canada  
 169. CHRISTENSEN, A. H., Two Westmount Square, Apt. 606, Westmount 216, Quebec, Canada  
 1096. CRAWFORD, D. A., 431 Gordon Avenue, Peterborough, Ontario, Canada  
 1792. FERGUSON, Dr. L. Box 892, Sackville, N.B. Canada  
 1602. GOODHELPSON, F., 5508-90 Avenue, Edmonton, Alta, Canada  
 446. GREENHILL, R. S. B., Rowan Trees, Highbury Grove, Haslemere, Surrey  
 1788. HARRIS, P. H., 14 Gunton Drive, Lowestoft, Suffolk  
 1066. HILL, J. R., 827-142 Street, Edmonton 71, Alta, Canada  
 726. HOLLANDS, H. J., 878 Connaught Avenue, Ottawa 14, Ontario, Canada  
 1541. HOULE, L. D., 81 York Street, Apt. 707, Kitchener, Ontario, Canada  
 402. JEFFREY, G. N., Sawley Mount, Woodplumpton, Preston, Lancashire  
 1695. LAWLER, D., Easham House, 21 Leek Road, Congleton, Cheshire CW 12, 3HV  
 699. JOHNSTONE, W. Stuart, 1201-5805 Balsam Street, Vancouver 13, B.C., Canada  
 1547. PAWLUK, W. S., Apt. 206E, 1720 Baseline Road, Ottawa 5, Ontario, Canada  
 1666. PHILLIPS, J. G., Archives, Times Newspapers Ltd., Printing House Square, London E.C.4  
 804. SYMONDS, C., 9 Elm Drive, St. Ives, Huntingdon, P.E.I. 74th  
 464. TILLEY, E. W., 55 Pine Avenue, Gravesend, Kent  
 1736. WESTWATER, 204 Seignory Avenue, Apt. 102, Pointe Claire, P.Q., Canada  
 1181. WHIPPLE, A. E., 241 St. Paul Street West, St. Catherines, Ontario, Canada  
 1364. YOUNG, J. S., 9 Woodside Road, Northwood, Middlesex HA6 3QE

#### Correction

1783. HALL, initials should be A. H.

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Discount for series insertions, 12 at price of 9; 6 at price of 5;  
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## WANTED

SQUARED CIRCLE cancels of Ottawa, Belleville, Halifax, Hamilton, Toronto, any quantity. Exchange or purchase, state needs.—R. S. Grigson, 75 Clarence Road, Windsor SL4 5AR.

*for 1p. a word  
this space  
could sell  
your stamps*

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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

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**

Issued Free to Members

Additional copies, 25p each

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Vol. 13 No. 12

October 1971

Whole No. 132

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## EDITORIAL

This issue is the last of the current volume of *Maple Leaves* and those who are superstitious will doubtless connect the unfortunate lapses from grace which have attended the 1971 numbers with the malignant fate associated with 'unlucky 13'. As we write this in very early September we can do no more than hope that the last issue of Volume 13 will appear on time, and be in members' hands, before Convention. Such is always our aim but after the bitter experiences of this year 'nothing would surprise us'. From the abortive February issue onwards things have gone wrong; every subsequent issue has been late and more than the usual number of gremlins have been creeping around and insinuating themselves into our pages. The editorial guard must never be allowed to drop for one fleeting moment; for, as surely as it does, one or more (they seldom come singly) of these pernicious creatures will take advantage when a bleary editorial eye is dimmed and then, what havoc can they wreak! Oshawa becomes 'Lindsay' as it surely did on page 258. Those precancel fiends who have not been slow to vent their wrath upon us by far outnumbered those in whom the milk of human kindness has not yet ceased to flow.

The learned tell us that even Homer nodded, albeit infrequently, and editorial drudges may draw whatever consolation from this that they can. It is little enough in all conscience for our tale of woe is not yet finished: in our June issue we reported that the 'Laporte' commemorative would

appear on 19th November and the 'Winter Maple Leaf' on 20th October. This was the work of a most pernicious species of gremlin (*Genus Irritable Gremlinus*) which not only transposed the dates but also artfully altered one as well. Our humble thanks are due to all those members who wrote to us *post haste* in order to put the record straight *and* we include the gentleman who could not conceal his glee when he pointed to our feet of clay.

Had we scotched this particular gremlin with our customary firmness of purpose the last two lines of the 'Revisions in 1971 Stamp Programme' would have read:

**26 October, 50th Anniversary, Year of Birth of Pierre Laporte  
19 November, Maple Leaf in Four Seasons—Winter**

Nor is this all; the worst, perhaps, is yet to come. On page 268 we allowed our Yorkshire Group to stand Canadian history on its head by asserting that British Columbia including Vancouver Island joined Confederation on 1st July 1867. Worse still, in point of time, Prince Edward Island was also prematurely confederated on the same day! We hesitate to say that 'every schoolboy knows better than that'. What we can say is that every member of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain knows better and that very many of them took the trouble to tell us that we ought to be ashamed of ourselves. One member even went so far as to suggest that as a penance we write out one hundred times: '**B.C. and Vancouver Island became a part of the Dominion of Canada on 20th July, 1871 and Prince Edward Island on 1st July, 1873.**' Once, however, must suffice here, but to underline our contrition we are publishing a letter which points all the facts in unmistakably authentic terms in our December issue.

Finally (we hope!) Geoffrey Whitworth draws our attention to the first paragraph on Page 269. This should have been entered *after* the first paragraph under the heading '1st April 1868 to 31st December 1870' (Page 268). He also reminds us that the words at the bottom of page 268 reading 'Our cover illustrating the rarely used route through America and the British Packet is dated . . . 2 cents green of the Large Queen's Head issue', should *not* have been included.

We *think* (and certainly hope) that this is all but it would not surprise us, in our present mood, if one or two more gremlins are not found and dragged screaming before the judgement seat. *They* will be exorcised later.

# The King Edward VII Definitive Series 1903-1912

A Resume—Compiled by D. F. Sessions

(Part I)

## Introduction

Early in the 1970-71 season a decision was taken by the Yorkshire Group to make the Edward definitives the subject of their 1971 Convention entry. The reasons were twofold: (a) no member of the Group specialised to any degree in this issue so the entry would not be a one man effort, and (b) despite the efforts of one or two stalwarts, the issue has not achieved great popularity over the years. It was soon found that the Group's knowledge of the issue was not as extensive as it might be so, as a background to our entry, it was felt that a résumé of the published information on the series would be helpful. In the absence of a handbook it is hoped that the information so brought together will be helpful to other members of the Society and it is therefore being published as a series of articles.

The material has been unashamedly culled from the various standard works including Boggs, Jarrett and the *Essays and Proofs of B.N.A.* and articles that have appeared from time to time, notably by G. B. Harper and Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth. Some previous questions are aired again and a few new ones have been added. It is to be hoped that the ensuing notes will save other members repeating spade work already done and, even more important, that those with material and/or interest will take the trouble to amend or add to the information, provide answers to the questions (or, at least, fresh theories) and to raise a few new points.

All correspondence please to David F. Sessions, 'Camelot', 7 Glen Dale, Cottingley, Bingley, Yorkshire.

(1) Queen Victoria died on the 29th January 1901 but no immediate move was made to replace the Numeral Issue. This was not due to apathy but to the fact that the contract with the American Bank Note Company had two more years to run and it was decided that a new issue should follow re-negotiation of the contract. 1st July (Dominion Day) 1903 was the date selected for release of the new stamps to the public and on 10th June a circular was issued to Postmasters, advising them that supplies would be forwarded to them shortly. The circular contained the usual strictures that the stamps were not to be released until the appointed day but, as usual, a few copies with June 1903 dates have been found. In view of the circular of the 10th, early June dates are probably failures to alter date stamps from June to July.

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## (2) The Essay

At the request of the Postmaster General, William Mulock, a die for the proposed new definitive series was prepared by Perkins, Bacon and Company of London, who entrusted the engraving to J. A. C. Harrison. the basis of the die was an etching by Emil Fuchs, R.A., M.V.O., of Austria, who studied in Berlin and came to London in 1897. The design of the stamp was by the then Prince of Wales (later King George V) and J. A. Tilleard of the Royal P.S. of London.



Although the original die was prepared by Perkins, Bacon and Company the contract for the actual printing was held by the American Bank Note Company who had won it back from the British American Bank Note Company in 1897. It seems that the die provided was not satisfactory for mass production purposes so a fresh one was engraved by Charles Skinner of the American Bank Note Company. The new die was very similar to Harrison's, the main point of difference being that the numerals were coloured on a white tablet instead of white on a coloured tablet. (*See illustration above.*)

Thus the Perkins, Bacon production becomes an essay. Several die essays exist, in green, black, blue, purple and brown on various papers. It is apparent that the American Bank Note Company prepared a plate from the Perkins, Bacon die, for imperforate, gummed blocks have been found, in both red and grey, on white wove paper. These must therefore be termed plate essays.

## (3) The Dies

The Skinner die was actually a master die, without the denominations in either words or numerals. From the master die were produced five secondary dies, one for each value from 1 cent to 10 cents. Secondary dies for the 20 cents and 50 cents values were prepared later. Die proofs exist in all values in black. There is evidence that the whole of the lower



spandrels was omitted from the master die, witness the absence of lateral veins in the maple leaves on the 20 cents and the absence of the lower lines of shading in the lower right spandrel of the 7 cents value (both plates). The dies of the 1 cent, 2 cents and 5 cents values were approved on 6th May 1903, date of approval of the 7 cents is not known, the 10 cents was about 15th May 1903, whilst the 20 cents and 50 cents were probably approved in 1904 and 1908 respectively. The actual dates are, again, not known (*Essays and Proofs of B.N.A.*).

#### (4) The Plates

The early plates were made of the customary unhardened steel; it was about 1905 that the American Bank Note Company introduced the practice of hardening the plates. Most plates consisted of 200 (20 x 10) subjects divided into two post office panes of 10 x 10 by a gutter 10–11 mm. wide. However some of the 1 cent and 2 cents plates consisted of 400 subjects, divided into four post office panes of 10 x 10 by a vertical gutter 10–11 mm. wide and a horizontal gutter 25–26 mm. wide. The imprint appeared over the 5th and 6th stamp in the top margin of each pane. The 400 subject plates were so nearly square that the word 'TOP' was engraved in the upper margin and in the case of plates 72 and 73 of the 2 cents the engraver managed to invert the word.

Boggs reports that plate numbers were cut individually on the early plates but were later punched in (before hardening). The hand cut numerals were thin and seriffed whilst the punched numerals were smaller, curved and thick.

The appearance of the plate numbers is as follows:—

1c	Plate 1–4	thin	5 et seq.	thick.
2c	Plate 1–5	thin	6 et seq.	thick.
5c	Plate 1	2 thin	3 et seq.	thick.
1c	Plate 1–4	thin	5 et seq.	thick.
2c	Plate 1–5	thin	5 et seq.	thick.
5c	Plate 1	2 thin	3 et seq.	thick.
7c	Plate 1	thin	2 et seq.	thick.
10c	Plate 1	thin	2 et seq.	thick.
20c	Plate 1	thin.		
50c	Plate 1	thin.		

It is Boggs' theory that the 15 'handcut' plates were made at the outset and that the 'punched' plates were additional plates made as required. This presupposes that the plates for the 20 cents and 50 cents values, which were not used until 1904 and 1908 respectively; were made in 1903. This contradicts his assertion on the previous page (345) that 5 secondary dies were made initially and that the 20 cents and 50 cents were added later. *Essays and Proofs of B.N.A.* indicates that the plates were not prepared until 1904 and 1908 respectively. If the 20 cents and 50 cents plates were prepared in 1903 then it would be reasonable to ask why no plate was prepared for a ½ cent value; this point is discussed later.

I am confident that the plates were prepared as required and this leaves us with the question why the 50 cents plate bore the thin numerals when it was prepared in 1908. It is obvious that the 1 cent and 2 cents values had progressed beyond plates 4 and 5 respectively by 1908 as approximately 70 and 80 plates respectively were used during the period 1903-1912. Any reasonable theories or, better still, information on this point would be welcome.

#### (5) Hairlines

Although only acknowledged by Gibbons in relation to the later Admiral series, hairlines make their first appearance on the low value Edward definitives. Fairly prominent hairlines are seen on the 1 cent and they are seen to a lesser extent on the 2 cents and 5 cents. Dr. Hollingsworth reported 20 copies out of a wholesale batch of 3,000 of the 1 cent value and only 4 copies out of a batch of 5,000 of the 2 cents value. They are also seen on the low values of the Quebec Centenary issue which was released during the currency of the Edward definitives. Whilst not so prominent as on the best Admiral examples they can be seen with the naked eye.

The appearance of hairlines on the Edwards kills the theory that they were caused by the cracking of the inferior steel used during the first World War. Their appearance seems to coincide with the introduction of the practice of hardening the plates. Does anyone own a specimen showing hairlines and bearing a 1904 date or earlier?

It is interesting to speculate why the hairlines appear only on the low values. If it is established that the cracking took place as the plate was being curved then one can only suggest that it is merely the law of averages whereby the occasional plate cracks and because of the number of low value plates it is almost certain to be one of them. Even this theory looks a bit shaky when faced with the Quebec Centenary series where the number of plates was not high.

#### (6) Guide Lines

These can be seen both in the margins and through the design. Whilst most of the guide lines noted have been in the vertical plane, some horizontal lines have been seen. The horizontal lines, where seen, run through the centre of the stamp, forming an axis. They are often dotted and Eric Killingley raises an interesting point of comparison with the Quebec Tercentenary issue. In this issue a dotted guide line is found running through the top of the design on the top row only of the sheet. Does the presence of a dotted horizontal guide line on the definitives indicate the top row of a sheet? Perhaps members with top marginal blocks would care to investigate and advise their findings.

#### (7) Guide Dots

When seen, they are usually on a horizontal plane through the middle of the stamp and are most easily seen in the margin or in the rims of the

oval. On the 5 cents, in particular, they are frequently seen in the lines of shading between the King's moustache and the 9 o'clock position on the oval. I have seen a marginal block of four from the left of a pane with no apparent guide dots on the two stamps from the first row and clear guide dots on the stamps from row 2. It will be recalled that the early printings of the Small Queens show guide dots below the bottom left hand corner of each stamp *except* those in the first vertical row of the pane. Is this also true of the 5 cents Edwards or indeed all the Edwards?

The inconsistency of the position of the guide dot in the issue makes it difficult to find in many cases, particularly if it coincides with a line of shading or design; but it is this very inconsistency which led to the plating of the 17 cents Cartier and the  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent Quebec so the guide dots can be of value, in conjunction with other marks, in plating values from the 5 cents up.

#### (8) **Retouches**

These can be seen on all values up to the 10 cents. They are usually evident as irregular thickenings of lines where the design has been strengthened and are most easily seen in the lines of the numeral boxes and the top and bottom of the oval.

#### (9) **Re-entries**

In view of the millions printed of the two lower values it is not surprising that literally hundreds of re-entries can be found on the 1 cent and 2 cents values; they are usually seen in the numeral boxes, lettering, figures of value and the frame lines. The majority of the re-entries are seen in the lower half of the subject as the re-entries were normally made from the top of the subject and any 'shift' is more likely to be seen at the end of the 'rocking' motion than at the beginning.

A study of dated copies shows that most of the re-entries are confined to the first two years of issue, they are not so frequently seen after the practice of hardening the plates commenced in 1905.

#### (10) **Plate Wear**

Minor plate wear can be seen on all values and is most noticeable in the cross hatching between *Canada* and *Postage*. Marked wear is seen on the 5 cents and will be referred to in the notes on individual values.

#### (11) **Relief Break**

This is a defect on the transfer roller which would be repeated on the plate impressions. A good example appears on the 1 cent and will be discussed in the notes on the 1 cent value.

#### (12) **Graver Slip**

This is usually seen as a frame line extension, several examples have been seen on the 1 cent and 2 cents values.

### (13) Production Cost

The contract between the Post Office and the American Bank Note Company provided for the production of stamps at the rate of 10 cents per thousand, this was reduced to 9 cents in 1908. The booklets cost 0.75 cents each exclusive of the stamps which were supplied at the contract rate. (*Information from Boggs.*)

In the next article the individual values will be considered.



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### CONTRIBUTIONS FOR DECEMBER ISSUE

Contributors are reminded that the last date for receipt of reports and notices (to guarantee inclusion in the December issue) is 31st October.

Separate reminders by post have been discontinued.

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# ***The Large Heads of Canada***

**By Geo. R. C. Searles      Part IV**

3 cent Red Brown. 1868 to January 1870. Approximately 29,300,000.

*Ottawa Printing. Perf. 12:* Thin hard rather transparent paper.

Red Brown: Medium to Stout Wove.

Red Brown.

Deep Rose Red: May 1868.

Dull Red: January 1869. Watermarked Large Capitals.

Dull Red: July 1868. Stitch Watermark.

Dull Red: Hard Paper. March 1868.

Red Brown.

Deep Rose Red: Coarse Medium Wove, Yellowish tinge.

Deep Rose Red: Thin Soft very White Wove.

Deep Rose Red.

## **Re-entries**

1. Late printing on Medium Wove Paper. Outer frame line of design west of the NW figure 3 clearly doubled. The scroll from just under the 'C' of Canada doubled down the foliage. T of three slightly re-entered.

2. Late printing on Medium Wove Paper. Extra line in design opposite GE of postage east side, and all scroll doubled from opposite the Queen's lips to level with the Queen's chin.

## **Varieties**

1. Flaws on 10 p. part of both 3s. NE and NW.
2. Dot in ball at foot of 3. NW Corner.
3. Three dots over 3 NW Corner.

## **Plate Cracks**

1. Crack starts in the R of three, through the back of the neck and to the Chignon.
2. from C of Cents vertically through the neck to chin and continues through to the lower right ornament of postage.

## **Papers**

The first thin 1868 paper.

Medium Wove. Faint horizontal Mesh.

Thicker softer Wove. Distinct Horizontal Mesh.

Smooth White Wove.

Thin soft white Wove.

Laid medium Wove.

Ribbed with strong horizontal Mesh.

Watermarked. Faint Vertical Mesh.

## **Proofs**

Red Brown Plate proof on Card.

Purple on thin Card.

Black die proof on India paper.

## ***The 2 cent Ferriage Rate***

**BY Dr. F. STULBERG**

When the Large Queen era was ushered in with Confederation in 1867 there were a few instances where a 2 cent stamp could prepay a specific rate. Granted, a stamp of this denomination could be used in conjunction with other stamps to make up a rate or could even be used by itself as payment for a multiple rate such as a double weight drop letter (2 x 1 cent). However, as a rate unto itself, it was not common.

Probably the best known example of use of a single stamp of this denomination was the SOLDIERS LETTER. The Post Office Act of 1867 and the regulations formulated from it the following year reaffirm the 2 cent rate for letters prepaid by Non-commissioned Officers and Privates on active service under certain limitations. The same Post Office Regulations of 1868 outline a 2 cent TRANSIENT NEWSPAPER RATE. Simply this applies to newspapers mailed from one individual (as opposed to a publisher) to another, again with restrictions. The Post Office Act of 1867 provides for the establishment of a Letter Carrier System at the discretion of the Postmaster General and, with this, the LETTER CARRIER RATE. This was an additional delivery charge of 1 cent for local (1 cent) drop letters. In practice this was collected by the carrier upon delivery and it was not until well into the Small Queen era that it became part of affixed postage.

An interesting two cent rate at that time was the COUNTY RATE OF NOVA SCOTIA. In 1863, the postal regulations of Nova Scotia provided for letters ½ oz. or less to be delivered to any address in the same county for 2 cents prepaid postage. When Nova Scotia joined Confederation in 1867 it was obliged to observe the postal regulations of the Dominion but some local postmasters continued to recognise the County Rate for several more years.

Probably the most obscure of the 2 cents rates was the FERRIAGE RATE because it was not the result of an Act of Parliament, nor, as far as can be ascertained, was it ever published in official post office regulations. It was actually the result of an agreement between the Postmasters General of Canada and the United States. It started with a letter written on 14th April 1851 from the Postmaster General J. Morris at Toronto to Postmaster General N. K. Hall at Washington. It named ten border towns in Upper and Lower Canada and their immediate counterparts in the United States and, in part, said:

'The above named places being only separated from each other by a Ferry . . . I beg to suggest that a uniform rate of 2 cents, or 1 Penny, be fixed as the full charge on letters originating at the one and addressed to the other and corresponding Frontier Town instead of the 10 cents—6d. rate. . . .'

Postmaster General Hall was at first cool to this suggestion but records show that he agreed to it two months later. The agreement appears to have ended in the early 1870's but at its height, around Confederation, about forty post offices on each side were involved including ports in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia with their counterparts on the coast of the United States. These were also known as Transfer Offices since they were designated as transfer points for mail going from one country to the other.

Although there seems to be no records that indicate when New Brunswick and Nova Scotia became part of this arrangement, an educated guess would put it in the early 1850's shortly after Upper and Lower Canada and the United States reached accord on the issue. As justification for this assumption one must realize that prior to Confederation in 1867 the economy of the Maritime Provinces was much more dependent on the United States than on the provinces of Canada and it would be hard to believe that the United States would ignore them once the concept had been established elsewhere.

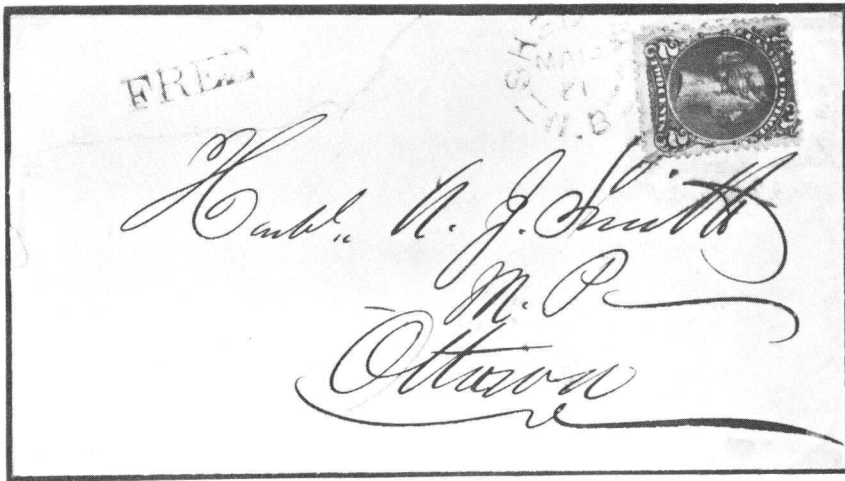


Fig. 1

### NORMAN TODD for CANADA

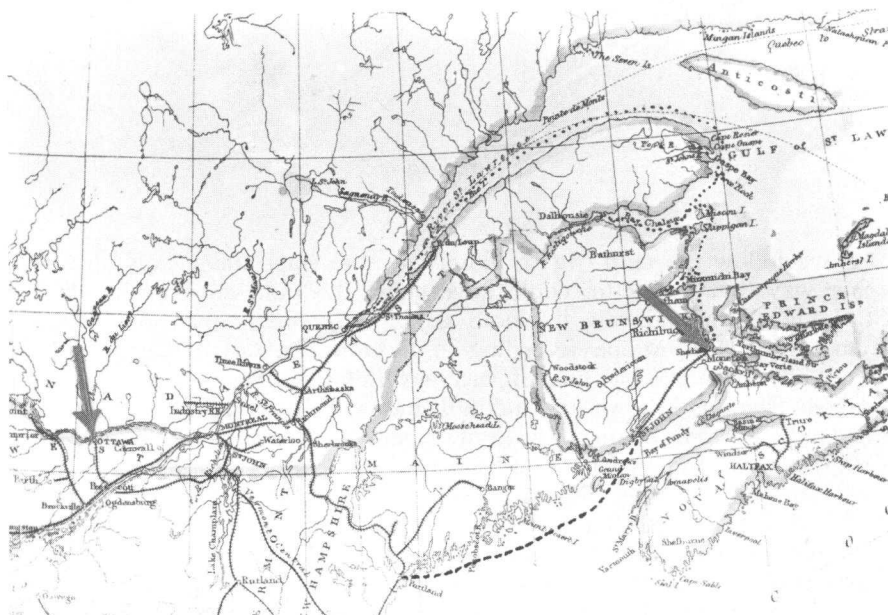
BOOKLET PANES of 6						BOOKLET PANES of 4					
SG	M	U	SG	M	U	SG	M	U	SG	M	U
196	.55	.65	320	2.25		205	10.00	11.00	343	2.25	
201	.60	.65	341	1.75	1.90	246	3.00	3.25	357	2.00	2.40
246	1.50	1.65	342	2.40	2.60	247	3.00	3.25	359	.40	
247	50.00		357	.25		249	2.50	3.00	375	1.15	
275	.70	.90	375	.14	.15	302	11.00		376	1.25	
276	1.15	1.25	376	1.40		303	3.25	3.50	377	.13	.18
279	11.00		378	1.40		319	10.00	£10	378	.25	.30
289	2.50		380	.80		320	10.00	£10	407	.60	
301	1.15	1.25	417	1.50		321	4.50	4.75	416	.22	
302	2.25		Stit	8.00	9.00	341	10.00		394/6 (3 x 3)		
319	1.50	1.65				342	10.00		2.00	2.10	

FINE STAMPS from 74 Linden Road, Bognor Regis, Sussex



The cover (*fig. 1*) is one of the late examples of the 2 cent Ferriage Rate. It was found in a lot of covers addressed to the Honourable A. J. Smith who represented the district of Dorchester, New Brunswick, in the House of Commons at Ottawa in the first Parliament following Confederation. A letter mailed to a Member of Parliament at the Seat of Government was entitled to travel free of postage and we see this designated on the left upper corner. The rest of the story concerns, of course, the 2 cent 'Large Queen' stamp.

The letter was mailed from Shediac, N. B. on 14th March 1871 addressed to Ottawa (Ontario). It could reach its destination at that time in only two ways (*fig. 2*). The first can best be described by this passage in *Tackabury's Atlas of the Dominion of Canada* published in 1875 as 'the first comprehensive post-Confederation Atlas of Canada. It states:



*Fig. 2*

'The steamers plying here (Lower St. Lawrence) belong to the Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company. This Royal Mail Line of Steamers ply between Montreal, Quebec, Fagher Point, Gaspé, Perce, Paspébiac, Dalhousie, Chatham, Newcastle, Shediac, Charlottetown, P. E. I. and Pictou; and by Railway and Steamboat connections to St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S., Portland and Boston.'

The trip in one direction took approximately ten days and, as previously mentioned, carried Royal Mail. Since this method would have kept the letter completely within the Canadian Post Office system, it



would not have required any postage. Also, the backstamps (fig. 3) show that the letter reached Ottawa no more than a week after it was mailed. Obviously, it did not go this way.

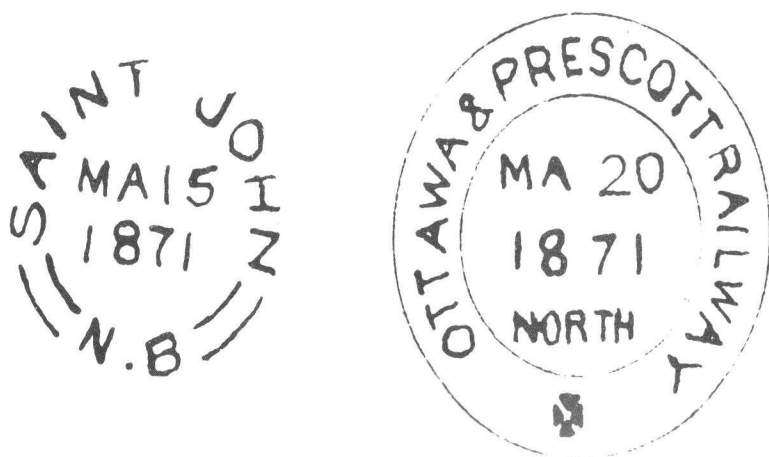


Fig. 3

If we follow the map (fig. 2) closely we can trace the second, and only other way that this letter could have gone. It would go from Shediac to St. John via the railway; it would go by *International* steamer from St. John to Portland, Maine according to *Takabury's Atlas of Canada* which states 'the International line of steamers sail from St. John tri-weekly in summer, semi-weekly spring and fall and weekly in winter, to Eastport, Portland, Boston, connecting at Eastport with ferry for Compobello, Grand Manan, Indian Island and Deer Island and with the frontier steamers for St. Andrews, St. Stephen and Calais, Maine (U.S.A.) and at Portland with Grand Trunk Railway for all parts of Canada. At Portland it would be placed on the Grand Trunk Railway to be taken back into Canada to be transferred to the Ottawa and Prescott Railway at Prescott, Ontario. The backstamps tend to confirm that this was the route taken.

If we retrace the route and assess it from the standpoint of postage required, we find that it could go free from Shediac to St. John. It could also have free privileges on the entire length of the Grand Trunk Railway and on to Ottawa. The only part of the trip not entitled to free franking was when it travelled on an *International Steamer* from St. John to Portland. Here the 2 cents Ferriage Rate was applicable and affixed at Shediac since pre-payment was a pre-requisite of this special rate.

It is interesting to note that if postage had been required as a normal domestic letter, a 3 cents stamp would have been enough since a postal treaty between the United States and Canada provided for a reciprocal handling of each other's mail without additional postage.

## Sharing the cost of transatlantic mail

BY J. J. BONAR, F.C.P.S.

In the years before 1851, the General Post Office in London was responsible for the administration of the postal services in Canada and all revenue from these services was accounted for to London.

The Post Office Act 1850, in authorising the transfer to the Canadian Government of control of its own postal affairs directed that British Packet or other postage collected in Canada should be accounted for to the United Kingdom and Canadian charges collected in the United Kingdom should be paid to Canada. No thought seems to have been given to accounting procedure and each letter had to be dealt with on its own. The result is an interesting series of markings which could be confusing until its object is known.

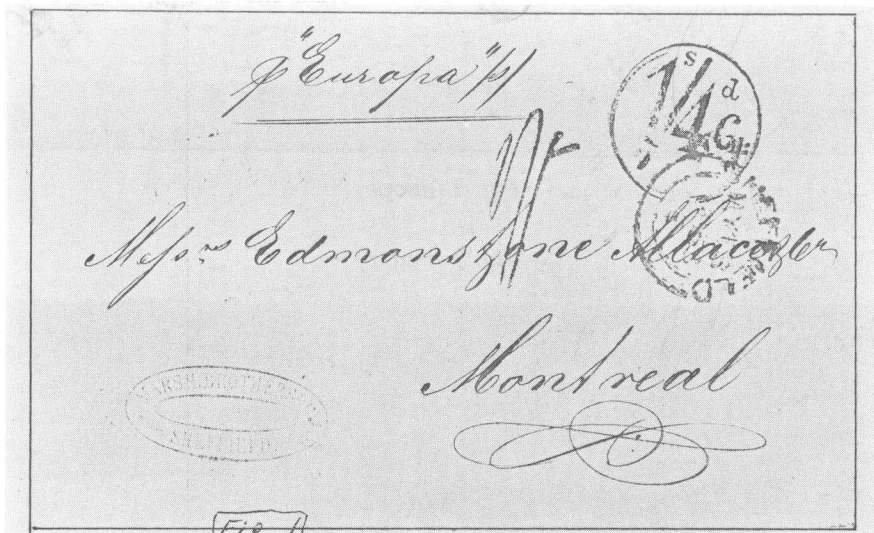


Fig. 1

In 1851 the rate for a half ounce letter was and had since 1840 been 1s. 2d. stg., or 1s. 4d. Cy. *Figure 1* shows the mark struck in black on an unpaid letter. Alongside this mark is a British Post Office Stamp denoting 1s. 0d. Stg. also struck in black. *Figure 2* (over) shows a contemporary letter fully prepaid at 1s. 2d. Stg. as shown in red manuscript and bearing a London Paid stamp and the figure '2' also struck in red. By March 1854 when postage was reduced to 10d. Stg. the mail was passing through the United States which received 2d. Stg. for the transit. Of the remaining 8d. London received 7d. for the packet and 1d. was credited to Canada. *Figure 3* (over) shows the payment to Canada 1d. struck in red.

It seems reasonable to deduce the principle that sums payable to the despatching office are noted in black and those accruing to the receiving office in red but I have not tried to trace the regulations to that effect.

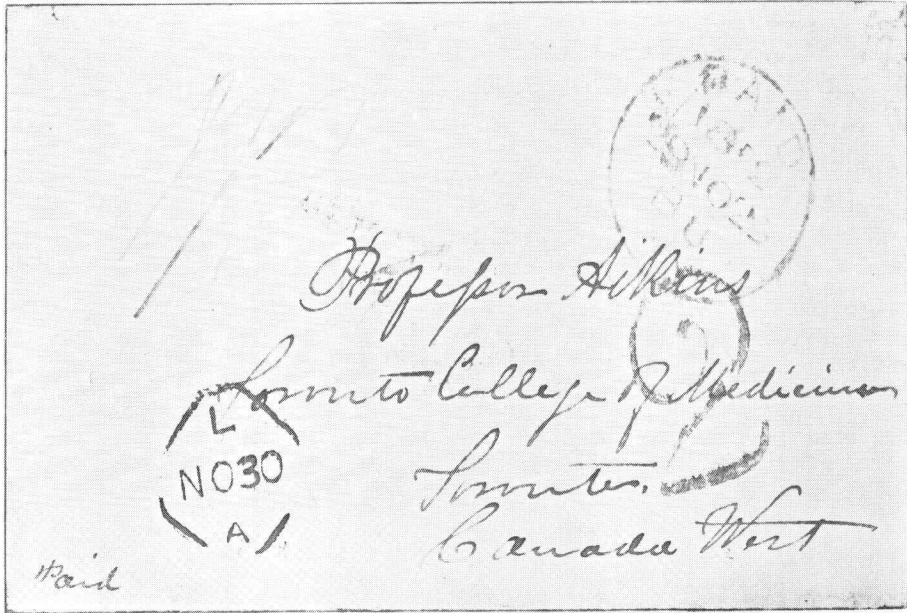


Fig. 2 (above)

Fig. 3 (below)



Covers of the period eastbound from Canada seem curiously scarce. Figure 4 shows the only one I have traced. It is a letter sent via London to Portugal in 1855. There is no note of the total postage charged but

it appears that a share amounting to 2½d. Cy. or 2d. Stg. had to be accounted for to London. The letter was struck with the Quebec Paid CDS and 2½d Cy. in a square frame both in red. The 2½d. Cy. mark was pen-cancelled in London, its purpose having been served as was the 'PAID' on a London arrival mark. The other markings concern the collection of postage to Portugal and delivery there and do not concern us.

The marks used in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia appear, from the few specimens I have acquired, to follow the same principles but with different rates. Only one cover, from New Brunswick, was eastbound and bears in red the stamp BRITISH/5d./CLAIM of the payment to be accounted for to London.

The cover by cover division of postage between London and Canada ceased about the end of 1856, presumably strangled by its own volume and a simpler system based on the weight of the mail is believed to have taken its place.



Fig. 4

It will be apparent that there are many gaps in my information, however clearly the principles appear and I should be very grateful for any help which can be given.

Although separate accounting between Canada and London ceased in 1856, the same old methods continued in respect of letters passing through London to Europe. I have several covers fully stamped in Canada and despatched through London to France, Germany and Spain in 1874-76, that is before Canada joined the Universal Postal Union in 1878. Each bears in red a figure which I do not doubt is the share of postage to be paid to the European countries involved although I have not been able to equate the figure with the provisions for postage from London.

This is a line of study for some other specialist.

# *precancels on the*

## *admiral issue*

By R. B. Hetherington  
and F. W. L. Keane

St. THOMAS		Precancel	
		Type 1	
1 cent green	Original die. 1912 ... ..	n	a
	Original die retouched, 1913 ... ..		
1 cent yellow	Original die retouched, wet. 1920 ...	n	a
	Original die retouched, dry. 1926 ...		
	New die, dry. 1925 ... ..		
2 cents green	Original die retouched, wet. 1922 ...	n	a
	Original die retouched, dry. 1924 ...		
	Original die re-engraved, dry. 1925 ...		
	Thin paper. 1924 ... ..		
3 cents brown	Original die, wet. 1918 ... ..	n	a
	Original die retouched, dry. 1922 ...		
3 cents red	Original die retouched. 1923 ... ..	n	a
	New die. 1924 ... ..		
5 cents violet	Marler Type 4: Reiche Type 1. 1922	n	
	Marler Types 5 and 7: Reiche Types		
	2 and 4. 1922-24 ... ..		
	Marler Type 6: Reiche Type 3. 1923		
	Marler Type 8: Reiche Type 5. 1925		
10 cents blue	Thin Paper, 1924 ... ..	n	
	Wet, 1922 ... ..		
20 cents olive	Dry, 1925 ... ..	n	
	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1: wet.		
	1912 ... ..		
	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1: dry.		
50 cents black	1924 ... ..	n	
	Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2: dry.		
	1925 ... ..		
\$1 orange	Original die, wet. 1912 ... ..	n	
	Retouched die, dry. 1925 ... ..		
	Wet. 1923 ... ..		
	Dry. 1925(?) ... ..		

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

## a brief note on the squared circle postmarks

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By Winthrop S. Boggs

When writing the several chapters for the *Canada Handbook*<sup>1</sup> during the year 1943, the late Mr. Alfred F. Lichtenstein loaned the writer the remarkable lot of proofs of the cancellations and postmarks made by Messrs. Pritchard and Andrews of Ottawa, for many years Contractors to the Post Office for these and similar 'devices' as they were called.



When one or more 'devices' were ready for delivery an impression was struck on a piece of paper, usually white. These proof impressions were then pasted on large sheets of brown paper approximately 13 inches x 19 inches which were apparently filed away in some manner.

Be that as it may, a quantity of these sheets, which had been discarded, fortunately were rescued and eventually offered to Mr. Lichtenstein, who immediately recognized their value to the philatelic student and purchased the lot. A special spring back binder was made for these leaves, which are now in the archives of the Philatelic Foundation, New York<sup>2</sup>.

When the writer was working with these proofs it was suggested that after the *Canada Handbook* was published, another book based on these proofs be prepared, with the various impressions being arranged and classified by types and purpose, with appropriate notes, somewhat similar to the great works on Austrian cancellations by the late Edwin Mueller.

Unfortunately the proposed book was never prepared, although the writer, with Mr. Lichtenstein's consent, had a number of the leaves photostated with the intention of working out various possible systems of classification.

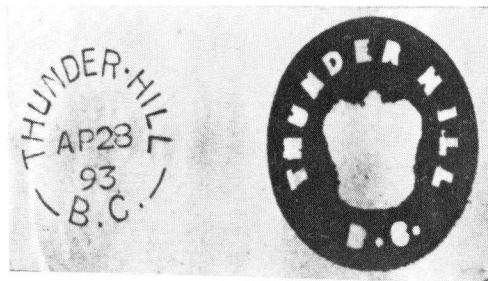
Over the years many of the photostats were lost in successive house cleanings and movings. Recently, however, when preparing to move to my present address, I ran across an envelope in which were a small lot of these photostats consisting mostly of Squared Circles as well as a few of other cancellation.

Examples of two of these are reproduced above.



Among the Squared Circles were 12 of the Type I, and 53 of the Type II. All are listed in the Squared Circle handbook<sup>3</sup>.

The remaining proofs included one of the typical pieces of paper showing the devices proofed on 19th April 1894. Also included is one of the seals, in this case Thunderhill, B.C., at least one each of these being



supplied to every office (*see above*). On rare occasions such a seal would inadvertently be used to cancel stamps.

It is hoped that this brief note will be of interest to those studying Canada's postmarks.

#### FOOTNOTES—

<sup>1</sup>*The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada*, by Winthrop S. Boggs, 2 Volumes, Chambers Publishing Company, Kalamazoo, Mich. 1945.

<sup>2</sup>Donated to the Philatelic Foundation by the late Mrs. Louise Boyd Dale, daughter of Mr. Lichtenstein.

<sup>3</sup>*Squared Circle Postmarks of Canada (Third Edition)* by Dr. Alfred Whitehead, 1964, B.N.A.P.S.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS

Members in the U.S.A. and Canada may pay their subscriptions in local currency at the rate of \$3.75 to Mr. R. J. WOOLLEY, 1520 Bathurst Street, Apt. 206, Toronto 349, Ontario, Canada. This will save both the Society and the individual high bank charges, as Mr. Woolley will remit the subscriptions in bulk.

## ***Annual General Meeting***

The Annual General Meeting will be held at 11.00 a.m. on Saturday, 9th October 1971, at the Douglas Hotel, Aberdeen.

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# **Roller Corner No.6** By E. A. SMYTHIES, F.C.P.S.

## **Rollers of Alberta Province**

Mr. C. T. Walker of Edmonton ALTA, has very kindly sent details of new Rollers and other information about Alberta Rollers which I give below. I hope that enthusiasts in other Provinces will follow his good example!

### **(1) New Rollers not hitherto recorded**

Bentley ALTA	IV. 1. IV	Millet ALTA	IV. 1. VI
Delta ALTA	IV. 1. VI	Olds ALTA	IV. 2. VI
Edgerton Station		(bars 1 and 8 thick)	
ALTA	IV. 1. ?	Pincher Creek	
Edgerton ALTA	IV. 1. ?	ALBERTA	IV. 1. ?
Innisfree ALTA	IV. 1. VI	Provost ALTA	IV. 1. IV
Jarrow ALTA	IV. 1. VI	Rockyford ALTA	VIII. 1. VI
Killam ALTA	IV. 1. VI	Stettler ALTA	IV. 2. VI
Lalome ALTA	IV. 1. II	Suffield Station ALTA	IV. 1. IV
Lalome ALTA	IV. 1. III(R)	Trochu ALTA	IV. 1. VI
(long broken bars)		Wanham ALTA	IV. 1. VI

Mr. Walker gives some further notes on Alberta Rollers—

(2) The following towns no longer exist in Alberta: Bankhead, Fitzhugh; Heathwood, Pandera.

(3) Error, TYPE I. Westlock ALBERTA is known with ALSERTA in one position.

(4) ATHABASKA (and LANDING) were originally spelt with a K, but the official (1956) list of Canadian post offices show them as ATHABASCA, i.e., spelt with a C. The change of spelling was apparently about 1950.

(5) Some spelling mistakes:

Grossfield ALTA should be CRASSFIELD ALTA.

Donalds ALTA should be DONALDA ALTA.

Longhead ALTA should be LONGHEED ALTA.

Monsen ALTA should be MUNSON ALTA.

Pochahontan ALTA should be POCAHONTAS ALTA.

Washatenau ALTA should be WASKATENAU ALTA

Binscarth ALTA should be Binscarth MAN.

Chippawa ALTA should be Chipaiva ONT.

The handbook assumed that the early type Roller, with 8 thick vertical bars, was more or less replaced about 1935 by the later type Roller with thin horizontal bars, but it is becoming evident that many early type Rollers were issued after 1935. These may be recorded in the *second* Proof Book in the Ottawa Post Office. It would be a matter of great interest if someone had the opportunity and energy to examine this second Proof Book (from about 1935) and recorded what he found in the way of early type Rollers.

## THE LONDON SECTION

### New Season's PROGRAMME

1971	
Oct. 18	BOOKLETS, COILS AND OFFICIALS (Colin Banfield)
Nov. 15	SQUARED CIRCLES STUDY (Leader Roger Grigson)
Dec. 13	POSTAL HISTORY of the Later Period (Owen Downing)
1972	
Jan. 17	8 cent SMALL QUEEN STUDY (Leader Bill Williams)
Feb. 21	OTHER INTERESTS (all Members showing non-Canadian items)
Mar. 20	GEO.VI and Q.E.II (Leader—Noel Plews)
Apr. 17	BEAVER CUP COMPETITION
May. 15	ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Meetings are held on Monday evenings from 6.30 to 8.30 p.m. at the B.P.A. BOARD ROOM, 446 Strand, London, W.C.2R ORA, and provide an opportunity for all members living in or near the London area to make personal contact and share their knowledge in a friendly manner, at these informal gatherings.

An open invitation is given to all members visiting London to join us at any Meeting and during past seasons we have had the pleasure of meeting overseas visitors as a result of our published Programme.

The London Secretary is Bill Williams, 53 Central Road, Wembley, Middlesex, HAO 2LQ. Telephone 01-902-6442.

## Postage Due Stamps Current Issue

In our last issue we published a letter from Mr. S. A. Clark in which he stated that 'postage due stamps in denominations 1 cent. to 6 cents. and 10 cents. were originally lithographed (20 mm by 17 mm)'. The writer goes on to say that 'a subsequent printing of these stamps in the same denominations *suggest* that they are now engraved (the printing is sharper). The stamps are also slightly smaller (19¼ mm by 16 ) and this also applies to the 8 cents and 12 cents denominations issued in 1969 and which also appear to be engraved.'

Similar information was also received from Mr. G. H. Churley, who stated: 'In 1968 the 8 cents and 12 cents denominations red postage dues were printed engraved, measuring 19¼ mm by 16 mm. In 1970, the 1

cent, 4 cents, 5 cents and 10 cents were issued, printed engraved, measuring 19¼ mm by 16 mm. Mr. Churley then went on to say that 'I have today forwarded an enquiry to Ottawa to ascertain if the 2 cents, 3 cents and 6 cents have been issued in this new size.'

The information contained in Mr. Churley's letter is now known to be incorrect although no blame can be attached to him for this. The information which he was kind enough to furnish came from no less an authority than the Canadian Post Office in Ottawa!

We are indebted to Mr. R. B. Hetherington for the sight of two letters, one from Ottawa stating categorically that 'the 8 cents and 12 cents denomination postage due stamps, red, were printed engraved, measuring 19¼ mm by 16 mm.' This is dated 14th December 1970.

On 15th March 1971, however, the Canada Post Office, Postage Stamp Division, from which the former letter also originated wrote:

'We should explain that all postage due stamps since 1967 are printed by lithography. *The information furnished to you in our letter of 14th December was given in error.*'

That, apparently, is that, except to thank all our correspondents both for the inadvertent misinformation they supplied and the final correction.

## *An Invitation*

### **To Members of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain**

\*

If you are not already a member of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and would be interested in joining the 'Royal' please write to The Secretary, The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, Box 3144, Station 'C', Ottawa, Canada, for membership application forms or information.

Members receive The Canadian Philatelist, published bi-monthly, and are entitled to use the sales circuit.

\*

**Annual Dues: \$6.00**

**Admission fee: \$1.00**

## ***GROW WITH THE ROYAL***

## new stamp issues

### 100th Anniversary—Death of Paul Kane



The Canada Post Office paid tribute to one of this country's most remarkable pioneer artists, Paul Kane, with the issue on 11th August of a seven cents commemorative stamp marking the 100th anniversary of the artist's death.

The 40 mm by 32 mm stamp features one of the vivid paintings of North American Indians for which Kane was renowned. The design is reproduced from Kane's 'Indian Encampment on Lake Huron' by courtesy of the Art Gallery of Ontario.

The British American Bank Note Company of Ottawa printed 25,000,000 of the stamps by four-colour lithography. Marginal inscriptions including the title of the painting appear on the four corners of each pane of 50 stamps from the Philatelic Service.

### 100th Anniversary of British Columbia's Entry Into Confederation



Thirty million 7 cents stamps commemorating the 100th anniversary of British Columbia's entry into Confederation were issued by the Canada Post Office on 20th July.

The stamps measure 40 mm by 24 mm and are being printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited of Ottawa in a process of four-colour lithography.

The design for the centennial commemorative was created by E. R. C. Bethune of Vancouver, BC. In describing his intent for the design, Mr. Bethune said that he sought to convey a 'now' celebration with inspiration from memories of boyhood days and parades in which bicycles were decorated by strips of coloured paper. His work represents an abstraction of British Columbia joining the new nation of Canada.

# LETTERS

## TO THE EDITOR

G. H. Churley writes:—

### 5 cents Definitive (current)

The following may be of interest to your readers. It appeared in the November–December 1970 issue of the *Canadian Philatelist*.

‘Although we have mentioned this before, some collectors may have overlooked the fact that the recent regular 5 cents stamp was issued in a light blue and an indigo blue shade.’

Examination of my stamps indicates to me that Plates 1, 2 and 3 are of the indigo shade, and Plates 4 and 5 of the light blue.

In *Linn's Stamp News* (14th December 1970), Gordon D. Vaughn's ‘Canadian Comments’ repeats the information on two colours existing in the 5 cents. The article also notes:

‘On Plate No. 3 of this stamp, (the regular 5 cent) upper left pane stamp 11, there has been found a plate scratch within the top half of the ‘5’. It appears as a fine hairline, and apparently is constant.

A similar hairline appears in the lower half of the ‘5’, but has been found on a used copy so its location has not been determined.’

I have found the first hairline stamp as described above. I have also found a stamp to fit the second hairline description, it was on Plate No. 4, Stamp No. 20. But, I have another copy of this same Plate No. 4, Stamp No. 20, where the hairline is not evident. Possibly examination of this stamp by others could verify if it became constant. (I have ordered two more of these corners from Ottawa to see if I can obtain any result.)

### Easibinders

On page 157 of whole number 126 (Volume 13 No. 6, August 1970) we published details of a special binder designed to contain twelve issues of *Maple Leaves* and obtainable from Mr. S. F. Cohen at the modest price of 75 new pence, post and packing paid. Now that, with this issue, Volume 13 is completed, this is a convenient time to remind members that the binders are still obtainable from Mr. Cohen at the original price. Cheques or postal orders made payable to the Society should be sent to Mr. Cohen at 51 Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15. When this offer was first made many members took advantage of it, and although a reasonable stock is still available it is not inexhaustible. Moreover, it is extremely unlikely that the manufacturers will be able to supply further stocks at the present price.

An announcement will be made in our next issue regarding the binding of *Maple Leaves* by our printers. An index to *Maple Leaves* will be inserted with our December issue and this together with whole numbers 121–132 inclusive (Volume 13) can then be despatched for binding.

## Amendments to Membership to 2nd September 1971

### New Members

1800. NOBLE, G. J., 35 Kingsgrove Boulevard, Toronto 590, Ontario, Canada  
P,SC,R,Met, Per.N.  
1801. ERDAHL, G. L., 8551 Addison P1.S.E., Calgary 30, Alberta, Canada  
C,N,B,Co.,A,BS,O

### Deaths

734. COHEN, L. C.  
1229. TINCKNELL, D. E.

### Resignations

1483. INGLIS, G. L.  
1596. MARCHANT, A. H.  
1262. NEWCASTLE PHILATELIC SOCIETY  
1653. WARNER, F. G.  
981. WHITEHEAD, Miss A.  
1711. WRIGHT, J. G.

### Change of Address

1524. BIRKENHEAD, M., c/o CLECO Engineering Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 130, Hyderabad,  
Pakistan  
528. BLOIS, E. M., 105 Dunbrach Street, Apt. 109, Halifax, N.S. Canada  
530. CROMWELL, R., 36 Broadwater Avenue, Letchworth, Hertfordshire  
1776. CHURLEY, G. H., 221 El Presidente, 220 Seventh Street, New Westminster,  
B.C., Canada  
582. GARDNER, D., Hillfoot, Beith, Ayrshire  
1590. HOARE, Sgt. R. J., W.O's. and Sgt's. Mess, 17/21 Lancers BFPO 33  
906. HATFIELD, Lt. Col. F. E., 12 Northfield Road, Chilwell, Beeston, Notts.  
84. HETHERINGTON, R. B., 'Langton's Piece', Stancomb Broad Lane, Medstead,  
Alton, Hants.  
1486. HICKS, E. R. R., c/o 1 Honeybear Lane, P.O. Borrowdale, Salisbury, Rhodesia  
928. LAYCOCK, F., Scarr Cottage, Nesfield, Nr. Ilkley, Yorkshire LS29 08T  
973. McCUSKER, Prof. J. J., Institute of United States Studies, 31 Tavistock Square,  
London W.C.1.  
1699. STEELE, I. M., 230 West 25th Street, North Vancouver, B.C., Canada  
1507. STEPHENSON, Miss A. E., Newbattle Abbey College, Dalkeith, Midlothian  
1364. YOUNG, J. S., 'Meads' 9 Woodside Road, Northwood, Middlesex HA6 3QE

### Information required of new address (copies of 'Maple Leaves' returned)

1080. MOORBY, H. A., Aberlady, Wrotham Road, Meopham, Kent  
1749. KEMM, Rev. W. St. J., St. Michael's House, Littleworth Road, Rawnsley,  
Cannock, Staffordshire  
1548. BURNYEAT, C. E., 9623 Alcott Road, S.E., Calgary, Alta, Canada

**Net Change: Minus 6**

**New Total: 693**

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