

# MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

**THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**

**FOUNDED 1938**

**INCORPORATED 1946**

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Edited by **JAMES E. WOODS**

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

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

**Published Every Second Month by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain**

Issued Free to Members.

Additional copies, 3/- each.

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**Vol. 9 No. 9**

**FEBRUARY 1963**

**Whole No. 81**

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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

On another page you will see a very important Convention announcement regarding the Auction. This follows the usual pattern, but I would like to draw your attention to the request that Lots be of a minimum value of £1. Please look out your material now, and send it off to Plymouth.

A Preliminary announcement also appears about the Convention Competitions. The entry form, together with the Hotel booking form will appear in the June issue.

The Annual Convention is the opportunity for members to meet those who are perhaps known to them only by name and by correspondence, and to show some pages of their pet Philatelic subject, and maybe get some new ideas or answers to their problems. Make a point of bringing along something to show in the informal study groups that form at the mere flick of an album leaf in various corners of the lounges. The date is October 2nd to 5th, 1963, and the place is Llandudno

C.W.H.

## CONVENTION AUCTION 1963

The Auction this year will again be in the hands of Mr. J. H. E. Gilbert of Plymouth Philatelic Auctions Ltd. The following points will apply to the submission of Lots for the Auction.

1. Only **B.N.A.** can be accepted.
2. Closing date to guarantee inclusion in the catalogue will be 16th July, 1963. This enables members overseas to receive the catalogue in good time.
3. If possible please send a note of the estimated value, and the reserve if any, together with a brief description of the Lot.
4. Members are asked to make Lots of a minimum valuation of £1.
5. Please keep single stamps and small lots that are mounted within an area of not more than 5 inches (horizontal) by 6 inches vertical.
6. Commission on Sales is 10%.

All Lots must be forwarded direct to Mr. Gilbert at Mermaid House, 34 New Street, Plymouth, Devon, and it is very important that the envelope or parcel is marked **CPS of GB** in the bottom left hand corner. Should you wish to have an acknowledgment of receipt please enclose a stamped addressed card.

Catalogues will be available in late July, and further details and progress will be reported in subsequent issues

## THE CONVENTION EXHIBITION

The Exhibition at the annual Convention is the opportunity for members to show their most interesting stamps or latest research work to fellow members. An earnest invitation is extended to all members to support this worthy occasion and to give early consideration to the compilation of their contributions. As usual there will be four competitive classes but non competitive displays will be most welcome.

This year there will be sufficient frames to offer a maximum of 15 sheets to each entry but shorter displays must consist of 10 or 5 sheets as the frames will only hold 5 sheets of normal album size. Non competitive displays exceeding 15 sheets will be exhibited in proportion to the frame space available on the opening day.

A full list of the Rules, Awards and Trophies has been set out in Maple Leaves and members are reminded that the classes are:—

- Class 1. Research and study.
- Class 2. Study group displays.
- Class 3a. Displays of B.N.A. up to 1897.
- Class 3b. Displays of B.N.A. after 1897.

## LIBRARY NOTES

Reference was made in the December "Maple Leaves" to the new book on "Canadian Fancy Cancellations of the 19th Century." The Librarian advises me that a copy has been sent to him from B.N.A.P.S and I know I voice the thanks of all of us to them, as also to Dr. Day and Mr. Smythies, for this gift.

## **R.C.P.S. Convention 1963**

The British North American Philatelic Society will hold a special meeting at the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's forthcoming Convention at Niagara Falls which will be held at the Sheraton Brock Hotel from May 16 to 18. A most interesting programme is being arranged under the supervision of Dr. C. M. Jephcott, President of B.N.A.P.S. and V. G. Greene of Toronto.

The Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain is holding its third consecutive meeting in Canada during the R.P.S.C. Convention. The first overseas gathering was held at the North Hatley Convention in 1961 and the second last May during "CANPEX" at Windsor.

Thus with the participation of the world's two leading B.N.A. Specialist Societies the Convention is assured of a record attendance of the leading personalities in this field.

Plans are also being made for other specialist societies to hold special gatherings during the Convention so that those interested in other than B.N.A. material will have plenty to interest them.

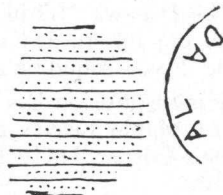
The Programme Chairman for the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's 1963 Convention is A. G. McKanna, 41, Saybrook Avenue, Toronto 18, Ont.

## **DUPLEX CORNER**

### **A NEW MONTREAL DUPLEX**

Dr. Day recently showed me a new Montreal duplex—two partial strikes on S.Q. 3c. single stamps, one orange and one vermilion. There are 12 or 13 thin bars in the killer (like serial 15 or 16 on page 10 of the duplex handbook) but between each pair there is a thin row of small dots—see illustration. The date is probably around 1891-96.

If any of your readers have a more complete strike, preferably on cover or piece showing the date and indicia, I shall be very glad if they would contact me.



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

## Additional Notes on Numeral Cancels on the Large Queen Issue

By H. W. Harrison (1177)



TYPE 65



TYPE 66



TYPE 67



An additional Fancy "2" of Toronto has just come to light and has been designated TYPE 65. It was found on a 15c. value with wove paper having vertical mesh — that of the BOTHWELL Wmk. — although no portion of the watermark shows.

Up at the BNAPS Convention at the Alpine Inn Douglas Crawford acquired 2 Postcards, (Holmes No. 1400), both from Peterboro per the Circular Date Stamp as well as from the written message side. Both were obliterated with a 2 Ring Numeral, one nearly illegible, but the other a clearly readable "19".

### A Note for the Handbook on Fancy Cancels of the 19th Century Fancy Toronto "2" Types

Type 66 has been found recently on 2 copies of the 1c. yellow orange and Type 67, on but a single copy of the 3c. Large Queen. It must be remembered in all of these tracings that a great deal of the detail is lost in the transfer of the actual strike on the stamp to an India ink drawing which requires considerably more skill than the "artist" possesses to reproduce faithfully the gradations of grey between black and white. Only the judgment of the "artist" determines where to draw the line between black and white in these grey areas. I believe that it is a proper job on almost all of these drawings. As the late Justice Holmes of the U.S. Supreme Court once said, "I may not always be right, but I'm never in doubt!"

The Oshawa "B" in star type 415, with the top and bottom of the "B" sharply cut off, turned up at the bourse at the BNAPS Convention (see illust.). It was found on a 3c. Large Queen.

Some confusion has arisen as the result of a note in the October, 1962 issue of *Maple Leaves* concerning the 2 Ring "LARGE" 4 cancel from Watson's Corner, U.C. In order to clear this matter up, full details follow herewith:

In the original article on the Numeral Cancels of the Large Queen Issue, two types of 2 Ring 4 were ascribed to Watson's Corner, based on

a report of two copies found on a 1c. Yellow and a 12½c., of the Large Queen Issue for Type 1 (Fig. 39) and on several copies (at least 5) from Watson's Corner having the Type 2 2 Ring Large 4 as an obliterator, all franked with stamps of the small queen issue and dated in the period 1875-76. The drawing of the Type 1 Large 4 was made from the 1c. yellow Large Queen which was sent to Mr. Harrison for that purpose. He recently had the opportunity of seeing the copy of the 12½c. with the similar strike. He has come to the conclusion that this Type 1 (figure 39) strike is nothing more than a double strike of the ordinary official 2 Ring 4 of Halifax in which the numeral 4 gave the appearance of being elongated as a result of the double strike of the obliterator. Therefore Type 1 of the 2 Ring Large 4 (Figure 39) should be eliminated for Watson's Corner. THERE IS NO QUESTION WHATEVER ABOUT TYPE 2 (Figure 40). It definitely belongs to Watson's Corner. Mr. Harrison was the co-author responsible for the erroneous listing, regrets the error, and humbly begs your pardon, especially in view of the fact that the error has been included in the Handbook on Fancy Cancels.

## GROUP REPORT

### London Section

November saw a continuation of first class speakers when Mr. Cyril Harmer delighted us with the story of "Newfoundland Air Mails" and the development of the Trans Atlantic air services. The material he displayed and the fluency of his explanations brought home most vividly the difficulties and achievements of those early pioneers.

The December Auction fell upon the evening of London's thickest smog and the five stalwarts who braved the elements merely filled their lungs with the fresh air in 50, Pall Mall before disappearing again into the gloom to return home.

### *important announcement*

Owing to the constant fluctuations in Rates of Exchange, the Treasurer respectfully invites all overseas members, who are not already doing so, to remit their annual subscriptions by Draft or Money Order for £1 Sterling, "charges for account remitter". In addition to relieving the Society of losses through adverse rates of exchange and conversion charges, it simplifies the entries in the books of the Society.

The Treasurer also commends to all members the system whereby subscriptions may be paid by Bankers Order and will be very pleased to supply the necessary forms on request.

## 15c. Large Queen—Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 12

by F. BETTIN (1335)

This does not purport to be the "last word" on this issue, but it is a report of an extensive study of about 100 copies of the 15c. Large Queen, perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$  x 12.

### TYPE I

It is my opinion that this was used as early as 1868. Very rare. Approximately 5 per cent. of the total copies examined.

**A. Paper.** Is the same paper as the Clutha Mills watermarked paper. This paper can be subdivided into at least the following, which occur on the 15c. value. The papers are those with the watermark which I have not yet seen perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$  x 12.

1. Thick.
2. Slick (sized) medium paper.
3. Medium.
4. Thin hard.
5. Thin porous (almost blotting) paper.

**B. Colours.** Generally these are dull. Include all of the block watermarked shades:

1. Dull purple.
2. Bright dull purple.
3. Dull violet.
4. Olive grey.

It should be noted that the olive grey shade, perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$  x 12, watermarked Clutha Mills, was found a number of years ago by H. E. Canham and has been declared genuine by the Philatelic Foundation of New York (Certificate No. 4585) as noted in Bileski's Basic Catalogue 2nd Edition and Holmes BNA 1960 (No. 20 F.1).

Be very careful not to confuse this type with the vertical mesh of the Type II. There is a vast colour difference, although some of the papers are similar.

### TYPE II

Used around 1874-6. Approximately 30 per cent. of copies examined. Please note that this type is NOT known perforated 12 x 12.

**A. Paper.** There are four distinct papers as follows:

1. Thin hard horizontal mesh.
2. Medium soft porous, slight horizontal mesh.
3. Thick porous vertical mesh.
4. Thick slight vertical mesh.

**B. Colours.**

1. Dark muddy brown.
2. Muddy brown.
3. Muddy brown purple.
4. Muddy black brown (much different from other colours).

### TYPE III

Used around 1876-9. Approximately 50 per cent. of copies examined.

**A. Paper.** This is the script watermarked paper, or at least so similar to the script paper as to be indistinguishable to the normal person. There are slight variations in paper, but basically all are horizontal mesh. medium to thick.

**B. Colour.** Generally these are dull grey with but a tinge of other colours. The colours are those which I have seen only perf. 12 x 12, but which I feel may also exist perf. 11½ x 12. It is my opinion that if sufficiently large number of these stamps are examined, most, if not all, of the listed colours will be found to exist in both perforations.

It should be noted that the average collector or specialist in the 15c. Large Queens simply has not seen the wide range of shades of Type III perf. 11½ x 12; and consequently many arguments about colour arise, which, if all or a large number of the shades are seen in comparison, the arguments would be resolved. Undoubtedly there are other colours which I have not seen.

1. Magenta grey.
2. Purple grey.
3. Violet grey.
4. Lilac grey.
5. Deep violet grey.
6. Pale grey.
7. Grey.
8. Dark grey.
9. Grey olive.
10. Brown grey.
11. Green.

It is my opinion that the script watermark could be found in most, if not all, of the above shades. I should be delighted to examine any script watermarked stamps for the purpose of classifying them according to colour. I have them in grey and have seen them in one other shade.

#### TYPE IV

Used around 1882. Approximately 15 per cent. of copies examined.

##### A. Paper.

1. Thick.
2. Medium Smooth.
3. Medium rough.
4. Thin rough hard.

All the ones I have seen are horizontal mesh, although vertical mesh have been reported.

**B. Colour.** Only exists in shades of blue.

1. Blue.
2. Grey blue.
3. Green blue.
4. Light green blue.

While many of these varieties do not merit major numbers in a catalogue listing, it seems to me that the following list would. (all perf. 11½ x 12).

TYPE I: All vertical mesh.

1. Dull purple.
2. Dull violet.
3. Olive grey.
  - a. Wmkd. Block.

TYPE II: Horizontal and Vertical mesh.

1. Thin paper, brown. (Horizontal mesh).
2. Thick paper, brown. (Vertical mesh).
3. Thick paper, black brown. (Vertical mesh).



## Postmaster General Announces Stamp Programme for 1963

The Canada Post Office Department's programme of new stamp issues for 1963 was announced today during a speech to the annual reunion of the Hamilton and Buffalo Philatelic Societies in Hamilton by the Honourable Ellen L. Fairclough, Postmaster General. The programme as announced by the Postmaster General includes three commemorative and six regular issue stamps.

On February 4th, the 1c. and 4c. denominations of the new Queen Elizabeth II series will be released. The 2c. and 3c. stamps in this series will go on sale May 2nd. The first stamp in the series, the 5c. denomination, was released last month.

A new 15c. stamp will be issued on September 30th replacing the "gannet" design presently in use. The new stamp shows four Canada Geese in full flight. The release of this stamp will mean that two Canadian stamps will have Canada Geese in their design and Mrs. Fairclough indicated that the present 7c. stamp which now depicts a single Canada Goose, would be redesigned for release in 1964. The new \$1.00 stamp, which will go on sale to the public on June 14th, depicts a scene illustrating Canada's export markets.

Among the new stamps to be issued is a commemorative, which had previously been announced, honouring the birth of Sir Casimir Gzowski. This stamp will be released on March 5th. Other commemoratives include

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*(Contd. from page 159)*

TYPE III: All Horizontal mesh.

1. Reddish grey.
  - a. Script Wmkd.
2. Grey.
  - a. Script Wmkd.
3. Grey olive.
4. Green.

TYPE IV: All horizontal mesh.

1. Blue.

Finally I apologise for the names I use for many of the colours. I realise that I have exaggerated some of them, but have done so for the purpose of describing them so that others could sort the stamps without having comparison copies.



a stamp honouring the northern explorer Sir Martin Frobisher to be released July 29th, and a stamp to commemorate the bicentennial of the opening of the first Post Offices, in what later became the Province of Canada, at Quebec City, Montreal and Three Rivers. This stamp goes on sale August 23rd.

### **New Postage Stamp to Honour Eminent Polish Canadian**

Ottawa: A new postage stamp honouring one of Canada's most eminent citizens of Polish birth, Sir Casimir Stanislaus Gzowski, will go on sale at post offices throughout the country March 5th, 1963, it was announced by the Hon. Ellen L. Fairclough, Postmaster General.

In announcing the new stamp, Mrs. Fairclough said the Gzowski issue was intended to honour not only Canadians of Polish extraction, but also those of many other races and origins who had contributed to the growth and development of the Canadian nation.

Sir Casimir Stanislaus Gzowski was born in Poland in 1813 and came to Canada as a young man. He was an intimate friend of many of the Fathers of Confederation. An engineer of great ability, he took part in the building of the Grand Trunk Railway. He also built the International Bridge across Niagara Falls and was first chairman of the Niagara Falls Park Commission. He was one of the early officers of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers (now the Engineering Institute of Canada), and was one of the founders and an early president of Wycliffe College. He served as a Senator on the board of the University of Toronto for approximately 20 years.

The stamp, which will mark the 150th anniversary of Sir Stanislaus' birth, will be of the five cent's denomination. A number of Canadian designers, including several artists of Polish descent, have expressed an interest in submitting design for the stamp.

The Gzowski stamp will form a part of the Canada Post Office programme of special issues for 1963. Mrs. Fairclough noted that details of the complete programme for next year would be released within a short time.

**CANADA POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT**  
**Regular Issue Postage Stamp**  
**HER MAJESTY, QUEEN ELIZABETH II**

Date of issue—3rd  
October, 1962.

Designed by—Ernst Roch,  
Montreal.

Colour—Blue.

Size— $\frac{7}{8}$ in. x 1in.  
(approximately).

Plates Nos.—1 and 2.

Panes of—100 stamps.



## Five-Cent Regular Issue—1962

The new edition of Canada's regular issue postage stamps, the first since 1954, presents a portrait of Her Majesty in a simple, almost classic style. The stamp is based on a drawing of Her Majesty by Ernst Roch of Montreal, completed during two private sittings at Buckingham Palace arranged specifically for this new stamp issue.

Traditionally, regular issue stamps such as the series in use since 1954 bear the portrait of the Monarch. The new series continues this tradition but with the addition of various Canadian symbols appearing in the upper left corner of each stamp. The new stamp is also a departure from recent regular issue designs in that it is a horizontal type format, rather than the more common vertical style.

The designer of the stamp, Mr. Roch, studied art in Gratz, Austria, and is a member of the Typographical Designers of Canada and of the American Institute of Graphic Art. He has exhibited in Europe, the United States and Canada, and since coming to Canada in 1953, has won 13 awards from the Toronto and Montreal Art Directors Clubs and has received many other honours.

The first new stamp, the five cent denomination, portrays a head of wheat as a tribute to Canada's agriculture. The importance of agriculture in the Canadian economy is evidenced by the fact that close to 300,000 square miles, or some 11 per cent. of the land mass of the provinces is used for agricultural purposes. Although this area has not increased substantially in recent years agricultural production has increased greatly. This is accomplished by the use of modern methods and equipment.

Another major factor in the increasing production rate is the activity of the federal and provincial departments of Agriculture. Over the years, these organisations have assisted Canadian farmers by ensuring price stability, credit provisions, crop insurance, and resource development. They have also provided information and guidance to farmers and made major contributions to the effective marketing of Canadian farm production.

The one, two, three and four cent denominations of the new issue will appear at intervals during 1963.

### HER MAJESTY, QUEEN ELIZABETH II

Date of issue—4th February, 1963.  
Designed by—Ernst Roch—Montreal.  
Colour—4c., Red; 1c., Brown.  
Size— $\frac{7}{8}$ in. x 1in. (approximately).  
Plate numbers—1 and 2.  
Panels of—100 Stamps.

### Queen Elizabeth II Regular Issue

These two stamps are the second and third in Canada's new regular issue series.

The design was executed by Mr. Ernst Roch of Montreal, an internationally known artist and designer. The portrait of Her Majesty is executed in a simple almost classic style, giving a cameo appearance to the stamp. In the upper left corner of the stamp is a symbol to represent one of the primary sectors of the Canadian economy.

The symbol on the one-cent stamp is three crystals, representing

# THE POSTAL HISTORY OF CANADA

By J. J. Bonar, F.C.P.S. (341)

## INTERNAL POSTAL RATES

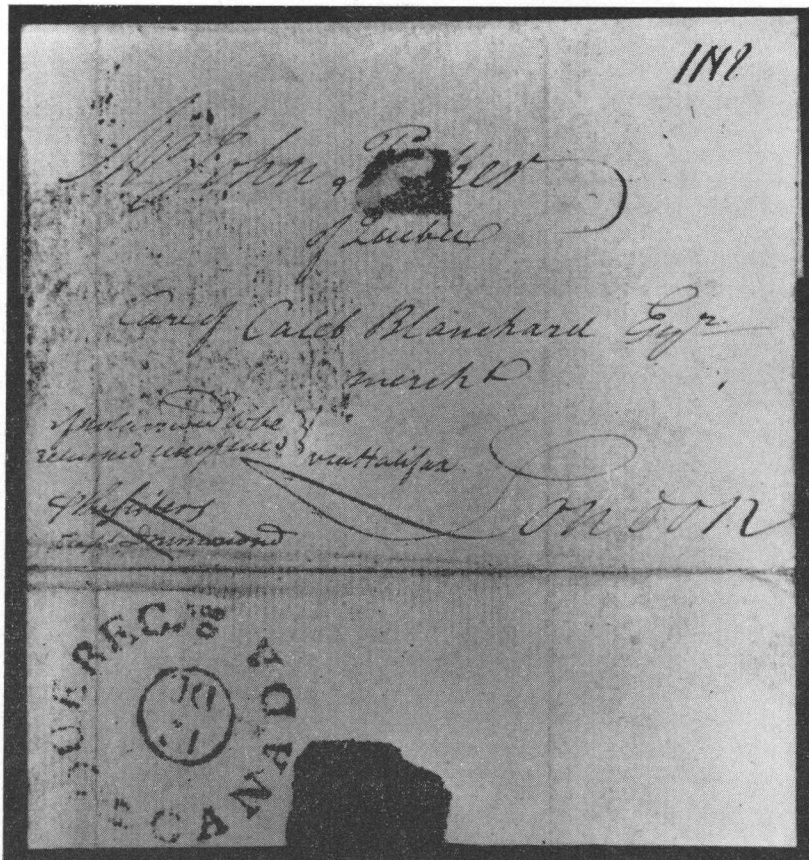


Fig. 1. Quebec, Bishop Mark, 1798. Bruce Auckland Collection.

In 1763 the charges for letters were based on a British Statute of 1710. A journey of less than 60 miles cost 4d. per sheet. Up to 100 miles the charge was 6d. and 6d. was added for each 100 miles thereafter. This meant 2/- from Montreal to New York and 3/- from Quebec, quite prohibitive charges for poor settlers wishing to write home. The Governor sent representations to London and by the Act of 1765 the postage for each 100 miles after the first was reduced to 2d. cutting in half the charge from Montreal to New York. Despite many protests these charges remained unchanged until the transfer to Provincial control in 1851. The only alteration was the change in reckoning from sheets to weight, one half ounce one rate, made in 1844.

In 1851 the internal rate was set at 3d. for any distance and in 1859 it was changed to the decimal currency equivalent of five cents.

Two points require attention when checking the charges on letters. From 1763 until the War of Independence letters were generally rated in silver of troy weight, 4 dwt. to 1/- Stg. This appears to stem from the common use as currency in North America of the Spanish silver dollar. In the second place Canadian currency expressed in shillings and pence was worth less than sterling. Postal rates were fixed in sterling but were generally noted on letters in currency. Thus for 60 miles the charge was 4d. Stg., 4½d. currency, for 100 miles 6d. Stg., 7d. currency and so on.

These rates may not differ greatly from the contemporary charges in the United Kingdom but the distances between the chief towns change the picture. From Montreal the approximate distances to some of the chief towns are Halifax 800 miles, Quebec 180 miles, Toronto 300 miles, Amherstburg at the western extremity 500 miles.



Fig. 2 Halifax 1792. Bruce Auckland Collection.

#### Handstruck Markings

The earliest handstruck marking recorded is a straight line "QUEBEC" in 1765. Until around 1825 similar marks with or without a date were usual. One or two offices used circular types in the latter part of the 18th century. Quebec had at least three types incorporating the only Bishop marks used in Canada. Halifax had a dated type.

After 1826 circular types of various designs were issued to many offices and continued in use throughout the period. Postmasters who did

not receive handstamps were directed to write the office name and date on their letters in red ink. From any early date prepaid letters were stamped "PAID". In later years some offices had date stamps incorporating the word paid. A Crowned Circle was issued to Quebec. Montreal and Halifax used an unusual "tombstone" setting. Paid stamps were directed to be struck in red and unpaid in black but the rule was by no means strictly complied with.

### **Charge Marks**

Until the introduction of decimal currency no extra charge was raised on letters not prepaid. After 1859 unpaid letters were rated 7 cents, the prepaid rate being 5 cents.

### **Franking**

The Acts of Parliament governing the Franking system did not apply to members of Colonial Legislatures and the absence of such facilities was one, among many, of the grievances of the Canadian Legislatures. Postmasters were allowed to send letters free and for some unexplained reason letters from retired officers about their pay seem to have passed free of Canadian postage after 1837. After 1851 members of the Legislative Assembly received the privilege and several very decorative handstamps came into use.

### **Way Letters**

Way letters are letters received by a mail carrier on his rounds either from householders or from some collecting point a more or less official sub-post office. The mail carrier had to hand them to the next postmaster on his round. The latter charged the postage from the point of collection and marked the letters "Way" either in manuscript or by handstamp. The system originated in the 18th century but does not seem to have been widely used in Canada. Way letters and Way Offices were more common in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

### **Money Letters**

The Canadian Post Office operated at least from 1827 the system of Money Letters as known in the United Kingdom. No acknowledgment was given to the sender but the recipient had to give a receipt. For the service money letters were charged one extra rate which had to be prepaid. The practice was continued by the Provincial Government until April, 1855 when a system of registration of letters was introduced, the fee being one penny prepaid. In October, 1856 registration was extended to cover letters to the U.S.A. One curious point is that for a time the registration fee could be prepaid alone and the recipient left to pay the postage. No compensation was given for loss and the risks to valuable consignments brought the Express Companies into the picture for the safety of such parcels.

(To be continued)

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Barrel Type Cancellation

By W. M. C. Willcock (599)

The enclosed copy of a letter from the Postmaster General may be of interest to collectors of present day Canadian postmarks. The fact that the cancellation was supplied to only a few post offices and that its use is being discontinued is an added incentive to the collection of these postmarks. (See illus.).

Attached is a list of offices to which barrel type daters were supplied. However, they may no longer be in use at certain of these offices as instructions were issued that when a dater became defective it was not to be repaired but simply discarded due to the fact that this type of equipment had not proven satisfactory.

I trust this information will be of assistance to you.

Yours sincerely,

Postmaster General.

WILLIAM HAMILTON,

Ottawa 4, Ontario.

18th July, 1960.

List of Staff Post Offices to which barrel type hand daters were supplied on an experimental basis:

St. John's, Nfld.  
Halifax, N.S.  
Fredericton, N.B.  
Saint John, N.B.  
Moncton, N.B.  
Montreal, P.Q.  
Sherbrooke, P.Q.  
Quebec, P.Q.  
Ottawa, Ont.  
Kingston, Ont.  
Peterborough, Ont.  
Oshawa, Ont.  
Toronto, Ont.  
St. Catharines, Ont.  
Hamilton, Ont.  
Niagara Fall, Ont.  
Guelph, Ont.  
Brantford, Ont.  
Kitchener, Ont.  
London, Ont.  
Windsor, Ont.  
Sudbury, Ont.  
Port Arthur, Ont.  
Fort William, Ont.  
Winnipeg, Man.  
Moose Jaw, Sask.  
Regina, Sask.  
Saskatoon, Sask.  
Edmonton, Alta.  
Calgary, Alta.  
Lethbridge, Alta.  
Vancouver, B.C.  
Victoria, B.C.  
New Westminster, B.C.



Dear Mr. Willcock,

This refers to your letter of 29th June with which you enclosed a sketch of a date stamp impression from Quebec, P.Q.

This type of cancellation was effected with a barrel type hand dater. This equipment was introduced at 34 of the larger offices in 1955 on an experimental basis. However, the issue of the dater in question was discontinued as a result of tests conducted which militated against its adoption.

Dear Mr. Woods,

**2c Admiral—Horizontal coil**

I wonder if any member could help me with an Admiral query on the 2c red horizontal coil?

Mr. Marler in his book (page 31 in my copy) sets out the various types, giving the plates from which they come, and all is well up to type 6 from Plate 3. But then he jumps to type 9, Plates 9-10, and type 10, Plates 11-12. What has happened to types 7 and 8? And to plates 4 to 8? Is this a printer's error of omission, or one of mis-print, giving 9 and 10 for 7 and 8?

I am trying to get together the Marler types, and should very much like to know if there is a type 7, and a type 8, and if so what are the characteristics, and from which plates they come?

Yours sincerely,

D. G. ROBERTSON.  
(469).

**B.C. R.P.O.'s**

Dear Mr. Woods,

Regarding the list of B.C. R.P.O.s on page 107 of the August, 1962 issue of "Maple Leaves" I noted a number of omissions. Some of these are as follows—

Columbia and Kootenay  
C.P.R., British Columbia  
End of Steel, G.T.P. West—B.C.  
End of Track & P.R. (Prince Rupert)  
Esquimalt & Nanaimo  
Huntingdon & Vancouver  
Nanaimo & Esquimalt  
Okanagan Landing & Sicamous  
Penticton & Okanagan Landing (a  
C.P.R. steamboat run)  
Okanagan Landing & Sicamous  
Prince George & Prince Rupert  
Shuswap & Okanagan  
Sicamous & Okanagan Landing  
Vancouver & Victoria (also a C.P.R.  
Steamboat run)  
Victoria & Wellington

The Rogers Pass Highway you refer to was opened for traffic July 30th, this is a mountain highway through the Rockies between Calgary and Vancouver and since opening day vehicles have been using the highway at the rate of 25,000 weekly. At the time of writing, some 400,000 people have passed through Glacier National Park in the six weeks the highway has been open. In 1956 the total number of visitors to the Park for the 12 month period was 460.

Sincerely,

H. G. WALBURN.  
(177)

Dear Mr. Woods,

**The 3c. Brown Admiral**

**A Query**

George C. Marler in his magnificent study of the Admiral Issues (Canada Notes on the 1911-1925 Issues, 1949) states that the 3c. Brown printed by the wet process consists of five types. He further states (page 38):—

"Types 3, 4 and 5 are distinguished by the frame line which is broken or marked by diagonal lines, which would seem to be the result of some damage done to the transfer roll by a file or something similar."

"File" marks are undoubtedly a very apt description of the diagonal lines referred to, but with due respect to a great student and authority like Mr. Marler I doubt his suggestion that the marks were caused by "a file or something similar". I hope it will not be regarded as impertinence on my part to query Mr. Marler's statement. Have any of our readers alternative suggestions to offer?

Yours sincerely,

JOHN ANDERSON.  
(7)

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**URGENTLY REQUIRED**

*Material for the  
Society's Exchange  
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