MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

INCORPORATED 1946

Founder:

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

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

66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

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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 vet 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, inadvertantly, 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 East-bourne 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

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	
2.	Dale. S.G.1	£250
۷.	Lightly cancelled by clear black target. S.G.3.	£120
3.	1852-57. 3d. red. Fine used example on the medium wove paper cancelled with a fine strike of the rare numeral "3" cancellation in	
	black. S.G.10	47 10
4.	1852-57. 6d. slate violet. Attractive used horizontal pair with indistingt blue appeallation. S. C. 12	0110
5.	inct blue cancellation. S.G.12	£110
٥.	in black. S.G.13	£115
6.	1852-57. 3d. red on thick hard wove. Fine used example on neat	N/W/An/CODE
_	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. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. 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	
11.	with full margins all round. S.G.23	£70
I dis	Major Re-entry. Rarity. S.G.32a.	£55
12.	1859. 5c. red. Fine mint example in Imperf condition. Large margins	£55
13.	all round. Scarce. S.G.32b. (single)	133
10.	shade from the second printing lightly cancelled with black numeral	
14.	cancel. S.G.33b	£60
14.	attractive. S.G.35.	£85
15.	1859. 10c. deep purple. Fine example tied to 1862 envelope by blue	£35
16.	deoplex cancel of "Belleville". Attractive Ex. Boyd Dale. S.G.34 1859, 10c, deep grey brown. Fine example on cover of 1862 to New	133
10.	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
	union showing positions 20, 31, 00, 01. 3.4.42.	240

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Significant Airmail Events, 1970

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;
- 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) Whilpley 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)

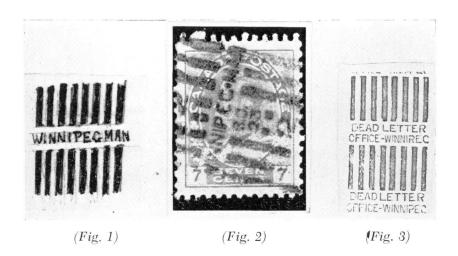
Roller Corner No.1 By E. A. SMYTHIES, F.C.P.S.

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!



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.

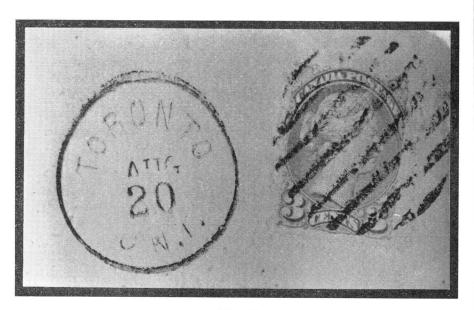
NON-PAYMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

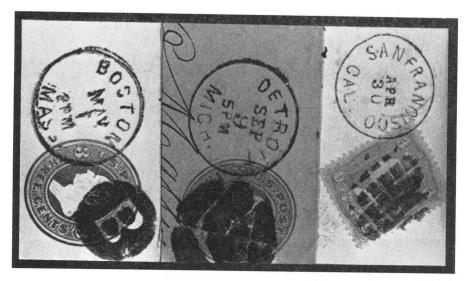
The first comprehensive report of this odd (for a Canadian Post Office) cancelling device was given by E. A. Smythies in his handbook on Canadian Duplex Cancellations of the Victorian Era. However, as with most scarce cancellations, the complete story either unfolds slowly or is often never told.



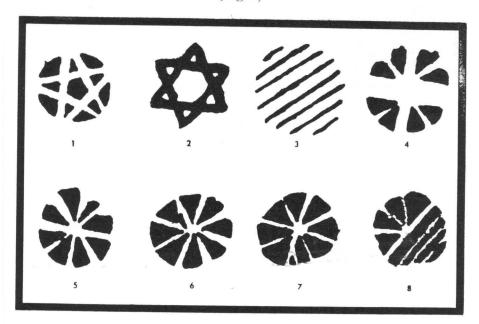
(Fig. 1)

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) Ist 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 differred 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 attender 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

		Precancel	
Niagar	a Falls	Type 1	Type 3
1 cent green	Original die. 1912 Original die retouched, 1913	n a	n a
1 cent yellow	Original die retouched, wet. 1920 Original die retouched, dry. 1926 New die, dry. 1925		n a n a
2 cents red	Original die. 1912 Original die retouched. 1913	n	n a
2 cents green	Original die retouched, wet. 1922 Original die retouched, dry. 1924 Original die re-engraved, dry. 1925 Thin paper. 1924		n a n n
3 cents brown	Original die, wet. 1918 Original die retouched, dry. 1922		n a
3 cents red	Original die retouched, 1923 New die, 1924		n a
4 cents bistre	Wet. 1922 Dry. 1925		n a n
5 cents violet	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 n n a n
7 cents red-brn.	Wet. 1924 Dry. 1926 (?)		n a
10 cents blue	Wet. 1922 Dry. 1925 (?)		n a
20 cents olive	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
50 cents black	Original die, wet. 1912 Retouched die, dry. 1925		n 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

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 photgravure 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 them icroscopic view, the artist symbolizes the productivity theme of te 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-ordiated 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 managment 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 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.

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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.)

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New I	Members					
1722. 1723.	FERGUSON, Dr. L., 26 Lygon Road, Edinburgh 9, Scotland. BL MAYEROVITCH, D., 5205 Beaconsfield Avenue, Montreal 253, Canada Cov. PS, P					
1724. 1725. 1726. 1727. 1728. 1729.	SEAL, P. J., 45 Burgh Road, Gorleston, Gt. Yarmouth. RUSSELL, G., A.R.I.B.A., 14 Weymede Green Lane, Byfleet, Surrey C, N, B BAIN, R. W., 5 Tavistock Road, Fleet, Hants. C DANIEL, J., 7 Carr Street, Birstall, Yorks. SMITH, R. M., 24 Drummond Drive, Stanmore, Middx. C, N, B WATERMAN, R., 7451 Mount Avenue, Montreal, 301, Quebec, Canada C, PH, FF					
1730. 1731. 1732. 1733.	DYER, A. R., 12 Winchester Road, Reading, Berks. CROUGHTON, R., 28 Washway Road, Sale, Cheshire M 33 1Q4 COHEN, S. J., 935 Trudeau Street, Montreal 379, Quebec, Canada PS, R, PC PHILIP, Dr. C. M., 10 Compton Close, Church Crookham, Hants. C, PC, BS					
Rejoin	ed					
1062.	GUTZMAN, W. L., 272 Vinet Avenue, Dorval, Quebec, Canada					
Deaths	F, SC, RPO, Per Resignation					
599.	WILLCOCK, W. M. C. 1476. POLLARD, E. B.					
680.	MeMURRICH, J. R.					
New address required (last known address given) 1668. Lt. MONTGOMERY, M.B., Inf. Jun. Ldrs. Bn., Park Hall Camp, Oswestry, Salop						
Chang	e of address					
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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. 1256.	BROWNLIE, J. B., 'Highclere,' Picklers <i>Hill</i> , Abingdon. Berks. 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. 726.	HEWLETT, M. R., house should be 'The Hermitage' 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. 1402.	WINFIELD, J. amend Postal code to 305 ATKINSON, F. B., amend 1042 to 1402					
1102.	PLEWS, G. N., amend postal code to CRO 5LR					
1615.	BRISTON, C., amend to read Bristow, C.					

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