

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.

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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

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
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*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.



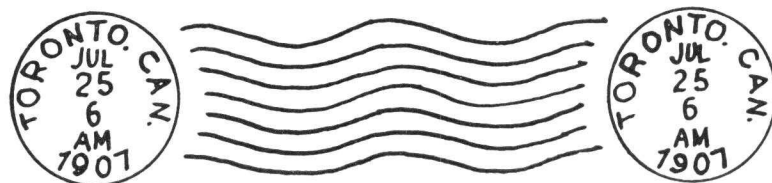
**KINGSTON TOWNSHIP FAIR
KINGSTON ONT
SEPTEMBER 17TH & 18TH.
1913**

(*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. Krags 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
HAMILTON 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
TORONTO		
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.



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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.

Manipex 70

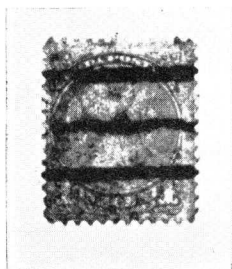
This is a Manitoba Centennial Project organised by the Winnipeg Philatelic Society. A note from our member, H. G. Stewart, to whom we are indebted for this information, requests suggestions and programme items which any of our readers may care to make. The Exhibition will be held at the Marlborough Hotel,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

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.

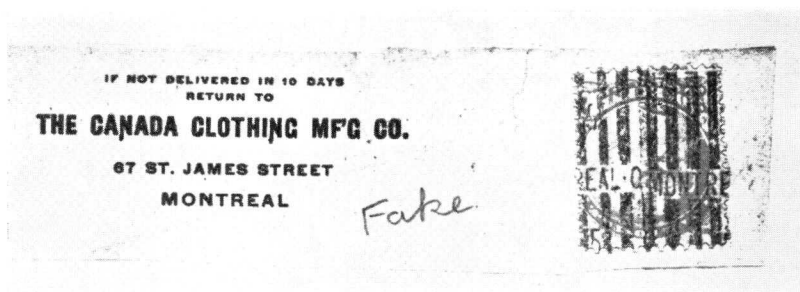
Roller Corner No.2 By E. A. SMYTHIES, F.C.P.S.

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.

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

ONE DOLLAR

10 CENTS

3 THREE CENTS

113

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 $3\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ 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	Votes	Postmarks/Postal History	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.

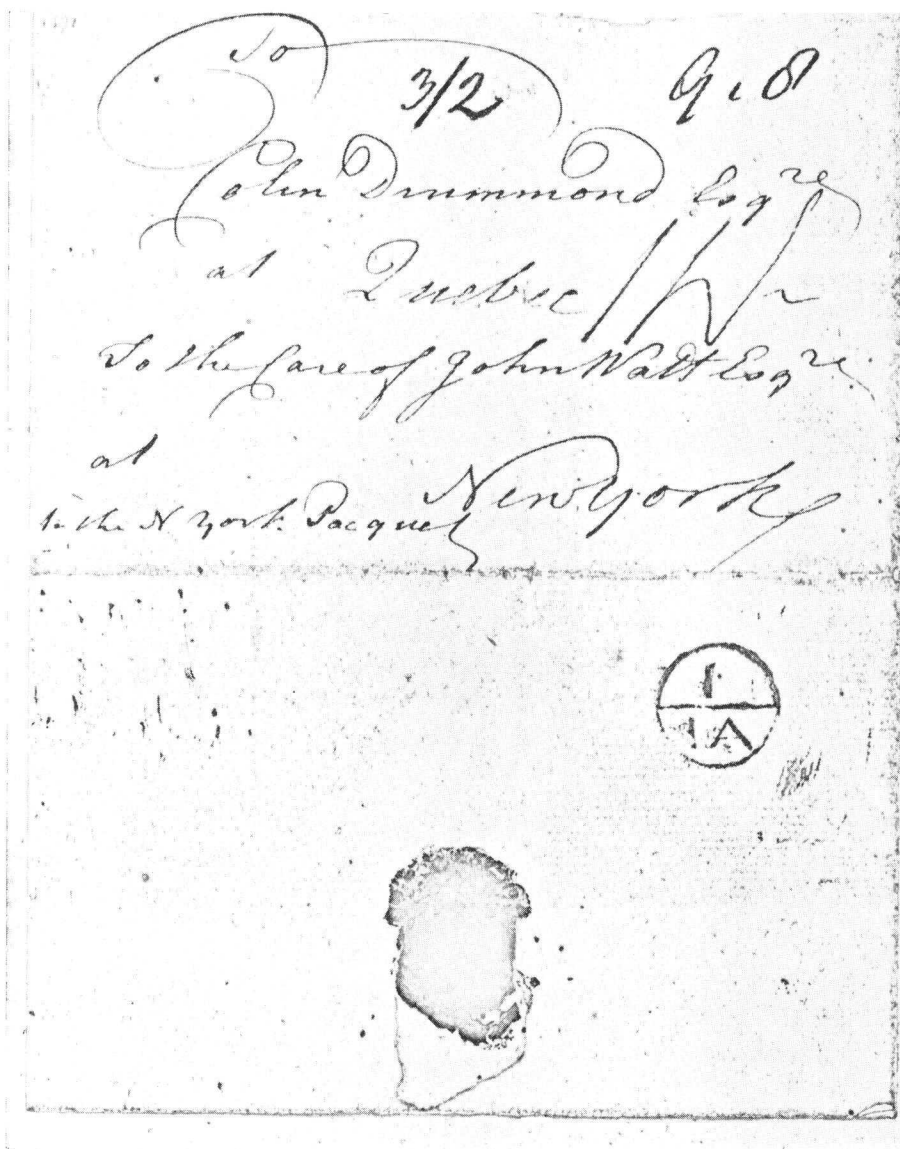
The Figures

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 $2/4$ d. stg. I cannot equate the total of $3/4$ d. 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

*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
Niagara Falls			
1 cent green	Original die, 1912	n a	
	Original die retouched, 1913	n a b c	n a
1 cent yellow	Original die retouched, wet, 1920 ...		n a
	Original die retouched, dry, 1926 ...		
	New die, dry, 1925		n
2 cents red	Original die, 1912	n	
	Original die retouched, 1913	n a	n a
2 cents green	Original die retouched, wet, 1922 ...		n a
	Original die retouched, dry, 1924 ...		
	Original die re-engraved, dry, 1925 ...		n
	Thin paper, 1924		
3 cents brown	Original die, wet, 1918	n	n a
	Original die retouched, dry, 1922 ...		n a
3 cents red	Original die retouched, 1923		n a
	New die, 1924		
4 cents bistre	Wet, 1922		n a
	Dry, 1925		n
5 cents blue	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
	Marler Types 5 & 7: Reiche Types 2 and 4, 1922-24		n
5 cents violet	Marler Type 6: Reiche Type 3, 1923 ...		n
	Marler Type 8: Reiche Type 5, 1925 ...		
	Thin paper, 1924		n
	Wet, 1924		n a
7 cents red-brn.	Dry, 1926 (?)		
			n
10 cents plum	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1, 1912		
10 cents blue	Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2, 1920		
	Wet, 1922		
	Dry, 1925 (?)		
20 cents olive	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
50 cents black	Original die, wet, 1912		n
	Retouched die, dry, 1925		n
1 dollar orange	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
-138I	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'wy 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, Macenzie 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 paralleling 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 paralleling 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.

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 Attenborough, 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

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