

# MAPLE LEAVES

**Journal of**

**THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**

INCORPORATED 1946

**Founder:**

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

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

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## EDITORIAL

So much is made, and rightly made, of the benefits which members derive from their association in philatelic societies such as ours with others who share their interests that it comes as something of a surprise to find that, for some at least, membership has been a disappointing experience.

Of members who have resigned from the society during the past twelve months one at least has done so because the prospective benefit which led him to join in the first instance has not actually been forthcoming. We say 'one at least' because members are not bound to state their reasons for resignation and one is left wondering how many others who have resigned from the society have done so for similar reasons.

The member to whom we refer has resigned because very few other members to whom he has written have had the courtesy to reply to his letters. Since this member obviously attaches considerable importance to friendly contact with others who share his philatelic interests one can easily imagine his disappointment when those who might reasonably be expected to reply to correspondence failed lamentably to do so.

In a large society such as ours 'all sorts and conditions of collectors' will be found: those who perhaps, although only mildly interested in Canadian philately, are inveterate 'joiners' whose names will be found on the rolls of a number of similar societies and clubs. Usually they are

'passive' members. They pay their subscriptions, but do not take advantage of any of the facilities offered to them. They do not attend Convention; nor would they dream of doing so. Study groups are not for them, either. Perhaps they are too modest and believe that every member who belongs to a study group is a walking philatelic encyclopaedia. To have their ignorance exposed in such august company would be too shattering an experience. Local groups are probably shunned for the same reasons. The exchange packet also passes them by. Not even the prospect of periodically adding a few choice items of Canadiana to their collections at a price which would almost certainly be less than if purchased at a dealer's, can tempt them. They do not read either. Our librarian NEVER gets a request from THEM for the loan of Boggs, or Jarrett or Holmes. Nothing on the library list EVER tempts them. BUT, not only do they not read, they do not write, apart that is to the treasurer, once a year, and even then we suspect, the communication will consist of a cheque or a postal order, and little more.

Now all this would be of little importance were it not for the fact, apparently, that we obviously have members who, for one reason or another, do NOT wish for correspondence with others. We suspect that there are many of these and they are perfectly entitled to their self-inflicted isolation. That is their business alone. That they are misguided, that they deliberately opt out of what is, to many, the principal source of satisfaction and enjoyment that membership of the society can afford, is neither here nor there. Certainly neither the officers of the society nor fellow members have any right to criticise those who do not welcome correspondence and who demonstrate the fact by ignoring it when it is received unsolicited. The officers of the society would be on safer ground, however, if they asked members who did not wish to correspond with others to indicate that this was so. Some distinguishing mark could then be placed against their names in the Year Book. No odium could possibly be attached to such a procedure; it is one which many similar societies adopt and it is one which we might well consider adopting in the future. Certainly if the number of resignations from the society increases it might be worthwhile to consider whether new members, at least, might not be asked to state whether or not they would prefer to correspond with others. For the good name of the society and for its continued success this might well be a useful step to take.

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## **CONVENTION 1971**

Hotel booking/Competition entry forms are enclosed with this issue. If you are attending please notify Mr. Mackie NOW of your accommodation needs on the booking form. If you are exhibiting please complete the entry form and let Mr. McGregor have it by 28th August.

## 2 Cents R.L.S.

By Dr. R. A. CHAPLIN

In the handbook, *Canadian Registered Letter Stamps and Cancellations 1875-1902*, published by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, Smythies and Smith describe a plate flaw on the two cents orange located in the upper right corner near the base of T.



The illustration shows the flaw on a stamp in the third row from the bottom of the sheet directly above the imprint. This is the middle stamp of the eighth row and is number thirty-eight.

The twenty-two examples which I have examined are orange and from plate one in its original state. Nine are perforated 12 x 11½ and thirteen are perforated 12 x 12. One is on a cover dated 11 February 1882.

There is no evidence of the flaw on a complete sheet of red-orange from the re-entered plate one.

# The Montreal and Toronto R.P.O.



Illustrated above is a cover used on the last run of the Montreal and Toronto R.P.O. which, together with the Ottawa and Toronto and the Campbellton and Levis R.P.O.'s, ceased operations on the 24th April last. These three R.P.O.'s were the last of many which during the post-war years have suffered the same fate. The cover, then, marks the end of an era.

Readers will be interested to note that Mr. Michael Millar, a member of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and a former Mail Clerk who served on the Montreal and Toronto R.P.O., is engaged on a compilation of a history of this historic R.P.O. which began its long history 115 years ago. It will be noted that every postmark illustrated on the cover was used on the Montreal and Toronto (or Toronto and Montreal) R.P.O. and Mr. Millar is particularly anxious to obtain details of other postmarks which may be in their possession. Tracings or photostats of these should be sent to Mr. Millar at 192, Shanty Bay Road, Barrie, Ont., Canada. They will be gratefully acknowledged.



## ***5 Cents Blue, 6 Cents Orange and 5 Cents Black 'EXPO' Queens*** **BY G. N. PLEWS**

The 5 cents blue was designed from an engraving of a photograph of the Queen by Anthony Buckley with a background depicting a Canadian East Coast Fishing Village and recess-printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company. It was in use from 8th February 1967 until 1st November 1968, when the postal rate was increased and a 6 cents orange was issued. This stamp was designed by the Canadian Bank Note Company using a similar engraving for the Queen but with a background depicting various methods of communication and recess-printed by the British American Bank Note Company.

The first printings were perforated 12. During 1969, an experimental perforation 10 was used; but because difficulty was found when separating the stamps, the later printings are perforated  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ .



The dates of issue of the booklet stamps are not recorded, but supplies of them were distributed to depots during September 1968. It would appear that they were on sale on an earlier date as I have two booklets purchased from a post-office in the Montreal area in May and July 1968. On the stamps in each of these booklets, the necklace on the left side of the Queen's neck contains nine jewels: on one stamp in each booklet, (Nos. 6 and 20), there are only eight, with a break about 2 mm. from the shoulder where the missing jewel should be. I have not seen this break on the sheet stamps. (*see illustration above*).

On the 6 cents orange and the 6 cents black (perf. 12½ x 12), the break occurs in the same position although there are now ten jewels in this part of the necklace, but only nine when the break occurs (Cover—Malton to Toronto, 13th December 1968). When the 6 cents black was issued on 7th January 1970, the necklace again consisted of ten jewels; but the break occurs in the same position, and only nine jewels are then visible (First-day-of-Issue cover—Okanagan Falls (B.C.)).

On Plate 4 of the 6 cents black there is a retouch to the background to the left of the Queen, but the necklace still shows a break in the same position, but is not so easily seen. It also appears on the booklet pane (perf. 12½ x 12) issued in 1970.

There may be more than one sheet position for this break to appear. I purchased a strip of three stamps (6 cents black) recently without the retouch of Plate 4, which appear to come from the top row of sheet (top-edge imperf.) and on the centre stamp the necklace break shows. From the present state of the break, it would appear that an attempt was made to repair the damage to the master die when it was loaned to the British American Bank Note Company for the printing of the 6 cents orange in 1968, which leads me to think that there could be more than one position in the sheet of stamps.

## Postage Due Stamps Current Issue

In our last issue we published a letter from Mr. S. A. Clark in which he stated the "postage due stamps in denominations 1 cent to 6 cents and 10 cents were originally lithographed (20mm by 17mm)." The writer goes on to say that "a subsequent printing of these stamps in the same denominations suggests that they are now engraved (the printing is sharper). The stamps are also slightly smaller (19¼mm by 16mm.) and this also applies to the 8 cents and 12 cents denominations issued in 1969 and which also appear to be engraved."

Similar information was also received from Mr. G. H. Churley who stated "In 1968 the 8 cents and 12 cents denominations red postage dues were printed engraved measuring 19¼mm by 16mm. In 1970, the 1 cent, 4 cents, 5 cents and 10 cents were issued, printed, engraved measuring 19¼mm by 16mm." Mr. Churley then went on to say that "I have today forwarded an enquiry to Ottawa to ascertain if the 2 cents, 3 cents and 6 cents have been issued in this new size."

The information contained in Mr. Churley's letter is now known to be incorrect although no blame can be attached to him for this. The information which he was kind enough to furnish came from no less an authority than the Canadian Post Office in Ottawa!

We are indebted to Mr. R. B. Hethington for the sight of two letters, one from Ottawa stating categorically that "the 8 cent and 12 cents denomination postage due stamps, red, were printed engraved, measuring 19¼mm by 16mm." This is dated 14 December, 1970.

On 15th March, 1971 the Canada Post Office, Postage Stamp Division, from which the former letter also originated wrote:

"We should explain that all postage due stamps since 1967 are printed by lithography. The information furnished to you in our letter of 14th December was given in error."

That, apparently, is that except to thank all our correspondents both for the inadvertent misinformation they supplied and the final correction.

## Post Offices in Franklin, Keewatin and Mackenzie

(From 1904 and above latitude 60 degrees north) by F. W. Campbell

1. *Aklavik N.W.T.* (Mackenzie District)  
Opened 1st July 1922, W. Hoare first postmaster. In operation in 1960.
2. *Alert N.W.T.* (Franklin District)  
Opened 30th April 1950, J. L. L. Lafranchise first postmaster. In operation 1960.
3. *Alexandra Fiord* (Franklin District)  
Opened 18th August 1953, Corporal E. E. Jones first postmaster. In operation 1960. Cape Herschel cancellation used at time of opening and until proper hammer received. (*See Cape Herschel.*)
4. *Arctic Red River* (Mackenzie District)  
Opened 1st July 1923, Rev'd E. Lecuyer first postmaster. In operation 1960.
5. *Bache Peninsula* (Franklin District)  
Opened 7th August 1926. Constable E. Anstead first postmaster. Closed 12th April 1933.
6. *Baker Lake* (Keewatin District)  
Opened 20th February 1951. Constable A. W. Ripley first postmaster. In operation 1960.
7. *Cambridge Bay* (Franklin District)  
Opened 1st December 1959. Postmaster unknown. In operation 1960.
8. *Camlaren* (Mackenzie District)  
Opened 17th October 1938. C. R. Harrison first postmaster. Closed 10th June 1939.
9. *Camsell River* (Mackenzie District)  
Opened 5th December 1933. L. Smith first postmaster. Closed 11th August 1935.
10. *Canol* (Mackenzie District)  
Opened 23rd November 1942. W. Boland first postmaster. Closed 1st March 1945.

11. *Chesterfield Inlet* (Keewatin District)  
Opened 10th August 1924. Staff Sergeant S. G. Clay first postmaster. In operation 1960.
12. *Clyde River* (Franklin District)  
Opened 4th August, 1955 as Clyde River. First postmaster D. C. Archibald. In operation 1960. Name changed to Clyde 23rd February 1956.
13. *Coppermine* (Mackenzie District)  
Opened 25th January 1934. Rev'd. J. Morris first postmaster. In operation 1960.
14. *Coral Harbour* (Keewatin District)  
Opened 26th July 1955. D. C. Archibald first postmaster. In operation 1960.
15. *Dundas Harbour* (Franklin District)  
Opened 2nd September 1925. Constable E. Anstead first postmaster. Closed 1st September 1933. Re-opened 15th September 1945. Closed 29th August 1951.
16. *Eureka* (Franklin District)  
Opened 1st October 1948. J. L. Courtney first postmaster. In operation 1960. (Formerly Eureka Sound).
17. *Fort Good Hope* (Mackenzie District)  
Opened 1st June 1923. Rev'd. A. Robin first postmaster. In operation 1960.
18. *Fort Liard* (Mackenzie District)  
Opened 22nd July 1938. A. L. Sayle first postmaster. In operation 1960.
19. *Ford McPherson* (Mackenzie District)  
Opened 1st June 1923. Rev'd. J. M. Grisall first postmaster. In operation 1960.
20. *Fort Norman* (Mackenzie District)  
Opened 1st July 1920. Rev'd. J. Houssais first postmaster. In operation 1960.
21. *Fort Providence* (Mackenzie District)  
Opened 1st February 1914. Rev'd. H. Giroux first postmaster. In operation 1960.
22. *Fort Resolution* (Mackenzie District)  
Opened 1st June 1910. E. Nagle first postmaster. In operation 1960.
23. *Fort Ross* (Franklin District)  
Opened 12th September 1940. W. A. Heslop first postmaster. Closed 6th November 1943. Re-opened 2nd September 1944. Closed 15th November 1948.
24. *Fort Simpson* (Mackenzie District)  
Opened 1st February 1913. G. Card first postmaster. In operation 1960.

Fort Ross is at the north east end of Bellot Strait, which recently has proved to be the long sought Northwest Passage across the Arctic, first attempted in 1733. Television views of the passage of Canadian and United States naval ships through this mile wide, fast tide, Bellot Strait, were widely shown during 1959. The strait is a geological fault, or earth slip, of past ages. Fort Ross, established in 1937, was difficult to approach by sea or air, so it was abandoned in 1948—the 'H.B.Co.' employees and the small native population moving south to Spence Bay.

The first postmarks for the early offices, up to probably 1927, seem to be the '7' or one-part-circle style. Later places have a circle with full outer line.

Listings are confined to places *in the official 'Postal Guide'*. Military, survey, and construction camps often have a special postal service not listed in the *Guide*.

Planes systematically drop mail to some small hamlets with a name, but they are not listed as a regular post office, and they have no Money Order service.

United States postal service of a unique character is extended to this area, there being meteorological stations, with a forwarding address from New York. Oddly, one such office is on a floating ice island hundreds of years old, 150 feet thick, and at this writing (June 1960) it is wandering fast, 30 miles north of Point Barrow, in Alaska, and moving towards Siberia.

All post offices with N.W.T. in the postmark are north of 60 degrees north latitude.

Valuable information was found in the *Distribution List* of the postal service—this not being generally circulated, as it is used by clerks only in the larger post offices when sorting is done for Canada's 12,000 post offices.

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR OCTOBER ISSUE

Contributors are reminded that the last date for receipt of reports and notices (to guarantee inclusion in the October issue) is 31st August.

Separate reminders by post have been discontinued.

## ***Roller Corner No.5*** By E. A. SMYTHIES, F.C.P.S.

In *Maple Leaves* April 1970, Roller Corner No. 2 it was noted that Rollers used as precancels can sometimes be recognised by large blocks of cancelled stamps still with original gum. Mr. Hans Reiche has kindly sent a note giving further details, and emphasises that they were not precancels in the ordinary sense, but rather payment of bulk postage. I quote from his letter:—

'The existence of complete sheets cancelled, with gum, is a well-known fact here in Ottawa. For years the Post Office used to cancel the sheets in payment for bulk mailings. Initially these sheets used to find their way into collectors' and dealers' hands, later the Post Office kept them stored in Ottawa, and it was intended one day to sell them, but dealers protested and finally they were burnt. They consisted of almost all values from 5 cents to \$1.00. There was one room completely full of them! All were so-called precancels with Rollers or otherwise, but they were never intended to be precancels in the same sense as the regular precancels.'

### **The Rollers of Montreal**

Of all the towns and cities of Canada, Montreal had the greatest variety of Roller types. It had one Roller of the earliest type (IA) with no number, and eight of the second type (IB) with the squeezed numbers—no other town had more than two of these. Of type IV there were nearly 200 (including the change of provincial initials in 1914–15 from QUE to P.Q.).

Then there were numerous 'Stations' (type VB) and fifteen 'Streets'. Amongst these is included 'Fullum Street', against which the Roller handbook comments—'No such Post Office is known'. The Director of Public Relations, Ottawa, has very kindly written that there was a sub-office in Fullum Street for a few years up to 1910, not a regular Post Office but a corner in a shop. Why such an unimportant office should require or get a Roller is rather puzzling. Montreal received a plethora of Registered Rollers (type VI), i.e. more than *twenty*, while all other towns between them shared *seven*! As Roller cancellations were never intended for Class I mail, and especially Registered mail, it one of the puzzles of Canadian postal history why Montreal received so many.

Montreal also received four Rollers marked PP (presumably for Parcel Post) and one of the two Rollers made expressly for a Dead Letter Office—Winnipeg was the other.

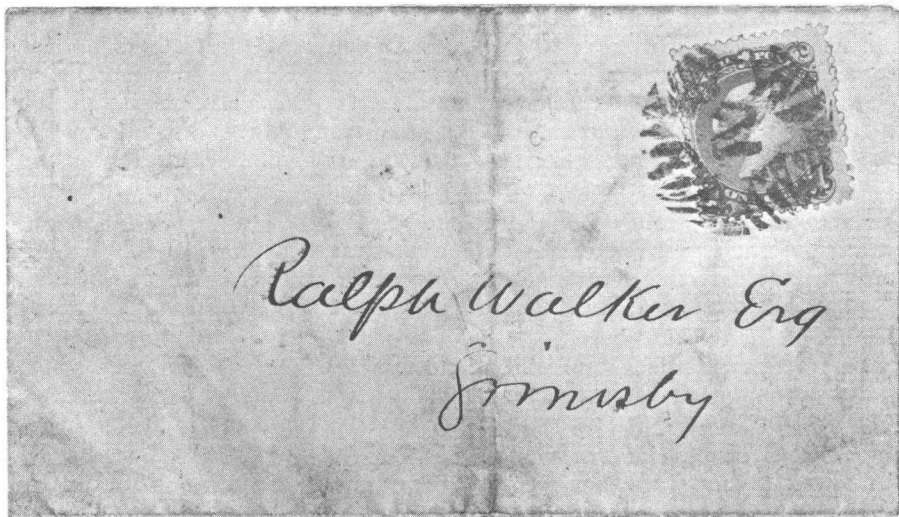
Here, again, it is impossible to imagine why any Post Office should require a 'Dead Letter' Roller, since such material was handled only very occasionally, and would be already covered with a maze of various cancellations.

Finally, Montreal had its share of interesting errors, including—name mis-spelt, number omitted, number inverted etc., which are illustrated in the Roller hand-book.

### NEW ADDITIONS TO THE LIST OF ROLLERS

Max Rosenthal has kindly sent some additions to the Roller list, as follows:—

Chesley ONT.	IV. 1. II	Midland ONT.	IV. 1. III
Clinton ONT.	IV. 1. III	Mitchell ONT.	IV. 1. II
Deseronto ONT.	IV. 1. II	Ridgetown ONT.	IV. 1. III
Dresden ONT.	IV. 1. II	St. Mary's ONT.	IV. 1. III
Kinmount ONT.	IV. 1. III	Tavistock ONT.	IV. 1. II
Markham ONT.	IV. 1. III	Type VII	
		Toronto Canada	VII. A. S.



### TORONTO FANCY "2"

*Type 36 on Printed Notice October 12 1869 Special Rate 1 cent per ounce Effective April 1 1868.*

Illustrated above is a fine example of a Toronto Fancy "2" cancellation. This should have been used to illustrate Mr. S. F. Cohen's article (*Maple Leaves* December 1970) but was unfortunately omitted owing to lack of space.



## **R.P.O. Jottings**

All but three of Canada's RPO routes were taken off on the weekend of 30th–31st January 1971. Remaining are the following:—

CAMPBELLTON AND LEVIS RPO (Trains 122 and 123)

OTTAWA AND TORONTO RPO (Trains 48 and 49)

MONTREAL AND TORONTO RPO (Trains 58 and 59)

In a new lineup of trains by the C.N.R. we are told that the Postal cars of Ottawa and Toronto Tr. 48 and Montreal and Toronto Tr. 58 will be operated in one train—on Tr. 58s time, from Toronto eastward to either Belleville or Napanee (Ontario) where the Ott. and Tor. car will be separated from the train (58) and run to Ottawa as part of its own train (48) from that point. Westward the trains will join together at this point also and run as one train into Toronto. We are told that this 'arrangement' went into effect on or about 1st January 1971. Starting on Monday 25th January 1971, and ending on Friday 29th January 1971, the writer, accompanied by A. C. Koval, travelled from Montreal, Quebec, to Moncton, New Brunswick, via the Can. Pac. Rwy. eastbound from Montreal to Quebec (City) on 26th January, and for the rest of the journey all via C.N.R. We spoke with Canadian Postal Clerks on the Camp. and Levis RPO and on the Halifax and Campbellton RPO and at the Moncton Transfer. (At Montreal we spoke with clerks on the Mont. and Tor. RPO and on the Montreal and North Bay RPO.) We ascertained that the remaining three RPO routes will be discontinued on the weekend of 23–24–25th April 1971. We believe at this point that the *last trips* of the Montreal and Toronto and Ottawa and Toronto trains will leave their respective stations on the night of 23–24th April, and finish up on Saturday morning 24th April 1971. *If this is correct, all will be over and done with by 8 a.m., on Saturday 24th April 1971, as far as the above two RPO routes are concerned.* We have no information as to exact trips on the Campbellton and Levis RPO. We will attempt to find out for sure what the arrangement on this route is as soon as we can. We do know that one train will come in (123) on Friday (Noon)—and another is due out Friday at 4 p.m. IF the train due out on Friday is allowed to run (122) then we would presume that the last RPO on this route will arrive at Levis about Noon on Saturday 24th April 1971. *If this latter course is followed, Campbellton and Levis RPO train 123—would be the very last railway post office train to run in Canada! Up to the end a full 72 foot RPO car ran on Halifax and Campbellton RPO Trs. 11 and 12.* It was not a new car by any means but one of the older cars that had run on so many RPOs in past years. In fact there were at least two, and perhaps three, of these cars. We noted full RPO cars No. 9734 and 9730 in use on the day/s we observed same. The Campbellton and Levis RPO had the usual 30 ft. RPO apartment car/s in use. One is, apparently,

used and one stored at Levis for use in case of need. We noted none stored at Campbellton. Of course once the RPO on this line leaves Levis it is in continuous operation until it gets back to Levis the following day. While two RPO cars were in operation at the same time on the Hal. and Camp. RPO, only one car at a time is operated on the Camp. and Levis route.

(We are indebted to Mr. E. J. Maloney for this feature which first appeared in the *Transit Postmark Collector*. See also page 292—Editor.)

## ***Postal History Seminar***

More than a dozen Ontario philatelists with special interest in Postal History and its various facets will discuss their specialities at the day-long Ontario Postal History Seminar which has been arranged by the London Philatelic Society for 18th September. The Seminar will take place in the Middlesex County Building, King and Ridout streets in downtown London, Ont.

Doors will open at 8.00 a.m., for registration with a small bourse available at 8.30 and the Seminar proper starting at 9.30. Four panels will make up the Seminar.

The first will deal with 'Sources for Postal History background information and collectable material.' Panellists will be Edward Phelps of the University of Western Ontario, London, Dr. F. G. Stulberg of Toronto and Colin Troup of Jordan Station with Fred Schiller panel chairman. The second panel will discuss 'Evaluation of Collectables', with Richard Lamb of Kitchener, George Wegg and William Slate of Toronto, panel members and Stan Shantz as panel chairman.

The other two panels will follow a noon-day hot buffet dinner at which John Stratton, Stratford lawyer-collector will be the guest speaker. First afternoon panel will deal with 'Postal History Sidelines.' Panellists, under chairman George Ross, will be Michael Millar of Barrie on RPOs, Arnold Benjaminsen of London on 'Slogan Cancells' and Kathryn Lamb of Kitchener on illustrated corner cards.

The final panel with Thomas Moore as chairman will discuss possible organisation of a postal history society. Vinnie Green of Toronto will present the case for organising such a group under the aegis of the British North America Philatelic Society, while James Kraemer of Ottawa will speak for the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.

The course will embrace six of seven dealers including those serving on the 'Evaluation' panel. Persons attending are invited to bring their two favourite postal history album pages for a 'clothes line' exhibition.

Registration fee for the full day's programme including the dinner has been set at \$5 and interested collectors are invited to make reservations for the event immediately with Secretary Arnold Benjaminsen, 298 Neville Drive, London, Ont. General chairman for the event is Stan Shantz, 763 Green Lane, London, who may be contacted for additional information.

## ***The Large Heads of Canada***

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**By Geo. R. C. Searles**

**Part III**

### **2 Cents Green**

Approx. 12,500,000 printed 1868 to February 1872 OTTAWA printing.  
PERF. 12. Thin hard rather transparent paper.

Deep Green.

Medium to Stout Wove Paper.

Green 1868

Blue Green 1868.

Pale Green 1869

Pale Emerald Green 1871

Bottle Green 1872.

Watermarked Large Capitals.

Blue Green: Laid Paper.

Pale Green shade of 1869 Ink: Coarse Medium Wove ;Yellowish tinge.

Emerald Green 1871 shade of ink: Medium to Stout Wove.

1. Stitch Watermark.
2. Bisected vertically postmarked Bridgetown NS dated August 16 1872.

### **Re Entries**

All on the later printings.

1. Extra line in D of Canada.
2. Partial doubling of the letters DA PO TAG of Canada Postage, TWO CT of two cents. Frame under ADA P doubled, both figures 2, partial also in circle above right figure 2.
3. Extra line in Circle at right between GE of Postage and 2 south east corner.

### **Varieties**

1. Large dot in the O of Postage.
2. Two dots in the floral curve NE corner.
3. Dot in foliage over AN of Canada.
4. Guide lines cross at lower left margin.
5. Guide lines cross in design of stamp SW corner.

### **Proofs**

Green on thin card.

Black die proof on India paper.

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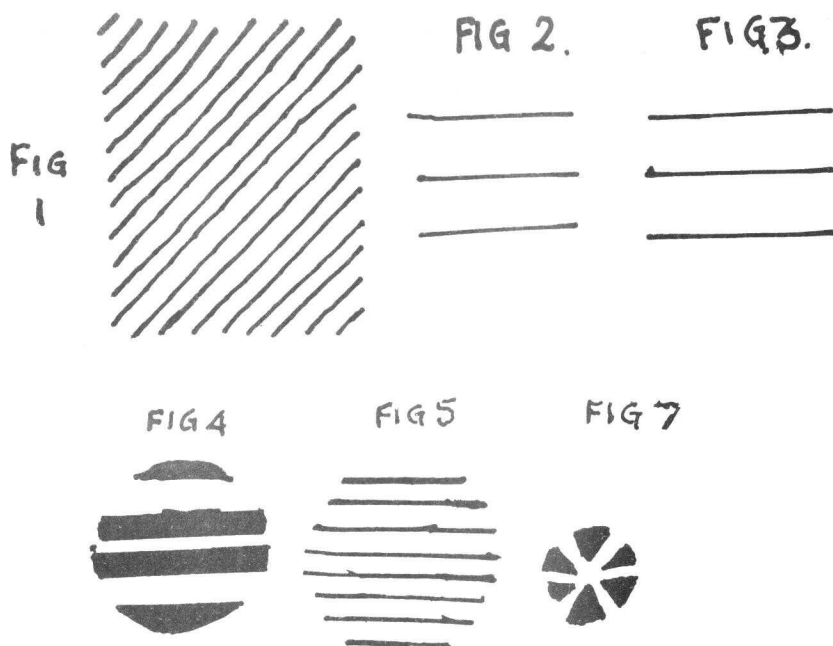
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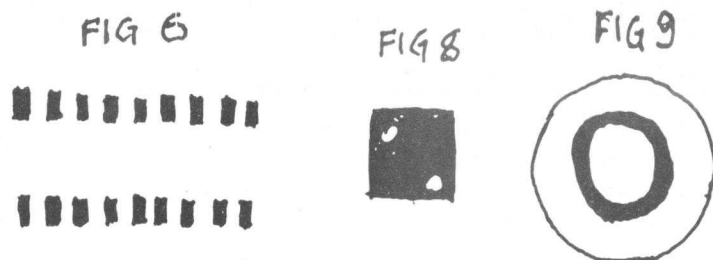
# Modern Fancy Cancellations

By D. E. Chasmer

In October 1959, I acquired a cover from Rumsey, Alberta, with an unusual cancellation consisting of diagonal lines, 44mm apart, as well as a CDS of Rumsey. (Fig. 1.) I wrote to the then postmaster, Mr. C. S. Thompson, who told me that he had been using it for some months, and that he found it useful on soft packets or packets that gave under pressure. He also told me that he had made it himself from a pencil sharpening machine. Being milled rollers with a handle attached, it was handy, in that he was able to impress a continuous cancellation if required.



Being at the time interested in publishing a News Letter, I circulated the facts to customers, and not long afterwards received a scolding from him for doing so since he feared the wrath of the PMG for making it. Having during those few months formed a friendly correspondence with him, I explained to him the interest such cancellations gave to philatelists and showed him some examples from that great little book, *Canadian Fancy Cancellations of the Nineteenth Century*, by Day and Smithies. This seemed to inspire him to find a niche in the postal history of Canada before his near retirement.



To my knowledge, the first example was used from Oct. 59 to Oct. 60. devices; *Fig. 2*, consisted of 3 bars  $7\frac{1}{2}$  and 9 mm apart, *Fig. 3*, another 3 bar cancel each 8mm apart, which he told me, he used for pre-cancelling a whole sheet of stamps. He was always reticent about giving dates of use. Two copies which I have are on cover, dated June and October 1960. From time to time, when he wrote to me he would surprise me with a new cancel, but he would never give me confirmation on its period of use. *Fig. 4* illustrates a 4 bar circular cancel used in August 1962. *Fig. 5* shows an 8 bar cancellation used in 1960. *Fig. 6* shows a 9 lozenge, in 2 rows cancellation made with a cigarette lighter base. *Fig. 7* shows a very neat cancellation with 6 small segments separated as D & S 854 and used in March 1962. *Fig. 8*. shows the use of dice as cancellations and was used in June 1961. *Fig. 9*. shows a 2 ring target used in October 1960.

All these cancels I have on cover, and I would like to hear from other members who may possess other fancy cancels from Rumsey, and made by Cap. Thompson as he was known, or members who have these illustrated with earlier or later dates.

ALL of CANADA Service

FROM

NORMAN TODD

74, LINDEN RD.  
BOGNOR REGIS

**NEWEST**

BILESKE Plate Block Cat. 1969 £1.20 post paid  
Canada Basic Cat. 1969 £1.20 post paid

## ***53rd Philatelic Congress of Great Britain - Norwich - 15th to 18th June 1971***

I was pleased to attend Congress this year as one of the delegates from this Society. A 'Canada' Study Circle was held on Wednesday evening, and although the attendance was smaller than usual, we saw a variety of interesting material.

Dr. Dorothy Sanderson opened the evening with pre-stamp and stampless covers, flag cancellations, and railway pictorial postcards.

Heffie showed several items from his collection of pre-cancels, permit stamps, revenue and R.P.O's.

Dorland Carn followed with a selection of stamps and covers showing the Semi-official Air Mail services.

I closed the evening with pages of 3 cent Small Queens showing multiples, shades and cancellations.

As we had more material for perusal, a second study circle was held on Thursday evening when George Powell showed several unusual items from his collection.

Ken Willington produced pages showing cancellations on Q.V. issues, and Dr. Sanderson gave us a second helping with a selection of Calgary Stampede covers, cancellations on Q.V. issues, and more fine C.P.R. and G.T.R. pictorial postcards.

All business sessions and social events were interesting and well attended.

Congress next year is at the Imperial Hotel, Llandudno from 23rd to 26th May 1972.

Eric Bielby.

### **The Exchange Packet**

The postal strike hit our packet hard and we have not yet recovered. The number of books arriving for circulation is dangerously small, and I am in desperate need of more books to maintain even present levels for much longer.

At present our insurance is unsatisfactory, and I have been unable to negotiate more than a £200 cover for each packet. As the initial contents of each packet is usually about £50-£70 more than this figure, the full value could not be paid to members in the event of loss.

The premium has risen to new heights and it is proposed to raise the cost of insurance on stamps in the packet to 1½p per pound value from 1st September, unless an alternative method of insurance can be found.

The only alternative that your Packet Secretary can see is to pass the packet on by registered post or by hand, and reduce or abolish the levy on vendors.

M. W. Carstairs.



## new stamp issues

### MAPLE LEAF IN FOUR SEASONS—

#### Spring

Twenty-six million stamps depicting the maple in spring were issued 14th April. This is the first issue of the series 'Maple Leaf in Four Seasons'. Designed by Miss Alma Duncan of Galetta, Ontario, the 6 cents stamp shows two of the maple's winged seeds poised among sprouting blades of grass. The stamp measures 24 mm by 40 mm and was printed in five colour lithography by Ashton-Potter Limited of Toronto.



The maple leaf has long been associated with Canada. Historical references to its regard as an emblem of this country date as far back as the seventeenth century. Formal recognition of it as an emblem began in 1868 when the maple leaf appeared in the coats of arms granted to the provinces of Quebec and Ontario by Queen Victoria. The Canadian Coat of Arms authorised in 1921 included a

similar sprig of leaves as a distinctly Canadian symbol. Today Canada's national flag is recognised around the world by the stylised red maple leaf in its centre.

Maple syrup and sugar, products concentrated from the sap of the maple tree, is a crop unique to North America. Maple syrup production, principally in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, has a yearly value of between ten and fifteen million dollars.

#### Summer

Twenty-six million stamps depicting the maple leaf in summer were issued by the Canada Post Office on 16th June. The six cents stamp measures 24 mm by 40 mm and is printed in a process of five-colour lithography by Ashton-Potter Limited of Toronto.



This is the second of four special stamps designed by Miss Alma Duncan of Galetta, Ontario, for the series 'Maple Leaf in Four Seasons'. The stamp's design shows a fledgling maple plant sprouting from the brown earth and bearing two, bright green leaves.



### Louis Joseph Papineau and Samuel Hearne

Two 6 cents commemorative stamps, honouring political reformer Louis Joseph Papineau and explorer Samuel Hearne, were issued on 7th May. Laurent Marquart of Jacques Guillon Designers Inc., Montreal, created the designs for both stamps. The British American Bank Note Company of Ottawa is printing 12,000,000 of each.

The first stamp, marking the 100th anniversary of Papineau's death (*above left*) has a vertical format and measures 24 mm by 40 mm. It is printed by three colour gravure and one colour steel. The second stamp (*above right*) marks the 200th anniversary of Hearne's expedition to the Coppermine River. It measures 40 mm by 24 mm in a horizontal format and is printed by two colour gravure and colour steel.

Louis Joseph Papineau was a member of the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada from 1808 to 1837 and served as Speaker from 1815. An ardent and eloquent reformer, he came to be regarded as the leader and chief spokesman for the French Canadian Patriote Party. Papineau was dedicated to resolving the problems of French Canada through constitutional reform and, in this regard, he inspired the famous 'Ninety-Two Resolutions'. An extreme presentation of grievances coupled with the demand for elective institutions, the Resolutions were passed by the Legislature in 1834.

Samuel Hearne was an explorer who, in July of 1771, became the first European to reach the Coppermine River and Canada's Arctic coast overland. In the service of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Prince of Wales, Hearne was commissioned to search for a north-west passage and to locate a copper mine which was said to exist in the far north. After two fruitless ventures Hearne reached his goal on the third expedition with the help of the Indian leader, Matonabee, acting as his guide. Although his expectations of finding a northwest passage or the fabled copper mine were not fulfilled, Hearne's record of his journey provided a valuable legacy of information on the Indians, the wildlife and the geography of the far north.



### **'Speaking to the World' and '100 years of Measured Progress**

'Speaking to the World', a 15 cents stamp (*top left*) marking the inauguration of powerful new transmitters for Radio Canada International, and '100 Years of Measured Progress', a 6 cents stamp commemorating the 100th anniversary of national census taking in Canada, were issued by the Post Office Department on 1st June.

The Radio Canada stamp (*top right*) was designed by Burton Kramer of Toronto, Ontario. It measures 40 mm by 24 mm and a quantity of 10 million has been printed. Hans Kleefeld, also of Toronto, designed the Census commemorative (*top left*) which measures 30 mm by 24 mm. A total of 25 million has been printed of this issue. Both stamps are printed in three colour lithography by the Canadian Bank Note Company of Ottawa.

Radio Canada International is the shortwave transmission service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. It was inaugurated 25th February 1945, with the dual purpose of providing Canadian armed forces abroad with news and entertainment from home, and projecting Canada to listeners in other countries. It also serves to stimulate an interchange of trade and an exchange of programmes with other countries. The transmitters, located near Sackville, New Brunswick, have a domestic usage as well in providing daily broadcasting to people in Canada's remote northern regions.

Canada's national census is conducted every ten years by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Its original constitutional purpose was, and still is today, to provide information on which electoral representation is determined. At an estimated cost of \$35 million, and with the recruitment of some 48,000 temporary workers, the 1971 census promises to be the biggest peace-time operation of its kind this country has ever experienced. This time, too Canadians will become more personally involved than before because they will be completing the questionnaires themselves.

## ***under the hammer***

**Sissons, March 31st, 1971**

### **CANADA**

From a specialised sale of Squared Circle postmarks on 3 cents small queens. (Kemp):—

Maitland, N.S. (on faulty stamp), \$135 (Can.); Clifton, N.B., Fine, \$75; Palmerston, Ont., partial strike, \$140; Kingsville, Ont., partial strike, \$140; Waterdown, Ont., partial strike, \$105; Mission City, \$100; Revelstoke, B.C., unique, \$310; Pointe A Pic., only 'PIC' showed, \$100.

(We are indebted to our Handbooks Manager, Mr. S. F. Cohen for this interesting extract—Editor.)

### *An Invitation*

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

\*

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

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

\*

**Annual Dues: \$6.00**

**Admission fee: \$1.00**

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# LETTERS

## TO THE EDITOR

Mr. O. H. Downing writes:—

### Postal Rates

I was much interested in the article in the April No. on the rates to U.K. in the early days, and venture to give details of some covers in my own collection which may supplement the information gathered by the Yorkshire group.

- (i) Entire from Fredericton N.B. to Durham dated 2 Aug 1809 and bearing the following marks:—

Straight-line FREDERICTON N.B. Aug 2 1809

Straight-line HALIFAX Aug 17 (no year)

'PAID 11d' in red m/s

'4/6' in black m/s

Viz 11d cy from Fredericton to Halifax

2/2 stg packet rate from Halifax to Falmouth

2/4 stg inland rate in U.K.

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4/6

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- (ii) Entire dated 30 Mar 1815 from a Naval Officer of H.M. Brig 'Curlew' at Digby Annapolis Bay N.S. to Bristol bearing Haliax c.d.s. 8 May 1815 and rated in black m/s '2/2' (no arrival mark).
- (iii) Entire dated Jan 31 1831 Quebec to a firm of forwarding Agents in Liverpool for onward transmission to Oporto with Quebec fleuron c.d.s (Jarrett 226) and rated:—  
 'PAID' in red 1/- cy paying postage to the lines  
 18½c in red paying postage in U.S.A.  
 '8' in black m/s being Ship Letter rate to U.K.  
 and bearing boxed 'LIVERPOOL SHIP LETTER'  
 (See Boggs Vol. I p.52 for all these combination rates of which I have a number of variants between 1836 and 1845).
- (iv) Part cover Jan 27 1832 from Coburg to Brigg Lincs. endorsed in m/s 'Ship letter—paid to Liverpool' and rated in red m/s 'Paid 1 N 4' (This is double Ship Letter rate). There is also a black m/s '2/-' presumably the Inland rate and a boxed 'Brigg Penny Post'. This is an unsatisfactory piece largely no doubt because it is incomplete.
- (v) 1855 July 14 cover from Montreal to Nantwich, Cheshire rated 8d (stg) in black indicating unpaid and endorsed 'per S.S. Canada at Boston 16 July' and with arrival marks 'Liverpool Pkt. Letter July 26' and Nantwich arrival July 27.

I hope these additional items will be of interest to the Yorkshire Group and if I can help with details of any other items I shall of course be delighted to do so.

Mr. R. W. T. Lees-Jones writes:—

**6 cents and 15 cents Large Heads**

The publication of G. R. C. Searles' 'Notes on the Large Heads' last June (Whole No. 125) reminds me that I once had two 'freaks', details of which may be of interest to your readers:

(a) 15 cents clear deep violet—S.G.66 found on a paper often described as 'Carton Paper'. I did have in my collection once a perfectly identical shade on *thin wove* paper. I have only seen this one specimen.

(b) 6 cents—I had an outstanding copy surrounded by brown shades, both dark and light in pale *chestnut*. I have often wondered if the shade could be an acid changeling, but I cannot convince myself that the shade could be manufactured.

Mr. E. A. Smythies writes:—

**Diamond Jubilee Forgeries**

In April *Maple Leaves* (Whole No. 129) you publish an interesting article on 1897 Jubilee Issue, by Lorne Wm. Bentham, in which he gives some details of a forged issue of dollar values to help his readers to distinguish them.

He has perhaps overlooked the fact that there were *four* quite different sets of forgeries of these stamps, one engraved, one with two values (\$3 and \$5) engraved, and the other three values faked from genuine stamps of the cheap cents values—by altering the value tablets and two poorly lithographed.

Full details of these, with illustrations, were first published in *Gibbons Stamp Monthly*, October 1969, and have since been reproduced in various philatelic journals. These details, and a plate of illustrations, will I hope, be included in a book shortly to be published by BNAPS on *BNA Fakes and Forgeries*, which will also include a dozen photographic plates of other BNA forgeries, and descriptions of over 200.

**THE YORSHIRE GROUP**

The Yorkshire Group held the last meeting of the season on 3rd May when Eric Bielby entertained us with some George V material which was inspected and discussed. The group has now recessed for the summer and will re-convene on the first Monday in September. We would like to extend the usual open invitation to anyone within reach of Bradford on our meeting nights (first Monday in each month through the 'season').

**Annual General Meeting 1971**

The Annual General Meeting will be held at 11.00 a.m. on Saturday, 9th October 1971, at the Douglas Hotel, Aberdeen.



# *precancels on the*

## *admiral issue* By R. B. Hetherington and F. W. L. Keane

<b>PETERBOROUGH</b>		<b>Precancel</b>	
		Type 1	
<b>1 cent green</b>	Original die, 1912 ... ..	n	a
	Original die retouched, 1913 ... ..	n	a
<b>1 cent yellow</b>	Original die retouched, wet, 1920 ...	n	a
	Original die retouched, dry, 1926 ...	n	
	New die, dry, 1925 ... ..	n	
<b>2 cents red</b>	Original die, 1912 ... ..	n	a
	Original die retouched, 1913 ... ..		
<b>2 cents green</b>	Original die retouched, wet, 1922 ...	n	a
	Original die retouched, dry, 1924 ...		
	Original die re-engraved, dry, 1925 ...	n	
	Thin paper, 1924 ... ..		
<b>3 cents brown</b>	Original die, wet, 1918 ... ..		a
	Original die retouched, dry, 1922 ...	n	
<b>3 cents red</b>	Original die retouched, 1923 ... ..	n	a
	New die, 1924 ... ..		
<b>4 cents bistre</b>	Wet, 1922 ... ..	n	a
	Dry, 1925 ... ..		
<b>5 cents blue</b>	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1, 1912		
	Marler Type 1a: Reiche Type 1a, 1913		
	Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2, 1914		
	Marler Type 3: Reiche Type 3, 1916		
<b>5 cents violet</b>	Marler Type 4: Reiche Type 1, 1922		
	Marler Types 5 and 7: Reiche Types		
	2 and 4, 1922-24 ... ..		
	Marler Type 6: Reiche Type 3, 1923	n	a
	Marler Type 8: Reiche Type 5, 1925		
<b>10 cents blue</b>	Thin Paper, 1924 ... ..		
	Wet, 1922 ... ..	n	a
	Dry, 1925 (?) ... ..		

(Our previous listing on page 258, Whole No. 129, referred to OSHAWA and NOT LINDSAY as stated. We apologise for this editorial error).

### Amendments to Membership to 8th July 1971

#### New Members

- |       |   |        |
|-------|---|--------|
| 1793. | PYLE, P. E., 2107 N. Rolfe Street, Arlington, Va 22209, U.S.A.      | F      |
| 1794. | PAIGE, L. R., 1069 Shillelagh Road, Chesapeake, Va 23323, U.S.A.    | F      |
| 1795. | TRIMMER, V. R., 8620 East Windsor Avenue, Scottsdale, Arizona 85257 | U.S.A. |
| 1796. | ROOME, E. H., Wylwynds, Main Road, Stretton, Derbyshire DE5 6EW.    | C,N,B  |
| 1797. | WHEELER, Mrs. M. P., 6 Havelock Road, Poole, Dorset BH12 1LA.       | N      |
| 1798. | POOLE, M. W. T., 5 Woodcroft Avenue, Tipton, Staffordshire.         | C      |
| 1799. | TAY, Peng Hian, 9 Dalvey Estate, Singapore 10.                      | C      |

#### Reinstate

1262. Newcastle Philatelic Society, Box No. 239, P.O. Newcastle, N.S.W. Australia

#### Deaths

1025. FORFAR, K.  
 33. FAIRWEATHER, F. W.  
 1457. MERCANTINI, Dr. E. S.,  
 20. MEREDITH, C. W.

#### Resignations

1356. FORDRED, E. J.  
 468. HOSKING, S. J.

#### Change of address

1594. ASBURY, Lt. Col. W. B., 1512 Five Forks Road, Virginia Beach, Virginia 23455,  
 U.S.A.  
 733. BAIN, Rev. J. S., 544 Mendocino Avenue, Santa Rosa, California 95401, U.S.A.  
 1488. BIRCH, G. L., 22 Laverock Park, Linlithgow, West Lothian  
 1628. BOSCH, W. L., 1418 Hukill Street, Brilliant, Ohio 43913, U.S.A.  
 1548. BURNYEAT, C. E., 4166 Bracken Avenue, Victoria B.C., Canada  
 169. CHRISTENSEN, A. H., Two Westmount Square, Apt. 606, Westmount 216,  
 Quebec, Canada  
 1096. CRAWFORD, D. A., 431 Gordon Avenue, Peterborough, Ontario, Canada  
 1792. FERGUSON, Dr. L. Box 892, Sackville, N.B. Canada  
 1602. GOODHELPSON, F., 5508-90 Avenue, Edmonton, Alta, Canada  
 446. GREENHILL, R. S. B., Rowan Trees, Highbury Grove, Haslemere, Surrey  
 1788. HARRIS, P. H., 14 Gunton Drive, Lowestoft, Suffolk  
 1066. HILL, J. R., 827-142 Street, Edmonton 71, Alta, Canada  
 726. HOLLANDS, H. J., 878 Connaught Avenue, Ottawa 14, Ontario, Canada  
 1541. HOULE, L. D., 81 York Street, Apt. 707, Kitchener, Ontario, Canada  
 402. JEFFREY, G. N., Sawley Mount, Woodplumpton, Preston, Lancashire  
 1695. LAWLER, D., Easham House, 21 Leek Road, Congleton, Cheshire CW 12, 3HV  
 699. JOHNSTONE, W. Stuart, 1201-5805 Balsam Street, Vancouver 13, B.C., Canada  
 1547. PAWLUK, W. S., Apt. 206E, 1720 Baseline Road, Ottawa 5, Ontario, Canada  
 1666. PHILLIPS, J. G., Archives, Times Newspapers Ltd., Printing House Square,  
 London E.C.4  
 804. SYMONDS, C., 9 Elm Drive, St. Ives, Huntingdon, P.E.I. 74th  
 464. TILLEY, E. W., 55 Pine Avenue, Gravesend, Kent  
 1736. WESTWATER, 204 Seignory Avenue, Apt. 102, Pointe Claire, P.Q., Canada  
 1181. WHIPPLE, A. E., 241 St. Paul Street West, St. Catherines, Ontario, Canada  
 1364. YOUNG, J. S., 9 Woodside Road, Northwood, Middlesex HA6 3QE

#### Correction

1783. HALL, initials should be A. H.

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your stamps*

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