

MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

INCORPORATED 1946

Founder:

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EDITORIAL

Return to 'normalcy'

'After the postal strike, the deluge', is one way to describe our experiences during the past two months, and it is with a mixture of relief and pleasure that we record an empty editorial 'in tray'. Writer's cramp notwithstanding everyone who has written to complain about the non-arrival of a non-existent February issue of *Maple Leaves* has now received what we hope deserves the title of a courteous reply. That so many members look forward to its arrival is a fine compliment indeed to the contributors to our journal, and one which we venture to suggest is well-deserved.

A pat on the back is also due to our advertisers, printers, officers and last but not least, our President for their patience and forbearance earlier in the year. With so much dependent upon good communications in order to ensure a successful Convention 'Sandy Mac' has had a worrying time. With a return to normal conditions, however, may we express the hope that his path will be smoothed as much as possible? Enclosed with this issue are the usual hotel booking/competition entry forms and the Convention Programme. The latter might be described fairly as a foretaste of more than ordinarily good Aberdonian fare and wonderful testimony to the zeal and enthusiasm with which Sandy is tackling a formidable task.

To intending exhibitors, visitors to Convention and contributors to the annual auction may we say *now is the time* to let Alan McGregor know the details of your exhibit, *now is the time* to let Sandy Mac know what your

accommodation needs are at the Douglas Hotel and *now is the time* to send your auction lots to John Hannah.

As usual we have to warn members that the Douglas Hotel is rapidly being booked up and delay in notifying Sandy Mac about your intentions could lead to disappointment. Because of the need to prepare the auction catalogue well before October the closing date for the receipt of lots is only a few days away. After 1st July it will not be possible to guarantee the inclusion of lots sent at any subsequent time, even the 2nd July. Such is the tight schedule to which our President and his band of assistants have to work that we must ask for your co-operation and understanding in these matters. Intending exhibitors have until the 28th August to let Alan McGregor know what their entries are; but an earlier date than this advised. To sum up: everything possible is being done to ensure the usual splendid convention that we have learnt to associate with Aberdeen. Please do your part to make it so. Things don't just happen; they have to be made to happen!

Philatelic Congress

Members who are attending Congress this month are asked to take material for the study groups. Our representative at Congress, which is being held in Norwich, will be Eric Bielby.

B.N.A.P.S. Convention

A warm invitation is extended to all our members who may be in Canada in August to attend the B.N.A.P.S. Convention which is being held in Halifax, N.S., from 26th to 29th of that month. Thanks are due to Henry D. Hichs of B.N.A.P.S. for this kind reminder and invitation.

OBITUARY

Mr. P. G. Walker died on the 8th March 1971, after a short illness. A Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, Mr. Walker was a keen supporter of several Philatelic Societies in Yorkshire, and was also a faithful supporter of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, attending Conventions regularly. As some members will know, Mr. Walker collected the stamps and postal history of Newfoundland and did much study on the 5 cent blue seal. He and Dr. Willan had many Newfoundland 'Study Circles' at Conventions, when they would spend happy hours discussing several aspects of their common interests.

'P.G.', as he was known in Yorkshire, will be missed by many Societies, and none more than the West Riding Group of this Society. Our sympathy goes to his sister and brother, whom many of you will have met at Conventions.

E. BIELBY.

president's message

I wonder what memories the Postal Strike of 1971 will hold for our members? For many of the Society Officers it will I feel sure go on the record as a time of frustration. By the time the strike had ended, contact had been achieved, resulting in vital information regarding Convention being made available to go out with the first issue of *Maple Leaves*.

The enforced silence did, however, give me the opportunity of digesting two books which had arrived, '*Booklets of the Admiral Stamps*' by George C. Marler, P.C., and '*Admiral Stamps*' part 2, by Hans Reiche. As a student in this field I can only say to those interested they are a must. Both books make tremendous steps forward in the additional knowledge of this series since these gentlemen last published their findings.

I was complimenting myself on finding a one cent green dated 1st Jan. 1912, until I read of Mr. A. A. Duncanson's find of a two cents carmine dated 15th December 1911. This typifies Canadian Philately, something new is always being discovered. Is it any wonder that there is such a sustained interest in the collecting of Canada? We are indeed fortunate.

By the time you read this I sincerely hope that your lots for the Auction are on the way to John Hannah, 4 Hammersmith Road, Aberdeen. If not please spare a thought for him, and brighten his horizon by sending him something, before he leaves me holding the fort while he enjoys a vacation in British Colombia. Once again Mr G. Manton has kindly consented to conduct the Auction, so make his journey to Aberdeen really worth while.

Alan McGregor is handling the Convention Exhibition, and is wondering if he will get all the available frames filled, so the more the merrier. He has plenty of room in the vaults to keep your exhibits safe. He is, I am pleased to say, keeping reasonably well these days, and as you can see as seen as ever, by handling the Exhibition.

The Convention Programme will be enclosed with this edition of *Maple Leaves*. If you have been in two minds about coming, I hope what is in store will settle your doubts. It will be noted that the Tours start on the early side. However, there is a sound reason for this. Crathes Castle is being opened specially for us, and the Curator would like you to see the beautiful ceiling paintings at their best, in the early afternoon light. To the uninitiated it is the type of water used, that makes Scotch Whiskey what it is. Therefore some distance has to be covered before reaching the border of the Whiskey Country, plus the fact that it would be well to have afternoon tea before partaking of a Dram.

Have a good and enjoyable summer vacation, before your sojourn North of the Border in October to, as the Travel Brochures say, 'Britain's No. 1 Blooming City.'

Sandy Mackie

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Part XIV

By S. F. Cohen, F.C.P.S.

The Squared Circle Story

The sale by auction in Toronto in March 1971, of the famous Kemp collection marks a further stage in the fascinating story of Squared Circle postmarks of Canada.

Alfred Whitehead, the doyen of these postmarks, says in the 2nd edition of his Handbook, that the story began in 'the distant past'. It was in the summer of 1950, however, that he sorted out into Provinces all the specimens he had accumulated over the years, and prepared an article on them for *BNA Topics*, which was published in December 1951. This led to so much enthusiasm from fellow-collectors that A. W. set about writing a Handbook on them, which was first published by BNAPS in 1954.

This first Handbook on the subject set the stage for a new style of postmark collecting. It listed all the towns then known in Province order and a brave attempt was made at a Rarity Factor for each. With such sparse knowledge then available, this was an enormously difficult and praiseworthy task. By today's standards, with an advanced knowledge, it remains the classic work which led the way for further research and study. It provided the opportunity for all collectors, however modest, to examine their copies of any Canadian stamps from 1893 onwards, to try to seek the rare squared circle towns, which were so clearly defined. At that time, available in prolific numbers were the 3cents small queens, which proved a happy hunting ground. For the first time, common *stamps* catalogued at only a few pennies, and worth no more as stamps, might yield a valuable find by way or rarity of postmark. This was the commercial aspect; but far more of interest to the collector was the opportunity to know what to look for as shown by the Handbook, and to try to complete as many different towns as possible.

Accordingly, much new information was recorded as the hunt widened, and by 1959, a revised second edition of the Handbook was published with a very realistic and accurate mine of information. It increased the number of specialist collectors in this field to such an extent that their numbers covered all continents.

By now, all sorts of incidental collecting features were in vogue. The large size Jubilee and Map stamps showed the strikes in fuller form so it became fashionable to form collections of these. (Some 230 towns are possible on Jubilees and nearly 200 on Maps). The more ambitious set out to collect on the 15 cent Large Queen or the long Registered Letter stamps but the latter are all extremely scarce (even today, only 33

different towns have been reported on the 5 cent RLS and a solitary further town on a 2 cent RLS). Even more intense study was given to the fascinating range of time-marks to be found within the bars, so that strikes of the same town are very collectable if they show differing 'indiciae'. Differing Hammers for the same town, some extremely rare, are constantly searched for. Others favoured the collecting of covers or postcards showing full strikes, some few towns of which, even today, only being known to exist as a mark on cover and not over the stamp itself.

In 1964, the 3rd and latest Handbook was published. By then, the story was almost complete and recorded. Further earliest and latest dates continued to be found. These were religiously recorded in each issue of 'Topics'. Dr. William Moffatt (U.S.A.) studiously records all new information and, even now, is busy preparing a new roster which will give fullest details of all known towns on various stamps.

For about two years after its publication in 1964, the Handbook again roused a great deal of collector interest in these postmarks. After which, for some 5 years, interest seemed to wane. There were probably two main reasons for this. Firstly, because almost all seemed now to be known and little original research seemed left open to new collectors. Furthermore, the supply of material was drying up. Another reason may well have been a purely commercial one. Collectors had been in the habit of hoping to 'find' the odd rare postmark at the price of the stamp (very little) from their dealer or in an auction Lot or collection. Those lucky finders were to discover, however, that when it came to selling their 'find' the market was extremely limited. Nobody seemed to want to buy at a high price a postmark on a common stamp. Even large specialised collections were not at all easy to sell. All this may now have changed as a result of the Kemp sale.

The Kemp Collection

Clarence Kemp of Toronto, a pioneer of squared circles, set out to achieve completion in all 311 towns on the 3 cent Small Queens, and even by 1964, he had achieved very near completion. His collection came on the market late in 1970, and was flown specially to England for private viewing. As a result of the examination of which, the remarkable new major discovery of two very distinctive Hammers for the town of Wolsley, Assa. was made by the author in conjunction with Dr Matthew Carstairs.

Ultimately split up into 44 Lots, the collection was auctioned by Sissons in March, and quite sensationally high prices were achieved for all the very rare towns offered singly. The unique copy of Revelstoke, B.C. realised no less than \$310. This is surely a record for a postmark as the stamp itself is catalogued and worth still only a few new pennies. This may be a little unfair, but, on reflection, you will find it to be true. Only now can one therefore assess the relative value of the other two similarly unique towns, Coleman (Dr. M. Carstairs) and Fonthill (J. Millar Allen), as being also worth over \$300 each.

Forged Postmarks

Because even rare towns had previously not been likely to fetch high prices, forgeries of these postmarks were almost unknown. The infamous 'High Street, Toronto' (which does not truly exist) found on forgeries of the Jubilee stamps was not a mark intended to fool squared circle enthusiasts, but an attempt to copy the style of a typical period postmark of Canada. The very crude partial strike of Coleman made with a rubber stamp (happily withdrawn from the Kemp sale) is another example. Some doubtful copies of Pipestone and St. Johns Que., exist but I do not know of any others.

It is apparent to anyone that with comparative ease the forger can copy a postmark more readily than the complete stamp, so we must be prepared for some such roguery now that the Kemp material has given a lead to true values. It would, presumably, now be worthwhile. It may be 'jumping the gun' but I would tend to suspect any new findings of great rarity that suddenly turn up from now on, and I would want to have them compared with known genuine strikes. Of course, if a Montreal Type 1 or a true St. Johns, Que, turn up, they will be the first known examples. Comparing them with the Proof Page illustrations will not help either, since this would be the only source from which the forger could copy them.

Ending on a happier note, the dispersal of the Kemp collection should provide a welcome fillip for the legion of addicts to this most popular of all sidelines in Canadian postmark collecting. Squared Circle collecting is a strange bug to bite one, but once having been bitten, there is no end to the fun and pleasure that can be gained. Trading with fellow collectors brings back the schoolboy in all of us, and why not? Of one thing I am quite certain, the last Chapter of the Squared Circle Story has yet to be written

(Crossing swords with Stanley is always a dangerous business. At considerable risk to the Editorial neck we should prefer to say that 'S.C. collecting is almost the most popular of all sidelines in Canadian postmark collecting'. See whole number 124, page 102 for the elucidation of this cryptic reference—Editor).

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR AUGUST ISSUE

Contributors are reminded that the last date for the receipt of reports and notice (to guarantee inclusion in the August issue) is *3rd July*.

Separate reminders by post have been discontinued.

The postage rates for letters from British North America to the United Kingdom 1831 - 1970 part II

(Contributed by the Yorkshire Group)

(Continued from last issue)

The postal rates to the U.K. were not changed at all and on unpaid letters the British recipient had to pay the same amount. The change in system converted the 7½ cy. into 12½ cents and the 10d Cy. into 17 cents, the rates for letters to the U.K.

Our cover illustrating the rate for letters sent by Canadian steamer from Quebec in summer, or now from Portland in Winter, was posted at St. Catherines on 22nd September 1859 and arrived at Snaith, Yorkshire, on the 5th of October. A 12½ cents stamp of the first printing order was used and the Liverpool receiving mark shows COLONIAL PACKET. The cover illustrating the British Packet rate bears a 17 cents stamp with no directing instructions at all.

1st April 1868 to 31st December 1870

On the first of July 1867 Canada was granted Dominion Status with its own Parliament which combined the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia including Vancouver Island within the Dominion. On the 21st December 1867 Parliament passed an Act regulating the Dominion Postage Rates which took effect on the 1st April 1868.

1st January 1870 to 30th September 1875

On the 30th December 1869 a Post Office Circular stated that the letter postage rates to the U.K. would be reduced on the 1st January 1870 to 6 cents per ½ oz. when sent by Canadian Steamers from Quebec, Halifax or Portland in winter and 8 cents when sent via New York or Boston. Our cover illustrating the 6 cents rate is dated 8th September 1870 and bears a fine strip of three 2 cents green of the Large Queen's Head issue. Our cover illustrating the rarely used route through America and the British Packet is dated 4th February 1872 and bears a pair of 2 cents green of the Large Queen's Head issue. Our cover illustrating the rarely used route through America and the British Packet is dated 4th February 1872 and bears a pair of 2 cents green and a pair of 6 cents brown of the small Queen's Head stamps thus prepaying a double weight letter. As well as the normal Toronto cds the stamps are obliterated by three strikes of a most unusual Toronto 2 fancy cancel.

The letter rate to the U.K. by means of the Canadian Packets remained unchanged but a new stamp was issued. The postal rate by means of the British Packets was reduced to 15 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Our cover illustrating the 12½ cents rate is dated 22nd May, 1868 and bears the new blue stamp printed on thin paper. The cover illustrating the British Packet rate is dated 19th November, 1869 and bears a 15 cents stamp of the early red purple shade.

1st October 1875 to 31st December 1898

By Act of Parliament, on and after 1st October, 1875 all postal packages had to be prepaid by means of postage stamps. At the same time the postage rate to the U.K. was reduced to 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. for all letters by whatever route they were directed. We illustrated this change by two covers, one bearing the specially prepared 5 cents Large Queen stamp and dated 30th March, 1876, the other bearing the economy sized 5 cents Small Queen's Head used on a cover to London dated 7th November, 1876. The PAID LIVERPOOL COLONIAL PACKET was still being used and here is dated 7th December, 1876.

25th December 1898 to 26th March 1915

During 1898 an Imperial Postal Conference was held in London and whilst an Imperial Penny Postage was not adopted many postage rates were made more uniform. The letter rate from Canada to England was reduced to 2 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and as a special 2 cents stamp was put on sale just before Christmas there seems to be confusion as to the official starting date. The new stamp was used from 25th December although the Order changing the rate was dated 1st January 1899.

27th March 1915 to 30th September 1921

In February 1915 a Parliamentary Bill imposed a Tax of one cent on each piece of first class mail. This increased the postal rate to the U.K. to 3 cents. At first a single extra 1 cent War Tax stamp was issued but in 1916 another stamp was printed showing the postage as 2 cents and the Tax as 1 cent. In August 1918 a 3 cents brown stamp was prepared to consolidate the tax with the postage. Our display illustrated the use of a 2 plus 1 cent stamp and the later 3 cents brown used on a cover in 1921.

1st October 1921 to 30th June 1926

With the change in economic conditions after the Great War it was found necessary to increase the rate of postage to 4 cents for a letter to the U.K. In July 1922 a 4 cents stamp was issued for this purpose and our cover shows such a cover being used on a letter to England.

1st July 1926 to 3rd November 1926

For this short period the Empire postal rate was reduced to 3 cents.

4th November 1926 to 23rd June 1931

4th November is the date given for the reduction of the rate to 2 cents for Empire letters. We had covers to illustrate this change but the earliest was dated 1930.

24th June 1931 to 31st March 1943

During this period the letter rate to the U.K. was 3 cents.

1st April 1943 to 31st March 1954

Economic conditions again caused a rise in the postal rates and the charge for a letter to the U.K. was 4 cents.

1st April 1954 to 3rd November 1968

During this period the rate was 5 cents per ½ oz. for a letter to the U.K.

4th November 1968

On this date the rate was raised to 6 cents at which figure it still stands.

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Canadian Air Mail Flights and Special Inaugural Flights to and from Canada in 1971

By Major R. K. Malott

Once in a while there is a lot of activity in Canadian Air Mail flights. A brief summary of recent events is submitted for interested readers. Anyone wishing further data may contact the writer at 16 Harwick Crescent, Ottawa 6, Ontario, Canada, K2H 6R1. On 28th March 1971, El Al (Israel Air Lines) inaugurated a route between Tel Aviv and Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Flight LY 219 departed Tel Aviv Airport at 0830 hours 28th March, landed at Geneva, Switzerland at 1035 hours, departed Geneva at 1135 hours, and landed at Montreal International Airport at 1455 hours on 28th March. A return non-stop flight (LY 500) from Montreal to Tel Aviv commenced at 1730 hours on 28th March and ended at 1030 hours on Monday, 29th March 1971, Tel Aviv time. Special souvenir envelopes were prepared for the flight. On 1st April CP Air inaugurated its route to Tel Aviv as follows: Flight CP 204 1st April 1971, Depart Toronto 1600 hours, Depart Montreal 1800 hours, Arrive Rome 0745 hours and Depart Rome 0830 hours, and Arrive Tel Aviv 1230 hours 2nd April 1971 (local time) Flight CP 253 2nd April 1971 (the return trip) Depart Tel Aviv 1400 hours, Arrive Rome 1620 hours and Depart Rome 1705 hours; Arrive Amsterdam 1920 hours and Depart Amsterdam 2005 hours; Arrive Montreal 2130 hours and Arrive Toronto 2330 hours. Special envelopes were prepared for these flights also.

On 1st April 1971, T.A.P., Transportes Aereos Portugueses, inaugurated a direct flight between Montreal and Santa Maria, Azores and then on to Lisbon. There were four special envelopes prepared for the event for the routes TP 344 Lisbon to Montreal and Santa Maria to Montreal; and TP 345 Montreal to Santa Maria and Montreal to Lisbon. CP Air has dropped its route to Santa Maria as of 1st April 1971. Air Canada will inaugurate several new routes with its new B747 aircraft. The company, due to an economy measure, will not be providing flight covers for these events. I will be attempting to obtain envelopes flown over the following routes: 25th April 1971, Toronto to Vancouver and return; 2nd-3rd June 1971, Toronto to London, England and return; 6th-7th July 1971, Toronto-Montreal-Paris-Frankfurt and return; and 26th November 1971, Montreal to Miami and return. On 18th April 1971, Atlas Airlines from Frobisher Bay, North West Territories will commence special flights to the North Pole carrying tourists and landing for a short time. Arrangements have been made to have flown envelopes to and from the North Pole. New routes by CP Air will soon be announced between Mexico and Canada but details are not yet ready. Arrangements are also being made to fly the special souvenir air mail on the British Columbia Air Race from London, England to Victoria, British Columbia. The Air Race starts on 1st July 1971, from

RAF Base Abingdon, Berkshire, England, and the aircraft go via Prestwick, Scotland, Reykjavik, Iceland; Narssarssuag, Greenland; and they land at one of four locations in Canada—Goose Bay, Labrador; Gander, Newfoundland; Halifax, Nova Scotia; or Sydney, Nova Scotia; then Quebec City, Quebec; Ottawa, Ontario; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Regina, Saskatchewan; Calgary, Alberta; and Victoria, British Columbia. The Air Race is scheduled to terminate at Victoria on 7th July 1971. A set of 12 special envelopes is prepared for the Air Race.

On 1st July the Canadian Government's Secretary of State has authorised special activities to commemorate Canada's 104th Birthday and British Columbia's 100th Anniversary of joining the Canadian Confederation. Special ceremonies will be held when the Air Race aircraft land at Ottawa's International Airport and a special envelope will be mailed from Ottawa that day. A special antique car race will also commence from Ottawa on 1st July 1971, with Victoria the final destination. A set of coloured postcards (6 to 8) will be mailed from Ottawa on that date. Each postcard will depict an antique car on the front. These antique cars are part of the antique car collection on display in the Canadian Museum of Science and Technology at Ottawa, Ontario. Anyone requiring further information on these events is invited to contact Major R. K. Malott, 16 Harwick Crescent, Ottawa 6, Ontario, Canada, K2H 6R1.

NOT EVEN THE EDITOR can make bricks
without straw. Please support him by sending your news
and views on all branches of B.N.A. Philately and postal
history. Don't leave it to 'the other fellow' — he never
was any good anyway!

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More About Postal History

By O. H. Downing

In the August 1969 issue of *Maple Leaves* I wrote an introductory article to the study of Canadian Postal History, dealing mainly with the internal mail. I would like to follow this up with some discussion of Transatlantic mail, and mail to and from the United States, in the period up to 1851.

Letters to the United Kingdom could be sent either by the Post Office Packet service, or by 'Ship Letter'.

The Packet service comprised vessels owned by, or under contract to, the British Post Office who ran scheduled services to many different parts of the world. (Once again it is necessary to emphasise that prior to 1851, when the Post Office was transferred to Provincial control, the Canadian postal service was under the direct authority of the G.P.O. in London).

In 1840 this service by Government owned Packet, was largely superseded by mail-carrying contracts with Shipping Lines, pioneered by Samuel Cunard, who engaged to provide a twice monthly service between Liverpool, Halifax and Boston.

In the early years of the Nineteenth century, and previously, the Packet Boats were frequently attacked by Privateers particularly during the American War of 1812-1814. The crews of the Packets were courageous and disciplined, and usually gave a good account of themselves, encouraged to do so by the profit to be made not so much from mail carrying as from the private trading in which they illegally engaged. It was the coming of steam which revolutionised the Packet service and gave Samuel Cunard and his followers their opportunity and led to the decline of the alternative 'Ship Letter' routes.

A 'Ship Letter' is one handed by the Post Office to the Master of a private ship (who was under legal obligation to accept such mail) for delivery to the Post Office at the Port of arrival. In order to induce him to carry out this duty he received a fee or gratuity of 2d. per letter. The practice of handing mail to the passengers or crew of a private ship for posting in the country of destination, thereby evading the Ship Letter charge and doing the Master out of his 2d., was a contravention of the law, but often done.

The inland postage to the port of despatch in Canada had to be pre-paid, but the Ship Letter charge and the inland postage in the United Kingdom was collected from the addressee. Such mail was stamped 'Ship Letter' and the name of the Port and marked as to the rate, including the Inland postage, due on delivery.

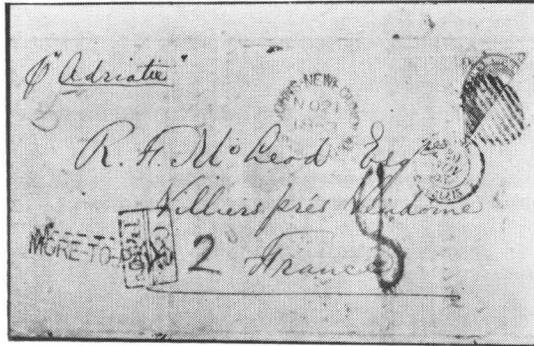
Both Packet and Ship Letters were frequently marked as to the route to be taken e.g. 'via Halifax', 'via Boston' etc., and sometimes the name of the Ship and the appropriate rate, which was not necessarily the cheapest, was charged. Up to 1851 the rates were liable to frequent change and it is necessary to check the rates applicable in both the country of origin and of arrival. Rates from the Maritime Provinces (Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) differed considerably from Canadian rates.

It will be realised that the successful operation of the Packet Services from Boston and New York called for a high degree of co-operation between the Post Offices of Canada and the United States of America. Co-operation was, however, frequently lacking. The rates and regulations governing the passage of Canadian mail to, from, and through the U.S.A. are interesting, complex and often anomalous. Prior to 1849 (when a uniform through rate was established) each country was free to set its own rates within its own boundaries and to change them, as they often did, without reference to each other. Between 1792 and 1851 there are nine different combinations of rate, some of only short duration.

Following the War of American Independence, the first postal Convention between Canada and the United States was signed in 1792. This required that Canadian postage on letters to U.S.A. be prepaid, but prepayment of the American postage was optional. This was possible as the Canadian Post Office acted as Agent for the U.S.A. Post Office. Letters from U.S.A. however could be paid to the lines, or entirely unpaid; Canadian postage could not be paid in U.S.A. as the United States Post Office would not reciprocate. Covers of this period will be found to be marked with two rates, one in pence currency and the other in U.S.A. cents, indicating the postage charged in each country.

This continued until 1847 when the Canadian Post Office ceased to allow American postage to be paid in Canada. Immediate umbrage was taken by the American Post Office, who forthwith abrogated all previous arrangements with the British Post Office, including an agreement of 1845 to allow the passage of mail destined for despatch to the United Kingdom by Cunard ships from Boston or New York at an inclusive rate paid in Canadian currency (the 'closed mail'). Sense returned in 1849 when a fresh convention was signed, between the United States, Great Britain and the British North American Colonies by which the rates of postage on mail passing between the United States and Canada were combined into one inclusive rate, prepayment optional. Exchange offices were set up at convenient frontier posts at which mail was handled over and accounting procedures carried out. It is essential when confronted with a cover passing in either direction first to observe the date, and the route followed, and then refer to the rates ruling at that time in each country.

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	4d. orange-vermilion, S.G.12, used with large margins and light bar cancellation.	£125
	5d. chocolate-brown, S.G.13, unused o.g. sheet of 40 with papermaker's watermark.	£220
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1861 (July)	2d. deep rose lake, S.G.18, used with oval of bars and 'SP 6 1864' c.d.s. and showing portion of papermaker's wmk.	£65
	5d. red-brown, S.G.20, unused o.g. sheet of 40.	£120
	5d. brown, S.G.20a, unused o.g. sheet of 40.	£120
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	6d. pale rose-lake, S.G.23d, unused o.g. sheet of 20. ...	£30
	1s. pale rose-lake, S.G.23g, unused o.g. sheet of 20. ...	£55
1866	24c blue, S.G.30, unused o.g. imprint block of four on thin yellowish paper.	£20
1876	5c blue, S.G.43, unused o.g. well centred marginal block of 4.	£100
1897	1c on 3c grey-purple, S.G.80, 81, 82, unused o.g. corner block of six showing the three types of surcharge.	£75
1897	1c on 3c grey-purple, S.G.81a, unused o.g. pair surcharged in red.	£700
1898	3c orange, S.G.87a, unused o.g. pair imperf.	£38
1910	1c green, S.G.106b, marginal horizontal pair imperf between.	£90
1910	2c rose-carmine, S.G.110, unused o.g. marginal strip of four perf 12 x 11½.	£80
1911	Recess 6c to 15c, S.G.111 to 116, set of six in superb blocks of four.	£120
1919	'Hawker Air Mail' 3c brown, S.G.142, unused o.g. marginal example, very fine.	£3,500
	'Alcock and Brown' \$1 on 15c bright scarlet, S.G.143, 143a, 143b, unused o.g. block of 25, showing the complete setting with the varieties.	£650
1921	'Halifax' 35c red, S.G.148, 148f, etc., unused o.g. block of 25 showing the varieties.	£550
1923	2c carmine, S.G.150a, unused o.g. imperf pair.	£35
1931	Air no watermark 15c chocolate, S.G.192a, unused o.g. horizontal pair imperf. between.	£140
	Air no watermark 50c green, S.G.193a, unused o.g. horizontal pair imperf between.	£200
	Air watermarked \$1 deep blue, S.G.197a, unused o.g. vertical corner pair imperf between	£300
1932	1c green, S.G.209a, unused o.g. imperf pair.	£20
	3c orange-brown, S.G.211a, unused o.g. imperf pair.	£20
	14c black, S.G.216a, unused o.g. imperf pair.	£20
	DO-X, \$1.50 deep blue, S.G.221, unused o.g. block of four. B.P.A. certificate.	£300

STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED
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Issued Stamps (continued)

1933	10c orange-yellow, S.G.231a, unused o.g. imperf corner block of four.	£70
	30c light blue, S.G.232b, unused o.g. imperf corner block of four.	£250
	Gen. Balbo \$4.50 on 75c yellow-brown, S.G.235, unused o.g.	£90
1941	7c deep ultramine, S.G.281a, unused o.g. pair with and without watermark.	£35

SPECIMENS and CANCELLED

1860	4d. orange-vermilion, S.G.12, two examples originally a pair with full central "Cancelled" in oval bars. Large margins, brilliant colour. Ex Ferrari.	£1,400
	1s. orange-vermilion, S.G.15, single with good margins and lovely colour, showing portion of "Cancelled" obliteration. ...	£1,400
1861 (July)	6d. deep rose-lake, S.G.21, overprinted "Specimen" twice vertically with additional manuscript small cross, presumably to delete one of the overprints. Large margins.	£30
	1s. deep rose-lake, S.G.23, diagonally overprinted "Specimen". Large margins.	£30
1870	6c rose, S.G.43, diagonally overprinted "Specimen". ...	£15

Plate Proofs

1857	1d. block of four in black on card. A little aged.	£40
	3d. pair in black on card, marginal.	£30
	5d. block of four in black on card.	£30
1897	Cabot strip of three in issued colour on white wove paper.	£15
1911	Guy corner pair 6c recess plate proofs in issued colour. ...	£15
1932	Definitive 15c vertical pair in issued colour on watermarked paper, believed to be the only known examples, the rest of the sheet having been destroyed.	£50
1937	Coronation 48c slate purple block of four.	£40
1938	3c Queen Mother pair in black.	£12

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Essays

- 1918 (Dec.) "Two 2 Cents" in red on 60c Henry VII, o.g. block of four showing double surcharge. £125
- 1919 Caribou Artist's original essay lettered "A" sunken with Caribou facing right. Part hand painted with the value 5c in deep bottle-green. £130
- 1933 Gilbert original watercolours (rejected) by Olga Lehmann, very similar to the accepted designs, about postcard size, for 7c, 8c, 10c and 15c values. each £50

Imperf Colour Trials

- 1911 Coronation 2c with sheet margin at top in issued colour. ... £25
Coronation 2c with sheet margin at top in green, the colour of the issued 1c. £25
Coronation 2c with sheet margin at top in brown, the colour of the issued 3c. £25
Coronation 2c with sheet margin at top in deep olive green, yellow-brown, or purple. each £25
- 1919 Caribou 1c imperf colour trial from plate proofs on gummed paper with sheet margin at left in:—
- (a) bright magneta with issued 8c for comparison. ... £55
 - (b) deep grey-green with issued 10c for comparison. ... £55
 - (c) orange with issued 12c for comparison. £55
 - (d) indigo with issued 15c for comparison. £55
 - (e) sage-green with issued 36c for comparison. £55
 - (f) bistre-brown with issued 24c for comparison. £55

Die Proofs

- 1866 10c Prince Consort in black with "5 Cents" value tablet, 12mm margin. £35
- 1868 1c Prince of Wales in black on India paper mounted on sunken card with National Bank Note Co. inscription. ... £35
- 1911 Guy Recess large single die proof, comprising two impressions each of the 9c and 10c values, in black on thick white paper. Most unusual. £50

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Die Proofs (continued)

1919	Caribou original in red with title and value tablets blank. ...	£110
	Caribou in black without value, as finally accepted for the 2c, 5c, 8c and 12c values. ...	£110
1923/24	Pictorials completed die proof in dark green for the 20c value. ...	£25
1928/29	Publicity 1c final in green. ...	£25
	2c in carmine. ...	£25
	3c in brown. ...	£25
	4c final in brown. ...	£25
	4c in magenta. ...	£25
	4c final in black showing complete impression of plate. ...	£20
	6c final in black showing complete impression of plate. ...	£20
	6c in ultramarine. ...	£25
	8c in red-brown showing complete impression of plate. ...	£25
	9c in deep green. ...	£25
	12c in carmine-lake. ...	£25
	12c final in black showing complete impression of plate. ...	£20
	14c in blue. ...	£25
	14c final in black showing complete impression of plate. ...	£20
	28c final in black showing complete impression of plate. ...	£20
	30c in sepia. ...	£25
1929-31	Re-engraved	
	1c final in black from die No.788. ...	£25
	3c final in black with die No.790 reversed. ...	£25
	4c final in black from die No.797. ...	£25
	8c final in blue with die No.855 reversed. ...	£25
	8c in red-brown with die No.855 reversed. ...	£25
	10c final in violet showing complete impression of plate. ...	£25
	30c in sepia dated 28 MAY 1930. ...	£25
1932	Definitives	
	2c in carmine with die No.967 reversed. ...	£15
	2c final in black with die No.967 reversed. ...	£10
	2c final in black with die No.1018 reversed. ...	£15
	3c in indigo with die No. reversed. ...	£20
	3c in orange-brown showing complete impression of plate. ...	£15
	4c in black with Die No. reversed. ...	£15
	4c in bright violet on watermarked paper. ...	£15
	4c final in deep violet marked before hardening. ...	£15
	6c finished in light blue with die No.981 reversed. ...	£25

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1932-38	Definitives		
		7c final in red-brown with die No.1029 reversed.	£20
		24c final in blue on watermarked paper without die No. ...	£15
		24c final in black with die No.1028 reversed.	£20

1933	Gilbert		
		1c to 32c complete set of 14 final die proofs in black on watermarked paper showing impression of plate and die Nos. reversed.	£225
		1c final in black.	£20
		1c final in black on watermarked paper.	£20
		2c final in green with die No.1094 reversed.	£20
		3c final in chestnut.	£20
		4c final in carmine with die No.1095 reversed.	£20
		5c final in violet with die No.1191 reversed.	£20
		7c in greenish blue with die No.1099 reversed.	£25
		8c final in vermilion with die No.1109 reversed.	£25
		9c final in ultramarine with die No.1098 reversed.	£25
		10c final in brown-lake with die No.1103 reversed.	£25
		14c final in black.	£25
		15c final in claret with die No.1104 reversed.	£25
		20c final in grey-green with die No. 1107 reversed.	£25
		24c final in maroon with die No. reversed.	£25
		32c final in olive-black with die No.1105 reversed.	£25

1937	Coronation Die Proofs in blue of the King's head, one with die No.1214 added, both showing complete impressions of the plate (2).	£35
	Complete set of die proofs, including both dies of the 3c in black with die Nos. reversed (12).	£250
1938	Coronation 2c final in green with die No.1238 reversed.	£35

Progressive Die Proofs

1929-31	Re-engraved		
		1c, six progressive full die proofs in green showing that the place names were engraved before the coastline.	£135
		3c, 21 cut-down progressive die proofs in red-brown, except one in black from a discarded die.	£300
		3c, four progressive full die proofs in red-brown.	£90

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1929-31	Re-engraved (continued)		
	4c, 22 stages shown in cut down die proofs in reddish purple or black or brown.		£300
	15c, five progressive cut-down die proofs in blue to final 20c, three progressive cut down die proofs in black.		£45
	30c, 7 stages shown in cut-down die proofs in sepia to final.		£80

We have in stock, subject unsold, similar progressive proofs for:—

1932	2c, S.G.210.	(18)	£175
	3c, S.G.211.	(12)	£160
	4c, S.G.212.	(16)	£200
	10c, S.G.215	(8)	£100
	15c, S.G.217.	(2)	£45
	20c, S.G.218.	(8)	£100
	30c, S.G.220.	(11)	£165
1932-38	7c, S.G.226.	(13)	£150
	8c, S.G.227.	(6)	£70
1933	Gilbert 24c, S.G.248.	(11)	£150
1937	Coronation 3c, S.G.258.	(4)	£85
	7c, S.G.259.	(3)	£60
	8c, S.G.260.	(3)	£60
	10c, S.G.261.	(4)	£80
	48c, S.G.267.	(5)	£100

Covers

1733	A ship letter from New France "A L'Isle a bois cote des Labrador" dated 7th September to Marseilles, bearing manuscript "Par le sauver which god is asked to conduct safely from La Grand Raye". This is the earliest known cover from this region.	£120
1860	1857 2d. scarlet-vermilion bisected, S.G.2a, with 5d. brown-purple, S.G.5, tied to folded cover from Harbor Grace, to Ringwood, Hants. One stamp possibly removed.	£1,000
	1857 8d. scarlet-vermilion bisected, S.G.8a, paying 4d. to Baltimore, from the Tucker correspondence.	£500

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- 1861 1860 4d. orange-vermilion bisected, S.G.12a, used as 2d. on newspaper wrapper to Philadelphia. Stamp has been removed and replaced and protudes over edge of wrapper where it was affixed to newspaper. Rare usage. **£1,200**
- 1863 1861 1s. deep rose-lake bisected, S.G.23a, used as 6d. on folded cover to France. Stamp has negligible creases from cover folds. A great rarity. (Illustrated). **£2,500**
- 1863 1861 6d. deep rose-lake, S.G.21, superb large margined example on cover to London with the original letter enclosed giving a vivid account of a near sinking at sea. A similar cover fetched \$3100 in the second Dale sale. **£1,250**
- 1864 1857 4d. scarlet-vermilion, S.G.4, on local cover from St. Johns to Placentia Bay. Large margins three sides, just cut into at foot. R.P.S. certificate. **£450**
- 1865 1861 5d. red-brown, S.G.20, tied by black cork to neat cover from St. Johns to Sydney C.B. **£300**
- 1868 1866 13c orange-yellow, S.G.29, tied to cover to St. Pierre et Miquelon. Rare. **£250**

All the above items are offered SUBJECT UNSOLD. If you are interested in any of the above material or in similar material please write to:



**JOHN FARTHING,
STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED
391 STRAND, LONDON,
WC2R 0LX**

BOOK REVIEW

HJMR Prices Guide to Philatelic Literature—Second Edition

Edited by: Irving Hagler, Helen Hagler, Robert Hagler, Larry Resnick. 509 pages. Paperbound \$5.00. Clothbound \$7.50. Published by HJMR Co., P.O. Box 308, North Miami, Fla. 33161. (February 1971). Prices post free.

This is a large book, in physical size, scope and content. The sub-title suggests it is intended to be a 'Master List of Philatelic Literature', and as any student of the literature will attest, that is a large and very ambitious objective.

HJMR Co., is said to hold the world's largest stock of philatelic literature and the essential value of this publication lies in the fact that the company is in a position to supply each one of the 50,000 listings of philatelic books, articles, catalogues, and periodicals, and a price is quoted for each item.

In terms of content, the first 195 pages are devoted to listings in detail of worldwide, general catalogues, periodicals, auction catalogues, serial publications and philatelic handbooks, including a complete index to the contents of the 30 volume Billig Handbook Series, owned and distributed by the HJMR Co. Pages 196 to 244 list publications on the philately of the United States, U.S. Possessions, and Confederate States, subdivided into some 90 headings with especially thorough coverage of U.S Auctions, U.S. Postal History by States, Postal Stationery, Precancels, and Confederate States.

The next 185 pages list literature of Great Britain and Colonies past and present, subdivided alphabetically, and individual categories listed alphabetically according to author. The balance of the book contains listings of South and Central America, Africa, Europe and Asia, and as is to be expected the listings of France and Colonies and Germany and its former Colonies are particularly extensive, with many references given to the French and German language literature. Pages 501 to 509 contain double column index listings by subject and the index is finely detailed to make it a fast and accurate key to the listings of the preceding 500 pages.

A novel feature of the book is the very final page which contains five perforated coupons, good for a total of \$5.00 in credit toward purchase of literature from the listings. This may well result in HJMR Co. giving credit of many thousands of dollars to purchasers of the Guide, since few serious philatelists will be able to resist the temptation to order at least a few publications or articles bearing upon their fields of interest.

Obviously, it is impossible for any single publication to contain a complete listing of all the philatelic literature that has appeared in the past 130 years since the first stamp issue but HJMR Co. has made a substantial stride in that direction.

Vagaries of Catalogue Listings By A. F. JUDD

I remember so well attending an interesting display of Canadian stamps given by the late Mr. W. E. Lea or his son to the London Group some years ago when a superb block of the small Queen salmon pink S.G.110A was shown. I have a nice pair dated 11th August 1888 of which I am very proud.

At the Canadian Convention at Eastbourne this year, I was not a little surprised that one of the pundits of the Small Queen expressed the view that the listing of S. G. 110A Small Queen is under scrutiny and that this shade does not exist.

'By doubting we come to questioning and by questioning we procure the truth' but I would venture to suggest that it is impossible to disprove S.G. 110A by using printing and Post Office orders as it would appear that the records were no better than they are today.

Let us look at the evidence of the listing which may have caused doubts in some collectors' minds owing to colour names which may vary a little on the other side of the Atlantic. I believe Jarrett 1929 lists some salmons; Boggs does not. Sissons class Scott 45B pink on some occasions and salmon pink on others when the value is much enhanced. Lyman lists 45B as rose pink whilst Bileski does not list any of the above-mentioned shades in his list of eleven 10 cents shades.

It is only by experience of handling a large number of 10 cents Small Queens that it becomes apparent that certain shades are much scarcer than others regardless of catalogue valuations. Both S.G. 98 and S.G. 110A are difficult to come by and the general opinion appears to be that salmon pink is the best description of the latter stamp.

Smythies has castigated the compilers of catalogues on the other side of the Atlantic for their failure to list the sea green 5 cents registration stamp but I have every sympathy with these gentlemen who may find it somewhat difficult to keep pace with the researches of leading specialists.

Collectors have had their success in amending listings as they succeeded in persuading Gibbons to delete S.G. 242.

On the other hand, it will be remembered that some years ago the pundits waged war on S.G. 33 and lost to the satisfaction of Canadian collectors.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Norman Todd discovered the existence of a major retouching and re-entry on S.G. 462 but the non-existence of this variety has been 'proved' by the Canadian Bank Note Company. However, he has the stamps to prove the existence of this variety.

The 15 cents deep clear violet on medium wove paper mentioned by Mr. G. R. C. Searles recently in *Maple Leaves* is not listed by Gibbons, so we should all look out for this variety, as in my opinion, when this stamp is listed it will deserve a much higher catalogue rating than the thick carton paper variety.

The Large Heads of Canada

By Geo. R. C. Searles Part II

1 cent Red Brown. March 1868. Approximately 9,000,000 printed.
Ottawa Printing. Perf. 12: Thin hard, rather transparent papers.
 Red Brown: Medium to Stout Wove papers.
 Red Brown; Deep Red Brown: Watermarked Large Capitals.
 Red Brown: Hard paper. March 1868.
 Deep Red Brown: On the Medium.
 Deep Red Brown: On the Thicker paper.

Re-Entry

Left outer frame lines doubled from opposite 'C' of Canada to just above bottom left figure one.

Proofs

1. Red Brown: Plate proof on Card.
2. Blue perforated 12 and Gummed.
3. Part proof sheet engraved stamps on Green. On Card with Imprint at bottom. British American Bank Note Co. Montreal and Ottawa.

1 cent Orange Yellow: January 1869. Printed 1869 and 1870. Approximately 4½ million printed. The colour was changed from Red Brown because of the similarity with the 3 cents.

All Perforated 12

Medium to Stout Wove.
 Orange: Jan. 1869.
 Deep Orange: Jan. 1869.
 Pale Orange Yellow: April 1869.
 Orange Yellow: May 1869.

Papers

1. Medium Wove. Faint horizontal Mesh.
2. Thicker and softer.
3. Thick soft.
4. Thin soft White Wove (design shows through Faint Horizontal Mesh).

Proof

1. Orange Yellow. On coated paper.

precancels on the

admiral issue

By R. B. Hetherington
and F. W. L. Keane

		Precancel
		Type 1
Owen Sound		
1 cent green	Original die. 1912	
	Original die retouched. 1913	

Paris

1 cent green	Original die. 1912	n a
	Original die retouched. 1913	
1 cent yellow	Original die retouched, wet. 1920 ...	n a
	Original die retouched, dry. 1926 ...	n
	New die, dry. 1925	
2 cents green	Original die retouched, wet. 1922 ...	n a
	Original die retouched, dry. 1924 ...	
	Original die re-engraved, dry. 1925 ...	
	Thin paper. 1924	
3 cents brown	Original die, wet. 1918	n a
	Original die retouched, dry. 1922 ...	
3 cents red	Original die retouched. 1923	n a
	New die. 1924	

Perth

1 cent green	Original die. 1912	a
	Original die retouched. 1913	

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

Contributions and articles on all branches
of B.N.A. philately and postal
history are urgently required
for publication in this journal

Opal Manufacturing Co.

Stamp Booklet

On 20th October 1970, the unheralded appearance in Toronto of stamp vending machines which dispensed specially printed 2 cents and 3 cents stamps in the current definitive design not only caught philatelists by surprise but also, apparently, aroused their resentment. It appears that neither the manufacturers of the booklets, the Opal Manufacturing Company of Toronto, nor the Philatelic Agency in Ottawa saw fit to make any announcement of their appearance and it is only now, several months later, that it is possible to provide details of this extraordinary, and unprecedented, issue. The booklets contain four 2 cents stamps, perforated horizontally top and bottom and vertically on one side only in panes of four, the right and left sides of which are, therefore, imperforate.

Similar panes of four of the 3 cents value are separated from the 2 cents by wide gutters 1 inch in depth, the whole pane of 8 stamps being secured by adhesive applied to a narrower margin at the top of the pane of 2 cents stamps.

It is apparent that special plates had to be prepared for this issue and slight differences in engraving and shade have been reported, but at the moment these details are not known.

The booklet covers were prepared in sheets and rouletted on the fold exclusively for use in the Opal Stamp Book Vending Machines which are located on the premises of Ford Motor Company, Shell Oil Company, T. Eaton Company and a number of other commercial premises and hotels.

The front of the booklet cover is printed bi-lingually in English and French 'Canadian Postage Stamps, 4 x 3 C, 4 x 2 C/20 C Face Value, made expressly for: Opal Manufacturing Company, Limited, Toronto, 15, Canada. The back cover is imprinted: 'This space is available for Advertising. For information write: Opal Manufacturing Company Limited, 20 Sheffield Street, Toronto 15, Ontario,' also bi-lingually.

The booklets sell for 25 cents and each machine contains 100 booklets which can be purchased for \$22. The machines themselves can be purchased for something less than \$200 and the manufacturers are planning to extend their use throughout Canada.

(Our thanks are due to R. B. Hetherington, G. H. Churley and G. S. Wegg for the above information—Editor).

Province of British Columbia

100th Anniversary—Entrance into Confederation 1871 to 1971

British Columbia is the most westerly province of Canada. It has a surface area of 366,255 square miles with 6,976 square miles of inland water surface. With the exception of the N.W., a lowland region, B.C. falls entirely within the belt of mountainous highlands, known as the Cordillera of North America. The coast line of the province is approximately 4,400 miles long and is deeply indented with many long and narrow inlets forming excellent harbours.

The City of Vancouver is the principal port and largest city. The northern port is Prince Rupert. The Capital is Victoria on Vancouver Island (the old capital, the city of New Westminster, is east of Vancouver).

In 1849, Vancouver Island was given crown colony status and first issued stamps in 1865.

Growth of population on the mainland resulted in the formation of the colony of British Columbia in 1858. This colony issued its first stamps in 1861.

In 1866 the two colonies were united, and in the same year issued its first stamp. The same stamp design (original seal of the province) was used in both the 1967 and 1869 issues.

British Columbia entered the Confederation of Canada on 20th July 1871. Canadian stamps that have been issued with close association to British Columbia are:—

1938	50c	Vancouver coastline	1969	8c	Alaska Highway
1952	\$1	Totem pole	1970	25c	Expo '70 Japan, BC Pavilion
1957	5c	David Thompson	1970	6c	Sir Alexander MacKenzie
1958	5c	B. C. Centennial	1971	6c	Emily Carr (Born Victoria, BC)
1960	5c	Emily Pauline Johnson			
1960	5c	Victoria, B.C. Centennial			
1965	5c	Floral—B.C. (Dogwood)			

Ref: The Columbia Viking Desk Encyclopedia, Everyman's Encyclopedia; Universal Standard Encyclopedia; The American People's Encyclopedia; Lyman's BNA Catalogue

(With acknowledgments and thanks to Mr. G. H. Churley, who has so kindly provided the above details.)

Revisions in 1971 Stamp Programme

The Post Office Department have announced revised dates of issue for three stamps in its 1971 Programme. These changes are being made to facilitate a more efficient production schedule.

The issue of the stamp commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Death of Paul Kane is being advanced one week from 18th August to 11th August. The Autumn issue of the series 'Maple Leaf in Four Seasons' will be issued on 3rd September instead of 15th September. The Winter issue of this series is also being re-scheduled and will now be released on 19th November instead of 12th November.

A complete listing for the balance of the 1971 Stamp Programme is as follows:—

7 May	100th Anniversary, Death of Louis Joseph Papineau
7 May	200th Anniversary, Samuel Hearne's Expedition to Coppermine River
1 June	'100 Years of Measured Progress'. Centennial of National Census Taking
1 June	'Speaking to the World', Opening of New C.B.C. International Service Transmitters
16 June	Maple Leaf in Four Seasons—Summer.
20 July	100th Anniversary, British Columbia's entry into Confederation
11 August	100th Anniversary, Death of Paul Kane
3 September	Maple Leaf in Four Seasons—Autumn
6 October	Christmas
20 October	Maple Leaf in Four Seasons—Winter
19 November	50th Anniversary, Year of Birth of Pierre Laporte

Annual General Meeting

Members are reminded that in accordance with the Society's rules, nominations for Officers of the Society to be considered by the Annual General Meeting should be sent to the Secretary no later than 9th July 1971.

The retiring Committee members are: Capt. N. O. Campbell, G. Whitworth, J. J. Bonar.

Nominations for Fellowship, which must be made on the appropriate forms obtainable from the Secretary, must be received by 9th August 1971.

J. H. E. Gilbert

J. H. E. Gilbert has been elected to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists and will sign the Roll at this year's Congress.

new stamp issues

100th Anniversary of Emily Carr



Emily Carr, a celebrated Canadian painter and writer, is commemorated during the 100th Anniversary of the year of her birth, by a 6 cents stamp reproducing 'Big Raven', one of her most famous paintings. The date of issue of the new stamp is 12th February 1971.

The doubly gifted artist was born on 13th December 1871, in Victoria, British Columbia. Throughout her work as a painter Emily Carr was influenced by a passionate love for her native province and particularly the culture of its West Coast Indian tribes. Although she had been painting

since the turn of the century her 'modern' style did not gain favourable recognition in this country until 1927 when she was invited to exhibit her work at the National Gallery in Ottawa. Six years later she became a member of the Canadian Group of Painters.

In the final years of her life, ill-health forced Emily Carr to give up her painting. She turned to writing about her beloved province and by the time of her death in 1945, she had completed six books. The first of these, entitled 'Klee Wyck', was a series of tales and sketches of West Coast Indians and it won for her the Governor General's Award for non-fiction in 1941.

The Canadian Bank Note Company of Ottawa printed 27 million of the Emily Carr issue by four colour lithography. The stamp measures 30 mm by 30 mm and is red, yellow, blue and black in colour.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Membership of the Society is open to all interested in the study of the history and postage stamps of Canada and the former British North American Provinces. The annual subscription (£1.50) is payable on 1st October for the ensuing twelve months. (Overseas members are requested to remit subscriptions free of charge to the Society.)

50th Anniversary of the Discovery of Insulin



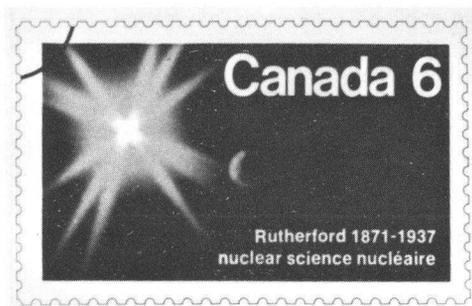
Medical history was made in Canada with the discovery in 1921 of insulin, the hormone used in the treatment of diabetes. Its co-discoverers were two medical scientists, Dr. Frederick G. Banting and Dr. Charles H. Best, who carried out their research in a laboratory of the University of Toronto Medical School. The 50th anniversary of their discovery was marked with the issue of a 6 cents commemorative stamp on 3rd March 1971.

The isolation of the insulin hormone is heralded as one of the great medical breakthroughs of the 20th century. It increased to near normal the life expectancy of millions of diabetics who would otherwise have succumbed to a debilitating condition in which the body is unable to use energy-giving sugars and other food materials.

The design for the stamp commemorating the discovery of insulin is taken from a still life photograph by Mr. Ray Webber of Toronto, Ontario. Commenting on the unique characteristics of the stamp's design, the Department's Design Advisory Committee said, 'In this photograph, which we believe is a first in stamp design, Webber has taken the actual instruments and materials used by Banting and Best to create a still life of charm and beauty. It contains, moreover, a feeling about the human act of discovery and it puts the viewer in direct touch with the minds and the hands of the scientists themselves'.

The stamp measures 24 mm by 40 mm. An order of 24 million was printed by the British American Bank Note Company of Ottawa in a process of four-colour lithography using yellow, red, blue and black.

100th Anniversary, Birth of Sir Ernest Rutherford



Twenty-four million stamps honouring Sir Ernest Rutherford, a pioneer of modern atomic research, were issued by the Post Office on 24th March. The 6 cents commemorative stamps are orange, red and black in colour and measure 40 mm by 24 mm. They are being printed by three-colour lithography at the British American Bank Note Company of Ottawa.

Ernest Rutherford was a native of New Zealand where he was born 30th August 1871. Following his graduation from university there, Rutherford studied at Cambridge University in England, where his work with the celebrated physicist, J. J. Thomson, led to his initial study of radiation.

In 1898 Rutherford came to Canada to accept an appointment as Professor of Physics at the Macdonald Laboratory of McGill University. Continuing his research in radiation there, Rutherford conducted a series of experiments from which he developed his theory of the spontaneous disintegration of atoms. His findings made McGill University the world centre at that time of atomic research and established Rutherford as a leading authority on radio-activity. So thorough was Rutherford's work in atomic research that it became the basis for later 20th Century developments in nuclear physics.

The design for the Rutherford stamp was created by Ray Webber of Toronto whose photographic techniques were recently displayed in the stamp commemorating another scientific achievement, the discovery of Insulin. Commenting on this latest design, the Design Advisory Committee said, 'Although none of us can see atoms, most of us have an image of them as a sort of miniature planet circling around a nucleus'. Mr. Webber has caught this image with great skill and has added to it the sense of energy which is contained in the burst of light. It symbolizes the great energy that the harnessing of the atom has given to us and which, unseen, affects so much of all our lives.

An Invitation

To Members of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

*

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

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

*

Annual Dues: \$6.00

Admission fee: \$1.00

GROW WITH THE ROYAL

LETTERS

TO THE EDITOR

Mr. P. R. Grey writes:

Forces Postmarks

In connection with the unification of the Canadian Armed Forces I understand that about 1966-67 the Forces Post Offices within Canada were renamed and the 'R.C.A.F. Station' and other prefixes omitted.

I wonder whether any of our members have a complete list of the changes which they could send to *Maple Leaves* for the benefit of other members interested in this field? Failing this, could they confirm and add to the following list which I have gleaned from various sources:—

	<i>Old Postmark</i>	<i>New Postmark</i>
ONT.	R.C.A.F. Station Clinton	Adastral Park
	R.C.A.F. Station Centralia	Huron Park
P.Q.	R.C.A.F. Station St. Hubert	Cite de Jacques Cartier
	R.C.A.F. Station St. Jean	Richelain
P.E.I.	R.C.A.F. Station Summerside	Slemon Park
N.S.	H.M.C.S. Stadacona	Stadacona
ALTA.	R.C.A.F. Station Beaverlodge	Trumpeter
	R.C.A.F. Station Cold Lake	Medley
	R.C.A.F. Station Penhold	Mynarski Park
	M.P.O. Wainwright	Denwood
SASK.	R.C.A.F. Station Yorkton	White Spruce
	R.C.A.F. Station Moose Jaw	Bushell Park

Mr. R. B. Hetherington writes:

Precancels

Recently there have been quite a few lots of Canadian Precancels offered for Sale by Auction in Canada and the U.S.A. It appears that there must have been a very keen demand as the prices realised, on an average, were more than three times the estimated value. In most cases the estimated values for single stamps were more than Walburn's Catalogue price. For mixed lots the prices realised worked out at a good deal more than full catalogue value.

Members will realise that if and when Canadian Precancels are offered in the Exchange Packet, that the member offering same, if at anything under full catalogue is suffering a loss as he or she could be sure of

getting a better net return by offering at auction, without the trouble of mounting up the books.

As an example I recently sent in some bids to a Canadian Auction for some nice precancel lots, valuation about \$1,000, my bids about \$3,000. I NEVER GOT ONE LOT! Some lots fetched as much as ten times the estimated value, and as I have said before, these were about full catalogue.

I have recently found in a packet sent round by the C.P.S. of Great Britain, a variety not listed in the Official Catalogue by Walburn 1968, i.e. A.S.Q. 6 cents Red-brown, precancelled with 11 (eleven) narrow bars. *Double, one vertical*, this variety should be listed as Type 'J'—J.20 o, Cat. Value ?.

Dr. M. W. Carstairs writes:

1 cent Quebec Tercenary Issue

With reference to the article on the above issues which appeared in the Dec. issue it is interesting to note that retouches to the top right frame lines of the 1 cent stamp occur quite frequently on plate 4. In my collection is a block of 70, representing the right hand seven vertical rows, where retouches can be seen with the naked eye on Nos. 15, 20, 37, 54, 56 and 58. The most prominent of these is No. 58 which is the one described in the article with the dot in the upper tablet.

There are no hairlines on the block, but there are guide dots in the 'P' of 'POSTAGE' and guide lines in some right marginal stamps.

Other, possibly inconstant flaws are:—

- (a) blob of colour across the 'T' of 'POSTAGE' in No. 88,
- (b) possible engraver's slip across the forehead of Cartier in No. 100, and
- (c) several other minor retouches in other numbers not visible to the naked eye.

I can also confirm that Plate 3 has hairlines. I have another stamp with retouched upper right corner which does not fit in with my block from Plate 4.

Mr. S. A. Clark writes:

1967 Postage Due Issues

Your readers may be interested to note that although the above postage due stamps in denominations 1 cent to 6 cents and 10 cents were originally lithographed (20 mm by 17 mm) a subsequent printing of these stamps in the same denominations suggest that they are now engraved (the printing is sharper). The stamps are also slightly smaller (19¼ mm. by 16 mm.) and this also applies to the 8 cents and 12 cents denominations issued in 1969 and which also appear to be engraved.

The stamps are obtainable from the Philatelic Department which is, apparently, no longer able to supply the original lithographed stamps.

Amendments to Membership to 27th April 1971

New Members

1776. CHURLEY, G. H., 4260 Price Crescent, Burnaby 1, B.C., Canada
 1777. HOPPER, Mrs. H. M., 11 Belford Avenue, Ravelston, Edinburgh EH4 3 EH
 1778. HUFF, C., 925 Edgwood Avenue, Pelham Manor, N.Y. 10803, U.S.A. CR - CS
 1779. BARNETT, E. J. 2143 Salmon Road, Oakville, Ontario, Canada BL,C,V
 1780. HAUSMAN, E. H., 117 Alcorn Avenue, Toronto 190, Ontario, Canada C,N,B,MO
 1781. ALLAN, D. H., 88 Vanier Street, Chateauguay, Quebec, Canada C
 1782. HEATH, Helen I., 11 Eaton Crescent, Bristol, BS 8 2 EJ C
 1783. HALL, C. H., 5163 Santa Clara Avenue, Victoria B.C., Canada
 1784. CARNEY, F. D., 100 Queen Street North, Apt. 1108, Kitchener, Ontario, Canada
 1785. LAMBE, H. R. 34 Deloraine Avenue, Toronto 320, Ontario, Canada CG
 1786. BENSON, G. W., 1231 Richmond Street, Apt. 1209, London 11, Ontario,
 Canada C,N,B
 1787. SNURE, H. F. Jr., 4211 Villa Lane, St. Clair Shores, MI.48080 U.S.A. R
 1788. HARRIS, P. H., Box 282, Salmo B.C., Canada PC
 1789. PEACH, A. J., 68 Homestead Road, Dagenham, Essex RM 8 3 DP BS
 1790. SMITH, J. R., 19 Clee Road, Cleethorpes, Lincolnshire C,N
 1791. BOUDIGNON, R., Box 639, Copper Cliff, Ontario, Canada C
 1792. PEKONEN, W., P.O. Box 1175, Postal Station 'A', Surrey B.C., Canada C

Deaths

227. BREMNER, A. A.
 1041. WEBB, Lt. Col., R. H.
 289. WALKER, P. G.

Resignations

1262. Newcastle Philatelic Society
 1425. Waterman, J. J.
 636. Williamson, Sir George F.C.P.S.

Change of Address

5. AUCKLAND, A. Bruce, 19 Swanston Grove, Edinburgh EH10 7BN
 1753. BISSETT, J. F., 'Moorlands' Balfron, Stirlingshire
 528. BLOIS, E. M., 1136 CCarteret Street, Halifax N.S., Canada
 1408. CAMPBELL, J. A. L., 3359 Oran-Delphi Road, Manlius, N.Y. 13104, U.S.A.
 1553. CHESHIRE, R. S., 'Bracken Edge', 8 St. Margaret's Lane, West Town,
 Backwell, Somerset
 723. DAVENPORT, L. A., 7 Jackes Avenue, Apt. 308, Toronto 7, Canada
 1337. DEVLIN, M., 4820 Dalhousie Drive, N.W., Calgary, Alta, Canada
 421. ELSTON, T. F., Flat 18, The Redens, Loch Lane, Sawley, Long Eaton, Notts.
 1633. GRIGSON, R., 75 Clarence Road, Windsor, Berkshire SL 4 5 AR
 1478. GUILLE, C. R., 6030 Cote Street, Luc Road, Apt. 409, Montreal 253, Quebec,
 Canada
 1566. MORGAN, G. G., 12 Sidmouth Road, Welling, Kent
 1712. STRACHAN, K., add code B 13 0QQ
 1046. TRAQUAIR, R. S., 893 Ingersoll Court, Mississauga, Ontario, Canada
 1408. CAMPBELL, F. W., change Zip Code to 48073
 1695. LAWLER, D., address should be 214 Manor Way
 1374. GILBERT, J. H. E., add R D. P.

Information required of new address (copies of 'Maple Leaves' returned)

last known address given.

1668. MONTGOMERY, Capt., M.B., 2 M.O.Q. Wemyss, Military Road, Canterbury,
 Kent
 1749. KEMM, Rev. W. St. J., St. Michael's House, Littleworth Road, Rawnsley,
 Cannock, Staffordshire
 1553. CHESHIRE, R. S., Koraput, 11 Whitehouse Lane, Barnston, Wirral,
 Cheshire L60 1UD

Net Change: Plus 6

New Total: 697

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 Special price 1p a word
 Discount for series insertions, 12 at price of 9; 6 at price of 5;
 for C.P.S. of G.B. members only.

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 Landing, B.C. postmark? J. A. Pike, 945
 Marine Drive Apt. 1110 West Vancouver,
 B.C.

*for 1p. a word
 this space
 could sell
 your stamps*

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