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CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN



Maple Leaves

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MAPLE LEAVES

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AUGUST 1989

Whole No. 224

EDITORIAL

Tom Almond has been gathering responses to his plea for your views on the Society and its services, the sub-committee will consider them well before Convention. Numerically the replies have been disappointing although it might indicate a high degree of satisfaction among members. As far as 'Maple Leaves' is concerned, the replies were contradictory but this was not a revelation to your Editor! It has been said many times before that the Editor does not (usually) write the articles; he only edits them and tries to present them in a way that encourages members to read them. Your Editor would love to print articles on some of the subjects requested but authors are not forthcoming; as is so often the case there is only a limited number of members contributing material for the greater good.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a review of John Hillson's new book on the Small Queens. While, in essence, it is a revision of his original work, there is much additional material and the production (Robson Lowe) is handsome indeed. Yes the price is steep, as with most hardback philatelic publications. Good quality short print runs are an expensive proposition. We must be grateful to authors and publishers who are prepared to put a lot into a publication for a very limited market – the financial returns are not great. However, if you cannot afford it then you can always pester the Librarian!

The South West Group is holding its third annual seminar at Portishead, near Bristol, on Sunday 13 August (2 p.m.), in conjunction with the Bristol Federation's Convention and Stamp Fair. Any member able to get along will be very welcome and if a few sheets for display are brought then so much the better; a telephone call (0272 852323) to the Editor will elicit further details.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

CONVENTION AT AYR FROM WEDNESDAY, 4 OCTOBER

It is not too late to get to Ayr – but hurry – block booking ends at the end of August.

Ayrshire is a golfer's paradise and, additionally, trips have been laid on to Culzean Castle, which has one of the finest gardens in Britain, and to the world famous Burrell Collection in Glasgow.

For those members who actually want to look at some stamps, it is expected that there will be displays on Small Queens by Bill Simpson, Large Queens by Harry Duckworth, Classics by Bill Lea, Admirals by John Hannah, and Fakes and Forgeries by David Sessions. No, I am not going to tell you in which order – be there on Wednesday night!

Looking forward to seeing you all at Ayr.

John Hillson

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Annual subscription, due 1 October, £8.50, payable to the Society, to
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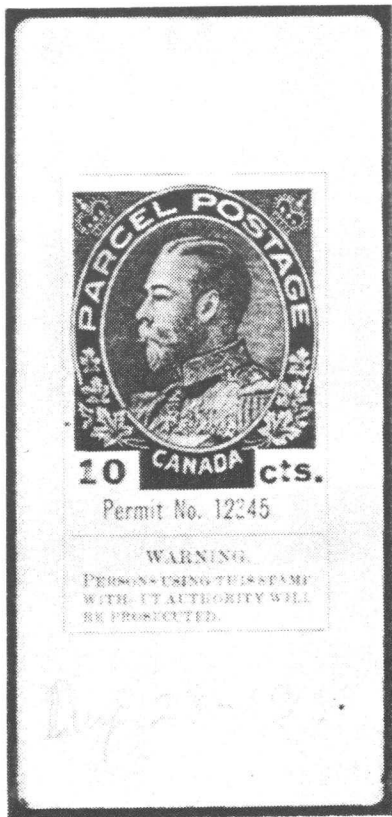
Canadian members may pay in \$CAN via Wayne Curtis, please make
your cheque payable to him.

Members who have not paid the current year's subscription by 31
December will be removed from the *Maple Leaves* circulation list and
reinstatement will incur an additional fee of £1 or its \$ equivalent.

PARCEL POSTAGE by The Yellow Peril

Photo by Canadian Stamp News

Just after hearing again and for the umpteenth time that everything pertaining to the ever popular Admirals has been written about in one publication or another, a couple of Admiral Parcel Postage "stamps" pop up in a Toronto auction. The only information the auctioneer could provide was that they were found in a dealer's estate. There is, however, a similar item in another Admiral collection but it hasn't been seen by the writer.



10c Admiral parcel postage stamp



Regular 2c Admiral stamp

This parcel postage stamp is printed in black on a light card measuring $1\frac{3}{4}'' \times 5\frac{3}{4}''$. Its design is very similar to that of the regular Admiral stamp. The obvious major difference is in the wording:

'PARCEL POSTAGE' in lieu of 'CANADA POSTAGE'
'10 CANADA Cts' instead of '2c TWO CENTS 2c'

Immediately below the word "CANADA" is:
'PERMIT No 12345 / WARNING / PERSONS USING THIS STAMP /
WITHOUT AUTHORITY WILL / BE PROSECUTED'.

The back of this stamp is annotated "Printed Aug 18 1915".

This 10c parcel postage stamp appears to be an essay for a stamp label for use on 1 lb parcels addressed to any post office beyond 20 miles, within Ontario, any post office in Quebec or Manitoba, or for 5 lb parcels to any post office within 20 miles including place of mailing.

The following information (and rate tables) was provided by the Canada Post (Ottawa) philatelic librarian:

"The arrangements for a Parcel Post Service providing for the transmission within the Dominion of parcels up to eleven pounds in weight, which was authorized by Parliament at the close of the Session of 1912-1913 were completed, and this Service was inaugurated on the 10th February, 1914." (Deputy Postmaster General Report dated November 16, 1914.)

The *Parcel Post System* was inaugurated in 1914 and the rates were based on six zones as follows:

For delivery within 20 miles of mailing.

For delivery beyond 20 miles but within the same province.

For delivery in the province adjoining the province of mailing.

For delivery in the second province from the province of mailing.

For delivery in the third province from the province of mailing.

For delivery in the fourth and subsequent provinces from the provinces of mailing.

The provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are considered as one province as regards the parcel post system.

The following schedule of parcel post rates from 1914 shows the application of those rates for parcels mailed in the province of Ontario for delivery in Canada.

SOUTH WEST GROUP SEMINAR

Somerset Hall, Portishead, nr. Bristol

Sunday 13 August, 2.00 – 5.45 p.m.

Bring along some sheets for display (max 40) if you can, but
come anyway.

Further details from David Sessions (0272 852323)

PARCEL POST
Rates of Postage on Parcels Mailed in the Province of Ontario

<i>Addressed to</i>	<i>1 lb</i>	<i>2 lbs</i>	<i>3 lbs</i>	<i>4 lbs</i>	<i>5 lbs</i>	<i>6 lbs</i>	<i>7 lbs</i>	<i>8 lbs</i>	<i>9 lbs</i>	<i>10 lbs</i>
Any post office but within 20 miles including place of mailing	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.10	\$0.12	\$0.14	\$0.16	\$0.18	\$0.20
Any post office beyond 20 miles but within the province of Ontario	.10	.14	.18	.22	.26	.30	.34	.38	.42	.46
Any post office in Quebec or Manitoba	.10	.16	.22	.28	.34	.40	.46	.52	.58	.64
Any post office in Saskatchewan or Maritime Provinces	.12	.20	.28	.36	.44	.52	.60	.68	.76	.84
Any post office in Alberta	.12	.24	.34	.44	.54	.64	.74	.84	.94	1.04
Any post office in British Columbia	.12	.24	.36	.48	.60	.72	.84	.96	1.08	1.20

Maximum charge on any parcel shall not exceed 1 cent an ounce.
 This rate also obtains in cases where the 20 mile area extends into an adjacent province.

RATES IN EFFECT 1914-1920



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CANADA POST SOUVENIR CARDS

By Major R.K. Malott

An interesting area of Canadiana philatelic collecting is the collection of the souvenir cards produced and issued by Canada Post Corporation since 1981. Their cards are available in mint condition only from Canada Post Corporation's philatelic counters at \$1.00 each plus tax where applicable for stationery items. Since 1981 there have been eleven souvenir cards issued. Used examples that normally have cancelled stamps on them, as depicted on the souvenir card, are available only at and during the time of the exhibition. Other nations, such as the USA, have their souvenir cards available, for sale after the applicable exhibition is over, in mint and used condition.

Since very few Canadian collectors are able to attend FIP world or international philatelic exhibitions, as a service to interested collectors, Canada Post Corporation should have cancelled souvenir cards available for a six month period after a FIP exhibition closes.

The June 1988 Product Catalogue of Canada Post Corporation lists the exhibition cards as being available mint at \$1.00 each plus any applicable provincial sales tax.

- a) Product No. 65607 ITALIA '85 issued 25 October 1985;
- b) Product No. 66407 CAPEX '87 issued 13 June 1987; and
- c) Product No. 88601 FINLANDIA '88 issued 1 June 1988.

Canada Post Corporation decided, for whatever reason, not to issue an exhibition card for the very important FIP World Exhibition PRAGA '88. Although they plan to issue an exhibition card for PHILEXFRANCE '89 (7 to 17 July 1989), they did not plan to issue one for INDIA '89 (29 to 29 January 1989) nor for BULGARIA '89 (21 to 31 May 1989). The reasons for this action by Canada Post Corporation are not known at this time.

There have been eleven exhibition cards issued since 1981, one of which was issued for a Canadian exhibition, CAPEX '87. These eleven exhibition cards are:

- a) *1981 - 01 WIPA 1981*. Issued for the FIP world international exhibition in Vienna, Austria, 22 to 31 May 1981. Depicted is the 17 cent commemorative stamp to Antique Instruments on the occasion of an antique instrument exhibition opened in Vancouver on 19 January 1981.
- b) *1982 - 02 ESSEN '82*. Issued for the 4th International Philatelic Publication Exhibition in Essen, Federal Republic of Germany, 28 April to 2 May 1982. Depicted is the 7 cent commemorative stamp of the autumn maple leaf design by Alma Duncan.

LE CANADA SALUE PHILEXFRANCE 82

Exposition philatélique internationale
11 - 21 juin 1982 - CNIT Paris La Défense



Jacques Cartier, navigateur français, prit possession du Canada en 1534 au nom du roi de France, François Ier. Le timbre, montrant l'arrivée de sa flottille à la hauteur de Québec lors d'un second voyage en 1535, fait partie d'une série de huit émis en 1908 pour commémorer le tricentenaire de fondation de la ville de Québec par Samuel de Champlain en 1608.



82-03

Card issued for PHILEXFRANCE 82.

- c) 1982 - 03 PHILEXFRANCE '82. Issued for PHILEXFRANCE '82, an FIP world international exhibition in Paris, France, 11 to 21 June 1982. Depicted is the 20 cent commemorative stamp of the 1908 Tricentenary of the founding of Quebec City, which shows the arrival of Jacques Cartier at Quebec in 1535.

- d) 1984 – 04 *HAMBURG '84*. Issued for the 19th World Philatelic Congress in Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany. Depicted is the 32 cent 1984 commemorative stamp depicting the visit of the tall ships to Canada in 1984.
- e) 1984 – 05 *AUSIPEX '84*. Issued for the FIP world philatelic exhibition, *AUSIPEX '84* held in Melbourne, Australia, 21 to 30 September 1984. Depicted is one of four stamps issued to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the building of the first lighthouse in Canada – the one depicted on the exhibition card is the lighthouse located off the Fortress of Louisberg, on Canada's east coast.
- f) 1985 – 06 *ITALIA '85*. Issued for the FIP world philatelic exhibition, *ITALIA '85*, held in Rome, Italy, 25 October to 3 November 1985. The 34 cent commemorative stamp depicted was one of four issued to commemorate the 80th anniversary of the Toronto Santa Claus Parade.
- g) 1986 – 07 *AMERIPEX '86*. Issued for the FIP world philatelic exhibition *AMERIPEX '86* held in Chicago, Illinois, USA, 22 May to 1 June 1986. The 34 cent commemorative stamp depicting the Snow Goose, was one of four stamps showing well-known birds of Canada in honour of the XIX International Ornithological Congress in Ottawa, 22 to 29 June 1986.
- h) 1986 – 08 *STOCKHOLMIA '86*. Issued for the FIP world philatelic exhibition *STOCKHOLMIA '86*, held in Stockholm, Sweden, 28 August to 7 September 1986. The 34 cent commemorative stamp depicting the “Vikings Sail Westward”, was one of four issued to honour the earliest discoverers of Canada.
- i) 1987 – 09 *CAPEX '87*. Issued for the FIP world philatelic exhibition *CAPEX '87*, held in Toronto, Ontario, 13 to 21 June 1987. Depicted is the 34 cent commemorative stamp showing Toronto's first post office opened at 260 Adelaide Street East, Toronto in 1834.
- j) 1987 – 10 *HAFNIA '87*. Issued for the FIP world philatelic exhibition *HAFNIA '87*, held in Copenhagen, Denmark, 16 to 25 October 1987. Depicted is the 36 cent commemorative stamp to the 50th anniversary of the founding of Trans-Canada Air Lines, later to be named Air Canada, on 1 September 1937. A stylized jet aircraft without any engines, is depicted flying above the world, apparently gliding from Canada to Europe.
- k) 1988 – 11 *FINLANDIA '88*. Issued for the FIP world international exhibition *FINLANDIA '88*, held in Helsinki, Finland, 1 to 12 June 1988. Depicted are the two 37 cent commemorative stamps issued to draw attention to the need to conserve wildlife and its habitat, as well as to mark the 100th anniversary of Grey Owl's birth and the 50th anniversary of Ducks Unlimited Canada.

CANADA SALUTES AUSIPEX 84
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA
21-30 September 1984

CANADA

Louisbourg 1734



32

POSTAGE
POSTES

The lighthouse featured above is part of a set of 4 se tenant stamps issued on 21 September 1984 to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the completion of the first Canadian lighthouse. This first lighthouse built on Canadian shores was located off the Fortress of Louisbourg on Canada's east coast.

Canada

84-05

Card issued for AUSIPEX 84.

The eleven souvenir exhibition cards, normally printed in English, French, and the language of the foreign country concerned, are a fascinating segment of Canadian postal history. Let us hope that Canada Post Corporation officials will reconsider their decision to restrict the use of these good-will philatelic ambassadors to FIP world and international philatelic exhibitions.

Anyone having a supply of used copies of these exhibition cards is invited to write to me. If I may be of assistance to anyone on this subject, I can be contacted at the following address: Major Dick Malott, Retired; 16 Harwick Crescent; Nepean, Ontario; Canada; K2H 6R1.

THE 4 CENTS ADMIRAL DIES I AND II

Hans Reiche

In his Admiral handbook, Marler describes the die which was used originally for Plates 1 to 4 and which was approved 31 May 1922. Around 1925 the manufacturer decided to print the 4 cents by the dry printing process and, in his book, Marler suggests that the die was reworked. Although this reworked die was approved, additional work was carried out after approval and changes to the die were made. This required a new transfer roll for laying down Plates 5 to 7. A new transfer roll would not have been needed if the old die could have been used to prepare the new plates.

A careful examination now shows that the original die may not have been used at all but that a new die was prepared; this is also evident from guidelines on the die proofs which do not appear on the original die proofs. The two illustrations may not show all the differences but they are as follows:

The spacing between OU and the oval is wide on the original die and almost non-existent on the second die.

The stem of the bottom left leaf, close to the numeral box, is slightly crooked in the original die; it is straight in the second die.

The right tip of the left leaf touches the inside oval in the original die, but does not do so in the second die.

Other minor variations can be noted.

Comments would be appreciated; if this can be confirmed, it would be the first time that two different dies have been identified for the 4 cents value.



Original die.



Second die.



SHOWING AT 1990?

BEFORETHOUGHT

Intending vendors would be wise to consider the merits of offering their collections (or individual rarities) for sale by Private Treaty while the international philatelic exhibition – Stampworld 1990 – is in progress at Alexandra Palace on May 3 to 13 next year. Harmers International's presence will be a major one – we are one of the very few 'Superbooth' standholders. Bring your collection before the world's most prestigious philatelists by arranging for it to be featured in our 1990 Private Treaty Brochure.

AFTERTHOUGHT

If you are exhibiting at Stampworld '90 we wish you all success in achieving the award you desire . . . and after 1990? You may be one of a number thinking of disposal after the Exhibition – either to tackle a fresh challenge or to hang up your philatelic hat. Whatever your reasoning we shall be pleased to make the most of your collection both as a tribute to your endeavours and to achieve the fullest possible monetary result. Planning is the key and early discussions enable us to reserve a date or space that will ensure the maximum advantage. Subject to value a special souvenir catalogue can be produced as a visual memento of a treasured collection. Early contact with one of our directors is advised. Speak to Christopher Harmer, Fred Twining, Ray Haffner or Graham Childs.

BRITISH AMERICATHOUGHT

The superb Dale-Lichtenstein Australasia will be offered in London on Tuesday May 15 1990 i.e. within a day of Stampworld '90 closing, allowing for overseas visitor participation uncomplicated by the 'pull' of the exhibition.

A BRITISH COMMONWEALTH sale is scheduled for the following day (May 16) thus offering an outstanding opportunity to offer material, especially of a British America flavour. While properties for inclusion need not reach us much before the end of this year, would-be vendors are recommended to make their intentions known to us as soon as possible.

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Timemark Practices During the Late Victorian Era

by Jim Felton

Fully dated socked-on-the nose cancels from Sherbrooke, Quebec, during the late Victorian era are fairly common. The collector may discard extra copies without noticing the varied timemarks used at this busy post office. Three styles of postmark were used: circular date stamp(s), squared circle, and split ring. Perhaps two different CDS were used.

Presented below are examples from my collection, with additions from other sources. We hope others will supply more dates to tell the story more completely. The timemarks used in the CDS are the most varied, to which the squared circle may be considered accompaniment instead of lead instrument.

CDS¹

- 1892 AM/JY 18, PM/DE 3
- 1893 PM/JY 15, PM/MY 1, 1/NO 6
- 1894 AM/FE 6, 1/FE 24, AM/MR 3, PM/MR 13, PM/MR 23, PM/AP 25, PM/MY 5, PM/MY 28, PM/JU 14, PM/JU 26, PM/JY 4, PM/JY 18, PM/AU 1, PM/SP 11, ?/OC 10, 6/DE 4
- 1895 NT/FE 16, NT/FE 27, AM/AP 5, 6/AP 15, 6/JY 23, 6/JY 31, 6/AU 1, PM/SP 9, PM/OC 24, AM/NO 27, PM/DE 31
- 1896 NT/JA 13, PM/FE 15, PM/MR 9, NT/MR 16, PM/JY 16, PM/OC 22, PM/NO 14
- 1897 PM/JA 12, PM/MR 22, PM/JU 15, PM/JY 21, NT/JY 31, PM/OC 4, PM/NO 9, PM/NO 18, PM/DE 30
- 1898 PM/JA 12, NT/JU 25, PM/DE 12
- 1899 PM/JU 6, PM/SP 27, PM/NO 7, AM/DE 18, PM/DE 21
- 1900 NT/DE 13
- 1901 NT/JY 17

Split ring

- 1899 AM/JU 1

Squared circle (Hammer I)² proofed: AM/JU 20/93

- 1893 ?/JU 22, PM/NO 2
- 1894 PM/AP 11, PM/AP 12, PM/AP 13, 1/SP 10
- 1895 1/AU 18, 1/AU 19, 1/OC 31, 1/NO 9, 1/NO 28
- 1896 1/JA 25, 1/MY 23, 1/AU 31
- 1897 1/MY 29, 1/JU 30, 1/OC 14
- 1898 1/JA 16
- 1899 1/AP 19, 1/AP 20, 1/AP 29, ?/NO 23
- 1900 1/JA 4, 1/JY 7

So far I have no absolute evidence of concurrent usage of devices. It seems likely that additional copies would soon yield proof of more than one of these cancellers used on the same date.

This data raises questions, many more than it answers. What is the significance of the NT timemark? Could it mean noontime instead of nighttime since PM is in use, or does PM mean the afternoon and NT mean nighttime? Are AM and 1 in use on the same day? What is being used as receiving marks and with what time marks? Additional copies are the only way to decide. On the other hand, it may well be that more data will raise even more questions.

1. Five dates were supplied by Victor L. Willson. W. James Catterick reports the timemarks 1, 4, 6, and 8 in "Indicia in Town Cancellations in the Small Queen Era", *TOPICS*, Volume 39 number 5 (September–October 1982), pp.48–51.
2. The proof date, earliest and latest dates come from W. G. Moffat and G. F. Hansen, *The Squared Circle Postmarks of Canada*, 1981, p. 85. Additional dates were taken from *The Round-Up Annex* (BNAPS Squared Circle Study Group Newsletter), Volume 8 number 1 (January 1985), p. 316, and Volume 10 number 1 (January 1987), p. 357; also from *Private Treaty Lists* from Jim Hennok (July 1983) and John Sheffield (January 1987).

[An earlier version of this article appeared in *Beaver Chatter*, the newsletter of the Prairie Beaver Regional Group of BNAPS, Volume 11 number 6 (December 1986), p. 11.]

UNUSUAL USAGE OF LARGE AND SMALL QUEENS AS REVENUES by Zane M. Gordon.

The background information for this article was taken from the *Holmes 1943 Handbook and Catalogue of Canada and BNA* (p. 354).

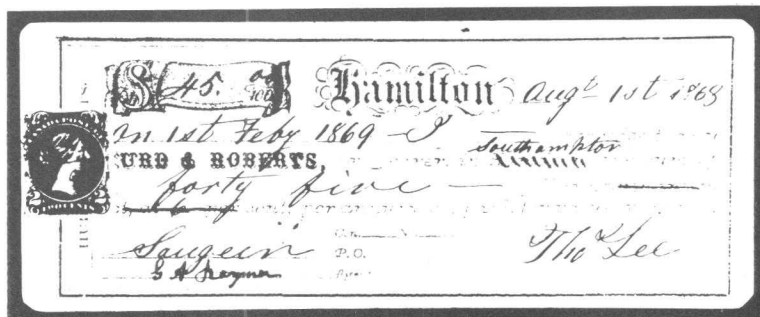


Fig 1: 2c LQ paying tax on duplicate document – pen cancelled Aug. 1 TL.

A tax on promissory notes, drafts and bills of exchange came into effect on 1 August 1864, and special “Revenue” or “Bill” stamps were issued for that purpose. It would seem, however, that these stamps were not always readily at hand. Fig. 1 illustrates a 2c LQ paying the tax on a promissory note. Figs. 2 and 3 show respectively, a 3c SQ and 2c SQ affixed to promissory notes.

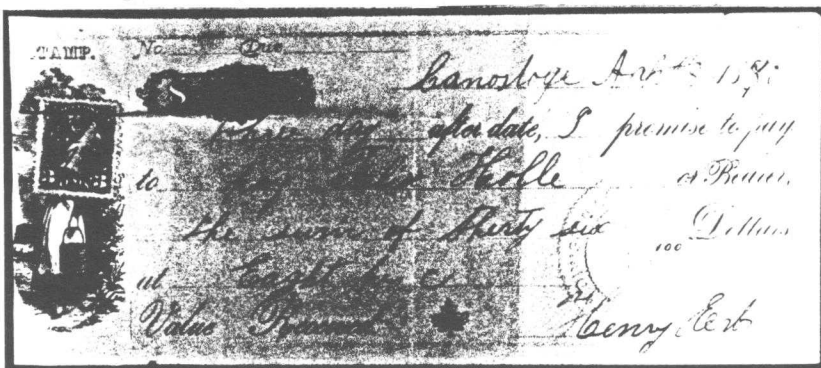


Fig 2: 3c SQ paying tax on original document – pen cancelled Apr. 8/80.

The basic tax rate for a single draft, note or bill of exchange was 3c for the first \$100 and 3c for each subsequent \$100 or fraction thereof. An interesting aspect of this tax structure was that duplicates were taxed at 2c for each \$100 or a portion thereof and triplicates or any further copies 1c for each copy for each \$100 or fraction thereof. I wonder if this double taxation would have been charged if carbon duplicating paper had been invented at that time?

The regulations also stipulated that the stamp was to be affixed and cancelled by signature, part of signature or initials. This explains why most of the bill stamps are pen cancelled.

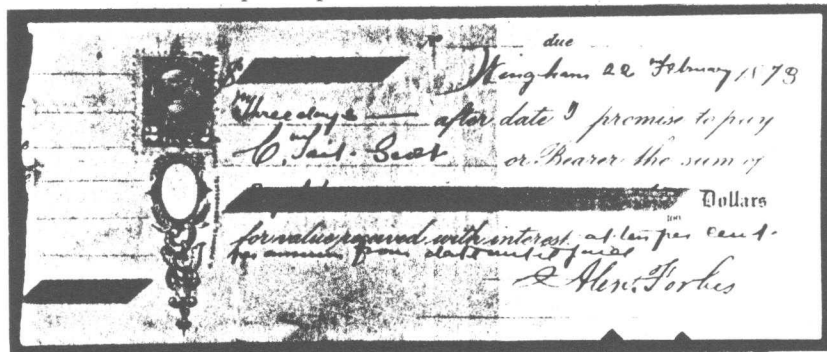
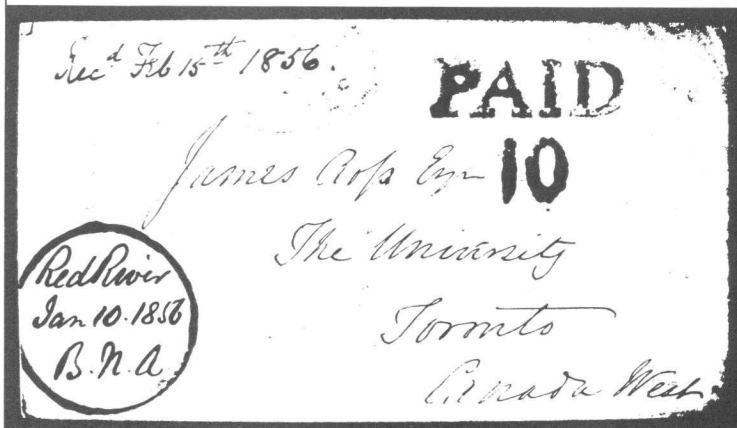


Fig 3: 2c SQ paying tax on duplicate document – pen cancelled 1873.

CAVENDISH

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An editorial lapse allowed Ron Winmill's contribution in the June issue to end in mid-air, with an uncorrected paragraph and no continuation note. The article continues here with apologies . . .

IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE (Continued) **by Ron Winmill**

Postmasters generally are therefore authorized and instructed to receive from the public and exchange at face value such Three Cent Stamps as may be presented for exchange, and to give in their place their value in such other stamps as may be applied for.

Postmasters of *non-accounting* offices may in like manner send to the City Offices from which they respectively receive their supplies any Three Cent Stamps which they may wish to exchange for an equal value of other stamps. Stamps so sent in for exchange should be arranged in a manner to facilitate counting and checking, and should be accompanied by a statement indicating the amount claimed to be sent.

Postmasters of *accounting* offices may send their surplus of Three Cent Stamps to the Department, making requisition at the same time for such other denominations as they may require in their place; and they will receive credit in the books of the Department for the amounts so returned.

It is specially requested that in sending stamps direct to the Department, under this authority, Postmasters will be so good as to observe the following points:-

(1.) An advice should accompany each transmission, plainly stamped with the Date Stamp of the Post Office, and indicating the number of stamps claimed to be enclosed.

(2.) Stamps that are not in complete sheets should be arranged in rows of ten upon sheets of paper, with not more than 10 rows to the sheet.

It must be distinctly understood that in dealing with the public, it is simply an exchange of Three Cent Stamps for other denominations that is authorized, and not the redemption of any stamps in money; also that such exchange is only authorized in the case of Threes and not of any other denomination.

R. M. Coulter
Deputy Postmaster General.

Note.—A notice for the information of the public accompanies this Circular, and is to be put up in a prominent position in the Post Office.

The following notice explains the departmental need to provide the 1899 provisionals on the three cent leaf and numeral issues.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR

Surcharge of Unissued Remant of 3c. Stamps
Post Office Department, Canada,

Ottawa, 1st July, 1899.

Owing to the reduction in the domestic letter rate of postage, the issue of the 3c. letter-card, the 3c. stamped envelope and the 3c. postage stamp from the Department has ceased. Any unused 3c. letter-cards, 3c. stamped envelopes or 3c. stamps, still extant, will, however, continue available for postage purposes, or may be exchanged at any Post Office, at their full face value, for postage stamps of other denominations.

The colour of the domestic-rate postage stamp, as prescribed by the Universal Postal Union is red, and it is intended to discontinue the issue of the ordinary two cent purple coloured stamps as soon as the present supply on hand is exhausted. This will be about the 20th July, 1899. Thereafter the department will issue two-cent stamps in red, first, however, surcharging down to two cents the unissued remnant of three-cent stamps in red, now in the possession of the Department, and as soon as the supply of such surcharged *threes* is exhausted, the issue of two-cent stamps in red will begin. The surcharged stamps will be issued to Postmasters as 2c. postage stamps and be recognized as stamps of that denomination.

Postmasters are requested to exchange, as above mentioned, all unused 3c. lettercards, 3c. stamped envelopes and 3c. stamps which may be offered them to be exchanged for other postage stamps of an equal value.

Postmasters, who as a result of such exchange, may find the 3c. stamps, & c., unsaleable, are at liberty, in the case of an *Accounting Post Office*, to send them direct to the department for credit; and in the case of a *Non-Accounting Post Office*, to send them to the City Post Office from which it obtains its supplies, asking in lieu of those returned other stamps to an equal value.

It is especially requested that, in the case of the stamps sent direct to the Department, under this authority, that is to say, *Accounting Post Offices*, – Postmasters will be so good as to carry out the following instructions:-

(1) Each transmission should be registered, and accompanied with a brief memorandum, plainly stamped with the date stamp of the Post Office, and indicating the number and value of the 3c. stamps, & c., claimed to be enclosed. If other stamps are required to replace those returned, a separate requisition therefor (not enclosed in the package) should be sent direct to the Department in the usual way.

(2) Single stamps, and stamps that are not in complete sheets, should be pasted on alternate pages of separate sheets of paper with *not more than one hundred stamps on each page*. Any stamps that have stuck together whilst in the possession of the Postmaster must be taken apart (which can easily be done by immersing them for a few minutes in water) and then pasted on sheets of paper as above directed.

Postmasters of *Non-Accounting Offices* are particularly asked to bear in mind that any 3c. letter-cards, 3c. stamped envelopes or 3c. postage stamps which, conformably to this instruction, they may receive from the public in exchange for other stamps and find unsaleable, *must be returned, as above directed, to the City Post Offices from which they respectively obtain their supplies*, and not to the Department.

As only the unissued remnant of 3c. stamps now in the Department will be

surcharged, Postmasters must not send in, with a view to their surcharge, any 3c. stamps in their possession, nor accept 3c. stamps from the public for that purpose.

Postmasters must distinctly understand that the exchange of stamps herein permitted applies *only* to the 3c. letter-card, the 3c. stamped envelope and the 3c. postage stamp.

R. M. Coulter,
Deputy Postmaster General.

The following notice, actually issued on 11 November, 1899, would appear to indicate that even a year after the fact, the old three cent stamps were creating problems.

**POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,
Postage Stamp Branch,**

Ottawa, 1899

Memorandum for Postmasters of Accounting Offices

To facilitate the sale of 3c stamps still in the hands of the Postmasters, the issue of the 5c, 6c and 8c has been temporarily suspended. For registered letters, threes, with the necessary additional stamps in the lower values, should be sold, as in every other case in which the 3c stamp readily lends itself to pay either part or the whole of the postage required.

Postal Union cards (2c.) are still available and Postmasters should not, at once, return them. The recent reduction in letter rates – Inter-Imperial and Domestic – does not affect the rate of the Postal Union card, which is 2c.

Whilst a Postmaster is at liberty to return any 3c letter cards or 3c stamped envelopes which he may find absolutely unsaleable, it might yet be well for him to retain them for a month or two, as the number of such cards and envelopes in the hands of Postmasters is limited, and there may be a demand for them on the part of stamp collectors.

The same may be said of the 8c stamp, which, of course, will continue to be recognized as a postage stamp to the extent of its face-value, and which could conveniently be used on any article of mailable matter, involving, at least, that amount of postage.

Postmasters are not permitted to redeem or exchange stamps, and enquiries from the public as to whether the Department does so should be answered in the negative.

E. P. STANTON,
Superintendent.

The final notice, appended, was effectively the final chapter in the story of the Imperial Penny Postage Scheme. The reduction in the rate

was accomplished by doubling the weight permitted for the same fee. The only other changes to occur, related to the Australian conformation to the one penny rate (in 1911) and of course the domestic imposition of the war tax in 1915, which raised rates to 3c once again. Eventually all the colonies except Pitcairn Island, adhered to the scheme.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,

Ottawa, 17th September, 1907.

MEMORANDUM FOR POSTMASTERS

On the 1st October, 1907, the Postal Convention adopted by the Universal Postal Union Congress, which was held in Rome last year, will come into force, and on the same date an important alteration will be made in the Imperial Penny Postage scheme.

As a consequence of the foregoing, the following changes will become operative on the 1st October, 1907:—

LETTER POSTAGE

The postage on letters to Great Britain, Egypt and all parts of the British Empire, except Australia and Rhodesia, which has hitherto been 2 cents per ½ ounce or fraction thereof, will be 2 cents per ounce or fraction thereof. Since Australia and Rhodesia have not yet signified their adhesion to this change in the unit of weight, the rate on letters to those colonies will be as hitherto, 2 cents per ½ ounce or fraction thereof.

The postage on letters to all Postal Union Countries, with the exception of Great Britain and the British Colonies mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, and of the United States, Mexico and Egypt, will be 5 cents for each letter weighing one ounce or less. On letters weighing more than an ounce, the postage will be 5 cents for the first ounce, and 3 cents for each subsequent ounce or fraction of an ounce.

POST CARDS

(Page xliii of Postal Guide for 1907.)

The Postal rate on Post Cards remains unchanged, but the following changes have been made in the regulations concerning Post Cards circulating within the territory of the Postal Union:

(1.) The heading "Post Card" or its equivalent is no longer obligatory for single (that is, not reply paid) post cards of private manufacture.

(2.) Minimum dimensions are 4 inches and 2¾ inches. The maximum dimensions are unchanged. Cards must be made of card board or paper sufficiently stout not to hinder their manipulation.

(3.) The right hand half of the face is reserved for the postal directions and address. The left hand is available for the purposes of the sender, subject to restrictions as to attaching articles, which are noted in paragraphs 4 and 5 hereunder.

(4.) In addition to the stamps for pre-payment, post cards may bear small labels (not exceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and 2 inches) showing the name and address of the sender and the addressee.

(5.) Engravings and photographs on very thin paper may be affixed to the back and left hand half of the address side, provided that they adhere completely to the card.

(6.) Cards bearing the title "Post Card" or its equivalent are admitted at the rate for printed matter, provided that they conform to the general regulations respecting printed papers; that is, that they contain no handwriting or typewriting not authorized by the regulations respecting printed papers. If they do not conform to these regulations or to the rules applicable to post cards, they are treated as letters.

(7.) The prepayment of the reply half of a double card is not valid, unless that half is despatched from the country in which it has first been received by post. Thus where a reply post card was received in the United States from another Postal Union country, it would not be permissible to return the reply half from a post office in Canada, unless fresh postage were paid.

COMMERCIAL PAPERS

(Page xlvi of Postal Guide for 1907.)

The category of articles entitled to pass as Commercial Papers have been extended to include open letters and post cards of ancient date, which have already fulfilled their original purpose: and pupils exercises in original as well as in corrected form, but without any comment on the work.

SAMPLES

(Page xlv of Postal Guide for 1907.)

The following changes are made in the regulations respecting packing:—

Articles of glass can only be packed in boxes of metal or wood. Leather or cardboard boxes may no longer be used for this purpose.

Dry colouring powders must be placed in bags of leather, rubber dress linen or stout oiled paper, whilst non-colouring powders may be placed in boxes of metal, wood or cardboard. These bags or boxes must themselves be enclosed in a bag of linen or parchment.

The scope of Sample Post has been enlarged to include in addition to the articles now embraced in the category, keys (sent singly), fresh cut flowers, tubes of serum, and pathological objects rendered innocuous by their preparation and packing. These articles must not be sent for a commercial purpose and the packing must be in accordance with the general regulations concerning samples of merchandise.

PRINTED MATTER

(Page xliii of the Postal Guide for 1907.)

(I.) Papers for the use of the blind may be impressed with characters, as well as with points.

(II.) Under the headings mentioned below it is now permissible, in the case of printed papers, to add the following by handwriting or typewriting:—

(a.) The profession of the sender.

(b.) On Christmas and New Year's cards, as well as on visiting cards, greetings, thanks or other forms of courtesy expressed in five words at most, or by means of conventional initials.

(c.) The signature, or the commercial style, and the profession, and the address of the addressees as well as of the sender.

(d.) On notices of the arrival and departure of ships, the dates of the departure and arrivals, as well as the names of the ships.

(e.) In advices of the despatch of goods, the dates of their despatches.

COIN PROHIBITED

All coin (not only current coin, as heretofore) is prohibited in correspondence between Postal Union Countries.

PERFORATED POSTAGE STAMPS

The domestic regulations, (No. 173, page xxx of Postal Guide of 1907) permitting postage stamps to be perforated with the initials of the individual or firm using them, has been extended to cover stamps used for correspondence with countries within the Postal Union.

ADVICES FOR DELIVERY OF REGISTERED ARTICLES.

(A. R. Forms.)

In the second paragraph of Regulation 142, page xxv of the Canada Postal Guide for 1907, it is stated that a form for Acknowledgment of Receipt prepaid 5 cents by stamp affixed to the form may be sent forward after the registered article has been despatched, if the sender desires. In such a case, the Postmaster, after filling in the form with the complete address of the person for whom the registered article is intended, as well as the other information indicated by the form, as necessary, will send the form to the Post Office Inspector of his district.

R. M. Coulter
Deputy Postmaster General.

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THE KING EDWARD VII DEFINITIVE SERIES 1903–1911 by David Sessions, FRPSL, FCPS.

A definitive issue of just seven monochrome stamps, bearing a uniform design featuring a portrait of the Monarch, does not reach out and grab the casual collector. A period of issue of less than eight years does not suggest fertile soil for research. So what does this issue hold in terms of interest for the, as yet, unaware collector?

The 1c and 2c values are still sufficiently plentiful to provide the searcher after re-entries and retouches with relatively cheap entertainment; nearly 1½ billion of the former and over 2 billion of the latter stamps were printed. A large number of plates were laid down, 72 and 86 respectively, though one or two were not apparently used.

The first few plate numbers in each case are printed finely whereas later plates show solid plate numbers. About half way through the life of the issue the plate size was doubled to accommodate 400 subjects instead of 200. These larger plates were almost square so a period was placed after the plate numbers at the top to distinguish top from bottom. On plates 33 and 34 of the 1c value a spinning top was depicted at the top for easier identification then someone hit on a better solution; on subsequent plates the word 'TOP' was engraved at the top of the plate! It was also engraved on the 2c plates from 65 onwards. Actually, on plates 31½ (1c) and 61½ (2c) the word 'TOP' had been punched in but the 'P' was reversed, this was after the plate had been approved; a correct 'TOP' was added to plates 63¼ (2c), also after the proofs had been pulled. From April, 1911, the printing order number was punched onto the top margin of the plates. So, with imprints at top and bottom there are a number of varieties of plate markings to be acquired.

The 5c value is interesting in that early printings are on paper with a horizontal mesh while, in later printings, the paper shows a vertical mesh in common with the sheet stamps of the other values. Furthermore, early printings of the 5c value show a ragged edge to the bottom of the oval, whereas later printings of the 5c value show a clear line framing the cross-hatching. It seems likely that the later plates were prepared from a different impression on the transfer roller than the early ones.

Only six plates were laid down for the 5c value and the aforementioned points allow a preliminary sortation of stamps into early and later printings; the strong colour allows re-entries to be easily seen and makes plating a possibility (but only a possibility so far!). A major



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re-entry can be found on the 5c value, as can a dramatic retouch of the cross-hatching between the A and P of CANADA POSTAGE (Plate 4). The 5c value also displays a distinct 'worn plate' variety, giving rise to a fairly bright blue looking stamp; this is believed to have been caused (in part at least) by the action of the ink on the plate.

Only two plates were laid down for the 7c value and the colour makes the search for re-entries etc. a tiresome business. Several distinct shades can be recognised. In the lower values the many shades are, in the writer's opinion, of no philatelic significance but there is one distinct shade of the 7c that can be tied down. Nearly all copies of the 7c will be seen to have a greenish hue but the very last printing

is a true bistre (straw) without a hint of green. The interesting point here is that the printing order (No. 93) was fulfilled in December 1911, after the first Admiral 7c values were printed. The colour equates closely to the initial straw shade of the 7c Admiral when account is taken of the deeper lines of engraving on the latter, giving rise to a darker hue.

Of the higher values, the only real item of interest is the 20c with 'Specimen' overprint. This is the only value so listed in the catalogue although the set occasionally turns up with an 'Ultramar' overprint.

Apart from the sheet stamps there are booklets to consider. Although 10.6 million booklets were issued, most were broken up and they are now scarcer than the preceding Victorian booklet of which far fewer were printed. All booklet stamps are on a horizontal mesh paper whereas most 2c stamps are on vertical mesh. There are a few fake booklet panes about, in view of their scarcity, so check the direction of the mesh if you are in doubt about your prize pane. There were 13 special plates of the 2c booklet stamps prepared but individual plates cannot readily be identified. However, six plates for the covers can be identified and there are a number of changes to the information pages inside the booklets; this gives rise to a number of collectable booklet variations, so if you really want a challenge . . .

Also within the Edward definitive series we have the vexed question of the 100,000 imperfs officially issued by the Post Office in 1909. Much has been written about this unusual event and there is



Early and later printings of the 5c value. Note the ragged cross-hatching under 'CE' of 'CENTS' in lower example.

insufficient space here to reiterate it all. Suffice it to say that the values 1c to 10c all exist imperf from the initial plates (a sheet from each). The 'official' imperfs of 1909 were printed from a specially prepared plate with the left hand pane numbered 13 and the right, 14. They are still quite easy to acquire and can be readily differentiated from the considerably scarcer imperfs from plates 1 and 2. Imperf stamps from plates 13 and 14 have a crisp outline to the oval whereas the stamps from plates 1 and 2 do not; the phenomenon is most noticeable at the top of the oval.

It was during the Edwardian period that the Post Office commenced trials for stamp vending machines and the imperf 2c stamps can be found (but not often!) with various trial separations. Strips of precancelled 1c and 2c stamps are also believed to relate to vending machine trials. Some examples of paste-up pairs are known where the sheets have been torn into vertical strips and joined by the selvedge to produce long strips for coiling.

We have here considered only the stamps themselves, essays and proofs enhance the collection of course and there's a range of postal stationery and a wealth of precancels. Then, of course, there is the postal history of the period. There is still much of it about that can be obtained quite cheaply but the collection can be enhanced by exotic rates/destinations and attractive advertising covers and cards. As in most collecting areas there are the challenges of course; you may have to look long and hard for a first day cover of 1 July 1903. It was a national holiday and most post offices were closed, not much commercial business was done, but there are a few covers about. That's just one problem, there are others!

The eight years covered by this issue provide a compact and clearly defined period for study; material in general is quite plentiful but there are sufficient challenges to make a study and the ultimate collection worthwhile.

Bibliography

The Edward VII Issue of Canada. Hon. G. C. Marler.

The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada. W. S. Boggs.

The Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps, Vol. V. Published by Robson Lowe.

"The King Edward VII Issue Parts 1 to 5 in *Maple Leaves*, Whole Nos. 132-136. D. F. Sessions.

See also subsequent articles in *Maple Leaves*. Nos. 137, 164 and 202.

The above bibliography is intended merely as an introductory guide.

BOOK REVIEW

THE SMALL QUEENS OF CANADA

by John Hillson

In 1980 John Hillson produced a 28-page monograph on the Small Queens which included a few theories not totally in line with previous thinking. The publication was very well received and now we have a 112 page (10" × 8") hardback version. John's broad thinking remains unchanged but there is much additional information and the new edition is beautifully produced on good quality paper.

Having discussed the printers and the putative printing locations in Chapter One, John gives a most instructive dissertation on line engraving in describing the preparation of the series. Members who are not wholly conversant with this method of printing would do well to read the second chapter carefully, it contains good background knowledge.

Essays and proofs and the three printing periods have their own chapters, while Chapter Eight covers each individual value; giving all the basic information that any reasonably specialised collector would ever need to know. In discussing the various papers, John (or the publishers) has wisely refrained from illustrating the backs of the stamps but, in one or two cases, could not resist the temptation to include photographs of re-entries – these tired old eyes could not cope! (See note.)

In addition to detailed appraisal of the stamps, a chapter has been included summarising the main cancellations to be found on the Small Queens, and another includes tables of postal rates.

As a major collecting area the Small Queen issue has long needed a full and definitive handbook to stand alongside the Duckworths' *Large Queens* and Marler's *Edwards and Admirals*. Although slimmer than these major reference works, *The Small Queens of Canada* contains a concise and logical survey of the issue and satisfies the need in a most comprehensive manner.

Note: The worst offenders are the latent re-entries shown on page 53, better illustrations can be seen in John's article in 'Maple Leaves' of April 1985, pages 266-7.

The Small Queens of Canada is published by Christies Robson Lowe at £30 and will no doubt be available from our Handbooks Manager.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dean Mario

On this side of the Atlantic there seems to be a flurry of activity regarding the recent RPOs (retail post offices **not** railway post offices). Many members will be aware of the recent decisions by the Canada Post Corporation to open more private outlets and transfer or close existing postal stations/offices. Members who are associated with the PHSC will also know that numerous offices across the country are popping up faster than they can be assigned a number.

To date there have been several reported strikes obtained by collectors but I do not believe that RPO 3 has been made available. It is located within a stationery/greeting card shop. Other offices that have been reported include:

- RPO 45 – Saskatoon, Sask.
- RPO 1 – Alma, Ont.
- RPO 111 – Calgary, Alta.
- RPO 3 – Charlottetown, PEI.
- RPO 1 – Warspite, Alta.
- RPO 1 – Nevis, Alta.



Some offices have hammers which do not give a number but still designate the office as an RPO. Most are of the type POCON with several variations. This new series is bound to have an effect on RPO collectors in the future (railway post offices).

Dale Speirs

Recently Canada Post has introduced a new type of postmark bearing an old type of initials, specifically RPO. The new postmarks with RPO in them indicate a Retail Postal Outlet. For many decades, of course, philatelists have collected RPOs from railroad post offices.

Since the old RPOs are extinct, Canada Post has no concern over any possible confusion that might arise with the new RPOs. For postal historians, it is equally unlikely that a new RPO would be mistaken for an old RPO.

In day-to-day conversation, a group of collectors talking over matters such as these might run into a bit of difficulty. I would like to suggest that postmarks from Retail Postal Outlets be known as REPOS (pronounced 'reap-oh'), so as to separate them from the original RPOs. This would not only make conversation clearer but also ease life for indexers of philatelic literature.

REPOs are part of an effort by Canada Post to privatise most of its branches, thereby improving service and reducing costs. As a result, postal historians will be scrambling to keep up with all the changes over the next decade. For those who collect Canada postal history, this field would be an excellent opportunity to jump in and collect while there is still time to get the early material at reasonable cost. REPOs will be the squared-circles of the future.

THE JOHN SIVERTS COLLECTION (Part 1)

The late John Siverts was known to many CPS of GB members, many of whom probably had no idea of the extent of his collection. The first part was auctioned by R. Maresch & Son in May and some interesting prices were realised. The second part of the collection, featuring fancy cancellations, will go under the hammer in September.

Among the more interesting items were:

Fine straight line WOODSTOCK (NB) on 1841 cover	\$775	Fine mint 1c LQ brown red Used 12½c LQ on soft white paper (Scott 28 cat \$50)	1250
Fine straight line ANNAPOLIS of 1816	900	unpriced in Canada Specialised 15c LQ in Studd's Blue (Scott 30b \$45)	2700 1450
Superb used sheet margin copy of N. Scotia 1d	2600	Fine strike of 2 ring 20 on 3c LQ	500
Fine N. Scotia 1/- with watermark	3500	Two strikes of 2 ring 42 on 6c LQ	400 & 450
Prices for Newfoundland were strong throughout with the first booklet fetching over double cat.	1550	Mint 1c SQ on thick white paper	425
Hitherto unrecorded Bishop Mark of Canada pre-dating any other by two years	8500	Major re-entry on 6c SQ red brown (1t corner crease)	2100
Fine mint 5c Beaver	600	Three used copies of 10c SQ with unrecorded perfs 12.4 × 12.25	1500, 450 500
Mint 10c Consort in violet brown	1200	10c magenta SQ perf 11½ × 12 on cover to Jamaica	4000
The rare ½c LQ with watermark was found to have a pinhole; book bids cancelled, still went to	7250	8c RLS on 1877 cover 8c Jubilee on FDC Single franking of 6c Numeral on cover	8250 1250 1150

Prices quoted are in Canadian dollars and exclude the 10% buyers premium.

**AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP
(to 15 June 1989)**

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2590 SMITH, K. W., PO Box 659, Don Mills, ON, Canada
M3C 2T6 CL
2591 WHARTON, P. R., Box 183, Waterford, ON, Canada
N0E 1Y0 Cov, Nesbit
2592 GORDON, H. B., 5507 Elgin Ave., Montreal, PQ, Canada
H4V 2G7 C
2593 LAWS, P. Bow Philatelics Ltd., PO Box 6444, Stn D, Calgary,
AB, Canada T2P 2E1
2594 FOURNELLE R., PO Box 152, Snowdon Branch, Montreal,
PQ, Canada H3X 3T4 CS, Map
2595 McCREA., J. M., PO Box 172, Monroeville, PA 15146-0172,
USA RLS, RPO

Reinstated Membership

- 1840 FIRBY, C. G., 390 East Maple, Birmingham, Michigan, USA
48001 CR, CR2, CL
210 RICHARDSON, E. A., 114 Royal Dr, PO Box 939, League
City, Texas 77573 USA

Resigned

- 1061 KENYON, S. S.
2530 PRICE, H. A.
737 COPP, D. A.

Deceased

- 1487 BRYCE, J. H.

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- 2045 MORIN, C., 95 Maple Grove, Aylmer, Quebec, Canada
J9H 2E3.
2397 De La VERGNE, J., Cooks Mills Road, RR2, North Bay, ON.,
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WANTED: 1898 Map stamp to England Dec 25 to 31st 1898. Also Classic BNA issues to England, Europe or anywhere via Europe. E. Quinn, 23 Spen Lane, York, England YO1 2BS.

WANTED: 1930 Canada Leaf and Arch Issue Stamps and Covers. Depression Era (1930-1935). Significant stamp varieties and interesting rates, routes, foreign destinations. Air Mail, Special Delivery and Postage Due are of special interest. Jim Goss, 25 N. Gratiot, Mt. Clemens, MI 48043 U.S.A.

WANTED: THREEPENNY BEAVER. Collector seeks plate varieties, re-entries, etc. - condition fair to fine. Roger Ordish, 49 Morley Road, Twickenham, Middx. TW1 2HG.



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