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Maple Leaves

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EDITORIAL

Competition entry form and booking form are enclosed with this issue. As always, we ask you to get your forms completed and returned to the appropriate officer as soon as possible. As you will see from the booking form, your reservation must be received by 31 July if you wish to take advantage of the special Convention rate.

The millenium International, Stamp 2000 in London, may seem a while off but a tremendous amount of preparatory work goes on well in advance. Members considering entry may be encouraged by the fact that the Society is donating a trophy for the best BNA exhibit, so there's the chance of a prize as well as a coveted medal The trophy will be a five inch diameter quaich (that's a two-handed Scottish drinking vessel).

Our old friend Dick Malott advises that the long-awaited catalogue 'The Airmails of Canada and Newfoundland' is now available. At 552 pages it contains all the basic information you might need on aero and astrophilately of the area. The cost is \$50 CAN plus \$5 postage, send your cheque (payable to Richard K. Malott) to Dick and he will do the rest. A review will appear in the next issue.

We have now seen the new book published as a tribute to the late Allan Steinhart. It is a fine mixture of tributes, anecdotes and a number of Allan's articles, some not previously published. Anyone who had serious dealings with Allan will find much to enjoy.

Continued on page 257

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A SWEETHEART IN EVERY PORT

Part 2 – Proofs

The Yellow Peril

There are some mighty fine articles in our Journals. Insofar as Admirals are concerned the two that impressed me most were those by A.E. Stephenson and 'Adanac'. The tell-tale illustrations in Stephenson's report told me at a glance that the profile of the King is a composite portrait taken from two photographs. The photo by W. and D. Downie showed the King in the uniform of a Field Marshall of the Army and the picture by Walter Barrette showed the King in a uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet.

Although 'An Approach to the Admirals' by 'Adanac' has few illustrations it is, to me, a fine introduction to these issues. I had to read the seven-part series a few times to get the picture. These notes are based partly on this 'Approach', partly on my experiences thus far in collecting these stamps, and partly on the stamps shown at the Bournemouth Convention in 1995. My purpose is to elaborate on some of the aspects mentioned by 'Adanac' and to present a brief pictorial overview of some of my favourite Admiral stamps to would-be collectors.

Admirals are fascinating but extremely complex stamps. It seems that the more I learn about them, the less I know. While drafting these notes I have encountered frustrating questions that boggle the mind (mine!). I have listed some of these points at the end.

If Admiral proofs were more plentiful they could be a very interesting study. Unlike other issues, Large Queens for example, there are no Admiral plate proofs in private collections. The closest

Photos by Ian Robertson

things to plate proofs I have are two sets of imperforate pairs of the later issue – 4¢, 5¢ violet, 7¢ red brown, 8¢, 10¢ bistre brown, 50¢ and \$1. Because these imperfs were not sold over the post office counters, I placed one set in my proof section annotated 'plate proofs in colour of issue'. The other set is with the regular 1¢, 2¢ and 3¢ imperfs, but only because they are listed in the catalogues as imperf stamps.

Die proofs (quantity unknown), on the other hand, are in collectors' hands; infrequently sold in auctions and rarely seen in dealers' lists. Their scarcity and high prices have put die proofs beyond the reach of some collectors. This unfavourable situation, however, was improved remarkably on 13 September 1990, when Christie's Robson Lowe sold the American Bank Note Company Archive's British North American proofs. There were no less than 18 lots in the Admiral section and one lot in the Air Post – War Tax section. The first four lots were: 1876 – artist's preliminary models, consisting of a series of photographs of the King from which the chosen design was selected; 1877 – 20¢ stamp-size composite models; 1878 – 2¢ and 20¢ stamp-size photographic models and lot 1879 – a 1¢ stamp-size die proof on glazed card. The remaining lots (1880-1893 and 2114) were die proofs of the regular and war tax stamps. According to the catalogue descriptions, a total of 186 proofs were offered. The following is a breakdown:

1¢ green 1, 1¢ yellow 14, 2¢ carmine 4,
2¢ green 14, 3¢ carmine 1, 4¢ olive bistre
16, 5¢ blue 4, 5¢ violet 14, 5¢ green 1, 7¢
yellow ochre 1, 7¢ red brown 14, 7¢

orange 2, 8¢ blue 14, 10¢ plum 1, 10¢ bistre brown 13, 20¢ olive green 15, 50¢ grey black 14, 50¢ dull blue 4, \$1 orange 11, 6¢ carmine 13 (*unissued*), 2¢ carmine War Tax 1, 1T¢ carmine Die I 1, 1T¢ carmine Die II 11, 1T¢ brown Die II 2.


As the average size of the lots was slightly more than a dozen proofs, a good portion of the lots was probably bought by the trade. Recently, a dealer offered me a selection from this sale – priced from \$500 to \$2,500 each. Prior to the Christie auction the lowest-priced proof was about \$1,000.

Just as the availability of die proofs is interesting, so is their production. In a nutshell, those elements of the design that were common to all the stamps (the upper part) were engraved on a master die. After approval the die was hardened

so that a transfer roll could be made from it, this was in turn hardened so that it could be used to lay down a large part of the die for each of the values. The stems of the leaves, the numerals and numeral boxes, the denomination words, the lines of shading and the remainder of the frame were then engraved on the die of each denomination.


The die for the 2¢ was the first to be completed. Two proofs of this die were sent to the Post Office Department. After approval, they were submitted to the King for his acceptance. Once the proofs were accepted, the American Bank Note Company in New York proceeded to engrave the dies for the other six values.


All the dies for the original seven values – the first issue of the Admirals




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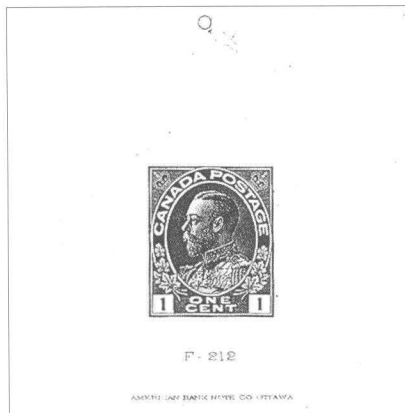
ANNUAL CATALOGUE SUBSCRIPTION: Inland £25, Europe £40, Elsewhere £50

consisted of the same seven values as in the previous Edward definitive series – were engraved in New York. After each die was completed, two proofs were taken and sent to Ottawa for approval. When approved and initialled by the Deputy Postmaster General and the Company's representative in Ottawa, one was retained by the Department and the other was returned to New York. Thereupon the die was numbered, the Company's imprint added to it and the die itself was sent to Ottawa to be hardened. These New York dies have an 'F' die number and a 23½mm imprint, both below the subject.

Early in 1912, the Ottawa Branch of the American Bank Note Company, with the transfer rolls currently in use, laid down a duplicate set of dies of the seven denominations. The measurements of these dies were different from those engraved in New York – the imprint was longer – 25mm – and of a slightly larger type, they were not given an identifying number and they were never hardened. As better proofs were obtained from unhardened dies, these extra dies were used to provide sample proofs to show quality of workmanship. Proofs from unhardened dies were also used as trial colour proofs.

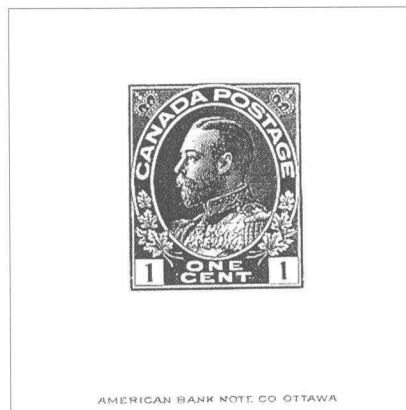
As part of the hardening process, a hole is bored near the top of the die. A die proof which shows this punch mark was, in all probability, made after the die had been hardened and when it shows no such mark or die number it was made before the die was hardened.

This method of identifying a proof pulled from a hardened die is simple enough but, as in life, nothing is that simple or straightforward – least of all Admirals. The 2¢ die is a remarkable



F-212 1¢ black New York die, hardened. Die sinkage 62 x 62mm, 23.5mm imprint. Note hardening hole.

exception. It had to be hardened before a transfer roll could be made from it. Yet, the 2¢ proof does not show any sign of a hardening hole. A possible explanation is that in the process of hardening the first Admiral die – the 2¢ (and perhaps dies of the previous issue) – loops of wire or specially designed



1912 1¢ green Ottawa die, unhardened. Die sinkage 60 x 73mm, 25mm imprint.

clamps were fastened to the die so that it could be removed from the hardening furnace while still hot. In subsequent hardening procedures, a hole and even two holes were bored near the top centre or the top corners on some of the War Tax dies. Seemingly, the holes were to accommodate hooks or similar tools to remove the die from the hot furnace.

In 1915 a war tax of 1¢ was imposed on every letter and post card and a 2¢ tax on cheques, promissory notes, receipts etc. For this purpose the manufacturers in Ottawa, using the transfer rolls currently available, laid down two dies; one for the 1¢ and the other for the 2¢ on which the words 'WAR TAX' were superimposed upon the regular design. These were the first dies of the Admiral issue to be engraved in Ottawa. Later in the year it was decided to issue a single

stamp combining the war tax and the letter rate of 2¢. The manufacturers, following the same method and using the transfer rolls cut for the war tax, laid down a die for the new 1T¢ stamp - Die I. It served to produce a small number of plates before it became necessary to engrave a replacement die - Die II.

In 1918, when the use of ordinary postage stamps for all war tax purposes was permitted, it was decided to issue a regular 3¢ stamp. The manufacturers submitted to the Department a model, in duplicate, of the new stamp prepared from a die of the 2¢, in brown, on which the appropriate changes were made in white to convert it to 3¢. After the models were approved on 19 April, 1918, one was retained by the the Department and the other sent to New York where it was received on 25 April,



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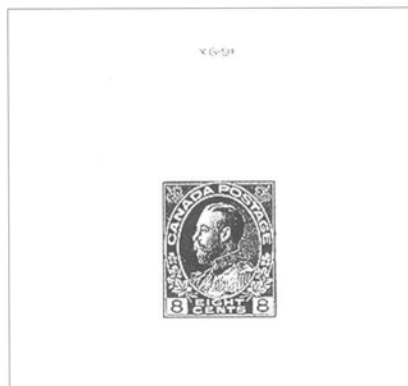
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1918. Soon after, in May 1918, the master die (mentioned earlier) arrived in Ottawa for the purpose of engraving the die for the new 3c stamp.

Three new values were later engraved in Ottawa: The 4¢ in 1922; the \$1 in 1923 and the 8¢ in 1925. A die was



1921 O-G-421. 6¢ original die in black
Die sinkage 55 x 58mm, no imprint.
Unissued.

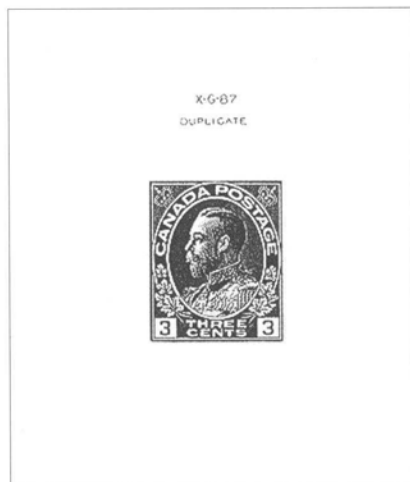


1924 in colour of issue, X-G-91 set
19.5mm above subject. Die sinkage
76 x 77mm, no imprint.

also engraved for the 6¢ and a model
was prepared for the 13¢.

Of the Ottawa engraved dies, there are either no die numbers: an 'OG' (Original Georgian); an 'XG' (Extra Georgian); or an 'XG DUPLICATE' die number. These markings are above the subject and there is no imprint.

'Adanac's' discussion of coils begins in the August 1958 Maple Leaves. Also in this number, and much



1924 X-G-87. 3c carmine. Die sinkage
75 x 73mm, no imprint. The word
'DUPLICATE' is set immediately
below the die number, 7.5mm above the
subject.

to my delight, there is a 'Clippings from B.N.A. Magazines' (contributed by R.J. Duncan) titled 'Proofs of the 1911-1925 Issue Canada' by George C. Marler. This clipping is of tremendous interest because it explains the very same points that baffled me, it deals with those black proofs which I inquired about on page 302 of the August 1980 Maple Leaves (No. 179). Marler confirms that these black proofs are not colour trials as listed in the Essay Proof Catalogue.



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Furthermore, he fixes the time period to be the latter part of 1924 and the early part of 1925 when these proofs were produced (my guess was around 1930).

Since these black Admiral proofs, as

well as the proofs of the other issues, were in the same presentation booklet described in MLs 179, I wonder if all the proofs of the various issues were made at the same time.



Set of 1930 black die proofs, with both dies of the 1¢, War Tax, and the 2¢ + 1Tc

THE PEOPLE ON THE STAMPS – JOHN A. MACDONALD

Dr. Alan Salmon

*All things counter, original, spare, strange;
Whatever is fickle, freckled (who knows how?)*

With swift, slow; sweet, sour; adazzle, dim;

*He fartherth-forth whose beauty is past change: Praise Him
Pied Beauty*

Gerald Manley Hopkins

We now enter a tumultuous time in Canada's story – the provinces moving towards Confederation, two revolutions, the NW Mounted Police, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Fenian invasions and then the formation of a strong, wide-ranging Dominion of Canada. John Alexander Macdonald, a man of many parts and moods, was the dominant influence in Canada during this period and he was the first Prime Minister of the Dominion. He is honoured on three stamps of Canada (SG 266, 272, 693, USC 141, 147, 586). The first portrayal was on the 1¢ orange of 1927, in the set issued to commemorate the 60th anniversary of Confederation. His latest appearance was in 1973 in the 'Caricature' definitive series, shown below.



He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1815 and was brought by his parents to Kingston, Upper Canada, at the age of five. He received a good general education in Kingston, then joined a local law firm in 1830. He quickly showed outstanding ability, opening his own law firm in Kingston in 1835. In the revolution of 1837-38 he served as a private in the militia; after this incident he defended several of the rebels, thus achieving some notoriety. He took on several such difficult or sensational cases, losing as many as he won but gaining public attention in both Upper and Lower Canada.

Business Interests

In 1839 he was appointed solicitor to the Commercial Bank of the Midland District of Upper Canada with a place on its Board. His work now concentrated on corporate law, gaining for his firm the representation of other large financial institutions and work from Casimir Gzowski's company. He acted as an agent for British investors in Canadian land and property, dealing himself in properties in Kingston, Guelph and Toronto. Some of his speculative deals were large, as much as 4,000 hectares at a time. Here was an ambitious, daring young entrepreneur – eventually he was a director of a dozen Canadian and two British companies. Like his law cases, not all his business deals were successful, but he always

remained solvent, on occasions just solvent, and managed to have some income from his various interests.

He also had personal problems, and great sadness. Macdonald married his cousin in 1843, after two years his wife became almost continuously ill. They had two children, the first died as an infant; his wife died in 1857. In 1867 he married again, a daughter was born in 1869, sadly brain-damaged; she never became normal. Such blows did not help him to control his considerable capacity for drink. This, at times, would lead to him not being in total command of his faculties during important negotiations.

Widening horizons

Even as a teenager he had shown a keen interest in public affairs, playing a significant part in the affairs of Kingston. By 1843 he was regarded as one of the leading lights in the community – a good lawyer, an energetic businessman and a well-regarded citizen. That year he was elected to the Kingston Town Council as a Conservative. The following year he was elected to the Parliament of the United Province in the new capital of Montreal; from 1841 to 1843 the capital had been Kingston. He stood for a strong British connection, development of Canada's resources, pragmatic politics and the interests of Kingston.

He was always a strong supporter of his constituency's development, which also enhanced his own commercial interests. He was rewarded by being elected by Kingston for 30 years, first to the Provincial then to the Dominion Parliament, a strange, tall, spare figure with deep, melancholy eyes and a nose purpled by drink. He was unusual in an age of beards, in being clean-shaven. He described himself as 'a rum un' to look at but a 'rare un to go.'

He first served as a Cabinet minister in 1847, the post was short-lived as the conservative government resigned in 1848. Macdonald was in opposition until 1854 when he was appointed attorney-general for Canada West in an Anglo / French coalition government of Conservatives and Liberals. He held this position, almost continuously, until 1867. He was a competent administrator, although sometimes unavailable when he had had a drop too much; and wise in his choice of deputies, to whom he delegated freely and supported when necessary. Also, notwithstanding his drinking, he was a prodigious worker.

Leadership

In 1856 he became the leader of the Canada West' section of the coalition government, having forced the previous leader out; he was now co-Premier with the French, Canada East leader. The latter resigned in 1851 and Macdonald became co-Premier with Georges Etienne Cartier (SG 312, USC 190), the head of the Cabinet's Canada East section. That year Queen Victoria chose Ottawa as the future capital of the Province (SG 587, USC 442).

Macdonald was an energetic, hands-on leader; he was his party's main fundraiser, strategist and campaigner. He used his charm, bawdy jokes and conviviality to get party members to follow his lead. He introduced D'Arcy McGee to the Cabinet to widen its appeal. He believed in French-English co-operation and the union of East and West Canada to be an economic necessity.

At this time he was uninterested in the vast lands to the west of Canada, in 1865 he stated he was willing 'to leave that whole country a wilderness for the next fifty years.' By keeping control of

the dispensation of official positions he managed to strengthen loyalty to the Party and to himself. A major fault was that when he succumbed to the bottle his party faltered.

During the 1850s his government laid the basis for a public social and welfare system, arranged for a permanent seat for Parliament in Ottawa² and promoted measures to aid business to ensure economic growth. The organisation of the civil service was improved by the appointment of a permanent, non-political, head for each government agency. Macdonald took responsibility upon himself for the post of adjutant-general of the militia during sensitive periods – in 1861, the first year of the American Civil War, and in 1865-67, during the Fenian raids.

Confederation

Macdonald's first major movement

towards a federal system was for both political and practical reasons. In June, 1864 a committee of the legislature, chaired by George Brown (SG 626, USC 484), proposed a federal union of either East and West Canada or of all the BNA provinces. Macdonald was initially against the proposal, fearing it would weaken the central government, but he realised that it had great political support. He noted: 'I then had the option either of forming a Coalition Government or of handing over the administration of affairs to the Grit (Reform Party) party for the next ten years.' He also realised that confederation could lead to greater internal harmony and would give the union greater financial credit abroad.

From then on he was the mainspring of the move towards confederation, insisting it should be a union of all the provinces. He was the lead speaker at

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the Charlottetown Conference of September, 1864; this meeting had originally been convened to discuss a union of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, but Viscount Monck, the Governor General of BNA, arranged for the Canadian delegation to be invited. There quickly followed the Quebec Conference, in October, to which Newfoundland was also invited. McGee, a member of the Canadian delegation, said Macdonald was the author of 50 of the 72 resolutions agreed at Quebec.

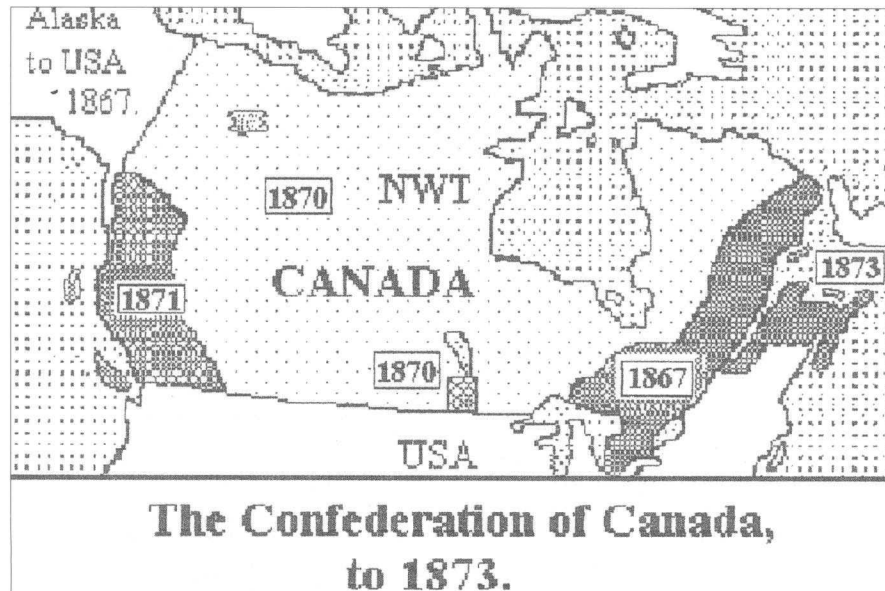
Events were spurred on by the uncertainties of the American Civil War, by the Fenian raids and by encouragement from the British government. Eventually, in 1866-67, delegations from Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick met in London (SG 573, USC 4418) where Macdonald acted as chairman. A Canadian member proposed that the union be a Dominion,

as in Psalm 72: 'He shall have dominion from sea to sea'. Those last four words became the motto of the new Dominion. The result was the BNA Bill which was signed on 29 March 1867; it became effective on 1 July of that year (SG 270 USC 145). Macdonald remarried whilst in London, his knighthood was also announced on 1 July. In London people remarked upon his likeness to Disraeli.

In May the Governor General had invited Macdonald to become Prime Minister when Confederation became effective. The first national election was held in the late summer of 1867. Macdonald's Conservative party won easily; he became the first elected Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada. Its population was 3,500,000; today the population is over 30,000,000.

Consolidation

Macdonald chose to lead the Depart-



ment of Justice, as well as being Prime Minister. His government was nominally a coalition of Conservatives and Liberals, gradually the Cabinet became totally Conservative, standing for the union of the English and French peoples and of all the provinces, the Liberals became the opposition. A prominent Liberal exclaimed: 'Ah, John A., John A., how I love you. How I wish I could trust you!'

During the next six years the Dominion was extended enormously (SG 1014, USC 891). The transfer of the great area of Rupert's Land was arranged in 1869, after six months of negotiation by Cartier in London; £300,000 was paid to the HBC for relinquishing its Charter. The actual transfer, in 1870, was not without trouble and strife, and mismanagement by Macdonald, as we shall see in the

tragic story of Louis Riel (SG 667, USC 515). From this acquisition the 'postage stamp province' as it was nicknamed, of Manitoba was formed that year (SG 647, USC 505): the North-Western Territory³ (SG 648, USC 506) was transferred by Britain at the same time.

British Columbia was the next colony to enter the Dominion, in 1871 (SG 685, USC 552); Macdonald looked after the politics with Cartier responsible, again, for the detailed negotiations. One of the concessions Cartier agreed was the construction of a railroad through the Rockies connecting to the Canadian railway system. When the 'last spike' of the Canadian Pacific Railway was driven in at Craigellachie in the Rockies, in 1885, there was a continuous railroad from Vancouver to Halifax.



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Prince Edward Island joined the Dominion in 1873 (SG 757, USC 618) on the promise of economic aid and ‘...a continuous communication with the mainland’; the latter degenerated into a regular ferry service (SG 406, USC 273) with the mainland.

Out and Back

Besides the sad fates of his children and his first wife, Macdonald had financial problems. His partnership in Kingston had failed, leaving him with large debts; a partnership he had formed in Toronto was not prospering. He had spent a lot of his own money supporting Conservative election candidates and his salary as Prime Minister and Minister of Justice was only \$5,000. His friends, led by Gzowski, helped by forming a private investment fund from which Macdonald could draw the income. By 1872 the fund amounted to \$67,000.

In the elections of 1872 he had led his party to only a narrow victory, this setback was partly due to Macdonald's part in negotiations with Britain and the USA which left the Canadian electorate feeling too little had been achieved for Canada. This was not Macdonald's fault, Britain wished to remain friendly with the USA as the Franco-Prussian War had made her nervous about the possibility of war in Europe.

However it was the ‘Pacific Scandal’ of 1873 that led to the downfall of the government; telegrams published in Liberal newspapers showed that Macdonald and Cartier had accepted large sums of money for election funds. Such funding was illegal, but well-established in Canadian elections. The

damning fact was the supplier of the funds was Sir Hugh Allan of Allan Line fame, with whom Cabinet members were discussing the CPR contract. The Conservatives hoped they would be able to weather the storm, but party members defected; Macdonald fell into one of his bouts of despondency, he was drinking heavily, and the government fell. He was cleared of corruption but the charge of impropriety stuck. The new, Liberal government was led by Alexander Mackenzie (SG 445, USC 319).

In the general election of 1878 the Conservatives were, surprisingly, returned with a large majority. Macdonald had been electioneering for the previous two years, this, combined with the economic depression, with which the Liberals had not been able to cope, and their unpopular temperance laws, led to the return of, as the papers described him, the ‘old chieftain’. In his electioneering he promised completion of the transcontinental railway and settlement of the west.

In 1880 there was a move northwards, when the Arctic Islands were transferred from Britain to Canada (SG 970, USC 847). From about this time Macdonald began to suffer bouts of illness, with increasing regularity. In 1885 there was a crisis in Saskatchewan, partly due to neglect of the District by the central government. Again Riel was involved, this time with Gabriel Dumont (SG 1146, USC 1049). There was a rising of the Métis; Macdonald killed two birds with one stone – he used the CPR to transport the military rapidly to the region to quell the rebellion, then pushed through funding which he would not have got otherwise, to complete the CPR on the grounds that the CPR was

obviously a vital, national need. In the summer of 1886 he made his first visit to the west, on the CPR.

Conclusion

In the elections of 1887 he was again returned to power. Now most of his experienced colleagues had died or retired. John Thompson (SG 476, USC 349), who had joined the Cabinet in 1885, became Macdonald's first lieutenant. Another election was held in 1891, once again Macdonald won, on a patriotic programme – he saw Britain as a 'shaky old Mother' but remarked 'I am a British subject and British born, and a British subject I hope to die.' Shortly after Parliament opened in 1891 Macdonald had a slight stroke, he went back to work, resulting in a severe stroke, he died a week later. John Abbott (SG 444, USC 318) became Prime Minister but he resigned after one year due to ill health, he was succeeded by John Thompson.

John Macdonald was never entirely respectable in the eyes of Victorian Canada but he was the dominant personality in the country's political life for nearly half a century. His unflagging industry, his fertile mind and his capacity for getting out of his own and the nation's troubles, led to the Canada

we know today. Sir John Thompson truly said: 'He was the father and the founder of his country.'

Footnotes

¹ *At the formation of the United Province in 1841, the colony of Lower Canada became Canada East and Upper Canada became Canada West. Nevertheless the old names were, and are, as much used as the new names; the latter disappeared with the creation of Quebec and Ontario at Confederation in 1867.*

² *Parliament moved to Ottawa in 1865.*

³ *The North-Western Territory, a British possession, originally included parts of the present-day Northwest Territories, of Saskatchewan, of British Columbia and of Alberta and the Yukon. By 1869, still a British possession, it now also included those parts of Rupert's Land which were not to be in the new Province of Manitoba, but some of its land had been transferred to the colony of British Columbia. In 1870, on joining Canada, it became the North-West Territories. With many further boundary changes we eventually have the Northwest Territories of today.*

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CANADIAN POSTAL STATIONERY POT POURRI

Registered Postal Cards Horace W. Harrison, FCPS

Canada's first postal card was issued in early June of 1871 and the earliest reported postmark, (ERP) is 7 June, 1871. Strangely enough, no registered postal cards have been recorded before the issue of the Registered Letter Stamps in December of 1875. Somewhere in Canada's legal records there must exist a filed Notice on a postal card between June of 1871 and December of 1875.

However, with the issue of the Registered Letter Stamps in very late 1875, (ERP is 7 December, 1875) the first Canada postal card, (Webb P10, is known used as a registered legal notice, (Figure 1). These are very scarce.

The second Canada postal card is distinguished from P1 by the omission of 'and Ottawa' from the imprint centred at the bottom of the card within the border, (it is also slightly larger than P1). It is known used to the United States from Windsor, Ontario, across the river from Detroit, addressed to St. Louis, Mo and franked with a 5¢ Registered Letter Stamp, the proper fee for registered mail to the U.S. (Figure 2). Such usage is very rare.

EARLY USAGES

All of this activity in postal cards was preceded by the bi-lateral agreement between the two countries, effective 1 July, 1873, to accept each other's postal cards, provided each was franked with



Figure 1: Intra-city usage at Toronto, Registered Letter Stamp tied by the afternoon Local Carrier Delivery datestamp.

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an additional 1¢ adhesive stamp. (Figures 3 & 4)

Those from Canada to the United States are quite scarce, properly franked and in the correct time period. Those from the United States to Canada, properly franked and in the correct period, are rare. Even rarer are those from Canada to the United States improperly franked and thus charged postage due. Less than four months after they were first issued, the Montreal Type Foundry attempted to save 2¢ on a letter to the U.S. by adding a 3¢ adhesive to the newly issued postal card and mailing it to New York. The paid letter rate was 6¢ and the unpaid letter rate was 10¢. No credit was allowed by the USPOD for any partial payment, so this card was marked '10' in black ink, to indicate

postage due, and delivered to the addressee who had to pay 10¢ to receive it (Figure 5).

An unusual case is shown as Figure 6. This is Webb No. P1, mailed to Buffalo from London, Ontario, 9 January, 1874, during the 2¢ prepaid treaty rate period. Underpaid 1¢ as a postal card, it was charged the unpaid letter rate of 10¢ by both countries, the large handstamp being that of the Canadian POD and the smaller one in a circle being that of the USPOD.

An even more unusual case is shown as Figure 7. Scott UX 1, to which was added a 1¢ Small Queen adhesive and mailed in Montreal 5 November, 1874 with preprinted address. This was during the 2¢ treaty rate period, but half

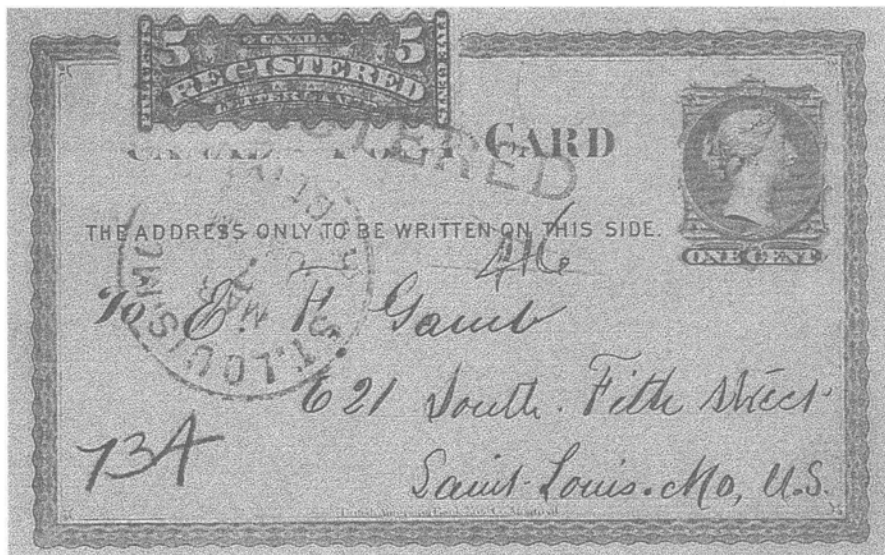


Figure 2: Cross-border usage from Windsor, Ontario to St. Louis, Mo. with the receiving stamp on the face, as required by regulation for the handling of postal cards, so as not to interfere with the message. Registered letter No. 416 assigned at Windsor; No. 734 assigned at St. Louis.



Figure 3: 1¢ Small Queen added to pay the rate to the United States; Ottawa, Ontario, PM, AU 20, 73, to New York City.

the postage being paid by each country was not acceptable and the Canada POD

applied the 'Due 10' handstamp.

On 1 January, 1875, Canada and the

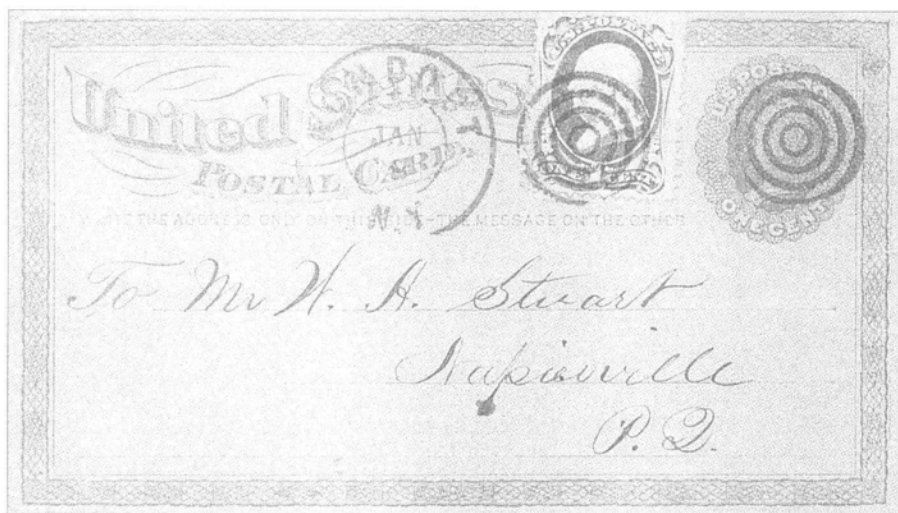


Figure 4: 1¢ Bank Note added to pay the rate to Canada; Rondout, N.Y. 8 January, (1874) to Napierville, Quebec.



Figure 5: Webb P1, mailed 2? September, and received by the addressee on 30 September, 1871, prior to the bi-lateral treaty of 1 July, 1873. 4¢ postage underpaid the letter rate by 2¢ so an unpaid letter rate of 10¢ was charged.

U.S. initiated the new bi-lateral treaty which allows the exchange of postal cards at the 1¢ rate. This was so

successful in speeding mail delivery and handling problems that the agreement was extended to all mail on 1 February,

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Members who have not paid the current year's subscription by 30 April will be removed from the *Maple Leaves* circulation list.

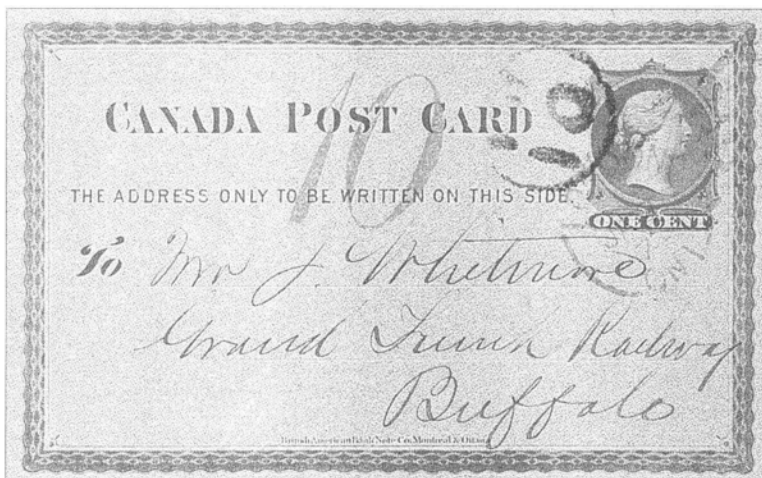


Figure 6: Webb P1 cancelled with the London, Ont. Numeral 6 duplex on 9 January, 1874, during the 2¢ bi-lateral treaty rate period. Marked 10¢ due by both PODs.

1875. Today, it costs 14¢ more to mail a letter to Canada than to a U.S. address, but only 7¢ more to mail a letter in Canada to the U.S. than to a Canadian address. As of 5 February, 1996, with

the Canadian \$ at 0.69 of the U.S., it costs over 9¢ more in U.S. money to mail a letter from the U.S. to Canada than it does to mail a letter from Canada

Continued on page 248



Figure 7: D. Wilcox & Co. had to pay 10¢ more than they expected when their 1¢ card was returned from Canada. If the letter which enclosed the postal card was only franked with a 3¢ U.S. stamp, then the Canadian firm had to pay 10¢ to receive it.

BOOK REVIEWS

CANADIAN STAMP BOOKLETS: DOTTED COVER DIES 1935-55, by Peter Harris. 36 textual A4 pages, plastic comb bound, published by Eastern Publications, 11 North Parade, Lowestoft, Suffolk, England, NR32 4PA. Price £9.90 including UK postage.

Discerning collectors will know that, for many years Peter Harris, from his outpost on the East Anglian coast, has dealt mainly in modern Canadian stamps and his regular clients will no doubt be aware of his speciality – booklets.

General collectors will be well aware that booklets come in a variety of covers these days, more a matter of marketing than of philatelic significance, but back in the thirties and forties any changes usually came about for good reason (other than profit that is). More specialised collectors will have noted cover types and rate changes, but how many are aware of the different types of ostensibly similar covers? Take the cover illustrated, which is described as type 2, and bear in mind that type 2A looks similar but has text 63mm wide instead of 57mm. Type 2 can be divided between English and French as can type 2A, but can you differentiate between the nine English sub-types and twelve French? The secret is in the pattern of dots that form the background to the cover. Fortunately one doesn't need to consider all the dots; in this instance just those in the loop of the P of POSTAGE or POSTE will do. And type 2A? Four sub-types each in English and French.

Six major types of cover are considered, each has its share of sub-



types and then, of course, there is a multiplicity of types of back cover.

Peter Harris has studied this particular aspect of the booklets since 1971 and the results have been splendidly condensed into a compact study that consists largely of a series of very clear photocopies of the various types, with drawings of dot formation in the critical areas.

Your reviewer commented to Peter that soon we could be specialising in the staples used in the booklets (the various sizes are included in the study). Came the response: "There are round ones and flat ones, smooth ones and corrugated ones, thick ones and thin ones: different materials used too, as well as various sizes of course! Enough to make a few pages of display!" O.K., so who's going to be first?

But seriously, this is a tremendous study, with years of work compressed into a relatively small space. It may not appeal to the general collector but any self-respecting collector of booklets will have to have this book on his shelves next to Bill McCann's booklet catalogue. **DFS**

CANADIAN MILITARY POSTAL MARKINGS, by W.J. Bailey and E.R. Toop, edited by W.J. Bailey 2 vols., 1996, Charles G. Firby Publications, 6695 Highland Road, Suite #107, Waterford, MI 48327. U.S.A., Price \$150 CAN per set.

The authors are well known to students of Canadian Military postal history through numerous previous books and articles. Their keen interest in all sorts of Canadian military postal markings has been reflected in several books on the subject – starting with a paper-backed pamphlet in 1978. The two current volumes contain all reported markings - from the 1886 split-circle of the Military District No.4 Brigade Camp, to the current markings of Canadian Forces Bases and UN Peacekeeping Forces. Doubtless additional markings will be discovered in future, but these books should provide a definitive listing for years to come.

A simple, logical numbering system allows one to find markings by locating the chapter number, and then looking in sequence. For example, the markings in chapter number have the prefix MI-. This is followed by a sequential number starting with 1 for the Aldershot Camp split-circle, and ending with 14 for the Yukon Field Force oval orderly room marking. Orderly Room and other collateral markings have been included for the sake of completeness.

Chapter 13, which lists the military post office markings in Canada during World War 2, is the largest group and may cause some confusion. The markings initially listed start with M13-1 for M.P.O.101 at St. Thomas, Ontario (Page 234), and end with M13-494 for M.P.O.1317 at Calgary, Alberta (Page

332). These are all in order by M.P.O. number and date. Items noted after compilation of this initial listing have been added – commencing with M13-495, a roller for M.P.O. 101, and ending with M13-667, a MOTO for M.P.O. 1317 (Page 367). If one is aware of this, and checks for these added entries, there should be no difficulty.

There are numerous photographs of personnel and covers and layout is well designed. Production by Don Bowen of Calgary is well done. Clear reproductions of all types of markings are included, and the compilation is thorough.

Generalized rarity factors are used – ranging from ‘A’ for common markings to ‘E’ where ten or less examples have been reported. Markings known only from the Post Office Proof Books are shown with a* while a ‘U’ shows that the marking is known on other documents, but postal use has not been reported. This system provides a guide to relative rarity, but cannot be used directly to assess a monetary value for an item. There are too many variables.

These volumes are strongly recommended to anyone interested in collecting or researching the military postal markings of Canada. **W.G.R.**

Continued from page 246
to the U.S., and that's only for a half-ounce letter from the U.S.

Reference: The Postal History of the Post Card in Canada, 1878-1911, by Allan L. Steinhart. Published Mission Press, Toronto, 1979. pp5-13 ISBN 0-9690207-0-8.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

David Whiteley

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL

I was interested to read Chris Miller's article in the October issue, the subject has recently given rise to much discussion on this side of the pond. I have done some intensive research and had drafted an article. Before it could be published, Chris Ryan obtained access to the Bank of Nova Scotia Archives from which we were able to get a banker's view of the FECB. The new information created more problems and a need for more research. As a matter of interest the National Archive has about 50 files which make reference to the FECB.

There is one point I would make concerning the number of institutions allowed mailing privileges under FECB regulations. Chris believed about 300 were granted this privilege; when all branches of Banks, Trust Companies

and Express Companies are taken into account the total number of users was nearer 5,000. There were 3,300 branches of chartered banks alone.

Dean Mario

RARE NEWSPAPER RATE POSTCARD?

This curious picture postcard, from St. John's on 29 June 1907 (a Saturday) to a Mlle Raymonde in Meze, France (near Montpellier on the Golfe du Lion), appears to have been sent using the Newfoundland newspaper rate of ½¢. The foreign postcard rate was 2¢ at the time and there are no postage due markings! There is no evidence of any other stamps having been attached on the viewside or the reverse so this postcard, at this rate, is highly unusual.

Editor's note: The card is somewhat reminiscent of cards sent by Mme Bedard et al to foreign parts around the





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NASCOPIE POSTAL HISTORY
NEW BRUNSWICK POSTAL HISTORY
NEW BRUNSWICK STAMPS
NEWFOUNDLAND POSTAL HISTORY
NEWFOUNDLAND STAMPS
N.W.T. POSTAL HISTORY
NOVA SCOTIA POSTAL HISTORY

NUMERAL ISSUE
OFFICIAL STAMPS
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turn of the century, stamped ½¢ on the picture side. I had assumed these to be philatelic and to have slipped through the system. There is no message on the card illustrated and the address is merely 'Mademoiselle Raymonde, Meze'. Perhaps postcard collectors were exchanging cards on the cheap if they could get away with it!

John Hillson

'DOTTY' SMALL QUEENS

Could I take issue with my old friend Derrick Avery over his explanation of the way Small Queen plates were made? The early plates, when printed, showed a lower left position dot in all but the first column. The reason for this is that the position dots are not the guides for the stamps immediately above them, but for those to the left. That is why the 'missing' column of dots will be found in the right hand selvedge. As the printed sheet is the mirror image of the plate, one can perhaps see the relationship of the guide dots to the subjects more clearly.

Regarding the 1892 plates, I know of no evidence that these were laid down from the centre. In fact there is strong evidence that the same practice was followed as before, that is they were laid down in columns from the bottom left of the plate. If this were not so the latent entries from the two cents value, which were caused by starting half a stamp too high in both cases, could not have existed in the positions occupied, and at least one of them, if not both, comes from an 1892 plate.

Finally, guide dots from about 1880 on are found either at 3 o'clock or, less often, at 9 o'clock on the rims of the vignette, usually hidden by the design. This is rather earlier than Derrick mentions in his interesting letter.

David Padgham

ROULETTED SMALL QUEEN!

The 5¢ grey Small Queen illustrated, postmarked SHELLMOUTH / MAN / MY 1/94, shows a roulette separation gauging 5½, exactly matching that used on United States Revenues from 1898; the example shown is Scott RI63.



It seems improbable that trial separations were carried out in Canada and have not been previously noted by philatelists, and equally so that such a variety would be created by a faker as it does not resemble any known rarity. Can any SQ specialists show other examples, or suggest an origin? Please drop the Editor a line.

Jack Anderton

7¢ SAGE GREEN

With reference to the Yellow Peril's 'Sweetheart' article in the January issue, I used to buy the 7c sage green in bundles of 100* from a Canadian dealer; mainly the pale sage green (which was not recognised in Canada). You could tell used copies by the dates and the mint by buying blocks from Stanley Gibbons' bulk supply department at a discount!

I am sure Hans Reiche would be able to tell the Yellow Peril all about them, he told me!

**Editor's note: This was a long time ago, Jack is one of only two surviving CPS members with a double digit membership number!*

Nigel Harris

HELP!

I wonder if readers of 'Maple Leaves' are able to shed light on the items illustrated.

- (1) An unaddressed postcard with 1¢ Admiral and Quebec postmark, the latter was described by the vendor as faked. Is it a fake and why?
- (2) Cover opposite with 'First Canadian Rocket Flight' stamps. When and where did this flight take place? How much mail was carried?

Editor's note: The postmark in (1) is 20mm in diameter; does it match any known Quebec postmark of the period? In (2), in case the illustration is not clear, the stamps carry the date May 1936.

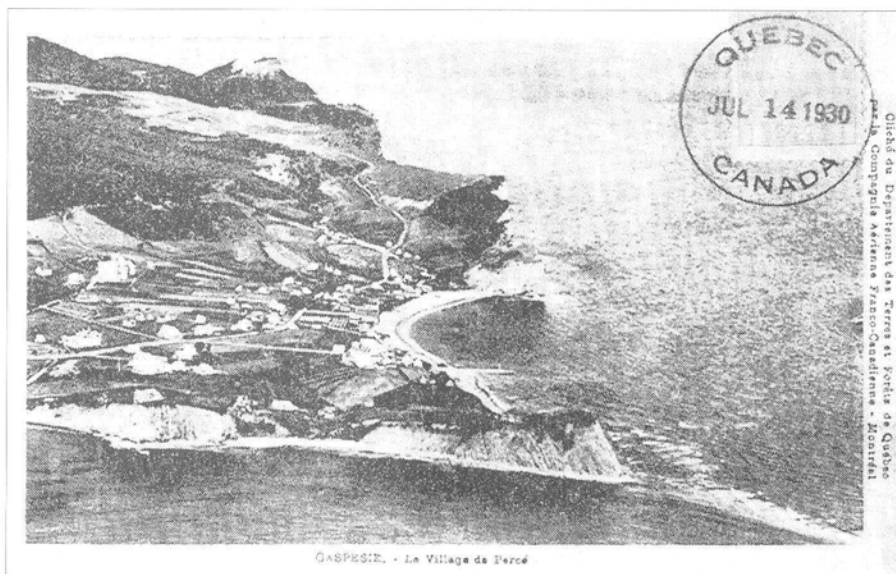
'Mac' McConnell
'OFFICIALLY SEALED'

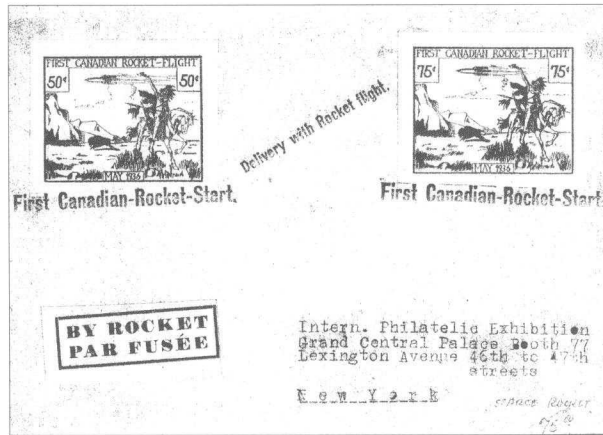
The January issue arrived and my heart

gave a leap as I looked at the illustrations in Trelle Morrow's 'A-four, A-five and A-six' article; what a beauty that New Zealand cover is!

I cannot make out the place or date of the NZ postmark but I believe the cover was carried on a ship leaving Auckland on 2 November 1914 (possibly the 'Niagara', I am not sure).

Now, the letter is addressed to Beyrout, Syria, which was then in Turkey. Britain declared war on Turkey about 5 November 1914. Both Canada and NZ followed within a few days. When the letter was posted, NZ was already at war with Germany but not yet against Turkey. This is why the NZ censor showed an interest but did not stop the letter. By the time it reached Vancouver, on 20 November, the situation had changed and Canada was at war with Turkey so the letter was stopped, as allowed under UPU





conventions. The manuscript 'Not Transmissible' is undoubtedly a Canadian endorsement.

The letter would then have been sent from Vancouver (21 Nov) to Ottawa, although sealed it could, under the War Measures Act, be opened for examination (Steinhart – 'Civil Censorship in Canada during WWI').

The use of three 'Officially Sealed' labels is, in my view, in lieu of a censor sealing strip, for these did not come into use until later. This practice has, I think, not previously been recorded.

The subsequent release by Ottawa (16 Mar 1915) and its arrival back in NZ (24 Apr) completes a very interesting story.

Len Belle

PLEASE ADJUST YOUR ADDRESS...

I thought I would take this opportunity of congratulating you on the recent issues of 'Maple Leaves'. I have found

the articles most interesting and wide ranging in their subjects. I am looking forward to the Yellow Peril's further comments on Admirals - he is always interesting and thought-provoking.

Readers might be amused by the little story attaching to the card illustrated. Early last year I had to return an auction lot to Canada because it had been wrongly described. On 23 April, 1997, the firm concerned sent me a post card acknowledging receipt of the lot. I did not receive this until the end of June 1997 – the illustration of the picture side explains the delay.

The card was one of the 'Victorian Vignettes' series, which illustrate various Victorian covers of Canada. In this case the cover was addressed to Germany and, at some stage, the picture side of the card was taken as the address side; the card was duly sent to Germany, hence the German 'addressee unknown' label. Incidentally, the address side of the card received the usual pink phosphor sorting markings – so much for modern technology!



By the way, this is the third card of this series that I have seen and all have seemed highly philatelic.

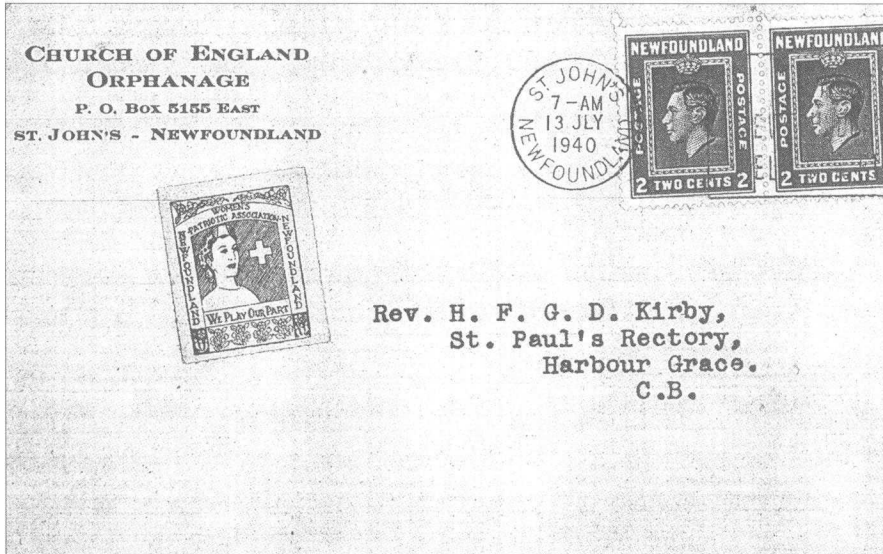
**Dean Mario
 Women's Patriotic Association
 of Newfoundland**

I am grateful for Judith Edwards' response concerning the Great War Newfoundland Charity Stamps (Jan.'98, ML). I may be able to reciprocate and provide some more information on the other Newfld. label she had illustrated in her response.

After the Great War ended, the Patriotic Association of the Women of Newfoundland quickly turned its energies towards child welfare and set up much-needed milk stations for babies, a children's hospital at

Waterford Hall (converted from a Naval and Military Convalescent Hospital previously established in 1917), as well as other charitable efforts. The organization disbanded in 1921.

The 're-organized' Women's Patriotic Association began in 1939 at the outbreak of the Second World War. It was under the direction of Lady Eileen Walwyn, the wife of the Governor, with headquarters at the Hearn Building. Its aims were similar to those in the First World War: to provide comforts for men and women overseas, and to assist needy persons in the outports. Meals and recreation services were provided in the Royal Navy Club, the Recruits Club and the Caribou Hut. It has been estimated that over 5 million men and women were helped by the WPA during



this period. After the war, the Association continued to assist the people of Newfoundland with clothing and hospital supplies. In 1948 the Association was disbanded with excess funds being donated to the Red Cross.¹

Illustrated here is a cover with one of Judith's salmon-pink rouletted labels. Unfortunately it isn't tied. I have seen another (untied) on a 1941 cover. I have never seen the label in green either and would be very interested if such did exist.

¹Reference: *Encyclopedia of Newfld. and Labrador*, Vol. V. C.F. Poole, Editor-in-Chief (1994).

Horace Harrison

BARGAIN BASEMENT

The card illustrated was recently added to my postal stationery collection. I found the prices interesting, perhaps other readers will too!

WHOLESALE PRICES.			
Which we will sell the following at.		All stamps are in fine condition.	
Canada Jubilee		Issue preceding Jubilee	
1c, per 100	\$ 70	1c, per 100	75 40
2c "	1 40	5c "	20
3c "	20	6c "	1 60
4c "	4 00	8c "	1 25
*6c 10	3 40	10c "	4 50
*8c 10	1 20	15c "	3 60
1c 10	1 75	20c, per 10	60
1898 Issue with Maple Leaves (4)			
1c, per 100	\$ 80	per 1000	\$7 50
1c "	20	"	1 90
2c "	33	"	3 00
3c "	10	"	90
4c "	1 00	"	8 00
6c "	5 00	"	49 00
8c "	1 75	"	19 50
10c "	9 00		
1898 Issue, with Figures in Corners.			
1c, per 100	\$ 40	per 1000	\$3 90
1c "	10	"	90
2c "	15	"	1 30
3c "	08	"	70
6c "	4 00	"	39 00
8c "	1 90	"	17 50
10c "	5 50		
Purple Envelopes (error) per 10			
2c on 3c Envelopes, surcharged, per 10			
Map stamps, Lavender used per 100			
Map stamps, four shades, assorted, lavender, light and dark green and blue, per 100			
Special prices on large quantities for any of above			
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SOCIETY NEWS

From the President

Included with this issue you will find the Booking Form and Competition Entry Form for September's Convention in Carmarthen. Please note the final booking date. Accommodation at the Ivy Bush Royal Hotel cannot be guaranteed after 31 July. Send your form in **NOW**.

If anyone wishes to have an additional break before or after the Convention, the hotel has agreed to honour the same tariff, which is a considerable discount on their normal charge for Dinner, Bed & Breakfast. Bed & Breakfast only will be £45 single and £60 double/twin. Any such bookings will have to be arranged direct with the hotel, mentioning the Society, but after confirmation of your booking.

The visits on Thursday and Friday will be to Swansea Marina and Tenby. At the Marina, there is free entry to Swansea Maritime & Industrial Museum and to Swansea Museum, whilst Swansea's shopping precinct is only a short walk away. Tenby is a walled seaside town with a recorded history of over 1000 years, with many Georgian and Victorian buildings etc. From the small harbour, weather permitting, a short boat trip to Caldey Island is an option. Caldey, a private island, is the home of a community of Reformed Cistercian Monks, who make their own perfumes, chocolates, cheeses.

I hope that the above, together with the programme of philatelic activities, will persuade **YOU** to come to Carmarthen. The regulars know what to expect but, if you haven't been to Convention before, please make the

effort. I'm sure you'll find it worthwhile, and you can be assured of a warm and friendly welcome.

September

Wednesday 9th

Evening: 'The Welsh Connection' - display by Welsh members

Thursday 10th

Morning: Members displays - up to 15 sheets / 10 minutes

Evening: The Rural Mail Delivery Service - Sandy Mackie

Friday 11th

Morning: 'My Fling with Large Queens' - something for the ladies - Stan Lum.

Yukon Airways, its Stamps and Flights - Bill Topping

Evening: 'Registered Mail in the Leaf and Numeral Era' - Leigh Hogg

Saturday 12th

Morning: AGM and Competitions

Afternoon: Auction

Evening: Banquet and Awards presentation.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

In accordance with Rule 20, notice is hereby given of the Society's Annual General Meeting to be held at the Ivy Bush Royal Hotel, Carmarthen, on Saturday 12 September 1998, commencing at 9a.m. In accordance with Rule 18, nominations are sought for the following posts:

President

Three Vice-Presidents

Secretary

Treasurer

Three Committee Members, one from each region

The retiring Committee members are Mr. Banfield (South) and Mr. Taylor (Scotland).

Nominations and any proposed amendments to the rules should be sent to the Secretary before 12 June 1998.

FELLOWSHIP

Members of the Society are eligible for election as Fellows for:

Outstanding research in the Postal History and / or Philately of British North America:

or

Outstanding service in the advancement of the interests of the Society

Nominations are sought for submission to the Fellowship subcommittee in accordance with Fellowship Rule No. 2. Such nominations must be on a prescribed form which is available from the Secretary. Nominations must be submitted to the Secretary before 12 July 1998.

From the Auction Manager

There have been one or two queries concerning reserves. In order to avoid any misconceptions, I confirm that, in accordance with the long-standing tradition of Cavendish Philatelic Auctions, there is a notional reserve of 70-75% of the estimate placed on each lot in order to protect the vendor. Reserves set by the vendor above this level will, of course, be honoured.

Continued from page 255

As most UK members will know, the British Library has moved to 96 Euston Road and with it the Philatelic Collections. All the collections were transferred in December and the collections were re-opened to students on 2 February.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

1998

Apr 4 S.C. Scotland Group, Crawford
Apr 20 London Group
Apr 23-26 STAMP '98 Wembley
May 19 London Group
Aug 9 S.W. Group, Portishead
Sep 9-12 CPS of GB Convention, Ivy Bush Royal Hotel, Carmarthen
Oct 29-31 London International Stamp and Cover Show, Horticultural Halls, London
Nov 21-22 ABPS Exhibition, Hove

Overseas

May 12-21 ISRAEL '98, Tel Aviv
Sep 4-13 PORTUGAL '98, Lisbon
Oct 8-10 BNAPEX, Orlando, USA
Oct 20-25 ILSAPEX '98, Johannesburg
Oct 23-Nov 1 ITALY '98, Milan

1999

Mar 19-24 AUSTRALIA '99 Melbourne
Apr 27-May IBRA '99, Nuremberg
July 2-11 PHILEXFRANCE '99 Paris
Aug 21-30 CHINA '99 Beijing
Oct 5-10 BULGARIA '99 Sofia

2000

May 22-28 STAMP SHOW 2000, Earl's Court, London
May 30-June 4 WIPA 2000, Vienna
Aug 11-20 INDONESIA 2000 Bandung
Oct 7-15 ESPANA 2000, Madrid
Nov 18-19 GLASGOW 2000 Scottish Exhibition and Craft Centre

Details of London Group from Colin Banfield 0181 281 0442 (home) or 0171 407 3693 (office); Wessex Group from Dr Dorothy Sanderson 01794 523 924; S&C Scotland from John Hillson 01461 205656. Contact for West of Scotland is Bill McVey 0141 637 6853 and for S.W Group, Neil Prior 01656 740520.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 1997

Assets

Cash Balances: Robert Fleming	£8841.89	
Royal Bank of Scotland	2581.67	<u>£11423.56</u>
Investments at cost:		
General Fund £950.92 3.5% Treasury Stock 1999/04	812.50	
Life Membership Fund £1398.77 6.75% Treasury		
Stock 2004	1330.00	
Smythies Memorial Fund £631.08 ditto	<u>600.00</u>	2742.50
Handbooks Stock		750.77
Stock of Society Ties		190.97
Convention Sales of Books & Ties; unrepresented cheques**		284.40
Library Books as valued		4159.03
Harrogate Auction Catalogue/ Suspense Account		417.00
		<u>£19968.23</u>

Liabilities

General Fund Balance at 30.9.96	9030.67	
Deficit for the year*	<u>343.69</u>	<u>£8686.98</u>
Provision for Income Tax 1996/7*		131.29
Life Membership Fund		1443.39
Library Fund		4159.03
Provision for Crown Hotel Bill		402.85
Administrative Expenses presented after 30.9.97		90.24
Subscriptions prepaid		934.39
Smythies Memorial Fund		600.00
Smythies Memorial Fund Accrued Interest		398.22
Harrogate Auction Receipts / Suspense Account		3121.84
		<u>£19968.23</u>

*Deficit due partly to provision for future tax which has not been taken into account previously, and partly due to the heavier than normal costs of the jubilee issue of 'Maple Leaves' and one other issue during the period. As the expected surplus of about £300 + from the auction is yet to be taken into account it will be seen that expenditure and income is broadly in balance.

** These cheques were received on Oct. 1 when they were banked.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT TO YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1997

Income

Subscriptions for year	£4764.84	
Maple Leaves Advertising Revenue	837.00	
Maple Leaves Sale of back numbers	5.00	5606.84
Bank Interest and Dividends - General	328.44	
Life Members Fund Income	72.22	400.66
Handbooks Surplus	129.31	
less 1995/6 Prepayments	63.25	66.06
Tie Sales Surplus		3.68
Covermart Sales Surplus	100.00	
Exchange Packet Surplus	140.00	240.00
1995/6 Auction surplus		1036.89
Matured Investment Capital Gain		147.76
Deficit for year*		343.69
		<u>£7845.58</u>

Expenditure

Maple Leaves Printing and Distribution		6284.39
Administrative Expenses		377.59
Publicity expenditure		34.54
ABPS Fee		133.80
Insurance		74.88
Library - book and binders donated		82.53
Printing & Stationery		30.50
Income Tax paid for year to 30 Sept '96		121.87
Harrogate Convention - net expenses		658.97
Bank Charges Direct Debit Admin		46.51
		<u>£7845.58</u>

* See Notes under Balance Sheet

**Bogus local posts of Canada and similar sought,
also contact welcomed with holders of
serious collections of same.**

David Sessions,
31 Eastergate Green, Rustington, Littlehampton,
West Sussex BN16 3EN

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP to 15 March 1998

New Members

2776 Verge, C.J.G. PO Box 2788, Station D, Ottawa, ON, Canada K1P 5W8

Resigned

2230 Dingenthal, H.F.

1196 Vancouver Public Library

Deceased

860 Cook, A.P.

2684 Bett, I.R.

Change of Address

2561 Lunn, R. 27 Mill Bank Road, Nasonworth N.B. Canada, E3C 2C5

1846 Lazenby, N.B. 38 Joyce Close, Cranbrook, Kent, TN17 3LZ

1478 Guile, C.R. PO Box 180, Port Hope, ON, Canada L1A 3W3

2327 Armitage, D. 2 Shut Lane, Ashwells Meadow, Earls Colne, Colchester,
Essex, C06 2RE

2700 Smith, REEvd. J.H. Flat 4, 14A Cropton Road, Formby, Merseyside, L37 4AD

Change of Interest

2327 Armitage, D. B,C,O,PD,PS,SD.

Amendments to Handbook

1049 Horne Brien not Brian

2297 McCleave J. Graham, not John G

2775 Pawluk not Pawluck

2388 Arfken, G.B. amend zip code to 33759-1532

1817 Wedgwood, M. amend interest from P & H to PH

1448 Bell, Mrs. M.J. Postcode should read SO17 1RF

2524 Pilkington, J.C. amend 'anes' to 'Lanes'

2218 Playter G. Add 'South' after 'St'

2611 Warr, K. Substitute 'Nr Wicken' for 'Upware' and 'Ely' for 'Nr Ely'

2566 Williams, E.L. delete two 1s before name and one before address,
insert membership number

2774 Unwin, A. Delete 'The Company of Stamps'

2203 Winmill, R.B. insert address Director of Research, R.B. Winmill Associates, 169
Dundas St., Suite 46, London, ON, Canada, N6A 1G4

2088 Griffin, R.D. postcode change to BS35 2YJ

E-mail addresses

2045 Morin, Cimon cmorin@archives.ca.

2701 Whiteley, D. DHW@Gatewest.net

2305 Harris, N. nigel.harris1@virgin.net

2088 Griffin, R.D. robert.griffin@virgin.net

2083 Searle, G.P. GP.Searle@xtra.co.nz

Revised Total 460

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN 1997/8

President:

G.N.Prior, 20 Heol Y Sheet, North Cornelly, Bridgend, Glamorgan, CF33 4EY

Secretary:

Mrs. J. Edwards, Standon Cottage, Hursley, Winchester, Hants, S021 2JH

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D.J. Scoot, 62 Jackmans Place, Letchworth, Herts, SG6 1RO

Librarian:

C.G. Banfield, F.C.P.S., 32 Coolgardie Avenue, Chigwell, Essex, IG7 5AY

Exchange Packet Managers:

(Packet) H.R. Johnson, 27 Ridgeway Avenue, Gravesend, Kent, DA12 5BD
(Covermart) T.M. Jones, 14 Tullis Close, Sutton Courtenay, Nr. Abingdon, Oxon, OX14 4BD

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**THE POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF CANADA
INVITES APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP**

The Postal History Society of Canada publishes an award-winning quarterly journal, sponsors seminars on Canadian postal history, and awards prizes for the best postal history exhibit at philatelic shows across Canada.

The 200-page special CAPEX '87 Fifteenth Anniversary issue of the *Journal* is still available at \$15.00Cdn, postpaid anywhere in the world.

For further information or a membership application form, please write to the Secretary:

R.F. Narbonne
216 Mailey Drive
Carleton Place, Ontario
Canada K7C 3X9

HANDBOOKS FOR SALE

April 1998

Prices include inland postage unless otherwise stated

Opusculum	<i>Philatelic Research Foundation</i>	£25.50
Maple Leaves Binders (post and packing extra)		£7.50
Slogan Postal Markings 1920-1930		£10.50
Slogan Postal Markings 1931-1940		£8.50
Slogan Postal Markings 1941-1953		£10.50
Slogan Postal Markings 1912-1953		£9.50
Mail by Rail	Gillam	£11.00
Postage Rates of North Atlantic Mails 1635-1867	Montgomery	£19.00
Territorial Saskatchewan. Westhaver-Thompson Collection	Gray	£21.00
Territorial Alberta. Westhaver-Thompson Collection	Spencer	£21.00
The Canadian Postal Acts & Post Offices 1878	Symonds	£15.00
Canadian Flag Cancels 1896-1919	Lingard	£17.00
Canada Constant Pre-Cancel Varieties	Reiche	£5.00
A Large Queens Report	Reiche	£3.00
Canadian Posted Letter Guide 1851-1902	Firby	£11.50
Q.V. 1898 Numeral Issue	Reiche	£15.00
Strike, Courier & Local Post, QE II	Covert	£7.50
Yukon Airways Exploration Co. Ltd	Topping	£9.00
Canadian Permit Postage Stamp Catalogue	Staecker	£10.50
Major Toop Collection, Military Postal History, Vol II	Narbonne	£15.00
Survey of Canadian Definitive Stamps 1972-94	Schmidt	£12.50
Canada Posted Official First Day Cover, Catalogue	Chung-Narbonne	£7.50

SEE PREVIOUS MAPLE LEAVES FOR DETAILS OF OTHER TITLES

Obtainable from:

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62 JACKMANS PLACE
LETCHEWORTH • HERTS
SG6 1RQ

Please make cheques payable to Canadian P.S. of G.B.