

291



Maple Leaves

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CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN*

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BNAPS – The Society for Canadian Philately

MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

INCORPORATED 1946

Founder:

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Edited by: David Sessions, FRPSL, FRPSC, FCPS.

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EDITORIAL

Happy birthday BNAPS!

We offer salutations to our sister society in North America on reaching their Diamond Jubilee. The first regular meeting of the British North America Philatelic Society took place on 24 November 1943 in New York and the first issue of 'BNA Topics' soon followed, in March 1944.

Although our own Society's seeds were sown just before the Second World War, our constitution dates from 1946 and 'Maple Leaves' hit the streets in September of the same year. We held our first Convention in 1947 whereas BNAPS waited until 1949. One out of three's not bad!

Seriously though, it is a great tribute to both Societies' forefathers that the foundations they built have proved so firm and it is warming to see the camaraderie that exists between the two

Societies, as witnessed by the members who hold dual membership and the number who cross the Atlantic in both directions to share in the annual Conventions.

It is appropriate, therefore, here to offer congratulations to CPS member Hank Narbonne on his induction into BNAPS' Order of the Beaver (OTB) at their Convention in September last. The order is the equivalent of a Fellowship in the CPS of GB. Election to the OTB is subject to a number of criteria, including regular attendance at BNAPS Conventions. Realising that some members deserving recognition are unable to meet all the criteria, the Order, in 1998 initiated its Lifetime Achievement Award. As reported in the July issue, former ML Editor Lionel Gillam received such Award in 2003 and your current Editor joined him when he



Editor David Sessions receives his Lifetime Achievement Award from Mike Street, Vice Chairman of BNAPS' Order of the Beaver.

was handed a most handsome wall plaque at our Porthcawl Convention. By happy coincidence a Canadian member of the CPS, Wayne Curtis, was elected a Fellow of the Society in recognition of his sterling work on behalf of the Society.

May the two societies long continue to flourish side by side.



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POSTAGE DUES 1906-1928

Part A (3)

The Yellow Peril



Type D lathework from Plate 4 of the 2¢ (on normal paper). The guide arrow at LL indicates that the marginal stamps are 61-91 from UL pane (Oct ML pp153/4 refer).

The Retouched Dies

A retouched die was used to produce Plate 3 of the 1¢, Plate 5 of the 2¢ and Plate 3 of the 5¢.

Although the 4¢ and 10¢ were not retouched, I have included them in this group because the stamps were dry printed.

In the upper left corner of the 1¢, there is a small spur which extends into the white space below the frame line.

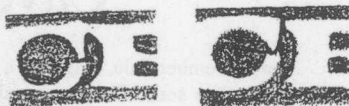


Original die

Retouched die

Photos by Susan So

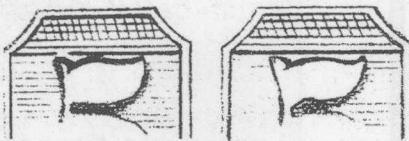
In the 2¢, the 'C' and 'E' of 'CENTS' have been separated.



Original die

Retouched die

The 'C' and 'E' of 'CENTS' on the 5¢ are also separated but the separation is not as pronounced as that of the 2¢. Another characteristic of the retouch is the closing of the gap on the fifth horizontal line of shading above the tip of the '5'.



Original die

Retouched die

The plate numbers of the 1¢, 2¢ and 5¢ were preceded by the transferrer's initials 'L.B.C.' which stands for 'L.B. Chenoweth'. On the UR pane of the 1¢ and the UR and LR panes of the 5¢, the letter 'H' was engraved above the initials. On the UR pane of the 2¢, the letter 'P' was etched in front of the inscription (see illustration on p181).

Order Numbers

The 1906 plates had order numbers punched in the right margin of the plates, usually below the plate inscription. These numbers were given by the manufacturers to the printing order received from the Post Office Department. When the plates were used again to fill a subsequent order, the manufacturer would deface the existing number and punch in another

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number. The first number 'PO 49' was punched in September 1909. The 'P' of 'PO' was in reverse. The probable reason for the reversed 'P' was to differentiate the 'P' of 'printing order' from the 'P' of 'post office'.

The last order number for the 1¢ was 198, punched in April, 1914; the last number for the 2¢ (Plates 1 and 2) was 96, punched in December, 1911; and for the 5¢, 186, in February, 1914.

Order number 198 of the 1¢ was placed across the gutter between the two panes so that it was severed when the sheet was separated into panes.

Order number 128 of the 5¢ is in the lower pane only beside stamp #90.

Number 186 on the 5¢ was entered twice on the lower pane only, between stamps #30 and 40, and beside stamp 100. Also 186 is not known crossed out.



Other numbers on the right margin

On the 5¢ there is a punched '1' beside stamp 50 on the upper pane: and a punched '6' or '9' beside stamp 10 on the lower pane.

On the 1¢ plate there is a double lined '1' beside stamp 100 in the upper pane.

As the plates had been in use for three years before order #49 was

entered on the plates, inscription blocks with no order number are, in theory, quite common but, in fact, are not. Similarly, in the case of the 1¢ and 5¢ values, the plates were in use for some nine years after the date of the last order number so blocks with a complete run of order numbers are, theoretically, even more common. What is rare is a plate block with an incomplete sequence and the last order number not crossed out, indicating a particular printing.

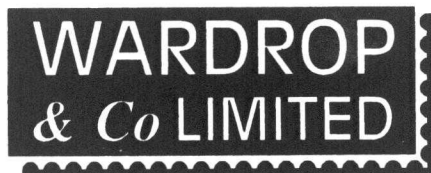
Specimen overprints

Some stamps from the 1906 plates exist stamped 'SPECIMEN'. They are reputed to be from samples sent to U.P.U. countries together with postage stamps.

Shades

The 1906 plates were in use for a long time, the War years included, and it is from these plates that extremes in shade come. There are certainly shades from the other groups of plates but the variation is not so great. There are two shades in particular which are perhaps worth mentioning. One is a shade from the 1906 plates which is so red that it could be called claret. The other appears to come from the early 1920s and there is so little violet in this shade that it appears more like a watery black.

Great difficulty has been experienced trying to establish a time period for the many shades of this issue. The finding of the same shade postmarked many years apart suggests that the use of postage due stamps was irregular – some offices using many and others using very few during a year.



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Upper and lower inscription blocks of the 1¢ Plate 1 with Printing Order numbers 49, 74, 96, 105 crossed out. Double lined '1' is beside stamp 100 of the upper pane.



Various Order Numbers on the 5¢.

(Further illustrations in the next issue.)

Order numbers 49, 74, 79, 96, 103, 128. #128 is only on the lower pane beside #90. On the upper pane the inscription is close to the gutter between the panes – there was no room to punch #128.



Order numbers 49, 74, 79, 96 – Upper pane. #96 (December 1911) is not crossed out.

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SMALL QUEEN SNIPPETS

John Hillson, FCPS

For some 20 years I have been discussing with various parties the real function of the vertical lines found in the selvage of Small Queen twin pane plates. The common view is that they are guillotine lines. I have never been able to reconcile this view with the fact that if a guillotine guide does not reach the edge of the paper one might as well chop and chance it. These lines rarely do run to the edge, though perhaps the fact that if they *were* guillotine guide lines, then the fact that the cutter almost invariably missed would indicate just what lousy guides the lines were. And why, pray, are some found in pairs, was it so that the operator could have a choice?

It was not until I saw the 1903 schedule of equipment sent to the Post Office Department, unearthed and published by Ted Nixon to his everlasting credit, that I began to have an inkling of what the true function of these lines was. One most remarkable point brought out by the schedule is that the Six Cents 'Montreal' twin pane plate

was inscribed 'B C' and not, as had hitherto been supposed, 'C B'. In other words 'B' printed the right hand and not the left hand pane; also the Counters were placed centrally, somewhat similar to Third Bill Issue plates, and not at the edges. The point is that both 'B' and 'C' selvages have these lines indicating that they are not in the centre gutter of the printed sheet before separation, but on the outside edges.

So what were they for? Quite simply they were the first two lines drawn on the plate to ensure that the two panes which, remember, were entered from the outside in toward the centre, did not wind up too close together, or indeed, even worse, overlap.

Normally, but not always, it will be found that the edge of the printed area is exactly 16mm from the line; if there are two, then from one of them. And why occasionally are there two lines? Quite simply, one is in the wrong place and the second line is its correction. So guide lines they are, but absolutely nothing to do with guillotines.

**We wish all our
members a peaceful
and prosperous
New Year**

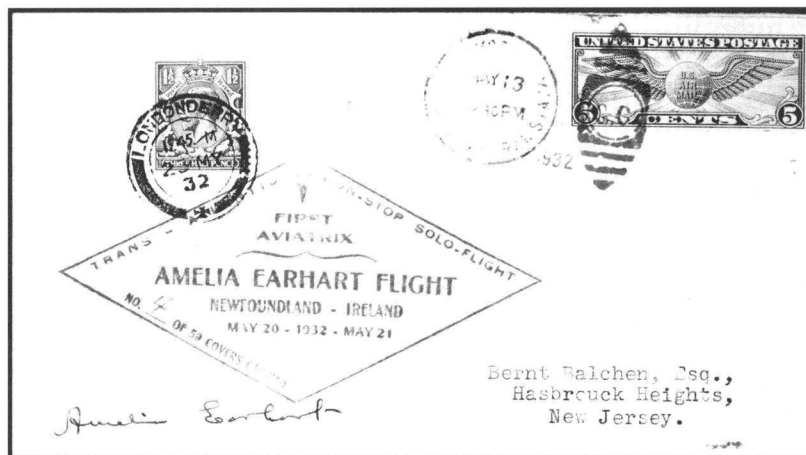


If there is room at the bottom of your list of New Year resolutions then please resolve to send some material to either or both of our Exchange Packet Managers.

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**One of the highlights from our
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1932 Newfoundland to Ireland flight by Amelia Earhart. Envelope franked Air Mail 5c. with New York Grand Central duplex cancellation of May 13, special violet "TRANS-ATLANTIC/NON-STOP SOLO-FLIGHT/FIRST AVIATRIX" cachet, on arrival franked Great Britain 1 1/2d. with Londonderry cancellation of May 23 and the envelope signed by the aviatrix. Number 4 of only 50 covers carried.

Harmers of London will be holding a fine Airmail auction in February 2004, with many outstanding items, including the envelope illustrated above.

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THE BRITISH MISSIONS TO RUSSIA 1918-1920 (PART V)

Conclusions David Whiteley

As stated at the outset, the Canadian incursions into Russia between 1918 and 1920 were carried out in conjunction with other British and Imperial forces at the request of the Imperial War Cabinet. The stated objective of the four-pronged attack was to prevent Allied stores and war *materiel* from falling into German and Turkish hands and to fill the void on the Eastern front following the collapse of Imperial Russian forces and the subsequent German-Russian Peace Treaty of 1918. At no time were Imperial or Allied troops originally expected to become involved in Russian domestic politics or to be engaged in open hostilities with Russian Bolshevik forces. The British Government however, after the Armistice with the Axis powers did, during 1918-20, sanction active military support to Russian forces opposed to the Bolshevik regime. In all of the theatres with the exception of Siberia, where the bulk of the Canadian Forces were, Canadians were involved in the fighting against both Bolshevik and Turkish forces.

Although some 6,000 Canadians are known to have served in Russia during this period very little mail has survived and of those pieces that have survived we only have a few examples. Between 125 and 200 pieces from Siberia have survived, where approximately 5,000 Canadians were serving. Probably at least 30 pieces from North Russia, and less than five pieces from either Dunsterforce or the British Mission to South Russia survive. With such limited examples it has been difficult to piece together a logical explanation of known

markings and speculative markings that could have been used by Canadians. Hopefully, this series if nothing else has shown the vast amount of work still to be done in unravelling the mysteries of postal communications of these minor campaigns in which Canadians served.

On the following pages are shown examples of Army Post Office Date Stamps as used in Persia and South Russia 1918-1920. These have been taken from illustrations in T.L.C. Tompkins, The Persian Gulf and John Firebrace British Empire Campaigns and Occupations in the Near East, 1914-1924, a Postal History.



Slogan postmark collections. Have you lost interest and considered disposing of your accumulation? I am interested in purchasing good material up to 1969. Please write or telephone with details. Malcolm Newton, The Penthouse, Le Houmet, St. Brelade's Bay, Jersey, Channel Islands, JE3 8EF. Tel. 01534 746482.

Some examples of Army Post Office Date Stamps and Censor Stamps Relating to Members of the Canadian Armed Forces Serving with "Dunsterforce" & with the British Mission to South Russia, 1918-1920

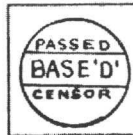
A. Dunsterforce



Tompkins Type G.(2)
Basra



Tompkins Type C.(1)
Basra



Tompkins Type C.(2)
Basra



Tompkins Type G.(3)
Basra/Baghdad



I.E.F.P.O. 81
39 BDe, 27 Div.
Kasvin, Enzeli, Baku 1918-1920

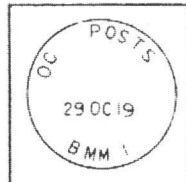


I.E.F.P.O. 105
I.E.F. Force D
Bakuba

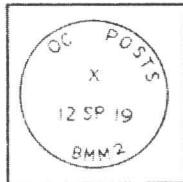


I.E.F.P.O. 26
Base Depot
Basra

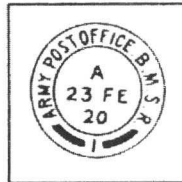
B. The British Mission to South Russia: December 1918 - July 1920



OC Posts, BMM 1
Novorossisk
8.9.19 - 29.12.19



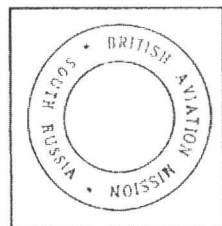
OC Posts, BMM 2
Taganrog
5.8.19 - 27.9.19



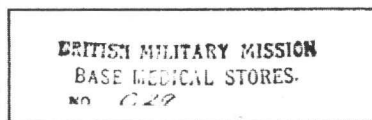
A.P.O., B.M.S.R. 1
Novorossisk
2.1.20 - 7.6.20



Red Cross, BMSR
Constantinople
July 1919



B.A.M.S.R.
London July 1919



BRITISH MILITARY MISSION
Base Medical Stores
Novorossisk South Russia (documents only)



Camp Commandant
B.M.M. Novorossisk

Some examples of Army Post Office Date Stamps and Censor Stamps Relating to Members of the Canadian Armed Forces Serving with "Dunsterforce" & with the British Mission to South Russia, 1918-1920

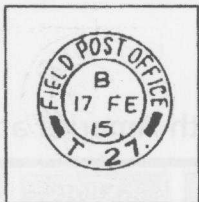
C. British Forces in Trans-Caspia: 1918-1919



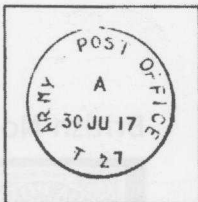
F.P.O. D.27
27 Div. H.Q.
Tiflis



A.P.O. T.27
27 Div.
Train



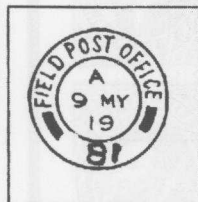
F.P.O. T.27
27 Div.
Train



A.P.O. R.27
27 Div.
Railhead



F.P.O. 80
80 Bde.
Batum/Gargri



F.P.O. 81
81 Bde.
Tiflis/Nakhichevan



F.P.O. 82
82 Bde.
Tiflis



F.P.O. 81
39 Bde.
Enzeli/Baka/Krasnovodsk



F.P.O. 406
80 Bde.
Batum



F.P.O. 408
81 Bde.
Tiflis



F.P.O. 409
81 Bde.
Krasnovodsk



F.P.O. 410
81 Bde.
Petrovsk



Type 7
PASSED BY CENSOR

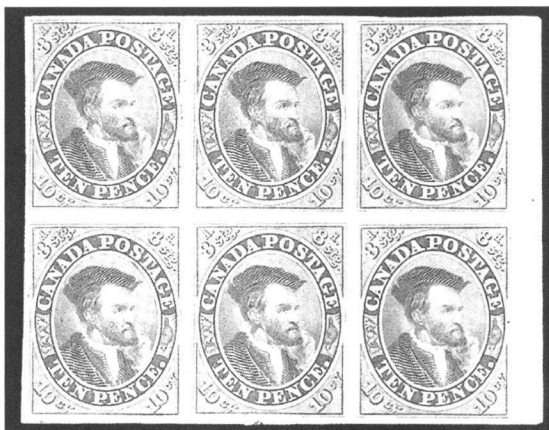


A.P.O. S.X.22
Absorbed 80 BDE. 4.'19
Batum

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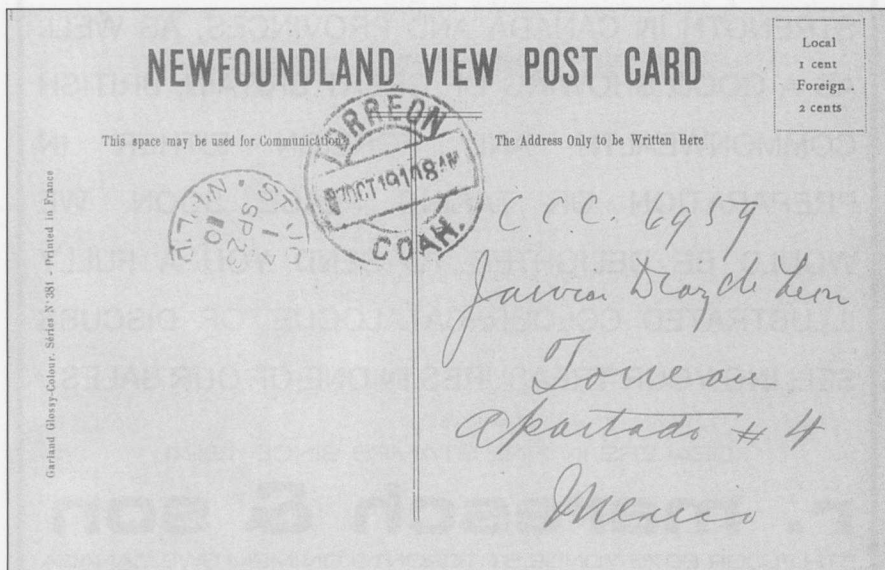
NEWFOUNDLAND VIGNETTES (3) THE 'C.C.C.' Dean Mario

In the early part of the twentieth century, picture postcard collecting was practised by millions of people worldwide. Newfoundlanders were also involved in the craze, and happily exchanged and collected scenes from every part of the globe.

Early postcard clubs and collecting 'circuits' blossomed and groups such as WEKO, Concordia, Globus, and the 'Jolly Joker Club', assisted collectors with international contacts. The Cosmopolitan Correspondence Club (C.C.C.) of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A. was a similar group which promoted the free exchange of cards, stamps, and other collectibles.

This 1910 card to Mexico is obviously a product of such an exchange as the 'C.C.C.' membership number of the addressee indicates. Newfoundland was seemingly just as exotic as other popular countries in Africa, Asia, and South America; like today, it was probably a favourite with collectors.

A fashionable collecting method was to accumulate cards with stamps affixed on the viewside, so both could be seen at the same time (especially when mounted in albums). Not only is this card an example of an unusual destination and the 2¢ foreign postcard rate, but it also shows an interesting facet of postcard collecting during its 'Golden Age'.



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ONE THING LEADS TO ANOTHER (PART 5)

L.F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.

In part 4 it was seen how the little province of Manitoba was born into a sea of troubles that were to last 15 years; only to end in violence, bloodshed and the death of one of the few men who emerged from the turmoil with any credit. Among these, apart from Louis Riel, were James F. Macleod (another Scot), who was Assistant Chief Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and his friend the Indian Chief Crowfoot, leader of the Blackfoot Confederacy and several other tribes, who did so much to prevent his braves from becoming involved in what was essentially a struggle between the Métis, the Police and militiamen over the land rights of the former. Both men are commemorated on stamps Sc1108/9 (SG1213/4) respectively. The greedy land-grabbers, the bigotted racists and the whisky traders who, all in their different ways, were responsible for these violent episodes earned nothing but the contempt they deserved. Crowfoot's reward was a free pass on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

It was fortunate that this, the most well known railway in the world, managed during its construction, to avoid the climax of the rebellion in the north west that has been described. Its route across the prairies lay far to the south, hugging as far as practicable the 49th parallel in order to prevent the incursion of American lines. These, had they been able, would have tapped the resources of grain and other traffic and drained it away to Canada's powerful and wealthy neighbour. It was called 'peaceful penetration', something that John Macdonald and the C.P.R.'s promoters were determined to avoid. What is more, on two occasions the

railway, in its incomplete state, had conveyed troops and militiamen from eastern Canada to help in the suppression of the rebellion. This demonstration of the strategic value of the C.P.R. helped to convince doubters in the east of the need for the huge expenditure that its construction would involve and the burden of which would, of necessity, fall principally on the shoulders of hard-pressed Maritimers, Quebeckers and Ontarians.

When it came to the crunch, however much poor taxpayers might grumble about the cost of securing the North West Territories, they would do anything to keep the Americans out of it. But was it worth the cost just to placate British Columbians, 3,000 miles away on the Pacific coast, isolated from the east by the towering Rockies, the Coastal Range, the Selkirks, the Monashees, the Coquihalla and other mountain ranges that many said were insurmountable? Macdonald said that it would not cost the Canadian people one farthing when he persuaded British Columbia to join Confederation in 1871 on the promise of railway connection with eastern Canada. He said the same to the Manitobans in 1870. What is more he promised that the railway would be built within ten years. Yet by 1881 the Canadian Pacific Railway (in its third reincarnation) was only incorporated at the beginning of that year. As events were to prove, at that time Macdonald was entering the last decade of his life. Those ten years were so fraught with difficulties, controversies and problems that it is remarkable he lived so long; but not so remarkable that, with increasing age, he became more petulant, more bad-tempered and much given to

making off-the-cuff judgements and intemperate remarks.

Some of the latter were directed at Manitoban politicians, whether of the Liberal persuasion or his ostensibly Conservative friends. Both, of course, posed as the 'farmers' friends'. One of Macdonald's less forgivable traits was his failure to understand farmers and the sheer unremitting toil that farming entailed, especially pioneer farming on the vast breath-taking expanses that made up three quarters of the land mass of the Dominion. Something of the nature of the extent of the North West Territory is best expressed on Sc891 (SG1014) where a comparison can be made with the little square of Manitoba, the Postage Stamp Province which, in 1881 (after much 'politicking'), was extended 100 miles further to the west, eastward to the vague Ontario boundary near Lake of the Woods and 150 miles to the north, thus virtually truncating Lakes Winnipeg and Lake Winnipegosis. This enlargement

reflected the growth in the population of Manitoba and the need to bring the pioneer settlers under the administrative wing of the Legislature in Winnipeg. Scott 892 (SG1015) reflects this enlargement, while the two areas shaded variously in green to the west represent the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, both of which came into being in 1905 when the full tide of immigration into the west was beginning to flow.

Not least of the factors that combined to bring about the welding of a loose and fractious group of far-flung provinces into a proud and confident Dominion lay in the field of agriculture. It has already been seen in Part 3 that, apart from the many other ills that cereal production was heir to in the pioneering days, early and unexpected frost was by far the greatest. Such blighted grain might well have served the purposes of distillers and indeed made their fortunes in many cases. It could also be made into cattle feed; in the last resort it could be

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used to make a kind of porridge called 'frumenty' upon which many poor immigrants in the 1830s were compelled to subsist. Frosted or blighted wheat, however, commanded such a small price that its cartage to market in terms of time and money left very little or no profit to those who had produced it after such back-breaking and heart-breaking toil. But the land had to be cleared before the long and bitter winter set in. A poor harvest spelt 'short commons' for the farmers' families while they lived rough in the almost limitless forests, felling timber for the 'barons' who had acquired vast acreages of wild land by means that do not bear close examination. For the 75 pence a day, thus so hardly earned, many farmers might expect to be able to buy sufficient seed grain. That much of this was imported from Great Britain (plus some from the U.S.A.) may account for the frequent bad harvests that scarred the lives of many pioneer farmers, particularly in Upper Canada in what later became Ontario.

By the time that Rennie established himself in Toronto, however, some at least of the problems that had beset early settlers had been overcome. As early as 1846 an unsung hero of Canadian history had had the foresight, when he emigrated to Upper Canada, to take with him some sackfuls of dark brown hardy Galician (Polish) wheat. His name was David Fife (another Scot). No doubt he had given considerable thought to the frequent complaints of settlers about the poor harvests that blighted their lives and asked himself why this should be. Perhaps in school, for Scotland had, and continues to have, a far better educational system than England, he had learned about the difference between continental climate and that of more temperate zones. Why was it, he probably asked himself, that Galicia and the neighbouring Ukraine in the heart of

continental Europe contained some of the finest wheat-growing land in the world? Why had it been known as the bread-basket of Europe from the time of Catherine the Great, the famous Empress of all the Russias? More to the point how could this so-called 'backward' part of Europe, lying as it did in a far more northerly latitude than the land south of the Ottawa River, prove to be so productive? Could it be the soil, the 'black earth' that agriculturalists spoke about? But that had been exploited at least since Medieval times without the benefit of artificial fertilisers, let alone the use of 'modern' agricultural machinery like the reaper with reciprocating knife and rotary sweep that cut the crop and deposited it in wind-rows so that it could be easily gathered by hand into sheaves before being stooked to dry. That truly labour-saving device was the brainchild of the Reverend Robert Bell. I know that it is becoming tedious, but I have, in the interest of truth, to add that he was a Scot as well.

No, David Fife must have reasoned it was not the soil; eastern European soil was certainly not virgin soil as in Canada. Nor was it the climate; short hot, sometimes fiercely hot, summers and long bitter winters were as much a feature of central eastern European climate as in Canada. The wonder was that no one had ever put two and two together before and reached the conclusion that the secret of success lay in the type of seed grain used. If Professor Macoun or his French Canadian colleague Frere Marie-Victorin (Sc895/4, SG1018/7) had not been college freshers at the time they might well have stolen the honours due (but seldom paid) to a young man who looked at the obvious and did not reject it just because it was plain to see by

Continued on page 220



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CANADA C-9 VARIETIES (13)

1946 AIRMAIL STAMP

Bill Pekonen

Conclusion

This article seeks to summarize the information found about this particular stamp issue. The whole exercise began with the 1994 purchase of an advertised C-9 collection (including the five re-entries on Plate 2 UR). As usual, the trail has led in unexpected directions. The results of those excursions have been published as a series in previous editions of *Maple Leaves*, beginning with the Summer Issue, July 2000.

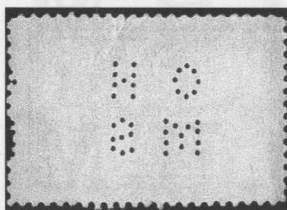
Two important matters were not explored: the use of two different perforating machines and other fakes on the stamp. OHMS perfins were the subject of part 8. Machine #1 and Machine #2 can be identified by the two holes making up the right curve in the letter 'S'. The two holes on Machine #1 are slanted, creating a wider space between the curve and the bottom two holes.

Jon C. Johnson has researched the perfin stamps of Canada. Based on the purchase date of the second machine (1 June, 1946), he concludes that the perfins found on the C9 stamp are from the second four hole machine. The first machine was in extremely poor shape by the time the C9 stamp was issued (16 September, 1946). Johnson believes that it is very unlikely that the first machine was ever used to perforate this stamp issue. Both the first and second machines had ten dies – each with differences. Research had earlier concluded that three of the dies for the second machine were somewhat similar to dies found on the first machine. Jon also concludes “If the perfin appears to be similar to the first 4-hole machine, it is actually a *less common die variety* of the second machine”. The examples below

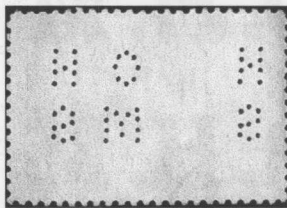
show two second machine perforations. One of the dies appears to be the less common version.

Jon Johnson cannot recall ever seeing a fake OC9 OHMS perforation, probably because of the relatively low value and the large number printed. “Identification of a fake is usually done by comparing the perfin to each of the ten real dies, and then confirming that none actually match the originals”. Apparently, there are no general characteristics which can be used to flag OC9 fakes with any certainty simply because fakes vary considerably depending upon who created them.

OHMS overprinted fakes exist. These have been described by Ken Pugh. Types 2, 3 and 4 appear on CO1.



*Common die from Machine #2
Note perforations in the bottom loop
of the 'S' are one above the other.*



*Uncommon Die from Machine #2
Similar to dies from Machine #1
Note: Perforations in the bottom loop
of the 'S' are slightly offset.*

O. H. M. S. O. H. M. S.

PLATE # 1 UL

PLATE # 1 UL

O. H. M. S. O. H. M. S.

PLATE # 1 UL

PLATE # 1 UL

O. H. M. S. O. H. M. S.

PLATE # 1 LL

PLATE # 1 LL

O. H. M. S. O. H. M. S.

PLATE # 1 LL

PLATE # 1 LL

O. H. M. S. O. H. M. S.

PLATE # 2 UL

PLATE # 2 UL

O. H. M. S. O. H. M. S.

PLATE # 2 UL

PLATE # 2 UL

O. H. M. S. O. H. M. S.

PLATE # 2 LL

PLATE # 2 LL

O. H. M. S. O. H. M. S.

PLATE # 2 LL

PLATE # 2 LL

*Computer scan showing the differences in lettering on plate blocks 1 & 2 (UL & LL).
Note the serifs on the 'H' and 'M'. These examples appear to be genuine. See also p200.*

Generally, the following characteristics can be used to distinguish between the genuine and the not-so-genuine. The height of the letters should be about 2.3mm – not just 2mm. The serifs on the ‘H’ and the ‘M’ differ considerably from the genuine. The genuine ‘S’ is thicker in the middle curves, whereas questionable examples appear to be uniform in width. However, one should not jump to the conclusion that all irregularities are fakes. It should be noted that the OHMS letters are not exactly uniform on each of the stamps in a normal sheet of 50 (see enlarged examples of plate 1 and 2 positions taken by a computer scan). Some of the irregularities may be caused by heavy inking and ink drags.

The fake ‘G’ overprint (CO2), while well done, does not match either of the genuine types b and c. There appears to be a slight protrusion at the foot of the ‘G’. The back of the ‘G’ appears to be swollen in relation to the top and bottom of the letter.

For the time being, we have exhausted the important parts of the information gathered to date, other than repeating what others have written. There is not much doubt in our minds that other interesting facts will emerge after readers begin looking at whatever they hold in their respective collections. As a matter of fact, two unidentified re-entries have been found on covers dated 1947 and 1948. These two are dissimilar to the others noted in this study.

Unidentified Position A

Top Frame Line:

The short vertical bars appear as two separate lines to the top of the 2nd ribbon loop in the UR. The other bars appear thicker to about the top of the 5th ribbon loop from the right.

Right Frame Line:

The outer frame line appears as two

separate lines down from the UR to opposite the 5th ribbon loop. The rest of the right frame line is thicker than normal down to the LR corner.

Bottom Frame Line:

Doubling of the short vertical bars in LR below the right value tablet.

Unidentified Position B

Top Frame Line:

The short vertical bar lines appear as two separate lines in UR from above ‘N’ of CANADA extending to UR corner.

Right Frame Line:

The outer frame line appears as two separate lines down from the top UR to opposite the 4th ribbon loop down. A small blue dot appears in right margin opposite the 3rd ribbon loop. The first ten short horizontal bar lines up from the LR are doubled.

Bottom Frame Line:

Doubled for almost entire length starting 8mm from LL to LR.

Another candidate for a re-entry (mentioned previously) is Stamp #5, Plate 2 UR (#255). Stamp #5 shows evidence of doubling. The left frame line and the short vertical lines in the UR corner of the top frame line are thicker than those on the other parts of the same stamp. This particular stamp appears on the plate blocks.

The following question also arises out of this study. If so many different varieties can be found on the C9 stamp, what about the rest of the Peace Issues? They were also produced at the same time during a period when the metal available for plate making was not the best. A few suspects have been found on the 20¢ stamp. Unfortunately, not enough stamps are on hand to conduct any reasonable study. The challenge is thrown to others who may be so inclined.

O. H. M. S. O. H. M. S.

PLATE # 1 UR

PLATE # 1 UR

O. H. M. S. O. H. M. S.

PLATE # 1 UR

PLATE # 1 UR

O. H. M. S. O. H. M. S.

PLATE # 1 LR

PLATE # 1 LR

O. H. M. S. O. H. M. S.

PLATE # 1 LR

PLATE # 1 LR

O. H. M. S. O. H. M. S.

PLATE # 2 UR

PLATE # 2 UR

O. H. M. S. O. H. M. S.

PLATE # 2 UR

PLATE # 2 UR

O. H. M. S. O. H. M. S.

PLATE # 2 LR

PLATE # 2 LR

O. H. M. S. O. H. M. S.

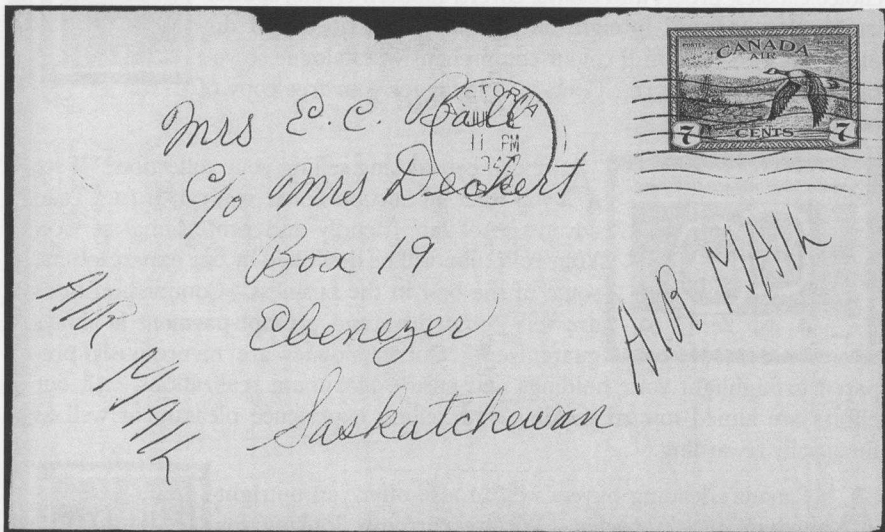
PLATE # 2 LR

PLATE # 2 LR

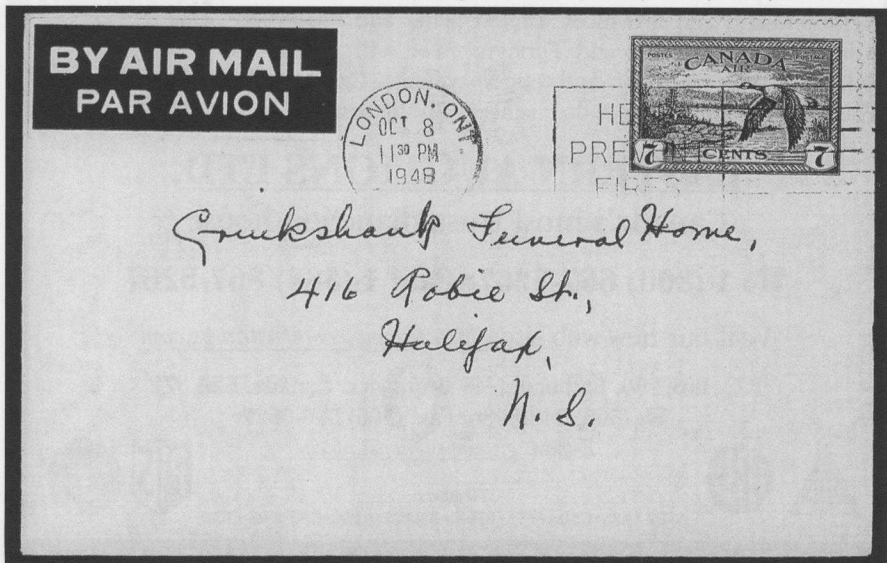
Computer scan showing the differences in lettering on plate blocks 1 & 2 (UR & LR).

The ball is now passed on to readers so they can report whatever unusual departures they have discovered. Since less than 10,000 copies were examined out of more than 72 million printed, the

law of probabilities dictates that this series of articles can only be regarded as a beginning – not the end. Readers should keep their eyes open for different states.



Two covers found with unidentified positions A (above) & B (below).



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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Derrick Avery

NEWFOUNDLAND RE-SEALING LABEL

I wondered if mention of the Newfoundland re-sealing label might be of interest to the Newfoundland enthusiasts.

The front of the envelope shown below is endorsed "Opened by Customs at St. John's".

and to provide us with information that has come to light in the interval since its publication. Please send Xerox copies of the material in question to: Henry E. Duckworth, 403-99 Wellington Crescent, Winnipeg MB R3M 0A2, Canada. Your help will be acknowledged in the second edition.

We are grateful to the foundation for its decision.



Henry & Harry Duckworth TO COLLECTORS OF THE LARGE QUEENS

The Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation has commissioned a second edition of *The Large Queen Stamps of Canada and Their Use*, first published in 1986, but now out of print. The new edition will include a section on the 5¢ value and will extend the treatment of the 15¢ value to the end of its long life.

We invite collectors to point out errors and omissions in the first edition

The Yellow Peril RE: TALES OF THE UNEXPECTED (4)

Reading the fascinating story of how our 'creme de la creme' philatelist* acquired the Arnold Banfield collection and the mysterious airport package in the October 1997 *Maple Leaves*, made me want to share my little tale of the unexpected. The reason I didn't tell it then was I couldn't find 'Exhibit A' until the summer of 2003.

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During my tour of duty in Europe I spent every spare franc and mark I had buying early Canadian stamps – even though I had no knowledge. Just as long as I liked what I saw and the price was right, I bought. My attitude was “Buy now, ask questions later!”

“Ask later” was when I was transferred to Moose Jaw where I began to sort out my accumulation – starting with the 1859s. Right off the bat I ran into trouble with the 10¢ stamps. I couldn’t tell one printing from another! Although I didn’t know Arnold Banfield, I fired off a letter to him, asking if he would care to look at my stamps. He unhesitatingly agreed. In sending the stamps, I asked Mr Banfield the price of a ‘black brown’. He annotated my pages meticulously and returned them with a note to the effect that “If you have to ask the price of a yacht, you cannot afford to own one!” The consort specialist, however,

enclosed, with his compliments, two reference copies of the black brown.

The next best thing to a black brown I found was in Stuttgart where I asked a German dealer if he had any Canadian stamps. He thought for a few seconds, then went upstairs and brought down a stock book. On the first page were a few pence stamps, including an impressive looking 12d, and a few 1859 1¢ and 5¢. The second page was crammed full of 10¢ Consorts. I was mesmerised at the unexpected sight of so many Prince Alberts. The dealer, sensing my interest said, “Ten marks each.” I bought only one stamp – the one that had a ‘6’ instead of an ‘X’ in the four corners! I also picked out a handful of 3¢ SQ Indian Reds. Looking back, I think that I outsmarted myself... I should have asked, “How much for the book?”

In September 1965, I was posted to Toronto where I met Les Davenport – the other principal player. It was actually

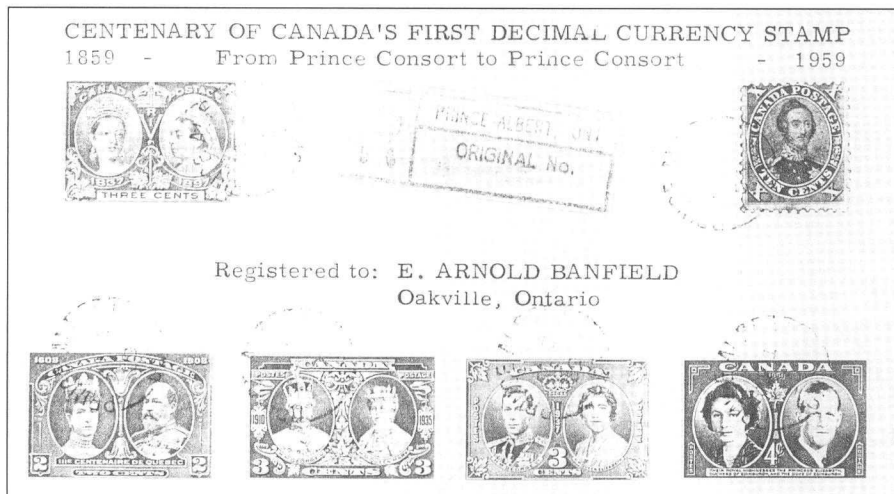


Exhibit A: 'Centenary of Canada's First Decimal Currency Stamp', registered cover from Prince Albert to Oakville. Rate: 35¢ – 30¢ registration fee (\$100 indemnity) plus 5¢ postage made up by: 1859 10¢; 1897 3¢; 1908 2¢; 1935 3¢, 10¢ (on back); and 1951 4¢. Stamps are tied by 'PRINCE ALBERT JUL 1 59 ONT' split rings.

through 'Uncle Vinnie' (Vincent G. Greene) that I got to know Mr. Davenport well. In one of the many conversations with Les, I asked if he knew that big shot Consort collector of Oakville. Know him! They were pals. He then spent some ten minutes telling me about this generous collector and how he was entrusted with the chore of taking his collection to England. When that interview was over, Les unlocked one of his cabinets and fished out this cover (Exhibit A) saying, "Here, my boy, is a souvenir for you!"

*Stanley Cohen

Mac McConnell REVERSED ADMIRALS

The article on the 'reversed Admirals' (Autumn 2002, p323) was of interest and seems to have created a little correspondence (Jan 2003, p31). I have two sets, each of five colours, as mentioned by Alan Spencer. One set is from an unidentified position on the top row and the other is from the top right-hand position with a full impression. Recently I got down to looking at them with a glass. Hardly a sufficient holding to do a full plating study but the result was, to me, interesting.

There are lots of small marks, dots, nicks and things of that nature. In each set these marks are replicated on each stamp. However, some marks are common to both sets and others are identified only with the one position.

I've recorded these and decided that the marks that are common to both sets are probably basic to all positions on the sheet. The other marks probably identify the position of the subject within the plate.

For what they are worth I enclose a sheet with my notes. This might help to unravel some of the facts about the sheet size. A study of the last pair of stamps in each row might be a minimum objective.

Editor's note:

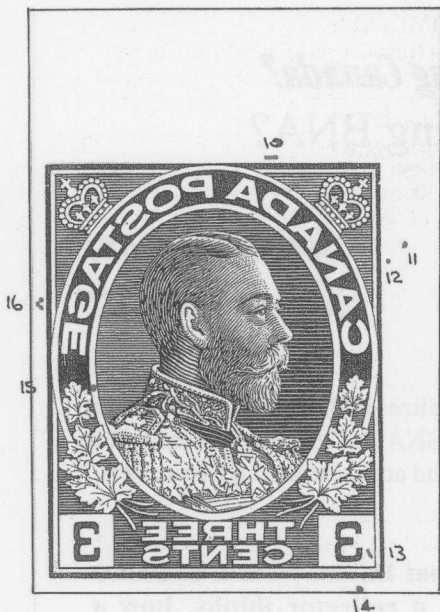
Glad to see someone has given the matter serious thought. Personally I am no nearer to a satisfactory solution. Philately is difficult, I may have to take up stamp collecting!



REVERSED ADMIRALS

Notes from a comparison of a set of five copies (one in each colour) from the top right hand position with full impression and another set from an unidentified top row position.

	Common to both	Unidentified Top Row only	Top right corner only
NE Corner	A Dot outside frame above last A of CANADA B Dot outside frame above D of CANADA C White nick in outer frame above crown D Dot outside right hand frame E Spur outside frame	1 Dot outside frame NNW of 'common' dot A	10 Horizontal line outside frame above D of CANADA 11 Dot outside RH frame 12 Dot close to frame
SE Corner	H Two white nicks in lower loop of 3 J White dot on bottom bar of E of CENTS	3 Dot outside frame opposite lobe of maple leaf	13 Near vertical mark in RH numeral box 14 Dot outside frame under RH side of 3
SW Corner	K White curved line from stem of lower maple leaf upwards towards medals	— —	— —
NW Corner	M White nick in outer frame opposite G N White line diagonal from frame to jewel of crown	6 Two dots outside frame above crown	16 Multiple dots outside frame opposite G
Oval	G Dot in inner oval opposite upper maple leaf L White dot behind head	2 Dot in outer oval near top of A 4 This is constant dot G 5 Dot in inner oval below G	15 Dot in inner oval opposite top lobe of maple leaf
Portrait	F White mark in solid area beside A P White streak in front of ear	— —	— —



Rick Parama

FORWARDED DROP LETTER

I think I can answer some of Mr. Belle's questions (Oct ML, p169), but not all.

Regulations regarding redirection and postage seem clear. Per Article 7 of the *Canada Official Postal Guide - 1912*: "Redirected letters are not liable to any additional postage, if handed back to the post office at the moment of delivery or as soon as possible thereafter, provided always the change in the address does not require the letter to be sent any place to which the postage rate is higher than was at first payable. In the case of an article re-directed to an address requiring a higher postage rate than its first address, additional postage must either be prepaid when the letter is re-directed or collected on delivery. Only the simple deficiency in pre-payment is to be rated or collected, the deficiency in this case not doubled. After the amount in each case has been collected from the addressee, 'postage

due' stamps to the amount collected are to be affixed to the letter and cancelled by the Postmaster."

It seems then that, if the letter was no longer treated as a drop letter, any difference in postage should have been added or collected upon delivery, in this case the difference being 1¢. I could find nothing in the drop letter or registration sections of the *Postal Guide* that suggested either drop letters or registered letters were exempt from additional postage charges as a result of redirection.

Entwistle was located 66 miles due west of Edmonton so it was certainly not a suburb of Edmonton. The one day trip can be explained by Entwistle's location on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway mainline, which began serving Entwistle and some points further west by about 1910. By 1914 the first Edmonton & Edson RPO began to serve Entwistle (and I would be interested to know if there were any such postmarks on the back of the cover illustrated.)

Why there is no evidence of collection of the 1¢ difference in postage, I can only speculate. This may be an example of bundled mail. If more than one piece of mail was redirected at the same time, a cover sheet may have been used to tally the postage due and the markings and/or the postage due adhesives applied on the overall cover. There are examples known in later years for bundled returned mail for which postage is due. Or perhaps it was a simple act of human error or kindness, not unknown in the postal service.

Phil Grey

PART-CIRCLE DATESTAMPS

During my 50-year study of Canadian R.P.O. postmarks I came across part circle (broken circle or 'unframed') postmarks and found them so delightfully

Continued on page 220



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BOOK REVIEW

The Canadian Postcard Checklist 1898-1928 by Michael J. Smith. *Soft cover, 380pp, 8.5" x 11", perfect bound. Obtainable from the author at PO box 21124, Meadowvale Postal Outlet, 6677 Meadowvale Town Centre, Mississauga, ON, Canada, L5N 2W0. Price within Canada \$59.95 Can + \$10 p&p; outside Canada \$49.95 US incl. p&p.*

When Wally Gutzman produced his *Patriotic Postcard Handbook* in 1984 he said, "No complete work has been produced previously and it is hoped that this volume will lead to further study". Well it did and, some 20 years later, we now have Michael Smith's greatly enlarged volume. Gutzman's handbook covered the period 1904-14, whereas Smith's new work spans the period 1898-1928.

Needless to say, with the passage of time and the expansion of the period under review, the volume of information has grown. Gutzman's ground breaker contained 140 pages at 6" x 9" and covered some 20 publishers. The latest tome runs to over 370 pages at 8.5" x 11" and features over 150 publishers. Smith seems to have taken a slightly wider view of the definition of 'Patriotic' but this is all to the good; a discerning collector will make up his or her own mind what should feature in the collection.

The choice of time parameters might give readers pause for thought. Gutzman's choice of 1904 as a start date was determined by the P.O. regulation, introduced in that year, allowing the whole of the obverse side of a card to be used for illustration, with address, message and stamp confined to the reverse. The outbreak of World War 1 provided a useful closing date, though the chosen time span meant that the

classic Boer War patriotics of J.C. Wilson, for instance, were omitted; as were the many WW1 patriotics. Gutzman pointed out that the former had been dealt with piecemeal already and expressed the hope that WW1 cards would be subject to a later treatise. All, or perhaps nearly all, have now been brought together in one splendid volume. Smith's choice of 1898 as a starter is governed by the gradual introduction of ornate and colourful advertising on the 'stamp' side of postcards from 1897 and, no doubt, the need to include the aforesaid Boer War material.

The volume under review is clearly laid out in the form of a check list under the names of the publishers, listed alphabetically. Rarity factors are used to give an indication of relative scarcity. These are confined to four categories and, where sets are involved, they relate to the whole set rather than individual cards. There are over 900 illustrations in full colour; if the book was hard bound it would make a wonderful coffee table book. As it is the book is soft bound in order to keep costs in check.

Whilst the target readership may be deltiologists, this handsome product has a much wider appeal and a large percentage of our members are known to enhance their collections with at least a few of these colourful cards. It is not often that one can recommend, in these pages, a book that contains no reference to postage stamps, rates or postmarks, but here is a splendid exception.

DFS

Note

The review copy has been presented to the Society library.

CONVENTION 2003 – PORTHCAWL

The UK having enjoyed a long hot summer, it was feared that the weather would break around Convention time but no, the sun shone brightly on our gathering at Porthcawl. Whilst sunshine is not a pre-requisite for the enjoyment of philately, indeed it fades the stamps, it does make the coach trips and exploration of the town a more pleasing prospect. Certainly those who visited Tredegar House at Newport and the Museum of Welsh Life at St. Fagan were not disappointed.

Dr John Gatecliff set the philatelic ball rolling with some splendid covers illustrating Canada's Special Delivery Service, it was good to see some 'back of the book' material coming to the fore. Members' displays of up to 16 sheets proved as popular a slot as ever and our President had to keep an eye on his stop watch to avoid us all missing our lunch.

On the Thursday evening Neil Prior presented the Klondike Gold Rush, a most timely display as it spectacularly supplemented Neil's fine three part article which concluded in the October issue of 'Maple Leaves'.

Friday was Provincial Day, with John Croker presenting his maiden display featuring the postal history of Newfoundland in the morning, a wide-ranging show that produced a number of hidden gems. The evening was given over to Prince Edward Island. Martyn Cusworth and Mike Salmon have been educating/entertaining us with their PEI articles in ML and here they got together to show us the real thing. PEI rarely gets a good airing yet, as well as the aforementioned duo, we also had Alan Griffiths, another PEI buff, showing fine material among the members' displays and walking off with the Godden Trophy in the competitions.

Wearing his Auction Manager's hat, Colin Lewis had put together a substantial auction catalogue, with well over 1300 lots. His reward? A double stint as auctioneer, the sale being spread over two sessions on the Saturday. The result? A substantial boost to Society funds and, one hopes, a number of satisfied buyers and sellers.

Some 50 members and guests enjoyed the closing Banquet at which a new fellow, Wayne Curtis, was inducted to great acclaim. Apart from the traditional speeches Mike Street, as Vice President of the BNAPS Order of the Beaver, took the floor to explain the recently inaugurated 'Lifetime Achievement Award' as presented to Lionel Gillam and reported in the July issue. Your Editor (and MC), who was party to Lionel's award, allowed himself to drift gently, only to be brought to earth with the surprise announcement that he too was a recipient. Would that all such awakenings were so pleasant!

It was good to see some new faces and to welcome a particularly strong contingent from North America, we hope to see you all again.

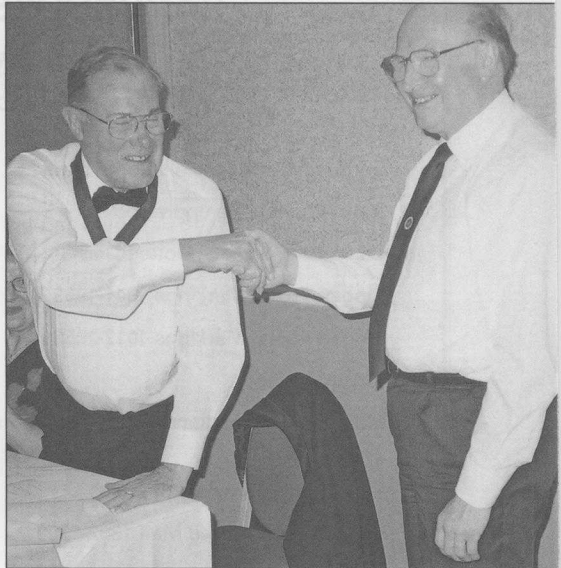
And, finally, our thanks go to Colin Lewis for masterminding a fine Convention, aided and abetted by Wendy, on top of his considerable efforts as Auction Manager and, on the day, Auctioneer.

DFS

Photographs at UR & LR courtesy of John Gatecliff. Space limitations precluded inclusion of more Convention pictures. It is hoped a few more can be included in the next issue. Ed.



*Newly elected Assistant Editor,
Graham Searle*



*New President Ged Taylor (L) and his
predecessor, Colin Lewis*

*Alan Griffiths, winner of the
Godden Trophy, receives his certificate
from Wendy Lewis, the President's Lady*



*John Hillson extols the virtues
of new Fellow, Wayne Curtis*



HANDBOOKS FOR SALE

January 2004

Postage & packing is extra

Squared Circle Cancellations, 5th edn.	BNAPS	£24.50
Small Queens Re-appraised	Hillson	£6.50
Canadian Booklets, Dotted Dies	Harris	£8.50
Slogan Postal Markings 1941-1953		£6.00
Slogan Postal Markings 1912-1953		£6.00
Yukon Airways	Topping	£9.00
Major Toop Canadian Military Postal History	R.F. Narbonne, C.R. McGuire	£20.00
Specimen Overprints of B.N.A.	Boyd	£13.50
Canada's Registered Mail 1802-1909	H.W. Harrison	£65.00
Canada's Post Offices 1755-1895	F.W. Campbell	£19.00
Canada Post Official First Day Covers	A. Chung, R.F. Narbonne	£14.00
Air Mails of Canada 1925-1939	G. Arfken, W.R. Plomish	£19.00
Canadian Re-Entries 1852-1953	H. Voss	£15.00
Plating the Canadian Map Stamp of 1898	K.A. Kershaw	£28.00
Fancy Cancels on Canadian Stamps 1855-1950	D.M. Lacelle	£16.50
File Boxes for Maple Leaves		£4.25

See previous advertisements for other books in stock

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SOCIETY NEWS

From the President

Arrangements have been made for the 2004 Convention to be held at the George Hotel, Crawley, West Sussex from 22 to 25 September 2004. The hotel is four miles from Gatwick Airport and a similar distance off the M23 motorway. Crawley is served by rail direct from London Victoria Station.

The provisional programme is:

Wednesday 22nd

Evening – Nigel Harris –

A General Collector's Collection

Thursday 23rd

Morning – Lewis Warren –

Pence and Cents

Evening – The President –

First Canadian Expeditionary Force
1914-1918

Friday 24th

Morning – Members Displays –

16 sheets

Evening – Malcolm Jones –

Canadian Airmails

Saturday 25th

Morning – AGM & John Hillson –

The Big Four

Proposed trips:

Chartwell – the private home of

Sir Winston Churchill

Denbies – England's largest vineyard

For spouses

Thursday evening –

talk by Mike Bament on Bygone

Days of the Post Office

Friday evening –

theatre visit, depending on
programmes.

Crawley has an excellent shopping centre including a mall; there is both an 'old' and 'new' town. The George is a part modernised coaching inn with a

long history and it fronts onto the shopping area. London is approximately an hour from Crawley by train or 35 minutes from Gatwick Airport Station.

London and the South East has the highest cost of living in the country, nevertheless we have obtained very reasonable rates viz.

Double/twin room £55 pppd

Single room £75 pppd

Rate includes dinner.

Eve and I look forward to seeing old friends and meeting new ones in September and will strive to maintain the high standards of past Conventions.

From the Secretary

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

There were 33 members present at the A.G.M. on 13 September. A copy of the full Minutes is obtainable on receipt by the Secretary of a S.A.E.

Ged Taylor was elected President for 2003/4 to succeed Colin Lewis. The other officers, as shown in the box on the inside back cover of ML, were re-elected with the exception of Assistant Editor where Ged Taylor is succeeded by Graham Searle.

Wayne R. Curtis was elected a Fellow of the Society in recognition of his work which has included collection of subscriptions from, and issuance of reminders to, Canadian members since 1984 and U.S. members since 1990. Warm applause greeted this announcement.

A suggestion was made that, in celebration of the Society's Diamond Jubilee in 2006, a Meeting/Display be held at the Royal, perhaps in March of that year. The Royal has 50-60 frames, each holding 9-12 sheets, and we would be required to produce a souvenir brochure. Members thought this an

excellent suggestion and Alan Griffiths, who is on the Committee of the Royal and whose suggestion it was, was thanked for his idea and agreed to follow it up.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS

Class 1a – Stamps & Postal Stationery up to & including 1902

1st – John Hillson – ½¢ Small Queens

Class 1b – Stamps & Postal Stationery post 1902

1st – John Wright – Coil Stamps of King George V – awarded the Bunny Cup

2nd – David Sessions – The Airmail Stamps, 1929-1932

Class 2 – Postal History

1st – Brian Stalker – The London Huron & Bruce Railway – awarded the Henderson Quaiche

2nd – Alan Griffiths – P.E.I. Transatlantic Rates – awarded the Stanley Godden Trophy

The *Members' Trophy* was awarded to Joe Smith for “Jubilee Junque Jewels”.

NEW HANDBOOK

A new Handbook is being produced. This will be in two parts, the first containing addresses and similar material while the second will contain the Constitution and Rules. It is hoped to distribute Part 1 with the April *Maple Leaves*, with Part 2 (the material in which is unchanged from that in the 2001 edition) being automatically issued to new members and to existing members on application to the Secretary. **Members are asked to check the entry against their name in the 2001 edition and to advise the Secretary of any change, e.g. to collecting interest, addition of e-mail address, etc.** These changes will not be acknowledged unless this is specifically requested. There will

be seven new codings under collecting interests: Bkt – Booklets, D – Duplex cancels, Lab – Labrador, Md – Mood, Nsp – Nascopie, Rns – Re-entries, Rts – Rates, ST – Se-tenant.

From the Treasurer

Members paying their subscription by direct debit may have wondered at the two-stage payment extracted from their bank in October. With the increase in subscription this year, all instructions had to be amended and the appropriate details were supplied by the Subscription Manager to the local branch in September. Unfortunately the instructions were not promptly transmitted to head office. As a result the existing net rate of £12 was applied for by our bankers. Subsequent enquiry revealed the missing set of instructions still at the local branch and subsequent application for the balance of £1 was made.

Strong representations were made to the bank and a compensatory payment of £50 has been made to the Society. Despite the glitch, the first since we set up the arrangement, we as a Society are still keen to have members pay by this method if they are able.

While on the subject of subscriptions, please note that individual queries should be addressed to the Subscription Manager not the Treasurer.

Book Ends

Several books have been purchased or donated since the Library List was circulated in Spring 2002. Details are shown atop the next page (reference number, title, author, date of publication and approximate weight in grams).

Thanks for donated books are due to Mac McConnell (248), to Mrs Eve Perry (253, 24a and 32a), and to Michael J. Smith for a copy of his new book (254).

B.T. Stalker F.C.P.S. *Librarian*

248	Merchant Fleets, Canadian Pacific	Haws, D.	1992	400
249	Ontario Broken Circles	Graham, W.B.	1999	500
250	Canada's Three Cents Small Queen	Ribler, R.I.	2000	650
251	Air Mails of Canada 1925-1939	Arfken & Plomish	2000	650
252	Canada's Registered Mail 1802-1909	Harrison, Arfken & Lussey	2002	2kg
253	Canada's Registry System 1827-1911	Harrison, H.W.	1971	400
24a	Canada's Postage Stamps (Revised)	Patrick, D. & M.	1968	700
32a	Newfoundland Airmails 1919-1939 (Revised and Updated)	Harmer, C.H.C.	1984	450
254	The Canadian Patriotic Postcard Checklist 1898-1928	Smith, M.J.	2003	1300

Scottish Group

Ten members from as far afield as Cheshire and Perth met at the Annandale Arms, Moffat, on Saturday 8 November for an enjoyable afternoon. John Parkin showed a comprehensive array of stamps, covers and cards of the 1930 Arch and Maple Leaf issue which included a 1930 Presentation Booklet in which a complete unmounted mint set had been patiently put together, the booklet being denuded when acquired. Ken Andison, Norman Reilly and Andrew Lothian all showed various aspects of modern Canadian stamps and covers while Bob McLeish showed the most recent booklets issued in an apparently never ending stream of variations by Canada Post. Jim Bissett showed an interesting array of Scottish bank notes harking back to the time when even towns like Dumfries had its own bank (it went bust) and when such as the British Linen Bank issued impressive size notes, reminding us that even quite recently there were ten national banks in Scotland. He also showed half a dozen sheets of the proofs of the first two issues. Les Taylor had an Edward VII booklet pane with him, while Ray White brought along photographic blow-ups of the 1/3 variety on the 13¢ Silver Jubilee of 1935, together with a blow up of a 'normal' for comparison. Actually it was anything but normal as parts of both the tops of the '1' and '3' of '13¢' were

missing. John Hillson showed a range of Registration covers used between 1872 and 1897, including two items that had arrived from Canada that morning!

Convention Venues

Your Executive has been considering the question of venues for future Conventions. The present arrangement is that the President, with the help as necessary of the Convention sub-committee, selects a suitable hotel which appears to satisfy a given set of criteria and to provide an attractive centre for both members and non-philatelic partners. It has not always been possible to fulfil all the criteria and we have, on a number of occasions, been let down by the meal service in the evenings, which has disrupted the evening programme. Service, of course, is one of the imponderables that cannot easily be assessed in advance.

The suggestion has been put forward that we should concentrate our activities on just three or four selected hotels which have given full satisfaction in the past. By our returning every three or four years, the hotels would become aware of our requirements and would, presumably, have an incentive to perform well in an effort to retain our custom. There is merit in the suggestion, but location of the selected hotels might not be geographically favourable for

some and there would not be the novelty of new surroundings and places to visit.

Members are invited to comment to the Editor. If there is support for the change then the matter can be discussed in committee and/or at the AGM.

Forthcoming Events

2004

Feb 25-29 Stampex, Islington, London
Feb 26-28 Philatex, Horticultural Hall, London
Apr 17 Scottish Group, Annandale Arms Hotel, Moffat
May 1/2 ORAPEX 2004, RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Drive, Ottawa
May 22-30 Valencia 2004, Spain
May 28-30 ROYAL 2004 ROYALE, Halifax N.S.
Jun 11-13 PIPEX 2004, Vernon, BC*
Aug 28-Sep 1 Singapore 04
Sep 3-5 BNAPEX, Hunt Club, Baltimore, MD, USA
Sep 15-19 Stampex, Islington, London

Sep 22-25 CPS Convention, George Hotel, Crawley

Oct 28-30 Philatex, Horticultural Hall, London

Nov 20/21 ABPS National Philatelic Competition, Basildon

2005

Apr 28-May 1 Australia 05

May 10-15 Brno 2005, Czech Republic

May 27-29 ROYAL 2005 ROYALE, London, Ontario

Sep 2-4 BNAPEX, Fantasyland Hotel, Edmonton, AB, Canada

Sep 21-24 CPS Convention, Renfrew

2006

May 27-Jun 3 Washington 2006

*Entries for PIPEX can be accepted up to 7 May by our member Colin Campbell (#303 - 1260 Raymer Ave., Kelowna, BC, Canada, V1W 3S8) who will also provide further details and entry forms. Entry forms can also be obtained from our Secretary, John Wright.



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Palmares

The following members, showing BNA material, were successful at BNAPEX in September and VANPEX in November 2003 and we thank Richard Thompson for providing the information.

Whilst we extend our congratulations to all the featured exhibitors perhaps special mention should be made of recent recruit Warren Wilkinson whose nine frame exhibit not only received a gold medal but also the Grand Award, the BNAPS Provinces Award and the Postal History Society of Canada's certificate at BNAPEX. It was nice to see Dick Lamb pick up a Novice Award (and a gold) after all these years too! Apart from the awards for displayed material, the 'Ritch' Toop Military Literature Award went to Ron McGuire for his outstanding writings during 2002.

BNAPEX

Gold

Warren W. Wilkinson – British Columbia and Vancouver Island Postal History: 1850-1871 – Grand Award & Provinces Award, PHSC Certificate

Earle L. Covert – Canadian Postal Notes, M.O's, The Stamps and Related Items

Richard M. Lamb – Rennie's Seeds – Novice Award

E. E. Palmer – Hamilton, U.C. Pre-Confederation Postal History

Vermeil

R. (Bob) Anderson – Brant County Postal History

Colin G. Banfield – The Wilson Patriotics 1897 to 1902

Barry Brown – Canadian Revenues For War: World War I & World War II – Ed & Micky Richardson Award

Earle L. Covert – The Series 'C' Tobacco Stamps 1935-1968

David Piercey – Newfoundland: The Postal Issues 1865-1908

Joseph M. Smith – The Jubilee Postcard

"Rockey" – The First Decimal Issue of Canada

Silver

John Jamieson – The Newfoundland 'JOHN GUY' Issue of 1910-1911

P. Charles Livermore – Thanks For the Smokes – A.M. Asscn of Phil Exhibitors Pin

Joseph M. Smith – Jubilee Junque Jewels

One Frame – Vermeil

Brian T. Stalker – Postmarks of the London, Huron & Bruce railway

One Frame – Silver Bronze

Earle L. Covert – Niagara Falls Views on Victorian Postal Stationery

VANPEX

Gold

Tom Watkins – The Postal History of Canada's Semi-Official Airmail

William G. Robinson – Canadian Participation in the Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1902

Vermeil

John Jamieson – Newfoundland John Guy Tercentenary Issue

Silver

Bill Pekonen – Ottawa Free Special Service Machine Cancels 1905-1963

Display Class – Gold

Hendrik Burgers – The Canadian Expeditionary Force (Siberia) – The Last Contingent

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2003

Income		
Subscriptions for year	£5656.15	
Maple Leaves Advertising Revenue	1349.50	£7005.65
	<hr/>	
Bank Interest	348.61	
Stock dividends	166.78	£515.39
	<hr/>	
Handbooks Surplus (after Library purchases of £124.30)		26.23
Tie sales Surplus		16.13
Bought-in Stock Surplus		58.00
Exchange Packet Surplus	300.00	
Covermart Surplus	68.00	
	<hr/>	368.00
Auction Surplus – Dumfries	815.28	
2003 Postal Auction	333.38	
	<hr/>	1148.66
Life Membership Fund transferred to General Fund		1959.59
Dumfries Convention deficit	(199.43)	
Porthcawl Convention surplus	317.81	
	<hr/>	118.38
Capital Gain on Govt. Stock matured		138.42
		<hr/> <hr/>
		£11,354.45

Expenditure		
Maple Leaves Printing and Distribution		£5506.76
Administration Expenses.....		358.91
Publicity Expenditure		20.00
ABPS Fee		129.60
Insurance.....		68.25
Printing & Stationery		–
Bank Charges (Direct Debit Administration)		42.13
Taxation (To April 2003)*		25.49
Engraving of trophies		21.00
New Zealand Literature Exhibition		2.93
Surplus for year.....		5,179.38
		<hr/> <hr/>
		£11,354.45

*No further tax payable

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2003

Assets

Cash Balances: Cater Allen Bank	£15333.23	
Royal Bank of Scotland	10903.40	
		<u>£26236.63</u>
Investments at cost:		
General Fund New Star Fixed Interest Unit Trust	1000.00	
General Fund: £1,398.77 6.75% Treasury stock 2004	1330.00	
Smythies Memorial Fund £631.08 -ditto-	600.00	
		<u>£2930.00</u>
Handbooks Stock: General	369.08	
Small Queens Re-appraised	389.82	
		<u>£758.90</u>
Stock of Society Ties	98.23	
Library Books as valued	4380.69	
		<u>£34404.45</u>

Liabilities

General Fund Balance at 30 September 2002	£14914.38	
Surplus for 2002/2003	5179.38	
		<u>£20093.76</u>
Library Fund	4497.89	
Subscriptions prepaid	1501.18	
Smythies Memorial Fund	600.00	
Smythies Memorial Fund Accrued Interest	127.80	
Sundry Creditors	155.25	
Suspense Account (2003 Convention Auction)	7428.57	
		<u>£34404.45</u>

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The Society benefits when subscriptions are paid promptly and so do members as it helps to keep rises in the level at bay. Because this is so, a discount is offered to all members who pay their dues before December 31 each year. To make sure you take advantage of this, if you have not already done so, and you have a U.K. bank account, why not pay in future by direct debit?

Why not ask the Subscription Manager for a form when you send in your subscription, a SAE is always appreciated!

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP to 20 November, 2003

New members

- 2869 Jenkins, Evan, 8 Florence St., Blackburn, Lancs, BB1 5JP
2870 Tweedale, Peter G., PO Box 915, Rossland, BC, Canada V0G 1Y0 CQ-CGC
2871 Cole, Ralph L., 11 Manor Crescent, Tytherington, Macclesfield,
Cheshire, SK10 2EN C, N
2872 Ellwood, Andrew W., Box 83004, Vista Centre, Ottawa, ON,
Canada, K1V 1A3 N, PC, CG, M, MPO
2873 Faith, Ron F. 6 Sherwood Walk, Leamington Spa, Warwicks, CV32 7BQ R
2874 Smith, Michael, 6200 Townwood Court, Mississauga, ON,
Canada, L5N 2L4 PPC
2875 Servos, Joe, 6375 Watson Rd South, Puslinch, ON, Canada, W0B 2J0 BKT
2876 Donaldson, Michael J., 34 Netherby Rd., Edinburgh, EH5 3LX Co, PC

Reinstatement

- 1993 Hepworth, Robert V.A., Scotia Philately, PO Box 279, Hampton Court,
East Molesey, Surrey, KT8 9WR. E-mail scotia01@globalnet.co.uk

Correction

Member Watkins, Tom is no. 2808 not 2508

Resigned

- 633 Todd, N. 2566 Williams, E.L.

Removed for non-payment of dues

- 2451 Saunders, B.

Change of Address

- 2106 Parama R., 2 The Cedus, Claremont, WA 6010, Australia
1684 Sanderson, Dr D., 17 Mottisfont Lodge, Alma Rd., Romsey, Hants, SO51 8AG
1507 Stephenson, Miss A.E., 7 Marine Place, St. Andrews, Fife, Scotland, KY16 9PP
2837 Wynns, J.P., 3518 S. Mission Rd., #4, Tucson, AZ 85713-5682, USA

Address required – mail returned

Drummond, Miss S., formerly 38 Ferry Rd., Edinburgh
Bogie, N., formerly 24 Cadogan Rd., Edinburgh

Revised total 407

ONE THING LEADS TO ANOTHER

Continued from page 195

everyone. Within a few short years after 1846, Galician grain had become the standard seed of eastern Canadian farmers. William Rennie would have known it well and, as a wholesale seed merchant, would have dealt with it by the ton.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Continued from page 207

neat and attractive that I formed a sideline collection which now comprises about 2,200 different places.

I have been unable to find out whether there exists a study or dated listing of these items, if so I would be keen to contribute.

Perhaps this has been too great a task for anyone to undertake!

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN 2003/04

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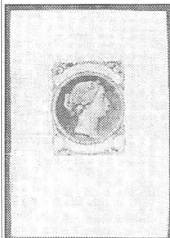
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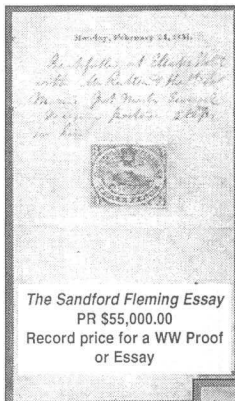
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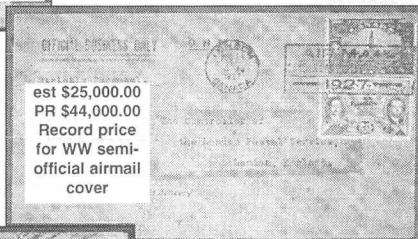
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