



Maple Leaves

**JOURNAL OF THE
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN**

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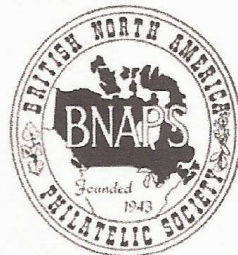
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EDITORIAL

We have slightly delayed the publication of this issue of Maple Leaves to allow the results of some important resolutions at the Society AGM to be incorporated – none more so than the proposal to reduce our annual subscriptions once again. Full details of this can be found on page 234 and the usual Subscription Reminder is enclosed with this issue for all those who need to take action. Subscriptions fall due on 1st January and if you have already mislaid the form don't despair, you can download a replacement from the Society website.

Our Packet Manager, Hugh Johnson, has recently added another 100 or so covers and cards to the Exchange Packet listings. You can find these at the usual place on the Society website so take a look – that cover or postmark you have been hunting for might just be there.

Members should also be aware that we have recently added another batch of new books to the Society Library. As usual the full Library List can be found at the website. Those without internet access may request a paper copy from the Librarian or from the Editor.

Some of our members will, I am sure, be interested in a fascinating essay, written by Yves Drolet, on the early history of the philatelic hobby in Montreal. The essay relates to the *Montreal Philatelist*. This was a journal published from 1898 to 1902 that had a worldwide readership and served as the official organ of the League of Canadian Philatelists, a hitherto unstudied philatelic organisation. This study provides an insight into the thoughts and practices of philatelists at the national and international level at the turn of the 20th century. This essay will not be published in a traditional sense, but

it is listed in and can be downloaded from the catalogue of the Quebec National Library and Archives at <http://collections.banq.qc.ca/ark:/52327/bs3993533> Not one to rest on his laurels, Yves is working back in time and has already made a start on a history of the Canadian Philatelic Association which was in existence from 1887 to 1897.

Subject only to having enough lots to sell, we will be having another Society Auction in the first quarter of 2020. The deadline for consigning material for this sale is mid December 2019 so it is, once again, time to look out your surplus material and turn it into some hard earned cash.

By the time you read this, the 2019 Convention will be over and done with. A report (or at least some pictures) will appear in our next issue. However, it is not too early to start making plans for 2020 when we will be meeting by the seaside in Eastbourne in late September. With global warming upon us, those of us living in the frozen north will be looking forward to some 'high summer' weather to accompany the usual high standards of philately. Full details will appear in the next issue and look on the website later this year for details on travel options to aid your planning.



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POSTAL USAGE OF THE ADMIRAL ISSUE 1912- 1931 (PART 2)

John Watson

In October 1921 there were changes to the UPU rates which necessitated several colour changes to the stamps of the Admiral Issue. The UPU first class letter rate became 10 cents and so the colour of the 10 cents stamp was changed from plum to blue. This rate is shown in figure 24 below on a letter from 1924 to Haiti. This stamp could also pay



Fig 24

the Acknowledgement of Receipt fee. Because blue was now in use for the UPU letter rate, the colour of the 5 cents stamp had to be changed from blue and violet was the colour chosen. This stamp could not pay any single rate and was used for the payment of multiple rates or in combination with other stamps. However, I have chosen to show it used incorrectly as a single rate because it is on a very unusual, if slightly worn, cover. Figures 25 and 26 overleaf show the front and back of a letter sent to Austria in 1924. It has been franked as if the UPU rate were still 5 cents. It has been hand stamped T/50 in Canada to show that the letter is short paid 5 cents, converted to double deficiency 10 x 5 centimes. This was during Austria's inflation period and the conversion in Austria was 3,000 Kronen. This was paid on the back of the cover with 1,000 and 2,000 Kronen stamps.

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Figs 25 and 26 Front and back of an incorrectly franked 1924 letter to Austria

The UPU printed matter rate also changed in October 1921 from the equivalent of 1 cent to 2 cents, consequently the colour of the 2 cents stamp was changed to green. Figure 27 overleaf shows this printed matter rate to Japan franked with a 2 cents green sheet stamp. As well as the sheet stamp, this value was produced as a coil stamp in two formats: perf 12 horizontally and perf 8 vertically. The new green 2 cents stamp could also pay all the same rates as the old red 2 cents, of course, and figure 28 overleaf shows the perf 12 horizontal coil paying the domestic postcard rate in 1924. When War Tax was removed in 1926 the 2 cents green could also pay the new domestic first class rate

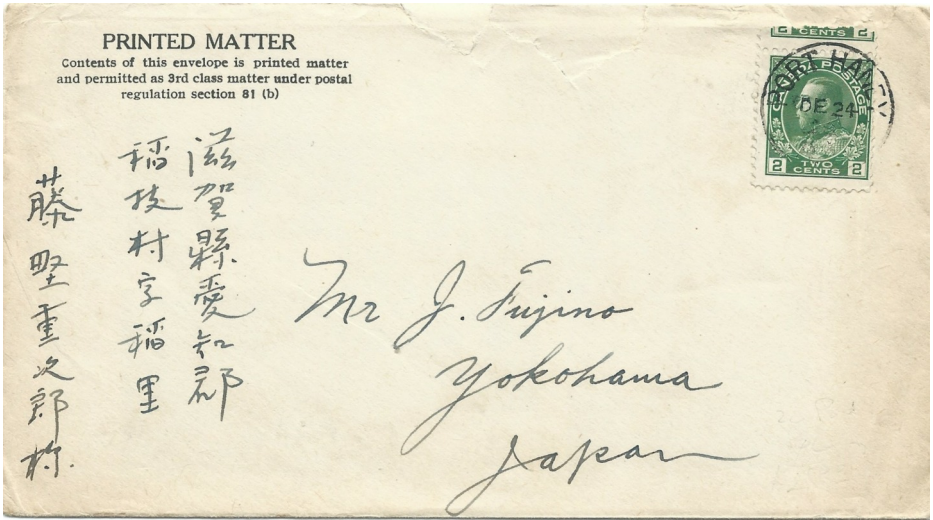


Fig 27



Fig 28

and figure 29 opposite illustrates this on a cover of 1926 franked with the 2 cents vertical coil. Incidentally, the War Tax was never removed from the drop letter rate or the post card rate so they both remained at 2 cents for the rest of the Admiral period.

The UPU postcard rate also changed at this time to the equivalent of 6 cents. As there was no Canadian 6 cents stamp (although a die essay was prepared), the UPU colour

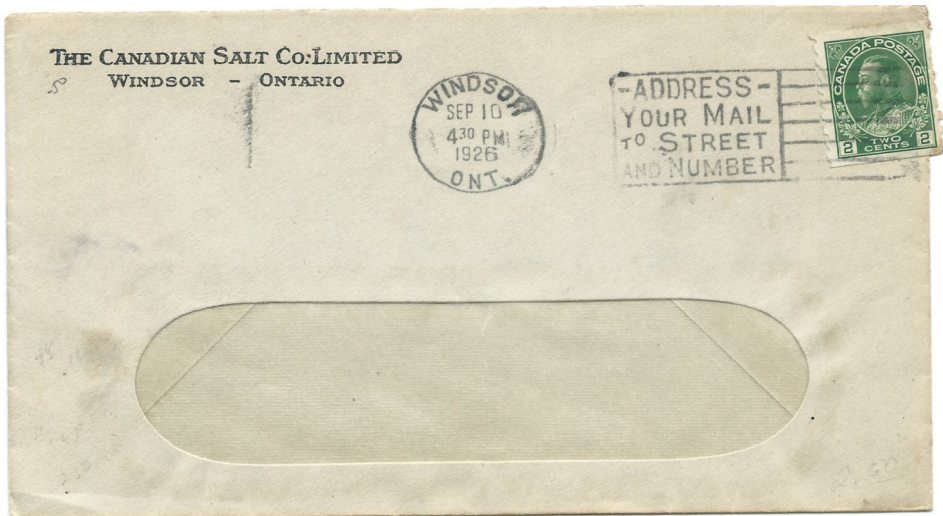


Fig 29

for post cards (red) was available, so once again the domestic first class stamp colour reverted to red. This meant changing the 3 cents brown to 3 cents red (although this was not done until December 1923). Figure 30 below shows the coil version of the 3 cents red paying the domestic first class rate in 1925. With end of War Tax this stamp was no longer needed for this rate, but since War Tax had also been removed from the Empire rate, it could now be used for this purpose as shown here on a letter to UK of 1928 (figure 31 overleaf).




Fig 30



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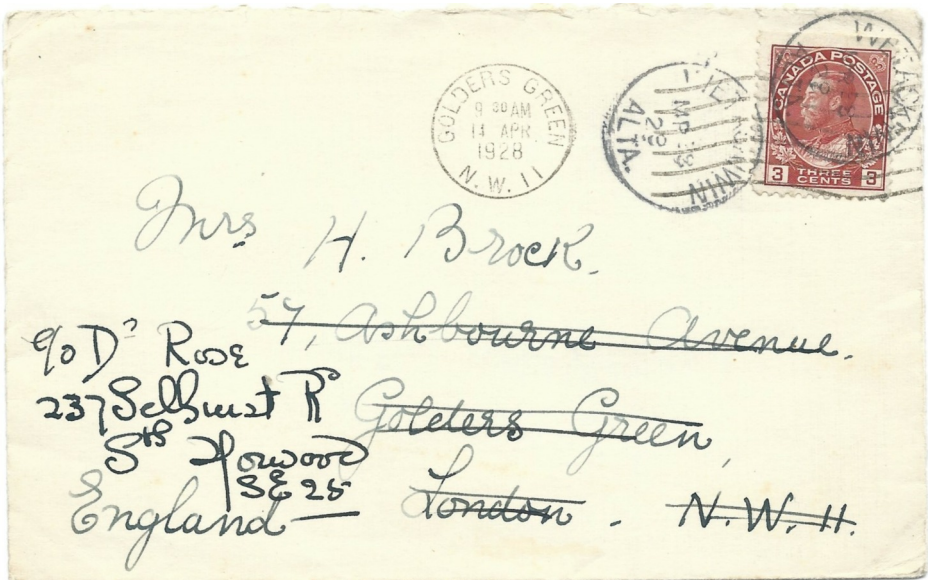


Fig 31

Since the colour green was now required for the UPU third class rate, the colour of the 1 cent stamp was changed to yellow. The only use for this stamp was for the payment of second and third class matter on domestic and preferred foreign mail. Figures 32 (below) and 33 (overleaf) show the use of sheet stamp and coil stamp on third class mail to the USA.

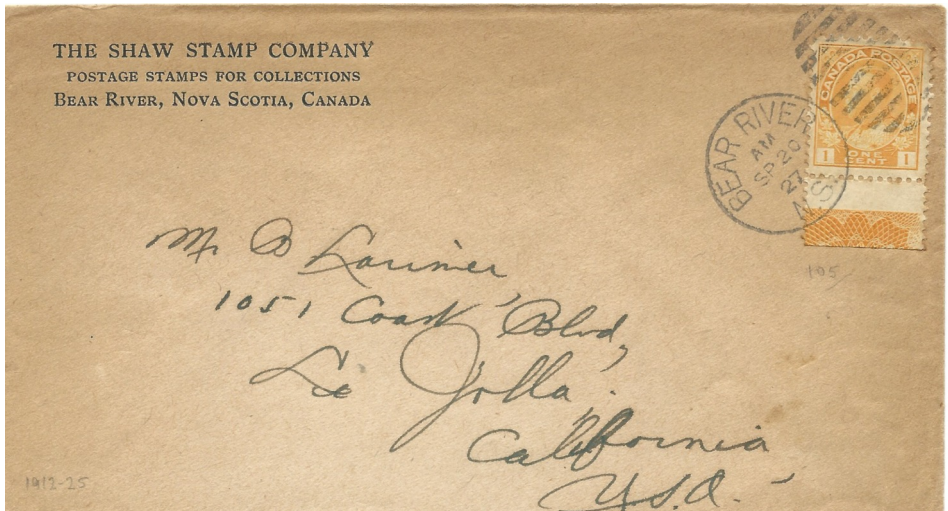


Fig 32 1 cent yellow with lathework used on a third class letter to the USA.



Fig 33

October 1921 also saw the Empire letter rate change from 2 cents + 1 cent War Tax to 3 cents + 1 cent War Tax. There being no 4 cents stamp available, this led to multiple frankings for this rate and a call for a 4 cent value to be issued. So, in July 1922 the 4 cents bistré was issued and figure 34 below shows one of my favourite Admiral covers. It is a cover paying this new Empire rate sent by a Canadian company, probably to its rep/salesman initially in India. The cover followed him round the South Pacific, first to Tahiti (which was not in the Empire, but the cover escaped postage due) and finally caught up with him in the Cook Islands. This stamp could also be used to pay the UPU postcard rate after it was reduced to 4 cents in 1925. July 1922 also saw the issue of a

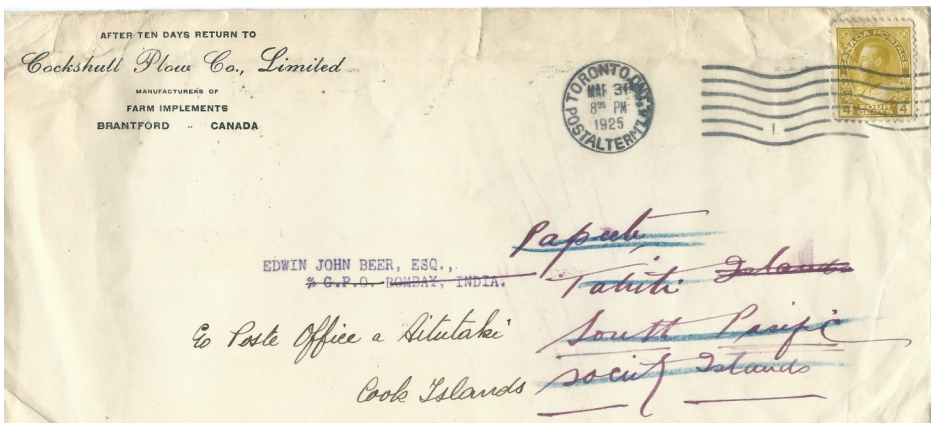
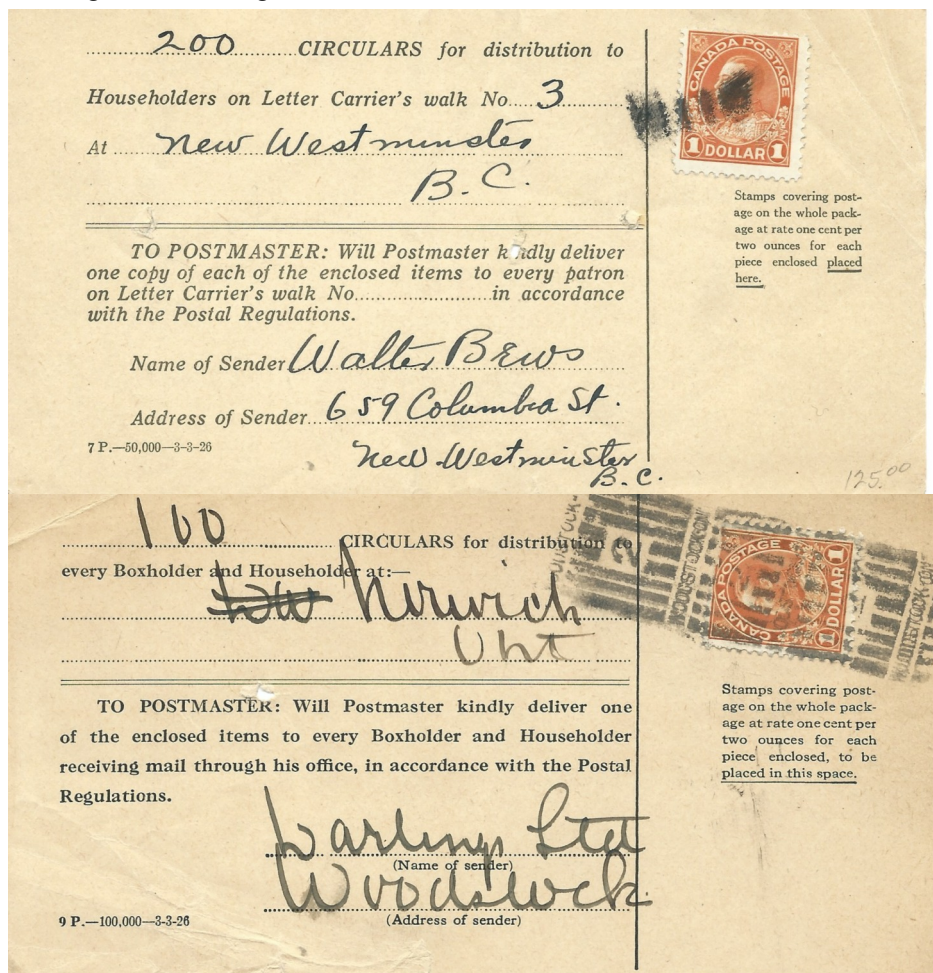


Fig 34

new \$1 stamp in orange. It only had two uses for a single rate: 200 circulars at ½ cent each and 100 circulars to a rural route at 1 cent each, both of which are seen in figures 35 and 36 below. Like the 50 cents black, the most common usage seen for this stamp is on registered bank tags.



Figs 35 and 36 \$1 stamps used to pay for the distribution of circulars.

The 7 cents yellow-gold was rather similar in colour to both the 1 cent yellow and the 4 cents bistre and so its colour was changed in 1924 to red-brown. Initially, there was no single rate use for this stamp and it is very difficult to find used on cover as a single franking for multiple rates. There was, briefly, a 7 cents rate in 1930/1 when the airmail rate to both UK and Bermuda was 7 cents and fig 37 overleaf shows an example of this on a first flight cover to the UK mailed on the last day of the 7 cents rate. Although outside the strict Admiral period, it should be noted that no 7 cents stamp was produced



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for either the Scroll or the Arch issues that followed so this stamp was still the only way to pay this rate with a single stamp in 1931. There are also many covers bearing this stamp used as part of the payment for larger rates, such as the one shown in figure 38 overleaf. Here, a pair of 7 cents red-brown stamps are used together with a 2 cents green in 1926 after the abolition of War Tax to pay registration (10 cents) +triple first class up to 3 ounces for a preferred foreign country destination. At this time Hawaii was still a territory of USA, but America's overseas territories were given the same rates as the USA.



Fig 37

Two more colour changes occurred during the Admiral period. Firstly, the UPU letter rate was reduced to 8 cents, effective from 1st October 1925. As a result of this an 8 cents stamp was issued in blue to conform to the UPU colour code on 1st September 1925. Its use as a single rate usage was solely to pay the new UPU letter rate as shown in figure 39 overleaf, on a 1928 letter to Columbia. As a result of this colour change, blue was no longer available for the 10 cents stamp and so its colour was changed to light brown and this new stamp was issued on 1st August 1925. Steinhart says that the only single rate use for this new 10 cents brown stamp was to pay the acknowledgement of receipt fee, and it is commonly seen used thus. However, because it was issued two months before the UPU rate change, it had a brief period when it could be used to pay the old 10 cent rate and figure 40 overleaf shows this usage on a cover to Belgium dated 1st September 1925.



Fig 38



Fig 39

This next section is written with a certain amount of misgiving because I don't believe that the following stamps were needed to pay for any change in rate or colour requirement. One sees statements that "as an experiment the post office...". The cynic may



Fig 40

express it as an experiment to see how much money the post office could get out of the philatelic community. I refer to the issue of imperforate and part perforate stamps. However, they are collected and do occur on cover, albeit largely philatelic covers, so I



Fig 41

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include them for the sake of completeness. None of these covers pay any rate not already discussed, so I will simply describe each cover. It is rarely expedient to buy single copies of the imperforate stamps as they are readily faked. Sometimes however, as is the case in figures 42 and 43 below, copies can be found which are almost certainly genuine since they are marginal copies with a substantial portion of the margin still attached. Figure 41 (shown on page 195) has a pair and a single of the 1 cent yellow paying the Canadian postage on a first flight cover to California which required US postage at this date. Figures 42 and 43 show the 2 cents green and 3 cents red on first class letters to Canada and USA respectively. Figures 44 and 45 opposite show the part



Fig 42



Fig 43 3 cents Imperforate show part of the R-GAUGE inscription.

perforate stamps on domestic and UPU first class letter rate covers. Note that the 3 cents red part perforate is missing. I don't know if such a cover exists, but I have never seen one.



Fig 44



Fig 45

Another pair of stamps did have a postal purpose and that is the single and double line 2 cents surcharges on the 3 cents red. They were printed in late 1926 in response to the removal of War Tax and the consequent reduction of the first class letter rate from 3 cents to 2 cents. Unfortunately, the printing of the overprints was not a success and most of the sheets of stamps were destroyed. However, several thousand stamps were saved

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Fig 46



Fig 47

The reason this article extends to the year 1931 is because on 1st July 1931 War Tax was reintroduced. Since there was no three cent Arch issue stamp to pay for this new rate, there was a shortage of three cents stamps. A stock of 3 cents red Admirals

perforated 8 vertically in readiness for cutting into strips for coil stamps was on hand, and these were perforated 12 horizontally and issued as a provisional. The Arch stamp was issued on 13th July 1931, but the provisional Admiral continued to be used beyond this date. Figure 48 below shows an example on a UPU postcard of August 1931. The UPU postcard rate had been reduced from 4 cents to 3 cents in July 1930.



Fig 48

Finally, one other less common postal use of the Admiral stamps is shown in figures 49 below and 50 opposite. For one reason or another, usually because of a shortage of



Fig 49

postage due stamps, Admiral stamps were occasionally used to pay postage due. A 2 cents green pays for two cents due at Gananoque in the first example, and most unusually, a 1 cent green is used together with a 1 cent postage due stamp at Barrie. This was not a practice exclusive to the Admiral era, and it can be found using the stamps of many issues.

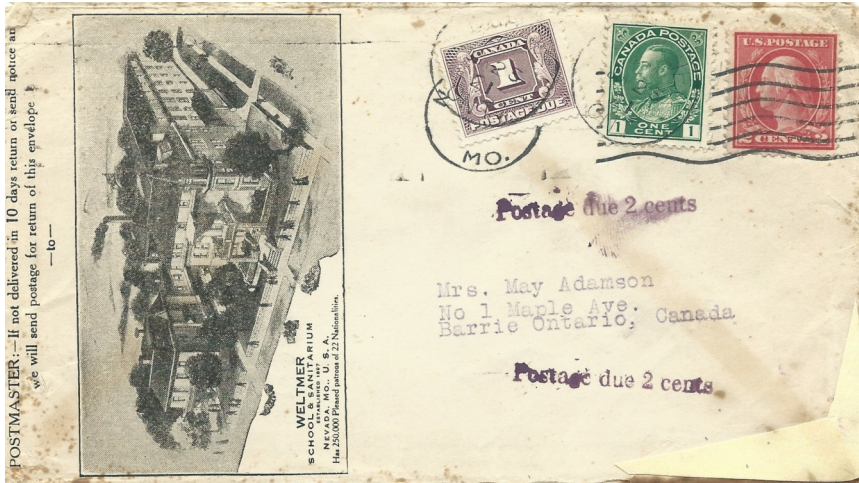


Fig 50

References:

As well as Alan Seinhart’s book mentioned at the beginning of this article, I found “The Admiral Issue of Canada” by George C. Marler very useful for verifying dates of release of the various stamps referred to in the text.

DON’T THEY BRUSH UP WELL

Our roving photographer caught up with Peter and Mavis Motson at the recent Stockhonia Exhibition. A warning that nowhere is safe from the eye of Maple Leaves.....



At left, Peter and Mavis.

At right, Peter with Wolfgang Maassen.



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NEWFOUNDLAND VIGNETTES (21)

UNDER THE NEWFOUNDLAND M.O.O.N.

Dean W. Mario

Many collectors of Newfoundland postal history concentrate their studies up to and including 1949; the year Newfoundland joined Canada (though many Newfoundlanders characterize the event as Canada joining Newfoundland!) However, the post-1949 era contains a treasure trove of interesting postal material as well. One such area is the study of the Money Order Office Number (M.O.O.N.) rubber canceling device postmarks.

Specialist Douglas Murray has done an amazing service and put much effort into studying these postal cancels over the years [1]. These studies have sparked renewed interest and inspired collectors to specialize in these post-1949 markings. The Newfoundland ones are no exception and command great interest.

The first M.O.O.N. was proofed on 13 January 1950 [2]. While the preceding money order devices, the M.O.O.D. (Money Order Office Datestamp) and the M.O.T.O. (Money Order Town Office), were primarily for use on money orders, revenue forms, postal receipts, and internal documents (and rarely for canceling stamps), when M.O.O.N.'s were introduced these regulations appear to have been relaxed and they are often seen as postmarks on mail [3]. M.O.O.N.'s can be found struck in carmine, blue, black, purple, and even green ink.

The Newfoundland M.O.O.N. post office marking series extended from Y000 to Y999 for accounting offices, and 53000-54999 for non-accounting offices. Illustrated in figures 1 to 3 overleaf are three examples of M.O.O.N. cancels from Y099-Brown's Arm (22 X 1966), Y158-Charleston (20 XI 1962), and Y463-Jeffrey's (MAR 28 1958). Note the various differences in indicia. Thanks to the Library and Archives Canada website [4] we know that the postmistress of Charleston was Mrs. Jean Brennan from 20 January 1959 until 15 August 1963, Jeffrey's postmaster was Albert Hulan from 10 August 1944 to 21 November 1962 when he retired and his wife Annie Hulan took over until 1965. Unfortunately, some information is unlisted due to the Privacy Act.

Another interesting M.O.O.N. cancellation concerns the postal agencies. In 1950 these non-accounting post offices were created and had fewer duties and services than a sub office: they were only allowed to sell stamps and register mail [5]. A separate series of office numbers were set aside for them in Newfoundland (40000-40999). Portland Creek, Postal Agency No.1 (Office 40829), dated 11 IX 1962 on a registered cover to Moncton, New Brunswick is illustrated in fig 4. The office was established on 4 June 1959. The postmistress was Mrs. Eileen Hewlin.

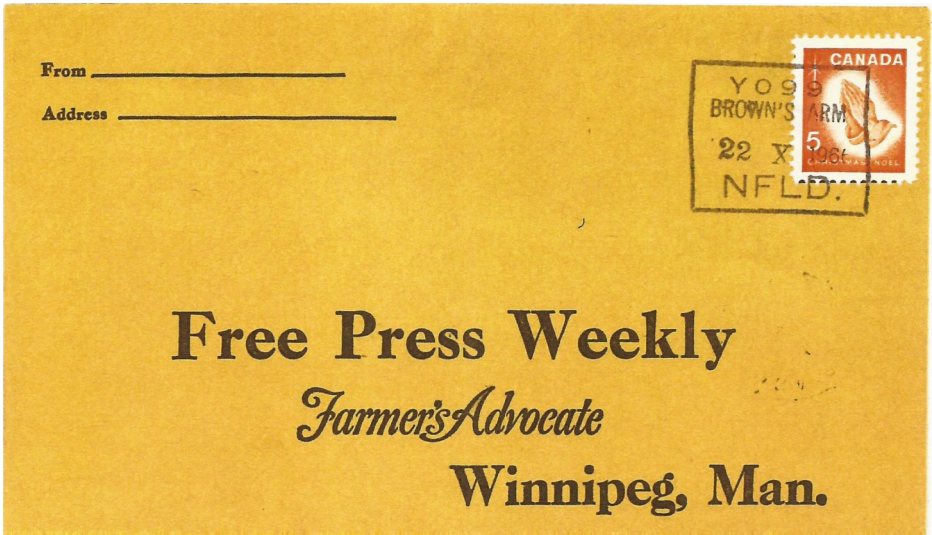


Fig 1 Brown's Arm M.O.O.N. cancel

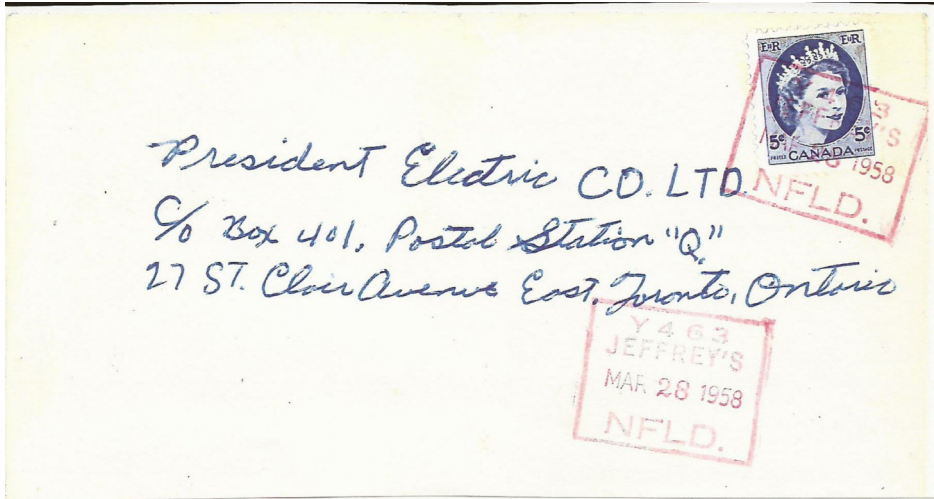


Fig 2 Jeffrey's M.O.O.N. cancel

REFERENCES

[1] For a general overview of M.O.O.N.s see Douglas Murray's, "Phases of the MOON (Numbers)," PHSC Journal 75, September 30, 1993, pp. 115-121.

[2] R.F. Narbonne, "Registration Receipts--MOODs and MOTOs," PHSC Journal 67, September 30, 1991, p. 123. This proof was from the Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ontario office (#4530).



Fig 3 Charleston M.O.O.N. cancel

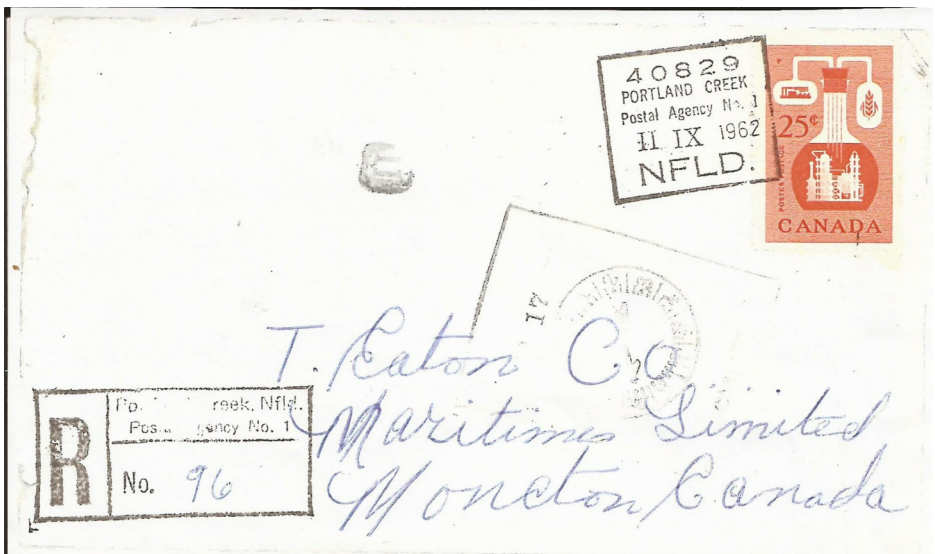


Fig 4 M.O.O.N. Cancel from Portland Creek, Postal Agency No. 1

[3] Murray, p. 118.

[4] <https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/postal-heritage-philately/post-offices-postmasters...>

[5] Murray, p. 117.

SPARKS AUCTIONS

A sampling of what will be offered in our January 2020 sale:

- Part two of a consignment of mint never hinged Canadian blocks and multiples from the late 1890s to early 1930s, all being offered on the market for the first time.
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Whilst running the Society Auctions involves a lot of work, it does provide some benefits. Amongst these, is the opportunity to view all the lots at your leisure when compiling the catalogue. My experience of running a few of these auctions is that just about every sale turns up one or two truly unusual items.

One such item, is the cover shown below in fig 1 which appeared in our February 2019 sale as lot 16. At first glance it is a rather ordinary stampless cover – albeit a very early one from 1794. It is when you look at the rate markings (if indeed that is what they are) along the top that it gets a bit more interesting. You will note that these read from left to right *1/4, Way and R.O. 4*

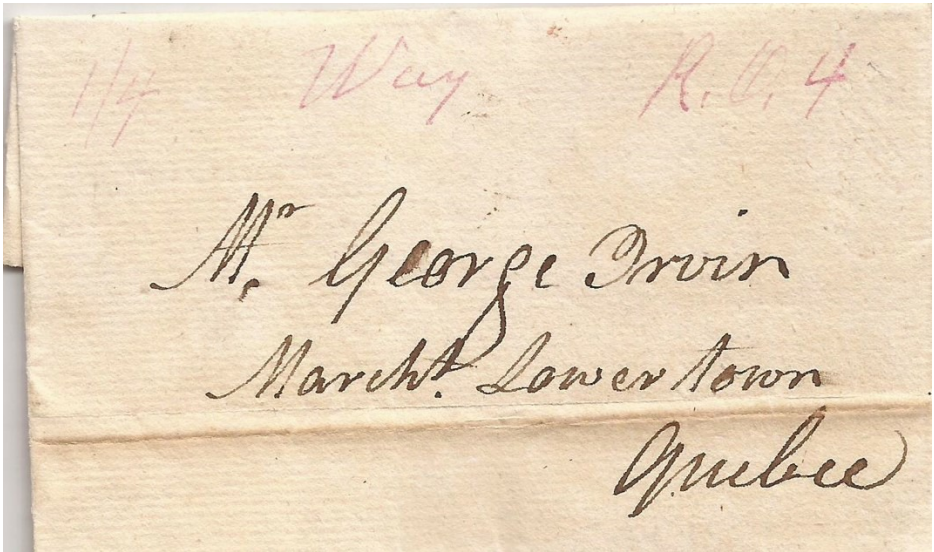


Fig 1 1794 letter from Riviere Ouelle to Quebec.

Now many early 18th century letters have dual currency ratings on them and one might be mistaken in assuming that this is such an example. However, in my experience, the practice of dual ratings ended around 1781. Even allowing for a bit of slippage in this date, such a practice in 1794 seems improbable. What makes such an interpretation even more unlikely is that the ratings make no sense – in any of the various currencies used in the early years.

The letter is datelined from River Ouelle, a small settlement on the south shore of the St Lawrence east of Quebec City and around 90 miles distant. Allowing for the fact that 18th century surveying was not the precise art of today's satellite mapping, the post

Auction Announcement

General Sale - November 15-16, 2019

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1851 1sh bright red violet
used oval '8' in blue



1851 1sh deep purple
used; ex. Dale-Lichtenstein



1857 ½c rose Major Re-entry
(Pos. 120) mint OG; ex. Caspary



1858 10p blue on thick
white wove paper, mint OG



1856 6p greenish grey,
used 4-ring '1'



1870 3c copper red,
perf 12½ mint OG;
ex. Jephcott, Simpson



1875-1876 6c yellow brown
perf 11½x12 mint NH



1874 10c Pale Milky
Rose Lilac mint OG



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1861-1862 1p red brown
error of colour, mint OG



1860-1862 5c vermilion
perf 11¼, mint OG; ex. *Morris*



1868 ½c black, watermarked
Bothwell paper, mint OG;
ex. *Firth*



1890s 15c slate purple,
"Pawnbroker" variety, mint NH



1876-1877 15c greenish grey
script watermark, unused



1897 \$5 olive green, mint NH



1875 8c bright blue, mint NH

A tremendous sale featuring numerous stamps widely regarded by advanced philatelists as some of the very best examples extant. Replete with classic stamps including printings and perforations, with emphasis on Queen Victorian era.

Supplementing this marvelous array of postage stamps, there is extensive showing of imperforate pairs issued between the 1890s and early 1940s and one of the most comprehensive collections of complete Booklets ever to be sold at auction.

office may have assessed the distance to be either a little under or a little over 100 miles. These two options would have given rates of 7d (or multiples thereof) or 9d (or multiples thereof) – neither of which would explain the 1/4 rating at top left – never mind the 4 at top right. At least the origin of the letter probably explains the R.O. marking at top right (R.O. for River Ouelle).

When I saw the letter, I had a feeling that I had seen something similar in the past. A quick look through some old auction catalogues confirmed this feeling as I found a very similar cover (shown here in fig 2 below) which had been sold in the Dorothy Sanderson Sale at Cavendish in 2006 having previously resided in the collection of Grant Glassco (I have to admit, somewhat shame-faced, that it raised a good deal higher bid than the one in our CPSGB Auction – but thus is the power of a named sale and some famous provenance!)

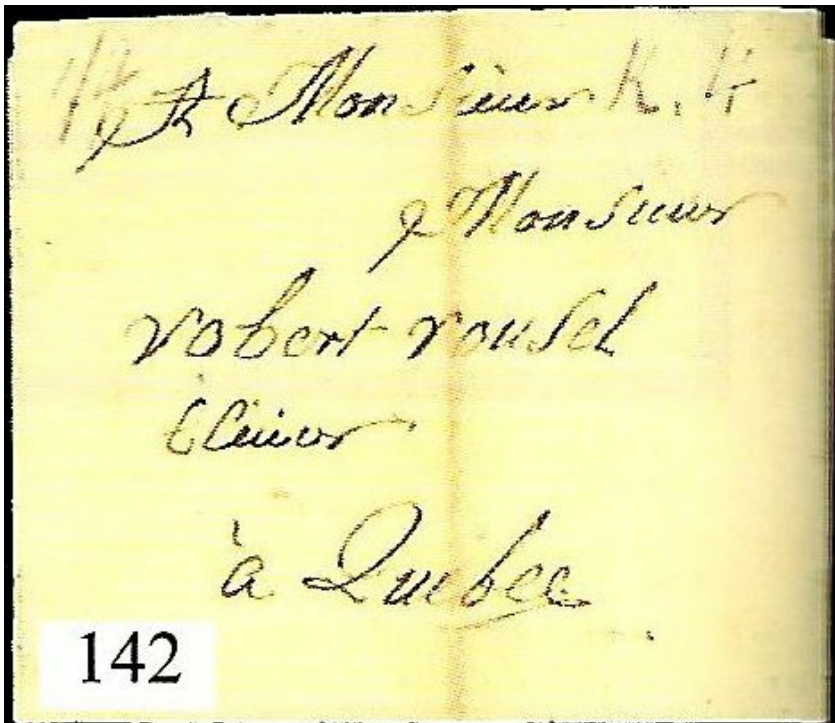


Fig 2 1785 letter from Kamouraska to Quebec showing similar 'ratings' (reproduced courtesy of Cavendish Auctions).

The example in fig 2 is a little earlier (from 1785) and was sent from Kamouraska to Quebec. Reference to the map in fig 3 will show that River Ouelle and Kamouraska are adjoining settlements in Kamouraska county. Although this second cover does not show a manuscript 'Way' marking, the ratings at top left and top right are identical – 1/4 at top left and, in this case, K.4 at top right (the 'K' presumably for Kamouraska). For the

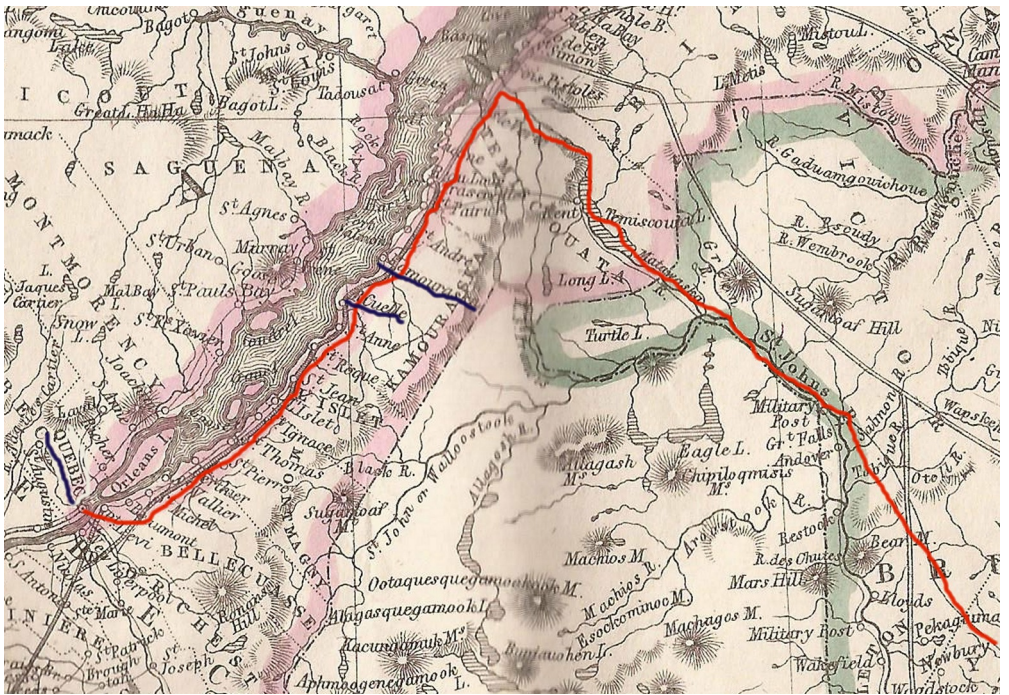


Fig 3 Map showing the start of the post road from Quebec to Halifax, Nova Scotia. The first section of this road from Quebec as far as Lake Temiscouata was quite good and many small settlements existed on the road along the south shore of the St Lawrence. River Ouelle and Kamouraska are marked.

distances involved, the letter rates in 1785 were the same as those in 1794 so, once again, it is hard to make any sense of the apparent ratings.

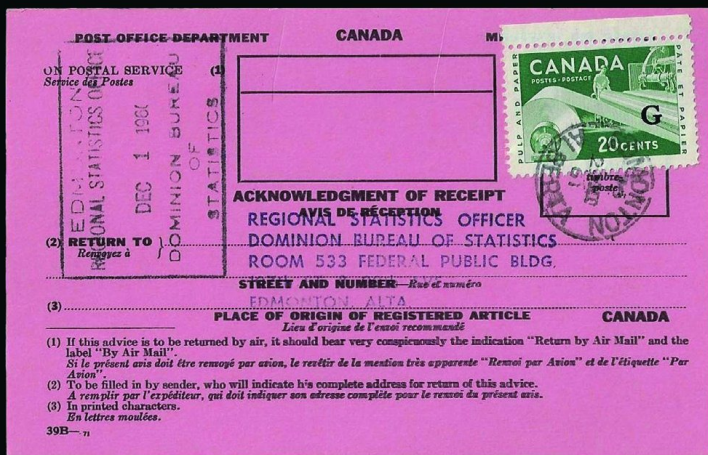
So, what can we make of these two letters?

Well one thing we do know is that both River Ouelle and Kamouraska sat on the post road that ran between Quebec and Halifax, Nova Scotia. This route came into more regular use, mainly for transatlantic mail, after the American War of Independence but prior to 1800 was not regarded as an ‘easy’ road; the section through the so-called ‘Grand Portage’ down through Lake Temiscouata and the Madawaska and St John rivers being particularly difficult. Smith (*1*) reports that post houses were established on the route between Quebec and the Grand Portage in 1786 in order to facilitate the travel of mail couriers and others. Mails were regularly carried on this route (Smith mentions a fortnightly service in the late 1780’s) and it is reasonable to assume that both the above letters were picked up by the Post Riders en route from Halifax to Quebec. It is worth noting that, although fairly frequent, the journeys on this route could be very arduous particularly in the winter months when a journey time of 6 or 7 weeks was not unusual. No post offices existed at either River Ouelle or Kamouraska until 1816. The

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presence of the 'Way' marking on the River Ouelle letter would support the assumption that the letters were picked up by the Post Rider on his way from Halifax to Quebec.

So, this is most probably how the letters travelled from 'A' to 'B' but it still does nothing to explain the rates.

Now the route used by the Post Riders from Quebec to Halifax was a little over 600 miles and a letter rate (per sheet) of 1sh/8d applied. I have, in my collection, a few transatlantic letters which confirm this rate applied on letters routed from Halifax to Quebec. My only explanation for the strange rates on these two letters derives from this Halifax to Quebec rate and draws on a famous quotation from Sherlock Holmes..... *'when you have eliminated all which is impossible, then whatever remains, however improbable, must be the truth'*

I would suggest that the Post Rider applied the ratings on the following basis:-

1sh/4d for the distance he had already travelled prior to collecting the letter (this would be the correct rate from Halifax to Kamouraska county) leaving a balance of 4 pence to be paid by the letter writer to get his or her letter carried to Quebec.

I use the word '*improbable*' advisedly here as this practice, if applied, was clearly not in line with any of the prevailing post office directives. Of course, it is always possible that the Post Rider came from the local community and saw this odd way of rating as a nice way to offer a 'cheap' service to his friends and family!

That said, can anyone come up with a better explanation for the markings?

Postscript:-

After drafting this article, I paid a visit to the PHSC Symposium in Hamilton in July 2019. There, I had the opportunity to view the outstanding display of early Quebec Postal History formed by Jacques Poitras and Christine Faucher and to discuss with Jacques the two covers shown above and their odd markings. Jacques and Christine's display included a few letters from the same period sent between Quebec and Kamouraska county but these (even those sent from Quebec) were all favour letters with no postal markings and they note that it would have been normal for letters to be carried by favour as it was difficult to pass them to the Post Rider when the service was irregular and often subject to time delays caused by weather. At best the Post Rider service was only once every two weeks in summer and once a month in winter.

It is also possible that the covers are a 'creation' aimed at fooling or confusing latter day postal historians. However, I am inclined against this argument as the River Ouelle cover has resided in the same UK collection for the best part of 60 years before appearing in our recent sale. Its Kamouraska cousin also has a provenance going back almost as far in the possession of two of the most prominent Postal Historians of their day.



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Well the moment has arrived! After 15 years of negotiations, the owner of these three UNIQUE imperforate sheets has finally agreed to sell. The editors of the Unitrade Canada Specialized were aware of their existence and they were listed in a footnote. Orders will be taken on a first come first basis and cut up accordingly. Sheets are all VF Never Hinged but some do have minor gum pinches or wrinkles and were originally bought from an Archive Sale. Prices will be as follows. Payment plans can be arranged.

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KINMEL PARK MILITARY CAMP AND THE RIOT OF 1919

Alan Spencer

At the outbreak of World War 1 Canada's army consisted of 3.110 militia i.e. Territorials. Within six weeks it had built a new military camp at Valcartier near Quebec, assembled an army of some 33,000 troops and embarked them on the high seas to England. On arrival these raw recruits needed training and this took place on Salisbury Plain (*figure 1*) which had been a British military training area since 1898. As the war progressed additional facilities were established at numerous locations throughout Britain.



Figure 1 A group of Canadian NCO's from the Canadian Field Artillery on Salisbury Plain

In November 1914 arrangements were made for the building of a large military training camp at Kinmel Park near Rhyl in North Wales. It was originally intended only for the training of the Welsh Army Corps but by late July 1915 it was realised that it was to be permanent for the foreseeable future, accommodating some 18-20,000 troops drawn from all over the country.

The camp complex comprised a number of sub-camps with their own canteens and messes. Each sub-camp comprised of men from different regions e.g. M.D.1 was the designation for Camp 20 which housed men from Western Ontario In addition there

was a small hospital, bakery, theatre, a Wesleyan Free Church, a Salvation Army and three YMCA buildings. Also a collection of shops, which gained the nickname of ‘Tin Town’, began to be set up near the main gate. By 1916 a Post Office had been established comprising of two officers and five staff (figure 2).

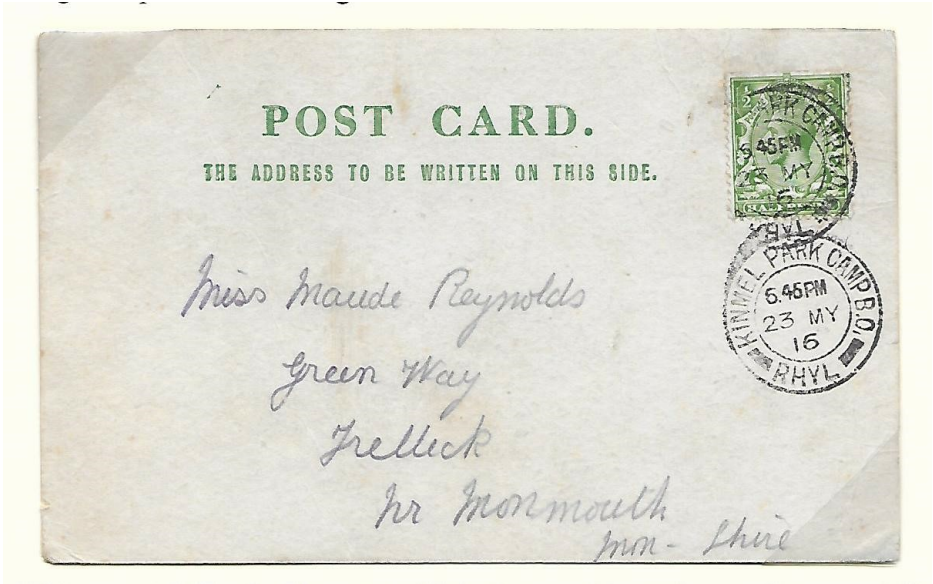


Figure 2 A Post Card from 'c/o Guard Room No. 2 Camp' includes a rather intriguing message - "W. Pope is coming up tonight and we hope to see him, he has not been arrested yet."

Conditions in the camp, however, received unfavourable reviews from some of the troops stationed there, including comments such as “We are in still in this vile place....” and “ We are anxious to get out of here...”. These views were reflected in a post card, dated July 1919, with a printed poem, the first verse of which demonstrates the soldiers dark humour:-

There’s a, isolated, desolated spot I’d like to mention,
 Where all you hear is “Stand at Ease,” “Slope Arms,”
 “Quick March,” “Attention,”
 It’s miles away from anywhere, by God, it is a rum ‘un,
 A chap lived there for fifty years and never saw a woman.

The sender had added “No idea what this sunny spot is really like.”, suggesting that they had been subjected to a good dose of Welsh rain.

As part of the process of repatriating the Canadian Expeditionary Force home, troop concentration camps were set up at Whitley, Bramshott, Buxton, Seaford. Ripon and Kinnel Park. But from Armistice Day onwards there was trouble almost every day at

Kimmel park between the Canadian troops (15 – 20,000 at any one time) and British troops who were there to maintain order within the camp.



Figure 3 A Post Card dated 5th August 1918 to Preston, Lancs. Showing the main Camp road.

Huts that had formally held 30 men now had to accommodate about 42, requiring some of them to sleep on the floor. The harsh winter caused a bitterly cold wind to blow through the camp and the standard of food deteriorated and was described as “little better than pig swill.” It was feared that there would be few jobs available to the returning troops in Canada. It was against this background that an advance in army pay was promptly spent on alcohol in nearby Rhyl or in one of the ‘wet’ canteens.

Soldiers awaiting repatriation battled against boredom. To sustain morale and discipline, the military promoted physical training programs, organised sports and a wide range of recreational facilities. It also expanded the Khaki University, first established in 1917, to offer elementary to university level courses to idle troops. Some 50,000 Canadians took part in this pioneering education program that prepared veterans for post-war life and occupied leisure time while they waited for shipping berths to take them home.

Figure 4 overleaf shows an envelope, dated 14th February (St. Valentines Day) 1919 with a manuscript endorsement “Canadian Soldiers Mail”. On the front it has a cachet in green for the Orderly Room, Number 1 Concentration Wing which housed men from New Brunswick. The cachet has been over stamped with a ‘Kinmel Park B. O.’ handstamp. On arrival in Canada this envelope was backstamped at Clarence, Ontario, before



Figure 4

being redirected to Ottawa. Whilst troops took no active part in the riots that followed, the men of Camp 1 (apart from the officers) did little to resist them.

The shortage of adequate ships was a problem for those responsible for bringing the troops home and a scandal arose over the S. S. Northland made things worse. In December 1918 returning troops got off the ship at Halifax, Nova Scotia, complaining bitterly of conditions during the crossing. Word of this got back to those still awaiting repatriation.

One of those awaiting repatriation was Thomas Hindle, a Manchester born machinist who had enlisted in January 1916 in the 166th Battalion, Nova Scotia Rifles. On 5th September 1919 he had been admitted to No. 4 General Hospital, Camiers in the Pas-de-Calais with a gunshot wound to his right leg.

On a picture post card of Rhyl, dated the December 1918, he indicated that he was "...stationed here for a few days before leaving for Canada...". He set sail on 15th December in the S. S. Regina. At the time of writing he was unaware that his wife, Margaret, has died towards the end of November.

In January 1919 the parents of Sapper Duncan Livingston Scott wrote to him (*figure 5*), no doubt anxiously awaiting his safe return. He had been a victim of the influenza

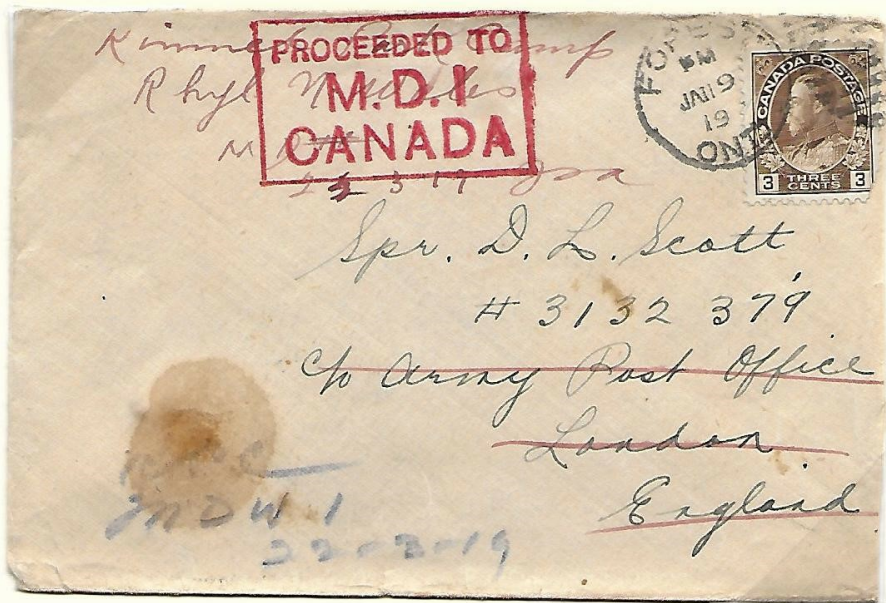


Fig 5

epidemic in December 1918 and had also spent some time in No. 4 General Hospital, Camiers. Often referred to as ‘Spanish Flu’ the epidemic had swept around the world in 1918 killing an estimated 50 million people, more than any other illness in recorded history. In January 1919, however, he was well enough to be returned to Britain and was subsequently repatriated on 30th March 1919 to Canada from Glasgow on the S. S. Saturni. Scott had enlisted in the 1st Depot Battalion Western Ontario Regiment, at Sarnia, Ontario as a result of the 1917 Military Service Act which introduced conscription in Canada. He was a single man, 30 years of age and a tin-smith and plumber by trade.

The 3 cents postage rate was made up 2 cents postage plus 1 cent War Tax. Originally sent to the Army Post Office in London where it was forwarded to the Military Camp in Seaford. It has been endorsed accordingly in manuscript but on arrival there a red boxed ‘PROCEED TO/M.D.I./CANADA’ handstamp was applied indicating that he had been transferred to Kimmel Park in preparation for repatriation.

By the middle of February one soldier was writing home that he “...expects to quit for Canada in a few days....” But during the month the situation in the camp gradually deteriorated. Ships had been allotted to the Canadians for up to 50,000 departures per month, but some of the first vessels available, such as the S. S. Northland, were far from adequate. The total number of berths was further diminished as a number of ships which had been requisitioned during the war were returned to their owners and accommodation on some vessels were being allocated to civilians.

A further difficulty was the capacity of Canadian ports and railways to handle the influx of people. The railways could initially promise only 25,000 spaces per month, exactly half the number of soldiers expected to arrive. St. John and Halifax were the only large, ice-free Canadian ports, and the latter was still rebuilding from a massive explosion the previous year that had destroyed most dockside facilities. Unemployment in Canada had also risen sharply, especially in Toronto and Montreal.

News of the third postponement of the 2,120 passenger capacity liner S. S. Haverford reached Kimmel Park on 26th February 1919. This followed the common knowledge that the large ocean going liners Mauretania, Aquitania and Olympic, originally allocated for Canadian troops, had been transferred for use by the Americans, few of whom had served as long as the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

As a last straw, General Sir Arthur Currie made the decision at the beginning of March to transport the 3rd Division as a whole back to Canada instead of the troops at Kimmel Park. Although there was no question that they were combat troops who deserved to return quickly, they had not been overseas as long as many of the men at Kimmel Park. On Tuesday 4th March Number 1 Company, which included men who had been due to sail on the S. S. Haverford, were lined up on the parade ground for their routine route march. As Number 1 Company began to march off the men of Sailing Party number 21 broke ranks and streamed back into the huts in Camps 3 and 4, quickly followed by Number 1 Company.



Fig 6 A post card view of the Central Pavilion in Number 4 Camp

Despite attempts to appease the men the soldier's unrest erupted at 9.00pm that evening with the looting of the canteen in Camp 7. General looting soon followed so that by

dawn of March 5th, 11 Camp canteens and several messes had been smashed and looted; two YMCA buildings had been attacked; the NACB (Navy, Army and Canteen Board), Tobacco and Area Quartermasters stores had been broken into and robbed. In addition, the 11 shops in 'Tin Town' (the civilian shops near the main gate) had been wrecked and stripped of all their contents.



Fig 7 The Concert Hall and Central Pavilion situated in Camp 4 were apparently not affected.

During Wednesday 5th March further rioting took place, as much about the conditions that they were living in as about the delay in repatriation. Following some fatal shootings around mid-afternoon which left five dead and another 23 wounded, the rioters dispersed and calm was restored. 78 men were arrested and of whom 25 were convicted of mutiny and given sentences varying from 90 days' detention to ten years' penal servitude.

One soldier who was in the Camp at that time, Edward Andrews, in writing home to his father about the events of that day, said "Had a lively time last night and today. Needless to say I have been on the side of law and order and did my bit towards quelling the disturbances."

The following day the Canadian Forces Chief of Staff, Sir Richard Turner, addressed the troops in separate groups advising them of a £2 pay advance, quasi-amnesty for looters returning stolen stores and advising them that sailings would recommence on 10th March with the departure of the R. M. S. Celtic (*figure 8 overleaf*)

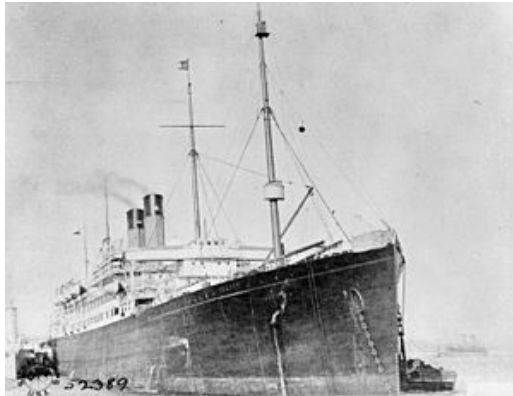


Fig 8 R. M. S. Celtic in 1919

There were riots by Canadian troops in other camps but none were as serious as those at Kinmel Park. The extent of the unrest had brought a new sense of urgency to the repatriation process and concerns over the situation at Halifax, Nova Scotia, were set aside and arrangements put together. By late summer almost all the Canadian forces in England had sailed home.

Repatriation of the Canadian Expeditionary Force was carried out in nearly 300 crossings between 1st January 1919 and 18th February 1920. The majority of the ships left from Liverpool as it was the nearest port to the Camp at Kinmel Park, where most of the soldiers were held in 'Wings' corresponding to the Military District in Canada where they were to be demobilised.



Fig 9

The above post card (*figure 9*) was issued in conjunction with the sailing of the H.M.T. Olympic from Southampton to Halifax, Nova Scotia, in July 1919. The contingent comprised of service personnel drawn from five groups:-

No. 4 General Hospital based at Whitley consisting of 19 officers and 130 men.

No. 9 Stationary Hospital at Basingstoke consisting of 31 officers, 100 men and 57 Nursing Sisters.

From Kinnel Park Camp – Draft Wing 1 (1 officer and 42 men); Draft Wing 3 (no details available) and Draft Wing 13 (30 Officers and 210 men).

The Canadian Army Service Corps were amongst the last to leave. This was a logistics unit which provided a support element, such as motorised transport, for each Canadian Division. Amongst them was 27 year old Lieutenant Wilfred Butterworth who had been a coal merchant in civilian life. On 19th May 1919 he wrote two letters to his father in Ottawa, one to home address and a second to his office address containing details that he did not want to be shared generally with his family. In this second letter (see figure 10 overleaf) he expresses concern that his father had news of him attending a “sporty party”. “He (*the person who had reported him to his father*) may have seen me with some officers who had not a good reputation or something, but I assure you that I did not go to any sporty parties. I am living a good decent respectable and honourable life over here.” Later on, he expresses his love for Doreen Atkinson and asks his father to destroy the letter. In his soldiers will, Wilfred had left Doreen \$300 in Victory Bonds in the event of his death.

Kinnel Park Camp had been constructed from scratch on lush parkland in late 1914/early 1915. It became the largest military training camp in Wales, even having its own railway that eventually connected it to Rhyl. Many thousands of soldiers were trained at Kinnel Park Camp during the First World War and Conscientious Objectors were “dealt with” there. The camp had a significant effect on the surrounding area, with road accidents, burglaries and musical entertainments of all kinds being visited upon the local population. Amongst those who spent time at Kinnel Park Camp in WW1 were Robert Graves the renowned war poet and author, and J. B. Priestley, the playwright and author. The town of Rhyl grew to accommodate the many thousands of soldiers and civilians from Kinnel Park Camp who all the year round frequented Rhyl for its entertainments, refreshments and “seaside delights”.

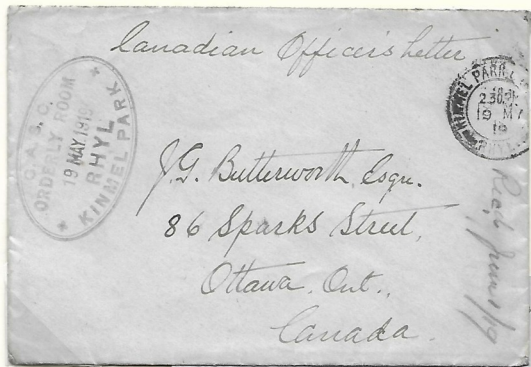
References:-

The Kinnel Park Camp Riots by Julian Putkowski published by the Flintshire Historical Society 1989

The Story of Kinnel Park Military Training Camp 1914 to 1918 by Robert H. Griffiths published by Gwasg Carreg Gwalch 2014

<https://rhyllhistoryclub.wordpress.com/2016/04/24/kinnel-park-camp/>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/blogs/wales/entries/cfb526c8-186d-3afe-b3e0-095c8898f868>



in the way
any
reason to feel any sorrow or
grief.
Yes I do love Doreen with
all my heart and long to see
her again. No one will do
anything that would discredit

Figure 10 The letter sent to his father at the business address and which he requested be destroyed.



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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Philip Milton

ODD RATE ON A PENCE COVER

I am a relatively new member of the Society though have collected Canadian philately for quite a few decades. I was successful at the recent Rarities' sale in Stockholm to acquire the Beaver bisected cover shown below.



The cover was described thus by the Auctioneer:-

1852/57, Beaver 3 pence red, diagonal bisect in pair with entire stamp, nice fresh colour and large to very wide margins, showing part of neighbour stamp at the bisect bottom, used on entire letter of the Port Hope branch of the 'Bank of Upper Canada', dated July 16, 1855, to New York. The stamps tied by black target and additionally by red double line "CANADA PAID 10 Cts", adjacent red (partly faint) dispatch mark "PORT HOPE U.C. JY 16 1855". The paper of the entire somewhat weak in the folds and partly split, but altogether in fresh and otherwise flawless condition. Although no 4½ pence rate has been recorded and the letter is underpaid for the usual 6 pence rate to the US it was treated as fully paid and remained untaxed in both Canada and the United States. A mystical and most attractive letter which appeared for the first time 120 years ago. Only few bisects of the beaver stamp have been reported, especially in pair with normal stamp. Certificate Vincent Graves Greene (2018) (SG 8a, 8) Provenance: Illustrated and described in Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal June 30, 1898

What is curious of course is that there is no known rate at 4½d from Canada to New York.

The cover is genuine and certified as such and there is no surcharge for additional postage nor any evidence of cash payment for any difference.

Can anyone throw any light upon the item? The later rate to the UK was 7½d of course, the source of other such beaver bisects. I just wondered – during the period from the change between British Sterling, Canadian currency and then dollars and cents, was there enough confusion that actually the ‘exchange rate’ for say 10 cents was indeed 4½d so that the rate was legitimate for a relatively short distance letter from Port Hope to New York and for a relatively short period of time?

Are there any other usages from Canada to the US totaling 4½d from the same time? What was 4½d as a rate going to pay in Canada anyway?

I feel sure that someone somewhere has some information that could suggest that the rate was a legitimate rate and hence why it passed without surcharge either on leaving Port Hope or indeed not being subjected to a surcharge upon receipt in New York.

Do you know anyone who might be able to cast some light on the subject? Of course, it could simply have been a postmaster who was unaware of the correct rates, a rate change to which the Post Office and the sender were oblivious or a simple mistake that went undetected.

Editors Note:-

For those of you who are thinking it must be a fake (yes that was my initial reaction as well), the cover did get a genuine certificate from VGG in 2018. The accompanying letter with the certificate made much of the fact that the cover had been illustrated in Gibbons Stamp Monthly as long ago as 1898.

John Watson

FPO 2B 1ST CANADIAN DIVISION COVER AND WORLD WAR I ENVELOPE

I refer first to the letter from Neil Ritchie in the last issue of Maple Leaves (pp141 - 142). The address is Chalk Farm, a district of London near Regents Park. However, I can't find the road in either the London A-Z I have, nor on a 1900 map of the area. I think the name of the addressee may well be Luff and not Lust.

Also on the World War I envelope letter from Alan Spencer in the same issue, the dotted cancel on the back of the envelope is from Haute (not Hotel) Savoie - a department of France.

WHILE SALMON ANGLING LOOK WHAT I SAW

John M. Walsh, *FRPSC*

Nature is so invigorating. While out angling this salmon jumped to show me who was boss. Right behind it another one jumped to show who really was boss. Both were checked for engraving. Both salmon images are readily seen in figs 1 and 2 below.



Fig 1



Fig 2



Fig 3

But note the overall colour intensity of the black salmon stamp. A most interesting phenomenon! The ink does not run. There are no signs of penetration onto the back (see fig 3 above). The black ink is the same as the remainder of the ink on the other stamp areas.

If you look at the open whitish area to the right of the salmon above the falls, you will note that this whitiness seems to be lacking on the black salmon stamp. Definitely excess ink on the black salmon stamp.

So how did this salmon get bred black? What is your opinion? The writer suggests that you, the reader, look carefully at the blackened stamp to readily understand how the salmon got into such a Cajun state!

In fairness there must have been 100 such black salmon in the pond so there are plenty more to be found!

AN INTERESTING PRE-MANUSCRIPT MONEY LETTER

John R Reynolds

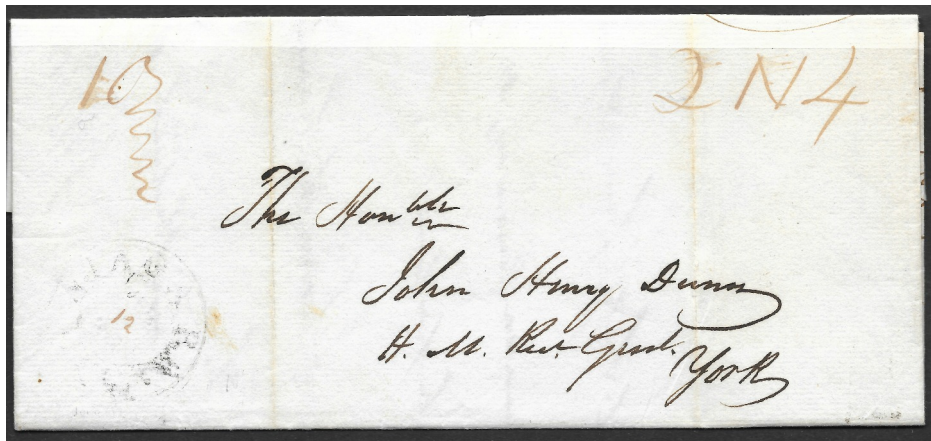


Fig 1. 1827 Stampless cover, NIAGARA to YORK, with weak NIAGARA U.C. 12 m/s JUL 1827 double full circle in black. Endorsed 1 oz in red, but no external money marking. Rated 2N4 cy in red, (4 times 7 d rate for 61 - 100 miles, around W end of Lake Ontario). To The Honble. John Henry Dunn, H M Recr Genl, York.

The letter states: "Sir, I have the honour to enclose the sum of sixty five Pounds fifteen shillings Canada Currency on account of Duties on Imports". "£65-15" in margin. "I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, J Warren".

Most members will have seen items similar to the July 1827 stampless cover illustrated and described. It is addressed to The Honourable John Henry Dunn, Receiver General at York, advising the enclosure of £65-15 Canada Currency on account of Duties on Imports at the Port of Fort Erie. There is no external reference to "Money" or "Cash", but it is rated as a 1 oz packet, four times the single rate. From the wording of the letter and endorsement upon receipt, it clearly contained money, so must be considered as some sort of Money Letter.

Harrison (1987a) reports that the earliest reference to the development of a money letter system is a letter dated September 21, 1827 and addressed to all postmasters. He uses the term "Money Letters: Forerunners of the Registry System" for all items containing or supposed to contain "money", prior to this 1827 date. He illustrates several letters noting "money", "Cash Letter" or "Money Letter" on their faces between 1802 and 1825 (1987a fig2 p141 & 1987b p2). Perhaps these items with such manuscript endorsements should be termed "Manuscript Money Letters".

He reports the earliest use of a MONEY LETTER handstamp from Quebec, June 15 1831.

Items without external indication of an enclosure of money are also shown, including ones dated 1821 (from Dundas), 1822 (from Brockville) and 1823 (from Vittoria), all to the Receiver General at York at multiple rates (Harrison, 1987b p3&4). The descriptions indicate the docketing of the amounts enclosed, just like the illustrated item, and are also considered by Harrison as “Money Letter Forerunners”. Perhaps these items without manuscript endorsements and with only receipted docketing should be more precisely termed “Pre-manuscript Money Letters”.

Not only is our item of interest as a Pre-manuscript Money Letter, but its rating is interesting too. Instead of being rated by the number of sheets or enclosures it is rated by weight. These are packet regulations, rated from 1 oz in increments based on ¼ oz per single rate. In this case the rate of 2/4 for 1 oz is four times the 7d rate for 61 – 100 miles overland from Niagara to York.

Those who wish to go back to their collections may well find similar interesting Pre-manuscript Money Letters, especially among items sent to the Receiver General. Letters may mention in the text or have endorsements indicating the inclusion of drafts or checks as well as currency or banknotes. Some will be rated as packets of 1 oz or more, as above. Some will be rated as double or triple sheets and a few may only be rated as single sheets. If the collector of duties was also the postmaster, the items will likely be rated “Free” up to ½ oz, or two rates. You may even find a drop letter! Items without external indication of an enclosure of money may be found well after 1827. Can one dated 1838 still be classed as a Pre-manuscript Money Letter? Happy hunting!

You will almost certainly NOT have a Money Letter if your item to the Receiver General simply advises the deposit of a sum of money at “your credit on a/c of the Public in the Bank of Upper Canada” and usually sent at a single rate.

References:

Harrison, H.W., 1987a. Money Letters: Forerunners of the Registry System Part 1, Postal History Society of Canada Journal No 50 pp 140 – 148. Part 2, PHSC Journal No 51 pp 16 – 28. This updates his 1971 APS Philatelic Handbook.

Harrison, H.W., 1987b. Canada’s Registry System. Hennok’s Series of Postal History Collections, No 5. Toronto.

Harrison, H.W., 2008 Canadian Money Letters, Forerunners of Registered Mail, BNAPS Exhibit series. Not consulted.

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Part One: Lot 98
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Realized \$17,775



Part Three: Lot 177
Realized \$4,740



Part Two: Lot 9
Realized \$26,070



Part Two: Lot 230
Realized \$5,035



Part Two: Lot 234
Realized \$183,675



Part Two: Lot 86
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Part One: Lot 157-163 – Realized \$38,510



Part One: Lot 122
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Extraordinary / ik-'strör-də-,ner-ē / adjective

1. Going beyond what is usual, regular or customary



Part Three: Lot 39
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Part Three: Lot 26
Realized \$35,550



Part Two: Lot 67
Realized \$27,255



Part Three: Lot 68 – Realized \$118,500

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SOCIETY NEWS

FROM THE TREASURER

The Society Accounts for the twelve months period up to 30th June 2019 appear on pages 238 and 239. Copies of the signed accounts will be available for inspection at the Annual Convention in Bakewell but if members have any queries on the accounts please contact me (see inside back cover for contact details).

Significant auction and advertising income coupled with a fall in the value of the £ against the Canadian \$ have resulted in another increase in Society funds. Our very healthy financial position will result in me proposing a significant decrease in Annual Subscriptions to our AGM in October. This would be the second such decrease in the last four years.

I once again extend my thanks to Mike Street who has managed the Canadian accounts for the Society and to Jim Bisset who has acted as our Honorary Examiner.

Karen Searle

FROM THE SUBSCRIPTION MANAGER

Enclosed with this issue of Maple Leaves is the reminder regarding subscriptions for 2020 for those members who need to act regarding payment. (If you had no enclosure with your copy, you need take no action). Subscriptions fall due on 1st January 2020.

Members should note two important changes this year. Firstly, the annual subscription rate has been reduced from £20 to £15 for UK based members and from £25 to £20 for those members living outside the UK. Secondly, and in conjunction with this large subscription decrease, we are dispensing with the discount for prompt payment. I would ask those of you who have paid by Standing Order to remember to alter the sum involved to the new lower level.

As usual, payments can be made by cheque (in £ mailed to me or in \$US or \$CAN mailed to Mike Street) or via PAYPAL on the Society website.

Members who have paid in advance for 2020, have a life membership or have been a member for over 50 years continuously need take no action and will not have received the reminder with this issue. If you are unsure if one or any of these apply to you, please contact me or Mike Street by e mail or phone and we can confirm your status. Contact details can be found on the inside of the back cover.

Ken Flint

FROM THE AUCTION MANAGER

By the time you read this our Convention Auction will be closed and I pass on my thanks to those members who participated in the sale either as sellers or buyers or both.

Our next sale will be an internet based auction to be held in Q1 2020. Consignments for this sale should reach me no later than mid December 2019 and I hope to have the Auction Catalogue on line early in the New Year.

I should also give an early warning regarding our Convention Auction in September 2020. Given the logistical problems of getting the auction lots between the North of Scotland and Eastbourne we will not be accepting large or bulky lots for this sale – only small (physically not in value!) lots. If you do have any bulky material to dispose of please try to place it in the Q1 2020 sale.

Graham Searle FCPS

FROM THE LIBRARY MANAGER

Members should note that the Society Library List has recently been updated to include a number of new titles added to the Library over the last year. The updated list can be found on the Society website at www.canadianpsgb.org.uk/library-list.html

Any member who does not have internet access and would like a paper copy of the list should contact either myself or the Editor who can provide one.

Mike Slamo

LONDON GROUP

For the 2019/ 2020 season, starting in November, we are continuing to investigate options for a venue in central London which may allow more members to attend. We are currently awaiting advice re pricing from the RPSL for using their new premises in the City.

For confirmation of meetings, or for any further information, or if in doubt due to weather etc. please contact Colin Banfield on 0203 532 7900 or cjubilee@yahoo.co.uk

Colin Banfield FCPS

SCOTLAND AND NORTH OF ENGLAND GROUP

The next meeting of the Scotland and North of England Group will be held on **Saturday 26 October 2019 commencing at 1330hrs**. Our 2019 meetings will once again be held in Glasgow at the home of George Henshilwood. We will be meeting ‘chez George’ at

'Kilmory', 20 Mirrlees Drive, Kirklee in Glasgow. The postcode is G12 0SH and Mirrlees Drive is located just off the Great Western Road to the west end of the Royal Botanic Gardens. All members (and their guests) are welcome to attend, please bring along a few sheets to display or any items you need help with identifying. Please contact the Editor for any further details or if you would like a map!

Graham Searle FCPS

AND FINALLY YES, THEY DO EXIST!

Members may recall that back in January 2017 I wrote a rather 'tongue in cheek' piece questioning the existence of three modern stamp varieties that I had never managed to locate or even see offered for sale.

Since then, I have had a number of contradictory responses from collectors and dealers which taken together have left me none the wiser. However, I recently received word on the subject from the 'oracle' that is Robin Harris, Editor of the excellent Unitrade catalogue.

Robin has confirmed that all three of the varieties I listed do, indeed, exist. I have listed below, his comments (my own comments are shown in italics):-

1. The 6 cent black Centennial issue booklet pane miscut error:

CANADA
1967 Centennial Issue
Booklet Varieties
\$1.50 Booklet Miscut Pane
Consisting of 25 x 6 Cent (Black) Stamps
Normal Top Row Format Is Label-Label-Stamp
Top Row of This Pane is Stamp-Label-Label



The image above shows the only **one reported copy** of this error. It was first reported back in 2001 and written up in the Centennial Study Group Newsletter at the time.

Given the way these panes were produced and printed, there must, of course, have been more than one such pane created. It is possible, however, that the others were simply used for postage as the error is not immediately obvious to the non-collector.

Now I know that there is only one of them in existence, I don't feel quite so bad about never having tracked one down!

2. The 20 cent Landscape definitive (Unitrade type 586v):

Since the 1970's, Robin and his father have accumulated over 1 million 'modern' used Canadian stamps, to assist in the catalogue listings.

Out of close to 2500 copies of the 20 cent Landscape stamp, Robin reports 54 being on vertically ribbed paper with 4mm OP2 type General tagging. *From his sample, this puts the variety on a par with the postally used Winnipeg tagged stamps in terms of scarcity (note however that the latter are probably far more common in mint form).*

3. The 17 cent Parliament definitive of 1979 on ribbed paper. (Unitrade type 790i)

Again, from a sample of some 2500 used copies of this stamp, Robin reports finding 81 on vertically ribbed paper.

Assuming Robin's samples to be entirely random and typical it would seem that neither of these latter varieties are particularly rare albeit they will be hard to find and are probably often overlooked by both dealers and collectors given their low catalogue values and the fact that the 'ribbing' is very fine and not too obvious. Also, given the numbers above, it would seem that all three varieties are under-catalogued in terms of price.

In the meantime, the hunt goes on!!

Postscript:-

Not only was Robin kind enough to provide the above information, he also went the extra mile and put me out of my misery by very kindly sending me copies of the two ribbed paper varieties for my collection. Indeed he sent me two copies of each..... so if anyone else is hunting for these stamps let me know .. first come, first served!


CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF
GREAT BRITAIN

**CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
TO YEAR ENDED 30 June 2019**

INCOME	£
Subscriptions and Donations	<u>4591.23</u>
Maple Leaves Advertising Revenue	<u>2441.06</u>
Bank Interest	<u>465.67</u>
Handbooks Surplus	<u>15.00</u>
Peter Payne Estate	<u>12.00</u>
Exchange Packet	<u>116.46</u>
Convention Auction Surplus	<u>1062.64</u>
Internet Auction Surplus	<u>639.75</u>
Convention Surplus	<u>151.00</u>
Book Donations	<u>171.00</u>
TOTAL INCOME	<u><u>9665.81</u></u>

EXPENDITURE	
Maple Leaves Printing and Distribution	4687.98
Administration Expenses	92.09
ABPS fee	120.00
Insurance	416.89
Website running costs	238.80
Miscellaneous	151.95
Overall surplus for year	3958.10
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	<u><u>9665.81</u></u>

Notes:- Canadian funds have been converted to sterling at C\$1.66= £1

Hon. Treasurer



Hon. Examiner




CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF
GREAT BRITAIN

**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET FOR
YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2019**

		£	£
ASSETS	Cash balances :RBS Accounts	9738.00	
	Meridian Bank	6046.23	
	Sub-total cash		15784.23
	Investments at cost:		
	** Janus Henderson Unit Trust	3000.00	
	Interest bearing Canadian bank bond	26764.71	
	Sub-total investments at cost		29764.71
	Society ties stock		46.53
	* Library books as valued		4075.70
	* Trophies as valued		2448.42
	TOTAL ASSETS		<u>52119.59</u>
LIABILITIES	General fund balance at 30/6/18	11448.54	
	Sterling surplus 2018-19	1335.99	
	General fund balance at 30/6/18		12784.53
	Canadian fund balance at 30/6/18	28967.32	
	Exchange rate loss over 2018-19	1221.51	
	Canadian \$ surplus 2018-19	2622.11	
	Canadian fund balance at as 30/6/19		32810.94
	Library fund		4075.70
	Trophy Fund		2448.42
	TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>52119.59</u>

Notes:

For 2018/19 Canadian funds have been converted to Sterling at the rate of C\$1.66 = £1, whilst in 2017/18 Canadian funds were converted to Sterling at the rate of C\$1.73=£1 This difference gives rise to an exchange rate gain (expressed in Sterling) at 30/6/19

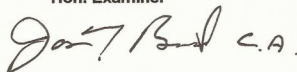
*These are disposal values. Insurance (Replacement) values are £9,000 and £23,901 respectively.

** These had a market value of £5313.34 on 30th June 2019

Hon. Treasurer



Hon. Examiner



AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP

to 15th SEPTEMBER 2019

New Members:-

- 3074 DENHOLM, Sheila W.; 5 Princes Street, Spittal, Berwick upon Tweed, Northumberland TD15 1QX; e mail sheila.denholm@btinternet.com; **C**
- 3075 COPELAND, Brian; 1720-57A St. Delta, British Columbia, Canada V4L 1X8; e mail saturnaisland@icloud.com; **BC SC**

Change of Address and Corrections to Address:-

- 1143 OKIN, Anthony; 8 Parkway, Erith, Kent DA18 4HJ; e mail anthonyokin@yahoo.co.uk
- 2106 PARAMA, Rick; 3 Roseneath Gardens, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M6C 3X5; **AB, CG**
- 3039 SODERO, Jane; 30 Walton Drive, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada B3N 1X7
- 3073 DAVID, Kenneth; email was incorrectly listed in last issue. It should read kendavid8@yahoo.com

Removed for non-payment of dues:-

- | | | | |
|------|---------|------|----------|
| 1775 | WEST | 2255 | CROWTHER |
| 2561 | LUNN | 2879 | HARE |
| 2924 | EVANS | 2971 | MACKAY |
| 3040 | WATKINS | 3048 | FLETT |
| 3057 | REDNER | 3065 | HOLLAND |

Revised Total:- 239

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

2019

- Oct 26** **Scotland and North of England Group Meeting - Glasgow**
Nov 23 - 24 Manchester and District 50th Anniversary Stamp Fair - Stockport Town Hall

2020

- Jan 17 - 18 York Stamp & Coin Fair, York Racecourse
Apr 17 - 18 Scottish Congress, Perth
May 2 - 9 London 2020 International Stamp Exhibition
Jun 19 - 21 ROYAL 2020 ROYALE, Fredericton N.B.
Sept 4 - 6 BNAPEX, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
Sept 16 - 19 Autumn Stampex, BDC Islington, London
Sept 28 - Oct 2 **CPSGB Convention - Cumberland Hotel, Eastbourne**
Oct 7 - 10 ANKARA 2020 FEPA Exhibition, Turkey

Note that there is no Spring Stampex in London in 2020.

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN 2018/19

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