



Maple Leaves

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CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN*

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MAPLE LEAVES

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EDITORIAL

With the first issue of volume 26 we move into a new era, 'Maple Leaves' will henceforth appear on a quarterly basis. This does not involve a reduction in annual content. Recent issues have consisted of 40 pages, including covers, giving 200 pages per annum; future issues should consist of 48 pages, giving 192 pages per annum. Each issue contains, on average, ten plus pages featuring advertisements, notices and cover design, that is over 50 non-editorial pages a year; this will now reduce to 40 plus. It is anticipated that loss of advertising revenue will be compensated by a saving in postage.

Returned questionnaires concerning our annual Convention are being

analysed and the results will be considered by the Executive, who will report back to Committee and the membership in general. Any changes that may be recommended will not affect the Glasgow Convention in October 1999.

We offer our congratulations to three members of the Society who were elected Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada at that Society's 70th Convention. Cimon Morin is head of the Canadian Postal Archives and author of the invaluable 'Canadian Philately: Bibliography and Index', the third volume of which has just been published. Richard Gratton, a chemist and director of a paper company, is among other things an expert on BNA forgeries

and was a member of the Expert Group for CAPEX '96. J. Don Wilson specialises in Newfoundland-Labrador railway and travelling post offices, he has held several offices within the RPS of C and BNAPS and chaired the very successful BNAPS Convention in St. John's in 1997.

In the last issue we reported our Secretary, Judith Edwards, as having moved to Welshpool. Already she has expressed willingness to start a regional group for Mid-Wales, the West Midlands and anyone else prepared to travel. Members living within a reasonable distance are urged to contact Judith. Local groups are totally informal and provide a wonderful opportunity to see and show material and discuss those little philatelic problems lurking at the

back of the mind. Anyone writing to Judith should note that her post code was incorrectly shown in the last issue, for SW21 9ER please read SY2 1 9ER.

In our last Editorial we were quick to blame the ubiquitous gremlins, only to find one of them innocent! David Whiteley has written to clarify the situation regarding the cover illustrated at figure 2 on p287 of the June issue. It was described in text as a 45¢ rate to Venezuela but clearly showed only 15¢ postage on the front. In fact there was a 20¢ stamp on the back and the outline of a missing stamp, presumably 10¢ value, which would have made up the rate of 45¢ to South America. So, the text was correct, sorry gremlin no doubt we'll see you again sometime.



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**There is no doubt that the CPR opened up Canada.
It also seems to have had the power of life and death
over townships, one such was...**

GRAND VALLEY

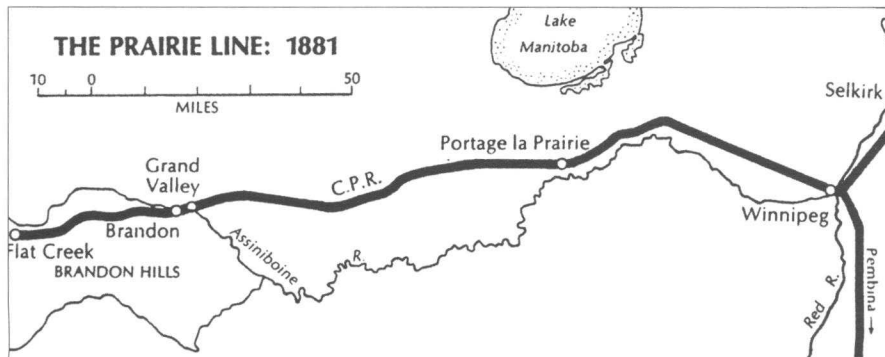
Dr. Alan Selby

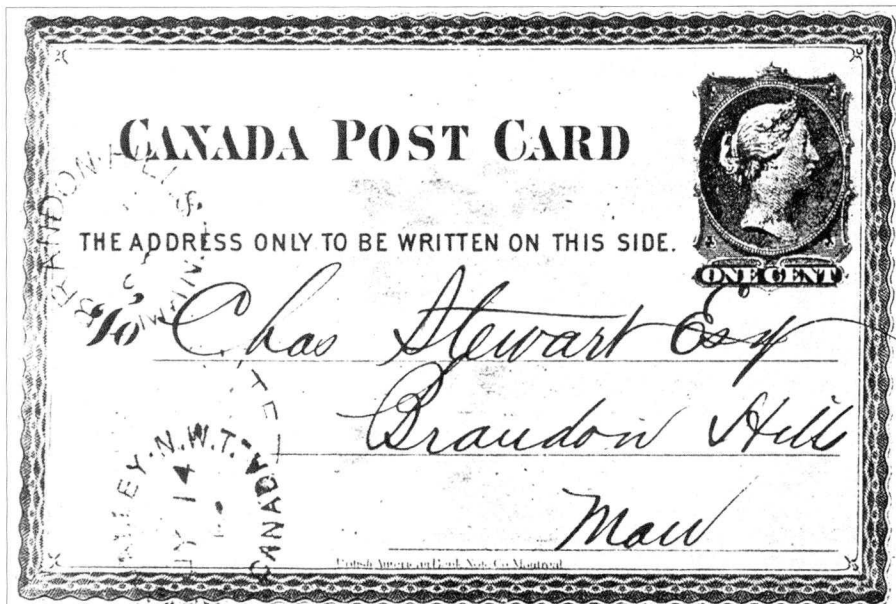
In 1879 John and Dougald McVicar emigrated from Quebec to the Assiniboine valley of the N.W.T. in search of a better farm. Others followed from Ontario, Britain and the United States. A town started to form. John and Dougald were illiterate but Dougald's wife was not and she became the postmaster on 1 October 1879. Although the chief dominion postal officer offered to name the P.O. 'McVicar', the families modestly declined. The post office was therefore called 'Grand Valley'.

In 1881 the central part of the C.P.R. started in Winnipeg and worked its way west to Portage la Prairie. It was generally known that there would have to be a divisional (service) point about 130 miles west of Winnipeg. There sat Grand Valley. Land speculators poured in and the McVicar boys expanded the farm to include lodgings and stores.

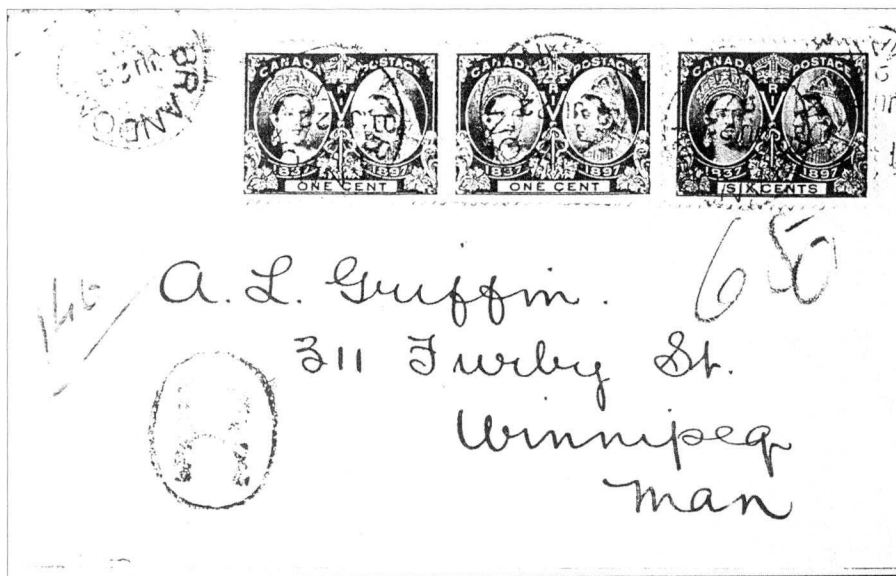
Land prices boomed, but the McVicans held out.

Along came General Thomas Lafayette Rosser, late of the Confederate States Army, in his new role as chief engineer of the C.P.R. He offered the McVicans double the going rate for their land and 'improvements'. No thank you! They wanted double that again. Whereupon Rosser replied "I'll be damned if a town of any kind is ever built here?" He moved the divisional point two miles to the west and the city of Brandon was born. Brandon and the surrounding Brandon blue hills were named for an ancestor, Lord Selkirk, and the immediate area had been a home for H.B.C and N.W.C. trading posts for generations. Still the McVicans held on stubbornly but their neighbours moved on with the C.P.R. Grand Valley died a slow death and the P.O. closed in 1883. Rosser and the C.P.R. were making a





Grand Valley split ring 14 July 1882



Registered cover from Brandon 22 June 1897 – a first day for Jubilees in Western Canada?

point – our way or the highway. But as many prairie farmers were to learn, the C.P.R. dealt from a stacked deck – buy lower and sell ever higher. Not many knew that Rosser was keeping two sets of books. When Cornelius van Horne became general manager in 1882, he learned of Rosser's private land speculation and fired him. The general and Grand Valley went down together.

Two postal history items are presented. A postal stationery P.C. is hand stamped with a split ring Grand Valley N.W.T. JY 14 82 transit Rounthwaite to Brandon (hills) JY 16 82. The post card is about the organization of an agricultural society – without a doubt to oppose the usurious freight rates imposed by the monopolistic C.P.R. All three postmarks are rare.

The second item is a registered cover from Brandon Man. JU 22 1897, paid with a 6¢ and two 1¢ Jubilee commemorative stamps. This is a rare franking and probably a first day cover for the Jubilee issue for any place in western Canada. The stamps were only issued 19 June and in the east had to go through the U.S.A. by rail to reach the western offices. The cover was delivered at Winnipeg on 23 June. At the time of mailing this letter Brandon was about to open its first post-secondary educational institution. What a comparison with the wilting town of Grand Valley – what a demonstration of the power of the C.P.R.

Reference:

Berton, Pierre 'The Great Railway'
McClelland and Stewart, Toronto 1974.

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Part 6 – Lathework

The Yellow Peril

Lathework or engine turning, as it is often called, is one of the most popular, if not the most popular, aspects of the Admiral issue. I have often discussed lathework with Admiral specialists but they don't seem to agree on the precise reason for its existence. Some claim that the purpose of the lathework was to detect plate wear; others are of the firm opinion that it helps in the wiping action of the plate. E.A. Smythies' report in *Maple Leaves* (August 1968) says that they are hold-down strips. Ink in the recess of the design prevented the paper from lifting from the plate before the first row of stamps was printed.

Member Daniel G. Rosenblat's article in *B.N.A. Topics* (February 1969) states that Smythies' report gave him the clue that when the dry printing method was introduced, the lathe work was discontinued. His rationale was that in the dry process, the dry and pregummed paper would diminish the tendency of the paper to curl at the bottom and therefore eliminated the need for hold-down strips. The changeover to the dry process was completed January 1926.

There are four types of lathe patterns: A, B, C and D. Types B, C and D also come inverted. According to Marler their periods of use were:

- Type A 25 November, 1916 to 1 March, 1917
- Type B 5 March, 1917 to 4 June, 1920
- Type C 25 February, 1920 to 26 April, 1921
- Type D 20 November, 1920 to 9 December, 1924

Photos by Ian Robertson

Note the concurrent use of Types B and C; C and D

Mr. Rosenblat confirms that this listing is quite correct for stamps in sheet form. Some of the special coil plates also have lathework but this was trimmed off when the sheets were cut into strips.

As these lathework designs are illustrated and well documented in specialised catalogues, books and stamp journals there is not much point in repeating what has already been covered. Instead, I would like to discuss the two lesser known types of lathework – D1 and the Special Type. The difference between D and D1 is that D1 has a line above and below the lathework. The bottom line vanished when the printed sheets were cut into post office panes. Type D1 exists only on three plates: 175 and 176 of the 1¢ yellow and 166 of the 2¢ green.

Type D1 – 1¢ Yellow

The 1993 (I have not kept my catalogues up-to-date since I ceased active trading) 'UNITRADE Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps' hereinafter referred to as the 'Specialized Catalogue' prices the 1¢ D1 lathework at \$100 for a single and \$250 for a block and adds a note to the effect that there was one example of D1 in the Lussey collection. A check of the Lussey sale catalogue (Maresch, June 1981) shows that there were twelve lots of the 1¢ yellow stamps with lathework: Type C-4 lots, 'A thin line of lathework' – 1 lot and Type D-7 lots. There was no D1. In the imperforate

section of the catalogue there were just two blocks (lots 1273 and 1274) both Type B and with a line above the lathework. Only the first lot (1273) is described 'with line above'. At the sale the auctioneer announced that the two lots are Type D. They fetched \$220 and \$210 respectively – obviously the line above was no big deal!

Lathework of the Imperforate 1¢

According to the auctioneer's records the same buyer (yours truly) bought both lots. The 'line above' lot is probably sold but I did find the second block (1274). Since locating this item I have spent considerable time trying to identify its type by comparing it with other imperf 1¢ lathework pieces. These are my observations:

The impressions of all the 1¢ yellow imperf lathework are so terribly incomplete that it is virtually impossible to establish positively their type. The imperf lathework is about a millimetre narrower than the 'D' lathework of the perforated 1¢; These imperforate lathework examples come with and without a line above the design.

The lathework with a line above looks more like a Type B than a D. It has that horizontal bracket curvy line so typical of Type B. Another possible indication is that the lathework on the 1¢ sheet form coil is also Type B with the line above (and below). The only problem with this observation is: how can it be? The layout of the coil plate is different from the plate layout of the sheet stamps.

The imperforate lathework without the line is more likely to be a vague impression of Type D.



*1¢ imperforate lathework with a line
(lot 1274)*

Wet and Dry printings?

'Until early 1925 the 1¢ yellow stamps were printed only by the damp paper process, so that the stamps from plates 169 to 182 would have been printed by this method.' My interpretation of the above passage (Marler, page 205) is that all the 1¢ yellow stamps with lathework were printed by the wet process. The plates used to print the lathework stamps were: plates 169 and 170 for Type C; plates 171 to 174 and 177 to 182 for Type D and plates 175 and 176 for Type D1. Type D1 lathework, therefore, should exist on both the perforated and imperforate stamps.

The 1¢ yellow Type C lathework in my collection measures 17½mm wide and is very incomplete. Type D and D inverted are full and measure 18mm wide. If my measurements are accurate then the 1¢ yellow stamps were printed by both wet and dry processes, as listed in the Specialized catalogue.

According to Marler the 1¢ yellow imperforate stamps were printed only by the wet process and there were two types – D and DI. The DI lathework is from plates 175 or 176. These were the plates used to print the earlier ‘favour’ sheets (January 1924). Type D is from the later (6 October, 1924) Agency sheets which originated from plates 179 and 180. The stamps from plates 179 and 180 have a break in the lower left frame junction line immediately below the top of the spandrel.

Type DI-2¢ Green

The fine illustration of the 1¢ DI lathework on page 57 of Marler’s book shows the two lines above and below the upright lathework. Unfortunately, the DI of the 2¢ is not illustrated but in Section VI (page 321), which deals with the 2¢ green, there is this titillating statement:

‘The lathework on Plate 160, 163 to 168, 173, 177 and 178 is inverted and on Plate 166 it is Type DI.’

I gather from the above that the 2¢ green ‘DI’ is inverted lathework. If this is the case then my one and only block of the 2¢ inverted Type D lathework with the line is a DI and I wasn’t even



2¢ green with inverted Type D lathework with line above. Could I be so lucky that this is a DI?

aware of this possibility until now. Another collector has a 2¢ with inverted D lathework with a much finer line that does not show when the lathework is photographed or photo copied. He claims that his is just a guide line. I guess there is a difference between a guide and a DI line!

Special Lathework

Special lathework is sometimes referred to as Type E. Until Marler’s masterwork appeared in 1982, its design was unknown to me. This special lathework was used on plate 77 of the 3¢ brown and it is known only on the plate proof. Plate 77 pieces from the upper pane exist but no example of the special lathework has been found. This illustration is from page 55 of the Marler ‘bible’.

The Specialized Catalogue lists the Special Type E lathework at \$40 a single and \$150 for a block. Should any member, regardless of area of interest, be lucky enough to spot this special lathework in a dealer’s stock, auction lot or wherever, do not hesitate to pick it up even at full catalogue (or more). A handsome reward is certain.

108	3c brown	B	60.00	175.00
	lathework doubled	‘B’	200.00	400.00
	plate No under Lathework	‘B’		
		B-INV	– 200.00	750.00
		C	40% 200.00	750.00
		C-INV	– 2,500	5,000
	wet printing	D	60% –	–
	dry printing	D	Full 75.00	200.00
		D-INV	Full 100.00	300.00
	SPECIAL LATHEWORk	E	Full 40.00	150.00

An excerpt from page 44 of the Specialized Catalogue (1993)*

Worn Lathework

According to Rosenblat, worn lathework is not caused by a worn plate. The flat printing plates were not perfectly flat – they curved slightly at the bottom. Because of this curvature there was in-



Special lathework of the 3¢ Brown – plate 77 engraved 1 March, 1920

sufficient pressure between the paper and the printing plate and it was this insufficient pressure which caused the incomplete impression or worn look. Rosenblat makes his point by using two pieces of the 7¢ red brown lathework – both from the lower right position and both from plate 7. The piece by the wet method is incomplete and the piece by the dry method is full. If the earlier wet printed lathework was from a worn plate, the later dry printed lathework from the same plate should also be incomplete.

To a very late bloomer like yours truly – it was only after the 1994 Convention at York that I began to look seriously at my Admirals – Mr. Rosenblat's theory is brilliant. There is just this one point that bothers me...Type A lathework was in use from November 1916 to March 1917 during the wet printing period. Why are there no examples of incomplete Type A lathework?

Lathework and Plate Numbers

On the laying out of Plates A and C, of 200 subjects, the imprint was entered once over the centre of each pane. On Plates B and D, of 400 subjects, the imprint was entered at the top of each

upper pane and the bottom of each lower pane. When the hold-down strips were introduced the position of the imprints had to be changed. This was accomplished by entering the lathework below rows 1 to 9 of the lower left pane and rows 2 to 10 of the lower right pane. The plate number and order numbers, (e.g. A-31 937) in two short lines were placed in the space below row 10 of the lower left pane and row 1 of the lower right pane. This system with Type A lathework was used on plates 7 and 8 of the 10¢ plum; plates 4 and 5 of the 20¢ and on plates 31 to 42 of the 1T¢ brown War Tax. On a few plates the plate numbers were entered below rows 2 and 3 and the order number below row 9 but these numbers were hidden by the band of lathework, though vestiges of them can be seen. These hidden numbers especially under the 1T¢ with lathework are fairly common.

As the bottom plate and order numbers were not necessary, Type A lathework was changed to Type B (mid March 1917) which was entered all across the bottom of the plate leaving the inscription only on the top. Surprisingly, the Specialized Cataloguing of the 3¢ brown B, lists 'plate No

Lathework with Plate Numbers



1Tc brown Type A 'A31 937Y' in two lines in space 10 of left pane and in space 1 of right pane. Traces of order number hidden in row 9 and at foot of space 10



Left:
1Tc Brown Type B
'A43 937P' – only
plate 43 has the
inscription in
lower right
margin.



Right:
1c Yellow Type D
– Portion of 'T 7
OTTAWA' below
lathework

Below: 3c carmine Type D – Full inscription above lathework



The Four Top Rarities



3¢ Brown C Inverted (above)



10¢ Bistre Brown D (above right)



50¢ Black Brown D (right)

1T¢ Brown B Inverted (below)



under Lathework' but does not mention any plate numbers with Type A lathework. I would imagine that Type B lathework with a hidden plate number would be a subtle rarity.

The closest thing I have to a 3¢ brown with plate number under Type B lathework is a lower right corner block with B lathework and an 'A43 937P' inscription in the right margin. According to Marler (p451) it was only on plate 43 that the inscription was so placed. As to the reason Type B was changed to Type C, I do not have a clue nor am I aware of any plate numbers with Type C lathework. Of the Type D lathework the imprints were entered above and below the engine turning. The imprints placed below the lathework were cut off when the sheets were trimmed. Plates 125 to 128 of the 3¢ carmine and plates 126 to 128 of the imperforate 3¢ carmine stamps show the full plate inscriptions above the lathework design. I do not recall ever having a plate 125.

Scarcity

If prices are a barometer for scarcity then these are the four top rarities (according to the Specialized Catalogue prices 1993):

	Single	Block
3¢ brown Type C inverted	\$2500	\$5000
10¢ bistre brown Type D	\$2000	\$5000
50¢ black brown Type D	\$2500	\$6000
1T¢ brown War Tax Type B inverted	\$ 750	\$2000

I can appreciate the high valuation assigned to the 3¢ brown inverted C as it was printed from four plates (72-75); the 10¢ bistre brown from two plates (21 and 22) and the 50¢ from one plate (3). The lower catalogue prices for the 1T¢ brown inverted B, however, warrant some discussion (and input from our members). This stamp was printed from only one plate (49). Assuming that the

quantity of plates used to print the above four stamps is another indication of scarcity, the 1T¢ inverted B lathework would be four times rarer than the 3¢ brown inverted C; two times rarer than the 10¢ bistre brown D. The 1T¢ inverted B is, therefore, a much undervalued stamp.

From my experience as a dealer this is certainly the case. The 1T¢ inverted is the most difficult to find, next is the 3¢ inverted C, followed by the 10¢ D. The commonest of the four rarities is the 50¢ and more often than not, it is incomplete. The 3¢ brown Type C is usually full but when inverted it is incomplete

Members desirous of adding these four rare lathework examples to their collection would do well to buy the 1T¢ inverted B first at the above price. Go for a horizontal pair or a block – mint.

A few after thoughts:

Although it does not or should not exist. I often fantasize that I would one day possess a strip of the 7¢ sage green with lathework.

I would love to see a 3¢ brown with a plate number hidden under the lathework. Can any member oblige? It would be worth a special trip across the Atlantic just for this one purpose.

When I started to put my stamps together, an Admiral specialist said to me, "You don't have to be a rocket scientist to collect Admirals." "Perhaps not but it would help. Collecting Admiral lathework is an entirely different ball of wax"; I replied.

Editor's note: The special lathework is listed unpriced in subsequent editions of the Specialized Catalogue.

HOW SCARCE CAN YOU GET?

Tom Almond FCPS

The type 8-23 barred flag, die G, is arguably the scarcest of the regular Canadian flag cancellations. It was used in Toronto on 23 February, 1898, between 15.00 and 23.00, as a replacement while the Toronto type 7 flags were being converted to type 8, by the addition of bars to improve their cancelling powers.

David Sessions has recorded three covers, two cards and two pieces. However this understates the demand for 8-23 as there are in fact two varieties to be collected. As the illustrations below show, the flag is paired with two different daters; the first is normally used with the die C flag and the second with the die D flag.

Looking at the letters of 'TORONTO'; the key points of comparison are:

C Dater first 'T' points to middle of 'F' of 'FEB';
'R' is narrow;
third 'O' is round.

D Dater first 'T' points to top of 'F' of 'FEB';
'R' is wide;
third 'O' is squat.

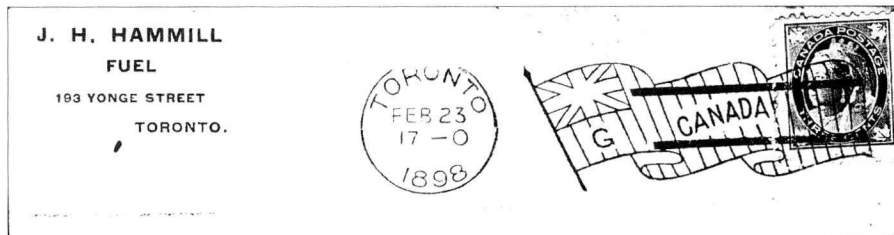
The reported time marks of the daters are as follows:

D Dater 15.00 and 17.00 (2)

C Dater 19.00 (3) and 23.00

Editor's Note: One other cover / card has been reported but the time mark is not known.

Toronto flag type 8 die 'G' with dater normally seen with flag die 'C' 23 February 1898 at 19-0



Same flag used two hours earlier with dater normally seen with flag die 'D'

THE MISSING LINK RETURNS Part 3 – 1919 and Homeward Bound

Joe Smith

At this point I should like to review the fast changing situation. In a little over two weeks after the landing at Vladivostok the conflict in Europe was over. This brought a different perspective to the public in Canada and the politicians started to waver on their commitment to supporting forces in the Far East. Before and after the mutiny of troops in Victoria B.C., who had refused to board the SS TEESTA, the Canadian government was looking at ways to reduce or limit involvement that may result in casualties. The Canadian public were war weary. The mutiny testified to the reluctance of conscripts, especially

those of French-Canadian background, to be enthused with a far off war with ill-defined goals. Of the ten men court martialled nine were convicted, but by 15 April 1919 all sentences were suspended. Canada's commitment was in full reverse gear. A week later the first contingent of over 1,000 men set sail for home. Three more groups followed with the last large party departing on 5 June, 1919, on the 'MONTEAGLE'. The Postal Corps were among this party. This left about 150 men not repatriated and most of these were on loan to the British Military Mission.



Figure 1: Downtown Vladivostok in winter. The large ornate stone building on the right is Kunst Albers a department store on Suyetolanskaya Street (main thoroughfare). A street railway system ran in front. Somewhere nearby is Pushkinskaya Theatre (an opera house) which served as Base Headquarters for the CSEF.

From Ralph Grogan's service records he was to have set sail with this last party. For whatever reason this did not come to pass. It did not look as if he was homesick or in any great hurry to get back home. His pay was good and, although active but not overly taxed, it would appear a delay of two months would not be a hardship. When I say the pay was good I am going by his records which state he got \$1.10 a day, \$20 a month of which he sent to his wife as a payroll deduction, plus \$30 a month separation allowance. While he was away he appears to have withdrawn \$105 in cash. The remainder he allowed to build up as a credit totalling \$610. This sum was drawn down in five monthly payments after demobilization. He also received a War Service Gratuity but I do not know how much this was.

Until mid March of 1919 it appears my uncle spent all of his time in the Vladivostock area primarily attached to the Remount Depot Squadron. Twice he made lengthy forays 'On Command' to Omsk. From 13 March to 6 May he was with the Remount Depot as an acting corporal. Subsequently he was attached to the British Military Mission, 'On Command' to Omsk from 2 June to 17 July with the Rear Party, as a trooper.

While attached to the British Military Mission his tasks were to assist in transferring horses and associated equipment to the British who in turn passed this material on to the White Russian forces. I learned from his daughter Marion that, on one of his trips inland, he shot a wild camel in the Gobi Desert. This would have to be somewhere west of Manchuria Station.

Once the decision was made for travel home, my uncle was issued a

travel pass on 26 July 1919, by Lt. Major A.C. Gillespie, Commanding Rear Party C.E.F. (S) which states 'I hereby certify that the bearer is Joseph Ralph Grogan C.E.F. (S) who is proceeding to Canada via Japan'. It has a number of endorsements on the same day by the British Consulate Vladivostock, Russian government and Japanese authorities. On the date of departure there is another Russian seal and upon arrival in Japan a purple chop. He also presented himself to the British Consul General in Yokohama on 14 August for another endorsement.

I said before I was not sure how he made his journey back home, but have since managed to fill in the details. It appears he joined a group of RNWMP and from the report of a Constable G .H. Pilkington we learn the following.



Figure 2: Ralph Grogan at Kamakura.



Figure 3: Contemporary street scene in Yokohama.

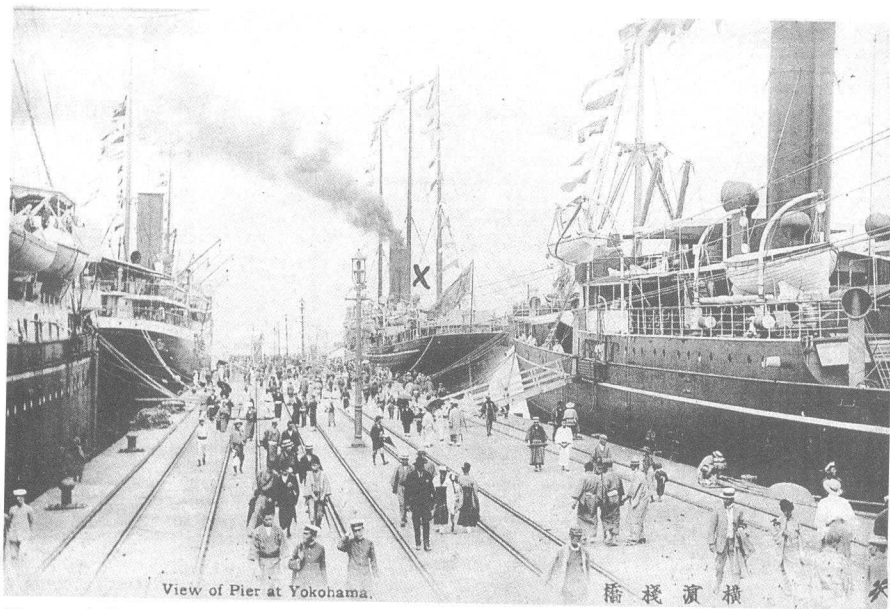


Figure 4: Pier in Yokohama from which the 'Empress of Asia' sailed.

Embarked on 'PERZA' (a vessel of unknown registry – chartered or scheduled sailing?) and departed at 3 p.m. on 2 August, 1919. Arrived at Tsuruga Japan (a port about mid way up the west coast of Honshu Island) 6 a.m. on the 4th. Took a train at 8 a.m. for Yokohama arriving 12 hours later on the same day.

Departure from Japan was 12 days later which gave them the opportunity to do some sightseeing in an exotic land. I am very fortunate to have a picture (Fig 2) of my uncle in front of the great bronze Buddha at Kamakura. He is accompanied by an older man who could well be Gillespie or someone with the RNWMP.

A typical street scene from Yokohama is shown as figure 3 while figure 4 features the pier in Yokohama

that was used by the CPR Empresses for docking. My uncle and his party boarded the 'EMPRESS of ASIA' at 1230 p.m. on 16 August and they arrived at Vancouver on the 27th. That very same day he was discharged and proceeded home soon after.

Oh yes, the inevitable question. Alas, as far as I know, any correspondence he had with his wife and father are long lost. I count myself very lucky to have these four pieces.

References:

'The Canadian Expeditionary Force in Siberia 1918-19' by Edith M. Faulstich
 'CSEF Canada's Soldiers in Siberia 1918-1919' by John E. Skuce.

Articles written by Dr. Robert C. Smith appearing in PHSC Journals.

'The CEF Siberia-Revisited' by David Whiteley, BNA Topics Vol 53 # 3.

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WOMEN IN PHILATELY

by Susan So

Since my conversion from being a new issues subscriber to a student of Canadian philately and my joining the Society, I have noticed the paucity of women collectors. I discussed this situation with our Editor during Capex 96 and he concurred with my sentiments. As a result, I decided to draft a report on the Women in Philately at the time. However, the project has been on the backburners ever since and if it weren't for my becoming aware of the accomplishments of fellow member Jane Moubray and the announcement that Judith Edwards is the new Secretary, this report would still be there.

To me, stamp sales, shows, journals, judging and dealing all appeared to be the exclusive purview of men. My impression of the gender orientation of the world of philately changed greatly as I started to gather information and my thoughts for this article. The truth is there are women collectors but their numbers are small so that they are not generally noticeable. For example, in our Society the latest *Maple Leaves* (Whole No. 268) indicates 464 members. Using our 1998 Members handbook as a guide, there are approximately 20 female collectors; that is, the female population of our Society is only about 4%. I would guess that the percentage of women members in other stamp organizations is not unlike ours.

Of this select group of collectors in our Society, I have had the pleasure of meeting the following members:

● Beverlie Clark (former member) – past president of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, who has formed a

Photos by George Lum

prize collection of 1898 Map stamps;

● Elsie M. Drury (late member) – former BNAPS sales circuit manger, who formed two award winning collections – postage dues and 2¢ green Admirals; and

● Dr. Dorothy Sanderson, FRPSL, FCPS – past president of our Society, who recently sold a prize winning collection of Large Queens and is now specializing in Trans-Atlantic mail. Her cross-border cover collection is recorded in photocopy form in **Cross-border Mail: Canada – USA 1800-1860**.

I have also recently been in correspondence with Jane Moubray, RDP, FRPSL – a Large Queen expert and the first lady President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London. Awesomely, she is also the first woman signatory of the Roll of Distinguished



Figure 1: Block of 12 1/2 ¢ Large Queen which has been rebuilt.

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Philatelists! The circumstance that led me to liaise with Mrs. Moubray is the attractive block of the 12½¢ Large Queen illustrated in Fig. 1.

This block was sold by an auctioneer about ten years ago to Dealer #1 who in turn sold it to Dealer #2 a few years ago. In 1996, Dealer #2 sold it at Capex to Jane Moubray. At home, Mrs. Moubray, who is a member of the Expert Committee of the Royal, examined her prize purchase. These were her observations:

“The look of the paper was suspicious. The mesh of the lower right stamp (looking from the back) was vertical whereas all the rest were horizontal. This could not happen under normal circumstances. Then, examined closely under ultra-violet light, the paper of the upper left hand (again from the back) was quite different from the other. In addition, examined under a powerful microscope, the lower central perforations are not circular.

The paper colour under UV and the positions of the obliterations could lead to the conclusion that the block had been rebuilt from four separate stamps as this might have been easier than fitting one into an irregular block. However, I cannot be absolutely certain of this.

Mrs. Moubray rejected the block and Dealer #2 refunded her money. Dealer #2 returned the item to Dealer #1. Although Dealer #1 didn't have to refund the money because of the tremendous time lapse, he is a rare breed of individual that would entertain such an extraordinary request and accepted the block back.

Even though it was a defective block, nonetheless, it was my good fortune to be shown this item because of my interest in fakes and forgeries. I was

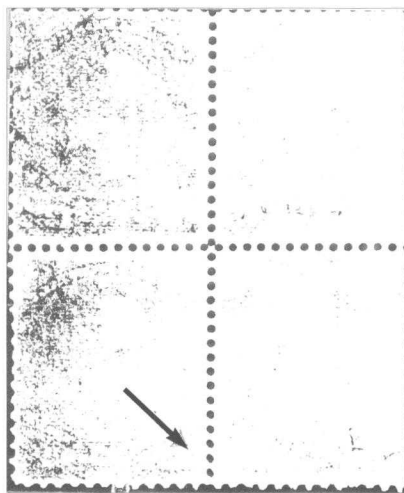


Figure 2: Back of the block of 12½¢ LQ – the last four perforations are elliptical.

so impressed by its workmanship that I bought it purely on its overall appearance.

I have since had the opportunity to examine the block, and I wish to add the following to Mrs. Moubray's most erudite observations:

- There is a slight peeling of the lower left frame line of the upper right stamp (looking from the front);
- Stamps 1, 3 and 4 have position dots at the lower left; Stamp 2 has no position dot at all;
- Stamp 1 has virtually no postmark;
- Stamp 2 has a circular postmark; and
- Stamps 3 and 4 have bar postmarks.

In spite of the fact that I am a relative newcomer to this hobby, I have already encountered four outstanding women philatelists. Undoubtedly there are many other women collectors who have made and will continue to make substantial contributions. Stamp '97,

which was held at Wembley, London, is evidence of this. Twenty ladies provided 64 frames of material at what was the first philatelic exhibition composed entirely of exhibits from female collectors.² More exhibitions like Stamp '97 can only help to attract other females, who in turn would enrich and give new perspectives and vitality to the hobby.

Members may also be interested to know that some of the inspiration for the current series of articles on Admirals being run in *Maple Leaves*, starting with 'A Sweetheart in Every Port – Part 1' in *Maple Leaves* January 1998, came as a result of an earlier series of Admiral articles by 'Adanac'. This series ran in *Maple Leaves* from 1957 to 1960 (Whole No. 51 to 64). I mention this because I was elated to learn that Adanac was a deceased female member, namely Ann Dorian.

Perhaps there are many reasons some writers use noms de plume. For

instance, Stan Lum uses the nom de plume 'The Yellow Peril' ('YP'), as he has been called that frequently. I can only surmise that Ann Dorian chose to use a nom de plume during an era when women authors were less well received. Whatever the reason I am delighted to have discovered her true identity.

In conclusion, despite our small numbers, arguably women philatelists (excluding yours truly) have made a disproportionately large contribution to the hobby of stamp collecting - perhaps other members could highlight some additional examples³.

Footnotes:

¹'Four New RDPs' *International Stamp & Exhibition News* (May/June 1997) p1.

²'Unique Occasion for the Ladies' *International Stamp & Exhibition News* (Summer '97) p4'. See also 'The Ladies of Stamp '97' *American Philatelist*, November 1997, p1020.

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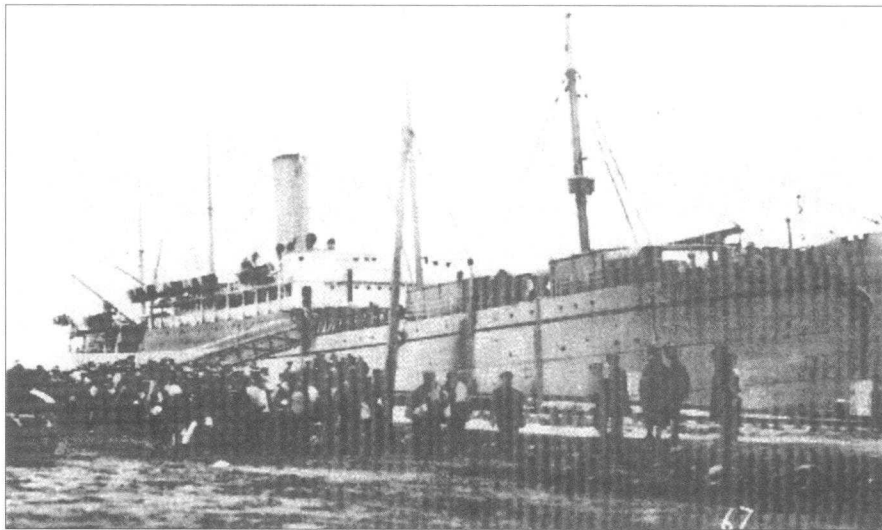
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Members who have not paid the current year's subscription by 30 April will be removed from the *Maple Leaves* circulation list.

THE BRITISH MISSIONS TO RUSSIA 1918-20

The Canadian Experience (2)

David Whiteley



S.S. Monteagle embarking members of the Siberian Expeditionary Force at Vancouver, probably 21 April, 1919.
Courtesy Public Archives of Canada.

Postal Services

After the advance party arrived at Vladivostok on 26 October a base headquarters was established in the Pushkinskoya Theatre and accommodation for the main force was secured. Meanwhile Lieutenant Ross, No.5 Canadian Postal Corps, and his three assistants quickly established a Field Post Office at Middlesex Barracks, (Map 1-1) and commenced servicing the forces mail, much to the relief of the British Mission and the American contingent, whose postal service had been handling the British Forces mail until the arrival of the Canadians.¹³ Ross had brought with him all the necessary paraphernalia for the

establishment of one or two Field Post Offices. Amongst his equipment were two special steel circular cancelling devices, both of which were inscribed as follows: FIELD POST OFFICE CANADIAN SIBERIAN EXP. FORCE. These cancelling devices were fitted with removable slugs for indices '1' and '2' and are normally referred to as hammer one and hammer two.¹⁴ These two hammers will be discussed in detail later as there is a certain amount of mystery surrounding the use and purpose of hammer two. Since other cancelling devices were also used in Siberia it has been decided that although previous writers have attempted to catalogue the various cancelling and

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censoring devices, the proposed system is now inadequate to account for the increasing number and type of devices that have been identified.¹⁵ Therefore I intend to identify all cancelling devices with the letters 'CS' followed by a number, thus the two hammers will be identified as CS-1 and CS-2 respectively. Illustration of the two devices will be found in Appendix A to this section. Two examples of CS-2 have been recorded to date, one on a post card of the *Empress of Japan* with a date of 28 October, 1918;¹⁶ the second on a CPOS Ltd. envelope mailed to England, also with a date of 28 October 1918. This cover bears an officer's signature but no censoring device.¹⁷ The CS-1 dater was, however, in use from 1 November, 1918, to about 28 May 1919. Until the arrival of the *R.M.S. Monteagle* on 5 December, 1918, no official censoring devices were available in Vladivostok although General Elmsley issued Routine Order No. 1 on 23 October entitled 'Censorship Orders for Troops in the Field'. This twelve page document contained a long section devoted to postal censorship and the use of the official censor stamps once they arrived.¹⁸

The Canadian Expeditionary Force had initially established its Headquarters in London, England in August of 1918. In mid September, as the result of a written request from Headquarters dated 17 September, the Chief Postal Censor delivered 35 'Passed By Censor hand stamps' and two 'Re-examined by Base Censor' hand stamps to Headquarters Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force, Oxford Circus House, 245 Oxford Street, W1. A letter dated 27 September acknowledged receipt of these devices. The 'Passed by Censor' stamps,

numbered 001 to 035 inclusive, were entrusted to the care of Lt. Col. R.W. Stayner R.N.W.M.P., Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster General, before he sailed for Canada from England. From Canada he carried these devices to Vladivostok, sailing with the second contingent on 17 November on the *R.M.S. Monteagle* which arrived at Vladivostok on 5 December. The 'Passed by Censor' stamps were a nearly square box enclosing a four line inscription 'PASSED / BY/ CENSOR /' with numbers as appropriate.¹⁹ These handstamp markings can be found in a variety of colours from various shades of magenta, to green, blue, and black, accompanied by the signature of the censoring officer. Of the 35 stamps issued, examples of numbers 001-016, and 020 have been seen to date. It is believed that 017 was allocated to Y.M.C.A. Headquarters at Fedorovskaya Street No.1., Vladivostok, probably on 3 February, 1919. Thanks to work by Ed. Richardson, J. Colin Campbell and Robert C. Smith, it has been possible to identify the specific units to which the known devices were allocated, the dates on which their receipt was acknowledged, and the period of usage for each device.²⁰ General Order No.35, of 15 February 1919, issued by General Elmsley under item 7, stated "All censor stamps will be returned to the D.A.A.G. Records, [by an officer]." On the same date similar instructions were sent to Lt. Colonel T.S. Morrissey in Omsk. "These orders were promulgated in Omsk on February 24th." It should be noted that no mention is made of the 'Re-examined by Base Censor,' hand stamps, other than the initial acknowledgment of receipt, nor have any covers bearing this mark been discovered to date.²¹ Since the publication of Robert Smith's table

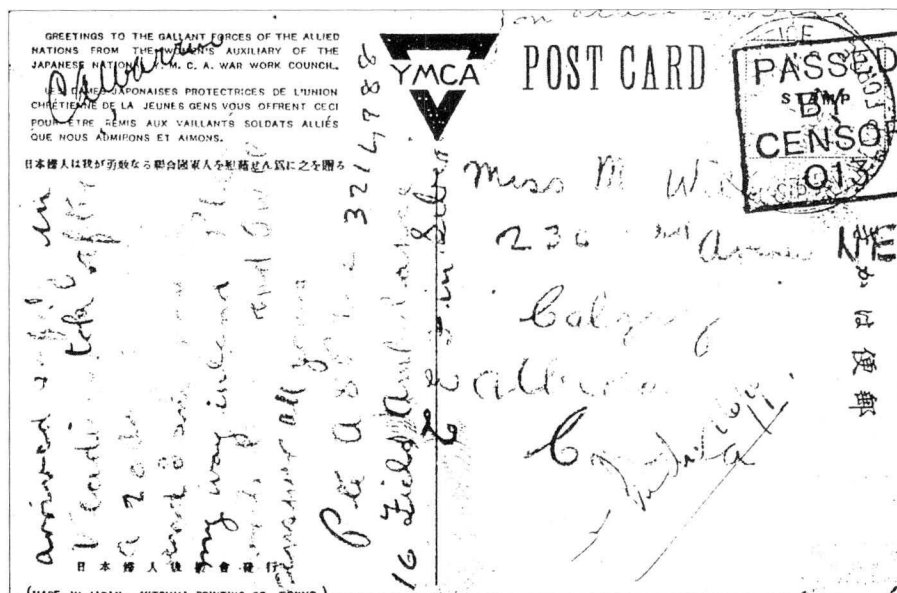


Fig. 1 Japanese Y.M.C.A. post card from Pte. Petrie to Calgary, Alberta. Black circular FIELD POST OFFICE CANADIAN SIBERIAN EXP. FORCE Hammer 1./JAN 22/ 19 d/s (CS-1). Rectangular PASSED / BY / CENSOR / 013 rubber h/s. (CM-013), countersigned by the Censor Officer Lt Col Cameron A. Warren, C.O. 16th. Field Ambulance. Censor stamp 013 was allocated to HQ, 16th. Infantry Brigade on 17 January, 1919. Pte. Petrie was stationed with the 16th. Field Ambulance which did not receive its own censoring device, 016, until 5 February, 1919. Manuscript endorsement indicates the card was received by the recipient on 16 March 1919.

Courtesy Jon Johnson.

of known censor marks and known usage²² in which he reports that no examples of censor handstamp 013 had been seen, I am now able to report that I have received from Mr. J. Johnson of Vernon B.C. a photocopy of a Japanese Y.M.C.A. post card sent by Pte. Petrie of 16th Field Ambulance to Calgary, Alberta. This letter has CS-1 date stamp of 22 January, 1919 and a 'PASSED BY CENSOR 013' hand stamp countersigned by Lt. Col. Cameron A. Warren, Commanding Officer 16th Field Ambulance.²³

Although we know when the various units received their individual censoring devices there has always been some doubt as how the two units at Omsk received their devices. The problem is easier to explain for the 1/9th Hampshires*, which received its censoring device on 9 December – six days before its advance party left for Omsk. On 26 November, 1918, the Battalion had arrived in Vladivostok from India on the S.S. *Dunora*.²⁴ The Battalion left for Omsk in four trains between 15 and 22 December, 1918.

The case of the 25th Battalion Middlesex Regiment is somewhat different. This Battalion arrived in Russia on 3 August, 1918. It immediately moved to Omsk, long before the arrival of the censoring devices. Therefore the two devices allocated to that Regiment, 011 to Headquarters 25th Battalion Middlesex Regiment and 013 to the detachment stationed at Krasnoyarsk, must have been delivered at a later date. We know from R. Smith's tables that HQ Coy. received its device on 5 January, 1919, and the detachment at Krasnoyarsk received its device on 8 January 1919. We also know that a Canadian liaison group under the command of Colonel Morrisey left for Omsk on 8 December and did not arrive in Omsk until 28 December.²³ It is therefore possible that

the necessary censoring devices were taken east at this time and turned over to officers of the Middlesex Regiment.

In addition to the cancelling devices and the censor marks described, other markings have been seen on CEF(S) material. Starting with the cancelling devices, a circular rubber date stamp started to appear either on its own or in conjunction with the steel hammer CS-1 date stamp. This device, which I have designated CS-3, is inscribed 'FIELD POST OFFICE / CANADIAN / Siberian Exp. Force' with date in a straight line (month, day, year).²⁷ The earliest recorded date of this handstamp, in magenta (fig. 2), is 15 November 1918 on a cover to London, Ontario, in conjunction with the black circular CS-

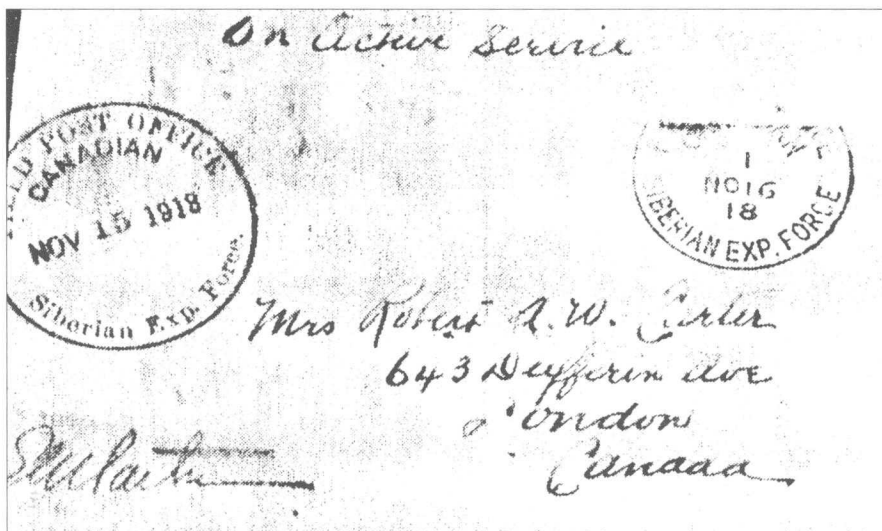


Fig. 2 Cover of letter from Sgt R.W. Carter to Mrs. R.W. Carter. London, Canada. Cancelled with a magenta circular FIELD POST OFFICE CANADIAN Siberian Exp. Force NOV15 1918 rubber d/s (CS-3), & with a black circular FIELD POST OFFICE SIBERIAN EXP FORCE Hammer 1, NO 16 18 d/s (CS-1) Countersigned R.W. Carter in m/s. Webb p42.



Fig. 3 C.A.H. CANADIAN SIBERIAN STATIONERY registered envelope to Mr R.W. Carter, London, Canada. Cancelled with two Magenta FIELD POST OFFICE CANADIAN Siberian Exp. Force JAN 11 1919. d/s (CS-3), one being on the back. Magenta boxed PASSED / BY / CENSOR / 005 rubber h/s. Countersigned by R. W Carter in ms. Manuscript R. with registration Nos. 277 & 639 endorsed in m/s Vancouver FE 1/19 transit and London receiver FE 9/19. on back. Webb p65

1, stamp dated 1/NO 16/18. A second piece (fig. 3); a registered cover dated 11 Jan, 1919, from the same correspondence, carries two examples of the CS-3 dater in magenta, one on the front the other on the back. On this cover there is no CS-1 or CS-2 dater.²⁷ A third cover (fig. 4), a large registered envelope to London, England, from Lt. A.H. Ramsay R.A.O.C. with a date of 11 Mar, 1919, has been reported.²⁸ To date only two pieces of correspondence, both

of which, significantly, are registered, have been seen with the CS-3 canceller without the presence of a CS-1 device. (to be continued)

*1st Battalin 9th Hampshire Regt. References to 9th Hampshires in the previous instalment also refer to the 1st Battalin

Footnotes.

13. Webb Part 1 p4

14. The two hammers had been proofed



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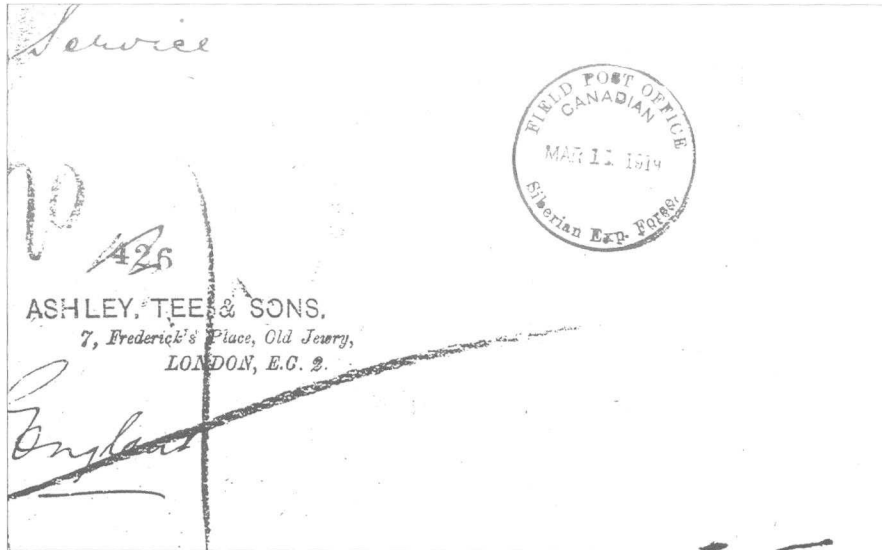


Fig 4 Registered envelope to London, England, from Lt. A.H. Ramsay. R.A.O.C. Cancelled with a Magenta circular FIELD POST OFFICE CANADIAN Siberian Exp. Force / MAR 11 1919 rubber d/s (CS-3) Vancouver 1 April and Montreal 7 April transits and London E.C. 21 April receiver on the back. Ex Toop.

26 September, 1918, *Postal Museum Impression Books*. PAC. RG3-3 Series 10 Vol. 43. pp00110-00111
 15. Faulstich p.32
 16. Webb part 1 Fig. 2 p3
 17. C.R. McGuire & R.F. Narbonne, Eds. *The Major E.R. Toop Collection of Canadian Military History*, Vol.1. (BNAPS Ltd 1996) p98 & courtesy Bill Robinson
 18. Robert C. Smith, 'Markings of the Canadian Expeditionary Force (Siberia)'. p4
 19. *ibid.* pp 4-6
 20. *ibid.* p8
 21. *ibid.* p9
 22. Robert C. Smith. 'Markings of the Canadian Expeditionary Force (Siberia)' p 8
 23. Censor hand stamp 013 was issued to Headquarters 16th Infantry Brigade, Gorn-

astai Bay Barracks on 17 January, 1919. 16th Field Ambulance did not receive its own Censor hand stamp 016 until 5 February, 1919 (see appendix 1). *Ibid.*
 24. War Diary Base Headquarters C.E.F.(S) 26 November, 1918. PAC. RG-9 III D3 Vol.5056 Reel T10950
 25. War Diary Base Headquarters C.E.F. (S) 8 December, 1918. PAC. RG-9 III D3 Vol.5056 Reel T10950
 26. Two examples of this hammer were proofed on 1 October, 1918. RG-3 Series 10 Vol. 43pp 00110- 00111. This device is believed to have been used at HQ 16 Brigade Mail Room, Gornostai Barracks. Bailey & Toop, *The Canadian Military Posts Volume I The Colonial Period*. p.227.
 27. Webb Part I Fig. 4 p43 & Part II Fig. 9 p65
 28. Courtesy Bill Robinson



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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Hans Reiche, FCPS

HEADS AND TAILS

Once again a very interesting and challenging study by the Yellow Peril ('*Maple Leaves*' August 98). I have updated some of the data that he presented and I am certain yet more could be written. The table below amplifies the information shown in the table on p307 of the August issue.

Alan Spencer

ADMIRAL COILS

I was very interested in the article on 'Admiral' endwise perf 8 coils in the August issue.

Enclosed is a photocopy of perf 12 coils that I purchased many years ago. On the coil start, the joining stamp is also on top of the head strip. The tail

Cat. No	Value	Colour of Head	Colour of Tail	Imprint	Handstamp
123	1¢	white	white		
124	2¢	white	white		
125	1¢	white	white	500-1¢ Postage Sidewise Rolls ms 506	green
125	1¢	green			
126	1¢	white	white	1¢ 500 Stamps purple Sidewise (large inverted letters)	green
126	1¢	yellow		1¢ 500 Stamps purple Sidewise (large inverted letters)	green
126	1¢	white	white	Watermark Class Bond	
126	1¢	white		Watermark: Made in Canada Class Bond (plus a coat of arms)	
127	2¢	white	white	500-2 Postage Sidewise Rolls Sep 26 1913 (inverted letters ms 1006)	
127	2¢	rose red			
128	2¢	white	white	500 Stamps Sidewise 20 (inverted letters)	purple
128	2¢	pinkish		Watermark Class	
128	2¢	green			
129	3¢	light brown	light brown		
129	3¢	white	white	3¢ Postage Stamps Jul 30 1918	purple
130	3¢	carmine	carmine	Watermark Mount Royal	
131	1¢			No. A 2 on tab	
131	1¢		(see Marler page 190)	partial 13 or 14 on tab	
132	2¢			No. A 2 on tab	
132	2¢			Ottawa on tab	
132	2¢			902C on tab	
132	2¢	white		with vertical guide arrow on tab, (from plates 154 to 156)	
133			white		
133	2¢	short white tab			
134	3¢	white		100 on tab	

strip on my copy is missing from the coil end unfortunately.

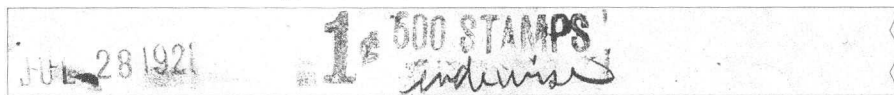
These two items were purchased from an original roll and I was fortunate to obtain also the band which went round the wound-up coil. I hope this information will be of interest.



Coil start

Coil end

Coil wrapper (below)



Hans Reiche, FCPS

ADMIRAL LATHEWOR

One of the rarest of all Admiral lathework items is on the 10¢ bistre brown. This lathework, type D, existed only on two plates, namely plates 21 and 22, which were engraved 11 August, 1924 and approved 12 November, 1924. An example has been found with a precancel of Toronto – style 10-118. This find might indicate why this lathework is so scarce.



Although upper plate strips are not uncommon, the lower parts from the lower right and left panes with lathework are rare. It may be that these were used in large quantities for precancels for various cities and have all been destroyed, leaving just a few of the unprecanceled lathework stamps.

Editor's note: the Yellow Peril's comments on Admiral lathework will be found in this issue.

Susan So

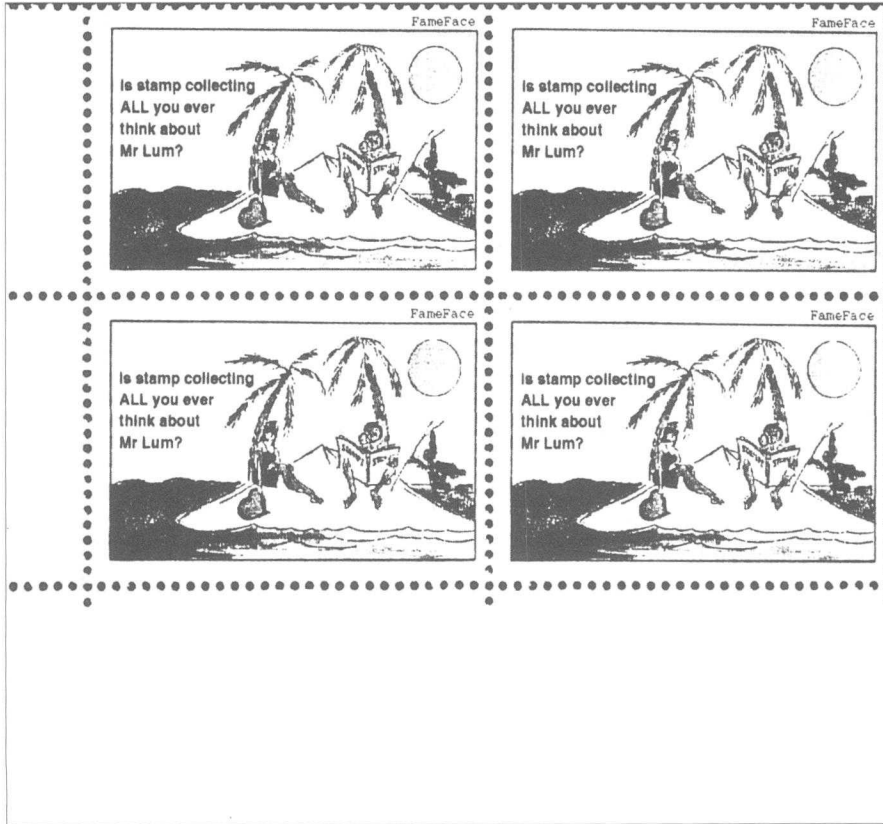
CINDERELLAS – A NEW FIND?

Cinderella collectors may be interested in the new discovery, here illustrated.

It is a lower left margin block of a new cinderella issue. The multicolour (blue, green, yellow, black and red) commemorative size label depicts a shipwrecked couple sitting under a palm tree on a tiny tropical island. The fly-boy sailor is looking at his stamp album with a magnifying glass.

young cutie, who is under the other palm tree and has just finished drawing a heart in the sand, asks, “Is stamp collecting ALL you ever think about Mr Lum?”

Editor’s note: The postbag suggests the YP is flavour of the month. Fans will have a chance to bid for this rare item which Susan has kindly donated to be sold at auction for Society funds. As a bonus, the block has been signed by the ‘fly-boy sailor’ himself.



'Mac' McConnell
MAIL PACKET SERVICE
VIA HALIFAX

When the regular Transatlantic Mail Packet service began in 1755 it ran from Falmouth to New York. Suspended during the American War of Independence (1775-83) and then reinstated, mails were required to go, prior to 1788, to New York before distribution throughout the British North American colonies.

Calls at Halifax were instituted during the summer months from March 1788.

In September 1787 the Secretary to the Post Office, Anthony Todd, gave six months notice of the commencement of the new schedule. The Post Office notice appeared in the Morning

Chronicle and London Advertiser on Wednesday 19 September, 1787.

Lynda Schutt
YOU'RE KIDDING!

The postcard illustrated was purchased, naturally, for the splendid BC Crown cancellation. However, I thought members might like to share my delight with the message thereon. The picture side depicts a solitary goat (or kid) and the message reads:

"We are remaining here for the present, probably until over the Coronation. This is a pet goat we got at La Paz Mexico. He ate the captain's prayer book at church last Sunday (truth). Very partial to oily waste and bootlaces. Things are going splendidly nice weather and good cricket."

le, and *London*

SEPTEMBER 19, 1787.

General Post Office, Sept. 18, 1787.
FROM the first Wednesday in March to the first Wednesday in October inclusive, each Packet going to New York is to touch at Halifax, and stay there Two Days, and no longer, in her Way to New York; and each Packet coming from New York, in the same Months, is to touch at Halifax, and stay there Two Days, and no longer, in her Way to England.
By Command of the Postmaster General,
ANTHONY TODD, Sec.

1999 CONVENTION AUCTION

The 1999 Auction will be held on Saturday 9 October, 1999
at Jury's Hotel, Glasgow

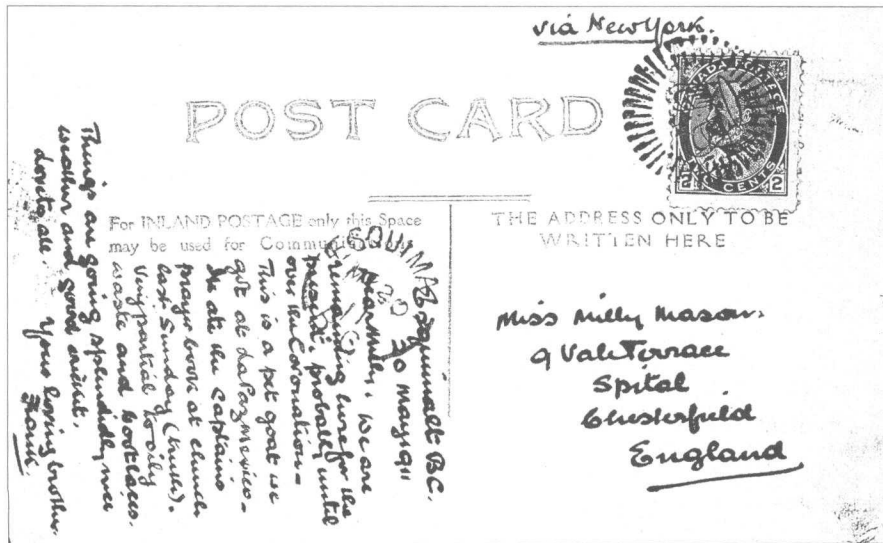
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Commission on sales will be charged to the vendor at 15% with a minimum charge of £1 per lot sold.
There is still no buyer's premium.



CONVENTION 98

The 52nd Annual Convention took place in the ancient Welsh town of Carmarthen whose history goes back to the Roman invasion almost two millennia ago. In spite of illness at the last minute preventing four members from attending, and to all of them we wish a speedy recovery and hope that they will be able to make it next year, there was a good turn out of 40 members who, together with their spouses and guests, made up the numbers to almost 70. Our President, Neil Prior, had done a superb job, not only in picking an excellent hotel, and laying on interesting trips and social events, but also introducing a programme in spite of last minute changes that had to be made because of the above mentioned illness, in this case that of Stan Lum who was due to give a display on the racy subject of his 'Fling with Large Queens'. Hopefully this display has only been postponed.

In the event David Sessions and Colin Lewis filled the breach with talks on Bogus Locals and what Colin described as 'Newfoundland Leftovers' so called because much of his postal history material was not back from the recent Stampex where, as a first time entrant, he had walked off with a Gold. Bill Topping entertained us with a very comprehensive display of 'Yukon Airways' with much proof material, booklets, covers, flown and unflown, and bogus 'colour trials'. After that members gave mini-displays, one of which provoked a discussion on the contraction and expansion of perforations in ambient temperatures! Evening displays included topics shown

by Welsh members, Sandy Mackie's 'Rural Mails', which was an eye-opener, and Leigh Hogg's vast assembly of 'Registered Mail in the Leaf and Numeral Era' where members benefitted not only from the exhibit but from enforced physical jerks at regular intervals during the talk. Everyone survived.

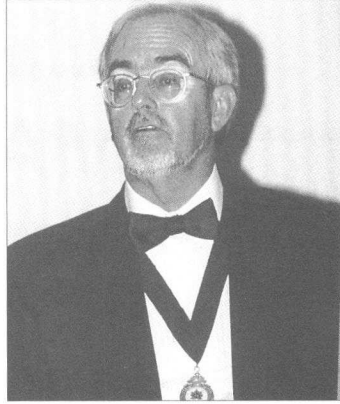
Martyn Cusworth repeated last year's success in competition, his Prince Edward Island display being awarded the Godden Trophy for the second time. In the strongly contended postal history section, Colin Lewis' run of success was repeated he being adjudged a worthy winner of that section with a display of mail coming into British ports in the Nineteenth Century. Colin was awarded the Henderson two handed Scottish drinking vessel for research, while Dorothy Sanderson's Transatlantic Mail was a close runner-up.

The Saturday afternoon auction attracted some fierce bidding as always, and while the final figure is not yet available, the Treasurer did bank pretty well the usual amount from successful room buyers. The Convention was rounded off with the banquet at which the Guest of Honour, Dr. Eiron Morgan, gave a most entertaining and amusing speech. The evening ended with the inauguration of the new President, Les Taylor, who is looking forward to welcoming a large contingent from both home and overseas in Glasgow, 6-9 October 1999.

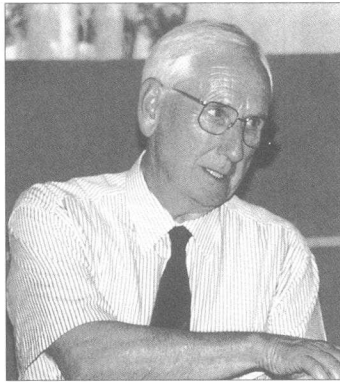
J.H



*(Left)
Sandy Mackie
revealed the
rural routes*



*(Right)
President:
Neil Prior*

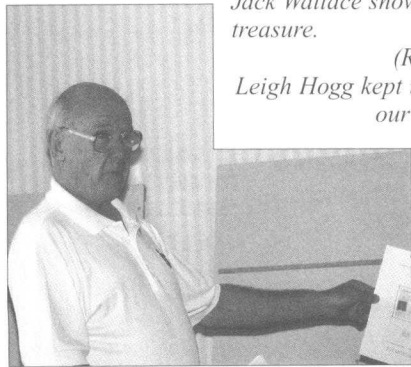


*Welsh back-up
(Left)
Eric Needs*



*(Right)
Colin Lewis*

*From further west:
(Left)
Jack Wallace shows a
treasure.*



*(Right)
Leigh Hogg kept us on
our toes.*



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SOCIETY NEWS

FROM THE PRESIDENT

After the pleasure of relaxing through the Welsh sunshine (well at least some of the time) in Carmarthen for last year's Convention comes the rather different pleasure of getting things ready for the 1999 event. Like, I imagine, every incoming President I feel there is a lot to live up to in terms of providing a follow-up to the previous year's success. While this year's venue can hardly be more different, I hope that members will find the programme and the visits at least as attractive as in previous years.

I am always amazed at the number of our overseas members who attend Convention - and add so much to the enjoyment of the rest of us. It is encouraging too that so many repeat their visit once the habit has started. Many, of course, include a visit to Convention as part of a longer holiday, and the accessibility of Glasgow from all parts of the world, as well as from all parts of the UK, was a major reason for choosing 'The Second City of the Empire' for the 1999 Convention.

Glasgow is an ideal place to start or finish a holiday in Scotland as it boasts some of the finest museums, art galleries and (whisper it) shopping in the country outside of London. Jean and I are greatly looking forward to meeting many new, as well as many 'weel-ken't' friends there.

Provisionally the programme includes Large and Small Queens from John Hillson, the George VI 'Mufti' issue from David Whiteley, Fathers of Confederation from Leigh Hogg and Colin Lewis's Gold Medal winning Newfoundland. There are so many

potentially attractive visits, that we have not yet chosen where to go, but at least one will include a Charles Rennie Mackintosh connection.

As this is being written and will be read in the dark of winter, everyone's philatelic activity will be at its peak and summer, never mind the autumn, seems a long way off. It is - but it will soon be on us so please now start planning to come to Glasgow. The dates are to 6 to 9 October 1999. Jean and I are sure we can promise you an enjoyable and interesting time.

FROM THE SECRETARY

The 1998 AGM was held at Carmarthen and the following is a summary of the main points. Copies of the Minutes and the Accounts are available from the Secretary.

A minute's silence was observed in memory of those members who had died during the year - I Bett, W Collie, A Cook, Mrs E Drury, D Lawlor, L Ludlow and M Scott.

Chief Executive Colin Banfield announced a number of organisational changes that had been decided by the Executive Committee. The posts of Chief Executive and President would be combined and the Regional Committee would be streamlined to consist of one member from each region. Further, a permanent sub-committee would be formed to organise the booking of future conventions and the new post of Auction Buyer created to acquire material for the auction.

He also announced that the Society would be awarding a trophy in the form

of a Quaich (a Scottish drinking cup) for the best BNA exhibit at London 2000.

The Secretary reported a substantial decline in the membership, which could not be allowed to continue. A questionnaire would be distributed to all attendees at Carmarthen and circulated to all UK members to seek views on the future shape of the Convention. The results would be published in *Maple Leaves*.

Subscription Manager John Gatecliff reported that, on the whole, the way subscriptions were collected worked well and noted grateful thanks to Wayne Curtis for all his work in North America.

Speaking as Librarian, Colin Banfield announced that he had handed over the reins to Brian Stalker. Borrowing of books had been on the low side and so surplus stock had been offered to the membership at the Convention auction. It was hoped to have a thorough review of all existing books and periodicals.

Editor of *Maple Leaves* David Sessions made an impassioned plea for more material. It had been decided to reduce the number of issues from five to four next year and to use colour in the Summer 1999 issue. Members were content with the proposal that the Smythies fund be used for an update of John Hillson's Small Queens book.

Packet Secretary Hugh Johnson reported on the success of the packet circulation and said that unsold material would be available for purchase at future conventions.

Covermart Secretary Malcolm Jones reported another successful year, though

there had been reduced support from members in terms of contributions to the packet.

Handbooks Manager Derrick Scoot reported steady sales, with binders continuing to sell well.

Advertising Manager Brian Hargreaves reported that income from display advertisements had remained steady over the year and there had been a slight increase in the use of the classified section.

Publicity Manager John Hillson reported on his attendance at the Scottish Congress at Falkirk, at which he had missed no opportunity to promote the Society! It was hoped to take a table at Brighton in November 1998 and at Midpex (Coventry) and Swinpex (Swindon) in June 1999. A provisional booking was being made at the Victory Services Club for a buffet lunch during London 2000.

The Treasurer, John Hillson, presented his report. General funds were in a healthy state and there was no need for subscriptions to be raised for 1999 / 2000. Mr. Hillson also reminded members that there was a clause in the constitution enabling local groups to claim expenses.

The following were proposed, seconded and approved by the meeting:

President	Mr L Taylor
Vice-President	Vacant
Secretary	Mrs J Edwards
Treasurer	Mr J Hillson
Auditor	Mr L Taylor

The officers appointed by the Committee are listed inside the back cover of *Maple Leaves*.

Colin Banfield announced the election of Dr A Salmon as a Fellow of the Society. K Dodwell was awarded the Founders Trophy for his research and articles on postal history.

Mr Hillson informed members that the Scottish group had met regularly and on 30 November there would be a meeting at Moffatt.

The South West group had a successful meeting in Portishead. The Wessex group had met three times during the year, albeit numbers were declining; Dorothy Sanderson agreed to do a mailshot.

It was reported that the London group was now so successful that new rooms may have to be sought. There was no report from the Notts & Derby group.

Les Taylor, the incoming President, told members that the 1999 Convention would be held at Jury's Hotel, Glasgow, 6-9 October.

The Secretary announced the competition and trophy winners as follows:

Class 1

1st Martyn Cusworth PEI Pence Issues of 1862 (cream paper)

2nd David Sessions Bogus stamps of BNA

Class 2

1st Colin Lewis Newfoundland pre-

stamp transatlantic mail to GB

2nd Dorothy Sanderson Cross-border mail

Stanley Godden Trophy

Martyn Cusworth

Henderson Quaich

Colin Lewis.

LOCAL GROUPS

The London Section once again have a full programme of monthly meetings extending to next May; their first meeting in October, by tradition the one where members bring along 'latest acquisitions' was highlighted by a display of 'Belleville' covers by Len Belle, a show of Half Cents used on cover by John Wright, 'Centennials' from Arthur Jones, transatlantic mail from John Humphrey, while Colin Banfield showed a 'fake' eight cents registered among other covers and Derrick Scoot an early cross-border item.

Colin Banfield should be contacted for information re the forthcoming meetings.

The Wessex group met in October too, for a 'show and tell' evening; their next meeting is scheduled for 25 March at Dorothy Sanderson's house.

The Scots had the best attendance so far at the new venue in Moffat with members coming from as far afield as Perth, Edinburgh, Cheshire, and

To ALL CPS members who live in the Midlands or mid-Wales

I should like to start a group in this area; if anyone is interested would they please give me a ring. I should like the first meeting, if possible, to be sometime in March. So, if you fancy chatting about stamps to fellow BNA collectors in a 16th century barn (*heated, of course!*), phone 01938 850303. It's up to you!

Judith Edwards

Ayrshire. John Parkin showed an extensive array of the violet postage due stamps, mint, used, and on cover, during the years from 1906 to 1965, including a pair of the scarce 1930 1¢ imperf. Bob McLeish gave a display of the most recent emissions from Canada Post, describing the various convulsions and complexities of these issues currently taking place, together with a show of the Olympic issues of the '70s, while John Hillson showed the 6¢ and 2¢ Small Queen – simple in comparison with the modern, which included unused examples of two types of 5¢ / 6¢ re-entries, all but one of the known major re-entries on both values, the two 2c latent entries, and an array of mint imprint blocks from the final printing period at Ottawa.

Their next meeting will be on Saturday 24 April at the Annandale Arms, Moffat.

COVERMART

At the Carmarthen Convention there was some considerable discussion on the recruitment of new members, and a call was made for a clear outline of what benefits the Society offers.

Maple Leaves publicises all our activities but a senior member suggested that, whilst members are aware of the packet and Covermart, there may be some who do not clearly understand the basis on which these circuits operate. Members of our own and other societies are familiar with exchange packet systems, our own being little different to that of any other society.

For Covermart, however, item for item, the essential difference is bulk. A packet of 2000 stamps in club booklets cannot be compared with a packet of 2000 covers, without the spectre of

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horrendous postal costs springing to mind. An A4 sheet giving full details of how the circuit works is available on request from the Covermart Manager, a SAE will be appreciated. The circuit operates on a 'by request' basis, appreciating that not every member has an interest in covers.

In brief, what members electing to join the circuit receive might best be compared with postal auction catalogues with which we are all familiar. Each list is individually priced, the prices are members' selling prices not estimates, each item has the vendor's description of the item accompanied by Xerox illustration and each list can be sent at normal letter rate thus avoiding the high postal and insurance costs of a club box.

You may also ask to see only those lists likely to contain items in your particular spheres of interest, so why not write now and sample the system; most importantly you can also contribute your own surplus auction purchases for sale to other members.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS 1999

Jan 18 London Group – Cinderellas
Feb 15 London Group – Display by C.G. Banfield FCPS
Mar 3-6 International Stamp and Cover Show, Horticultural Hall, London
Mar 3-7 STAMPEX, Islington, London
Mar 15 London Group – other interests (not BNA)
Mar 25 Wessex Group – Between the Wars
Apr 19 London Group – Beaver Cup
Apr 24 S&C Scotland Group – Annandale Arms, Moffat
May 17 London Group - AGM & subject N,O & P
Jul 3 MIDPEX, Tile Hill Coventry

Sep 22-26 STAMPEX, Islington, London
Oct 6-9 CPS of GB Convention, Glasgow.

Overseas

Mar 19-24 AUSTRALIA '99, Melbourne
Apr 24-25 Canadian Philatelic Literature Exhibition, Ottawa
Apr 27 – May 4 IBRA '99, Nuremberg
May 28-30 ROYAL 1999 ROYALE, Annual Convention of the Royal PS of Canada, Fredericton, NB, Canada
July 2-11 PHILEXFRANCE '99, Paris
Aug 21-30 CHINA '99, Beijing
Sep 16-18 BNAPEX, Vernon, BC, Canada
Oct 5-10 BULGARIA '99, Sofia

2000

March 1-5 STAMPEX, Islington, London
May 22-28 STAMP SHOW 2000, Earls Court, London
May 30 - June 4 WIPA 2000, Vienna
Aug 11-20 INDONESIA 2000, Bandung
Sep 20-24 STAMPEX, Islington, London
Oct 7-15 ESPANA 2000, Madrid
Nov 18-19 GLASGOW 2000, Scottish Exhibition & Craft Centre

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

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP to 28 November 1998

New Member

2785 Swale, Geoffrey 24 Old Marsh, Sowerby Bridge, W. Yorks HX6 2JF A,C
2786 Killins, Ivan E. Box 224 Mount Hope, ON, Canada, L0R 1W0
2787 Vidlar, Aidan 7 Broomfield Ave., London, N13 4JJ CR-CGA

Deceased

2334 Scott, M.G.

Resigned

2298 Beaumont, D. 2706 Link, D. 1801 Erdahl, G.L.
2680 Ure, D.A.. 936 Forrester, R.A.C. 2257 Shapiro, B.L.

Change of Address

2252 Covert, E.L. 187W 200S Ave., Raymonde, AB, Canada, T0K 2S0
2172 Lyon, G.J. 130 Main St., Bathurst, NB, Canada E2A 1A4
2205 McCann, W.J. 170A Dixon Rd., Weston, ON, Canada M9P 2L8
2177 Selby, D.A. 11 Tofino Crescent, Toronto, ON, Canada, M3B 1R7
1630 Wallace, G.A. 165 Calle Hanover, Cala'n Porter, Menorca 00712, Islas Baleares, Spain

E-mail address

2476 Haslewood, R.A. roberthaslewood@standardlife.co.

Amendments to address

2543 Croker, J.E. change postcode to BS48 3JZ
2143 Edwards, J. correct postcode to SY21 9ER
1696 Leggett, A. change STE 709 to 708
1506 Parkin, J.M.H. for Stockport etc. read High Peak, SK22 3DD
1621 Smalley, G.F. delete 'PO Box 1175' from address
1878 Toronto Reference Library, Subscription Services, formerly Metropolitan Toronto Library, Serials Unit

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(Covermart) T.M. Jones, 14 Tullis Close, Sutton Courtenay, Nr. Abingdon, Oxon, OX14 4BD

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