

Maple Leaves

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

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EDITORIAL

Welcome to our July issue which is slightly thinner than usual to accommodate the mail out of the latest edition of our Members Handbook. As usual we would ask members to check their own entry in the Handbook and advise the Secretary of any changes or updates required to the information therein. The Handbook is also a useful place to identify other members with similar collecting interests.

Also enclosed with this issue is the annual reminder about Subscriptions coming due on 1st October. Please check the mailing slip that came with issue (hopefully not yet in the bin!). If it shows a large red PD then no action is required on your part as you have already paid your subscriptions or have a direct debit arrangement in place. Regrettably, it has once again been necessary to increase subscriptions slightly this year following further big increases in Royal Mail postal charges. For our members living in North America this small increase has been amplified by the recent strength of the £ against both the Canadian and US dollars. Exchange rates, of course, go up and down from year to year and notwithstanding these changes we hope that members still find *Maple Leaves* and the other CPSGB membership benefits good value for money.

The deadline is fast approaching for getting your booking information in to Colin Lewis if you plan to visit Edinburgh for this year's Convention. The deadline for the special Convention rates is **31st July** and full information on the event can be found in the April issue of *Maple Leaves* or on the Society website.





I must thank those members who came forward with offers of lots for the forthcoming Society auctions – so many that I actually had to turn a few away! The wealth of material persuaded me to contain the admin work by combining the planned summer postal bid sale and the Convention auction into one sale which will take place on the Sunday of Convention – October 5th. Just over 500 lots are on offer with around 80% postal history and 20% stamps and a very wide range of material from Canada, Newfoundland and the Provinces. Lots are estimated at anything from £2 up to many 100's of £ so there should be something there for all pockets. By the time you read this, the sale catalogue, complete with almost all lots illustrated, will be online at www.canadianpsgb.org.uk where it can be viewed online or downloaded. As usual, those members who do not enjoy internet access can request a paper print out of the catalogue (text only but scans of specific lots available on request). The sale is open to all members and lots can be paid for either by sterling cheque or by PAYPAL. More information is available on page 390 or online at the website.

Finally, I extend one of my occasional pleas for articles – long or short – for future issues of *Maple Leaves* as the Editorial cupboard is starting to look a little bare. I would, as usual, put in a special request for articles on subjects relating to Newfoundland and the Provinces as these areas of BNA are regularly under-represented in the journal whilst, if the Members Handbook is to be believed, we have many members who collect in these areas.



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ONE SWALLOW DOES NOT A SUMMER MAKE, BUT...THE SIX CENTS SMALL QUEEN ENIGMA

John Hillson *FRPSL FCPS*

Between January 1872 and May 1889 when the new plant of the British American Bank Note Co. was officially opened, some 25 million six cents Small Queens in varying shades of yellow-brown were printed. The contract that the printers had signed in 1867 stipulated, *inter alia*, that plates (which were of 100 subjects) were to be capable of printing 2,500,000 stamps before repair, and a further 1,500,000 thereafter; 4 million stamps or 40,000 sheets in all. Although the contract had been renewed several times since 1867 no change had been made to that stipulation, and indeed was not made until 1891 in the second Ottawa period when 200 subject plates became the norm.

For years there has been uncertainty over the number of plates in use, in total, during the years to 1889. It certainly is highly unlikely that there were six. It is equally unlikely, as some 'experts' would have it, that a single plate, made in 1871, was responsible for virtually all the six cents stamps printed in that period, it having the check letter 'A' added at some time to make it easily distinguishable from.....what? If there is only one plate it needs no identification letter or number. The 5 cents beaver of 1859 had 30 million stamps printed from it but it was repaired 10 times, as opposed to the two repairs recorded, apparently, on this 6 cents stamp.



Fig 1. Strip of three - first Ottawa printing from the 1871 plate

Blowing away some of the cobwebs, it should be borne in mind that it had been found necessary to make two Large Queen 6 cents plates, distinguished one from the other by the positioning of the lower left guide dots. Also that in 1871, two 2 cents plates were made, originally without check letters but one had an imprint at an angle instead of parallel to the stamps. The usage of the 2 cents stamp at the time was comparable to that of the 6 cents. It is totally illogical to suppose therefore that only one 6 cents plate would be made and indeed there were two, and furthermore, the sideographer used the same gimmick employed with the Large Queen 6 cents in the placement of the lower left guide dots – except in this case something went badly wrong in laying down the second





plate which had its dot placed immediately below the left numeral '6'. This, known as the 'Ghostly Head' plate was put on one side. A replacement was needed and a third plate was made, probably early in 1872, to which the check letter 'A' was added, it having become obvious that this was a sensible way of distinguishing plates, and indeed by this time the two 2 cents plates had been given 'A' and 'B' above the centre imprints, the one lettered 'A' being above an obviously skewed imprint, which is why we know they were the same as the original plates.

Now in its original state, the 6 cents 'A' plate had not one, but two guide dots. I have several first Ottawa examples including the illustrated strip of three from the first three vertical rows (see fig 2), all perforation 11.85 all round which is only found from 1870 -1872 printings of Small Queens.



Fig 2 Strip of three from the 'A' plate - first Ottawa printing

Presumably the side point had become loose in the same way as had happened with the 1859 12½ cents and bounced under the extreme pressure of entering impressions, leaving a second dot. When the 1871 plate was repaired the same thing happened, picking up its second dot, and again when the 'A' plate was re-entered in the Montreal period it picked up a third and sometimes a fourth dot.

So far we have three plates, and we know that the 'Ghostly Head' plate was only used for a short time at the end of 1873 presumably as a stop-gap to meet some emergency.



Fig 3 Example from the 'Ghostly Head' plate.

For the sake of argument 10,000 sheets were printed from it – (more likely the number was in the region of 1000). In that unlikely event 1 million of the 25 million yellow brown 6 cents stamps have been accounted for, leaving just 24 million for the other two plates. A somewhat tall order.

When I first had the honour of being the Society's President, the late Mr .Bill Simpson brought part of his collection of Small Queens over for the Friday night display at Convention in September 1989. There were four particularly important





pieces relevant to this article. Both the extant 1871 top imprint pieces, a large block from the ‘Ghostly Head’ plate which showed it had never been cleaned of the extraneous bits of metal thrown up in the process of entering impressions, and a further imprint piece, the position of which did not correspond either to the two 1871 pieces, nor to a second Ottawa imprint block from the ‘A’ plate. I had hoped that it would be in one of the Maresch Simpson sales, but it was not. Where it is now I have no idea, but it did indicate the existence of a fourth plate made in the time the printers operated in Montreal.

One may think that after such a passage of time my memory is playing tricks, but it seems highly unlikely that just two plates would be able to produce the bulk of 25 million stamps, particularly remembering that after repair the ‘A’ plate continued to give satisfactory service in the second Ottawa period. Is there any evidence, other than that fleeting seen block to support proof that there was indeed a fourth plate in existence in the Montreal period? As with so much of the Small Queens the answer is yes – and no. Single position dots exist in the late Montreal period, which could not have come from the ‘A’ plate because until fairly recently a complete sheet existed, and the 90 positions that had guide dots – remember the first vertical row had none – had multiple dots, two in the second row, and generally three, sometimes four in the other rows.

That leaves the 1871 plate as a possible source of these single dot stamps. *Figure 4* shows a strip of four. Stamps 1, 3 & 4 have two dots, stamp 2 only 1. The most likely explanation is that stamp 2 either was never repaired, or that the side point did not



Fig 4 Strip of four - Montreal printing, probably from the 1871 plate.

bounce and that the strip is from this 1871 plate. *Figure 5* is of a pair, one single dot, the other two dots, perf $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ therefore definitely from the 1871 plate. *Figure 6* is of a cover dated 1878 with a re-entered, note, re-entered (doubled base) single dot stamp, perf 12 as are the other cited examples bar the pair – incidentally obtained from one of the Maresch Simpson sales. *Figure 7* shows two single dot varieties. The right hand stamp was purchased in a CPS auction on very thin paper and dated again 1878, while the other has its dot in the identical same position. Incidentally I hoped the thin paper stamp was on pelure paper which is rare on Small Queens, but on comparing it with the 6 cents I already had, found it was only the same thin paper used for the 6 cents Large Queen which somehow had escaped being used in 1868.





Fig 5 Pair of stamps, perf 11½ x 12 showing one stamp with a single dot. From the 1871 plate.

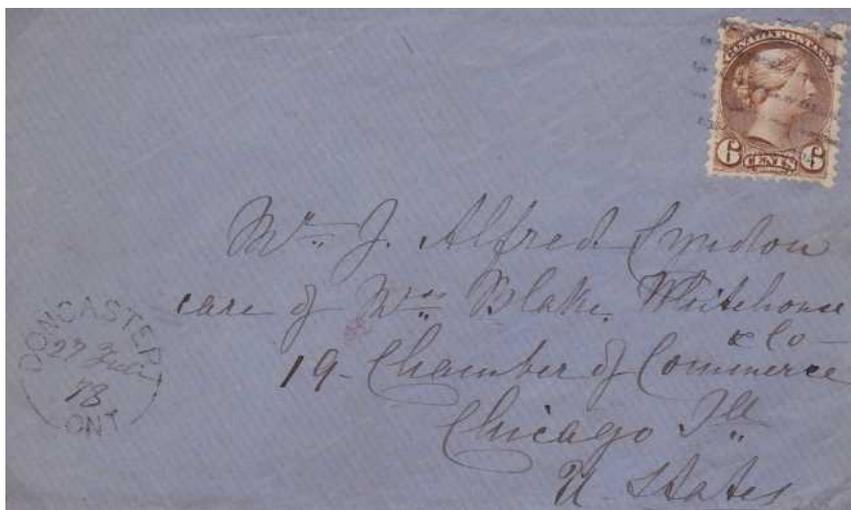


Fig 6. Example on cover, postmarked at Doncaster, Ontario 27 July 1878. The stamp shows a single guide dot and is re-entered at the bottom.



Fig 7 Two examples, both perf 12 Montreal printings showing single guide dots. The right hand stamp is dated 1878.





A recent Longley auction had a single dot 6 cents on piece dated 1882 (*Figure 8*). The position dot is way to the left which for a guide dot on its own is unusual. Ideally it would be good to find a late Montreal printing pair, but here are four single dot stamps which seems too many if they all came from unrepaired positions on the 1871 plate. One, on cover, as pointed out has a re-entry. Are any, or all of them from an undiscovered plate? Or are we chasing chimera? I do not think so. Three plates, averaging 8 million stamps each was not beyond the bounds of possibility. If that is so, then with the 'Montreal' plate made in 1887, but not used until 1890, we would have five Six Cents plates.

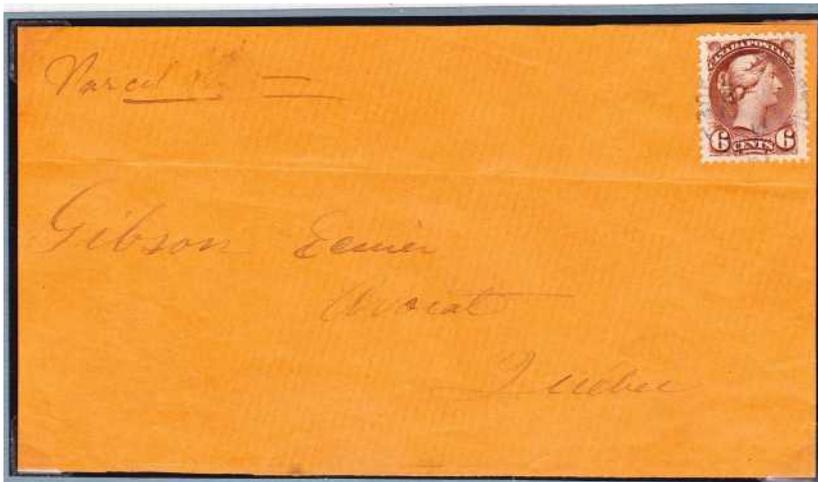


Fig 8 Parcel post piece from 1882, franked with a 6 cents Small Queen again showing only a single guide dot.

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CANADIAN COMMEMORATIVES OF THE QEII ERA (PART 3)

John Burnett, *OTB*

I just wanted to continue my complementary piece to John Watson's well thought out article of July 2013 where he makes note of how difficult it is to find Canadian commemoratives used in period to pay the proper rate for postage.

In the last Maple Leaves I wrote about actual uses of the millennium commemorative stamps as I thought they were important enough to need a stand-alone article.

I am starting part 3 with my first example showing use of the 1959 commemoratives on a cover to Bagdad, Iraq. Shown in figure 1 below is a block of four of the May 1959 "Country Women" and a single of the September 1959 "Plains of Abraham" commemorative stamps mailed on 11th January 1960. These 1959 commemoratives were still in period as 1960 would prove to be a lean year with Canada Post only issuing two commemoratives that year. This example is of an air mail rate of 25¢ per half ounce to a "C" country. A "C" country was defined by Canada Post as those of Asia, the Middle East, and Australasia. The stamps have been killed by a reasonable copy of a barrel cancel, which is a collectible in its own right.

In 1960 Canada only issued two commemorative stamps; one was for Canadian "Girl Guides" in April and the other for "The Battle of Long Sault" in May. I do have a number of the Girl Guide commemoratives used in the mail and I show an interesting



Fig 1. The 25 cent airmail rate to the Middle East paid for with 1959 commemorative stamps.





one in figure 2. This is a strip of three stamps making up the 15¢ per half ounce air mail rate to England. Mailed from Harbour Grace, Newfoundland on 19th May 1960; by coincidence it is the same day as the Battle of Long Sault stamp was issued.



Fig 2 Girl Guide commemoratives used on a commercial airmail letter to England.

As I was writing this it dawned on me that the major audience for this journal is in Great Britain and you probably can have better luck than me finding some of these stamps used on air mail or surface rated envelopes, so guys keep your eyes open.

My example of the commercial use of The Battle of Long Sault adds another dimension to collecting commemorative stamps from this period. The era of the 1960's through 90's saw a lot of slogan cancels used to kill stamps and this is another area within the QEII era where one can build a very interesting collection. The most important reference work on these slogan cancels is "*Slogan Postmarks of Canada*" by Cecil C. Coutts and just to give you an idea of how one could build a big collection with these postmarks this one cancel shown in fig 3 opposite is listed as having been used in 15 cities in 1960.

In 1961 Canada issued five commemorative stamps and I have had trouble finding many of these used in period. In fig 4 opposite, I illustrate a nice clean but very plain envelope sent from Oshawa, Ontario to the USA using the Northern Development stamp, mailed on 17th February 1961, just nine days after its release.

Shown in fig 5, on page 361, is a commercial use of a Pauline Johnson commemorative stamp on a cacheted envelope, sent on the first day of issue (10th March 1961) but not receiving a "Day of Issue" cancellation, it too has a slogan cancel and interestingly a receiving strike right on the front showing one day service to New York. This letter was mailed from Windsor, Ontario (near Detroit) on 10th March and was received in New York on the same day I dare say this envelope hit every transfer just right because today



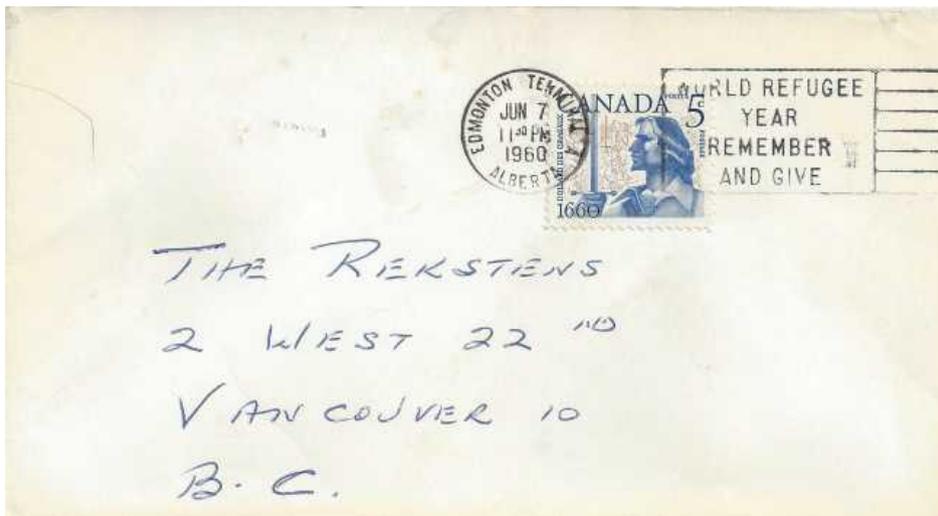


Fig 3 A commercially used Battle of Long Sault commemorative tied by a slogan cancel in use in 15 towns and cities during 1960.

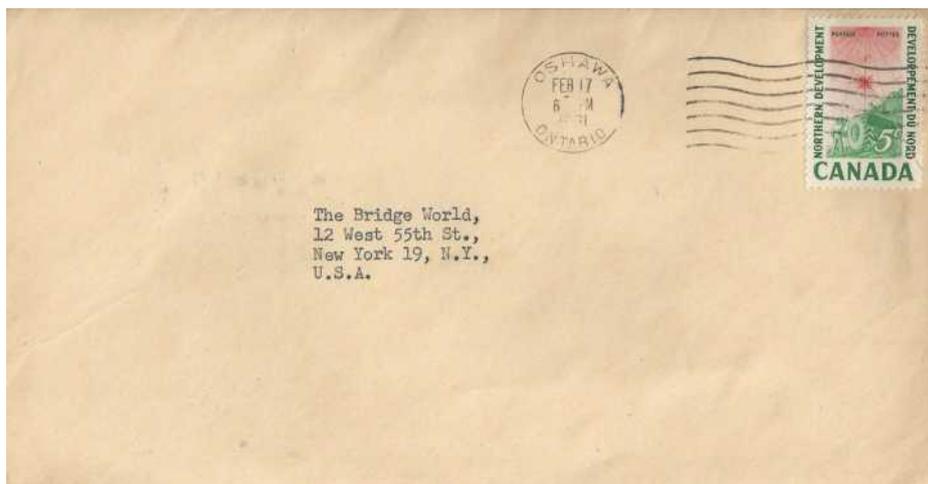


Fig 4 A plain but nice example of the Northern Development stamp used in period.

the average delivery time to the USA from Canada is 5 to 7 days as most letters go through a security screening enroute and often get hung up in Canada in a backlog of mail waiting for security service.

I want to move ahead to 1963 and talk about one of the more difficult stamps to find used commercially and that is the "Canadian Exports" issued in June 1963. I have a few copies used on wrappers helping to make up parcel post requirements but only this one oversized envelope used to pay postage (see fig 6 overleaf). The envelope was mailed





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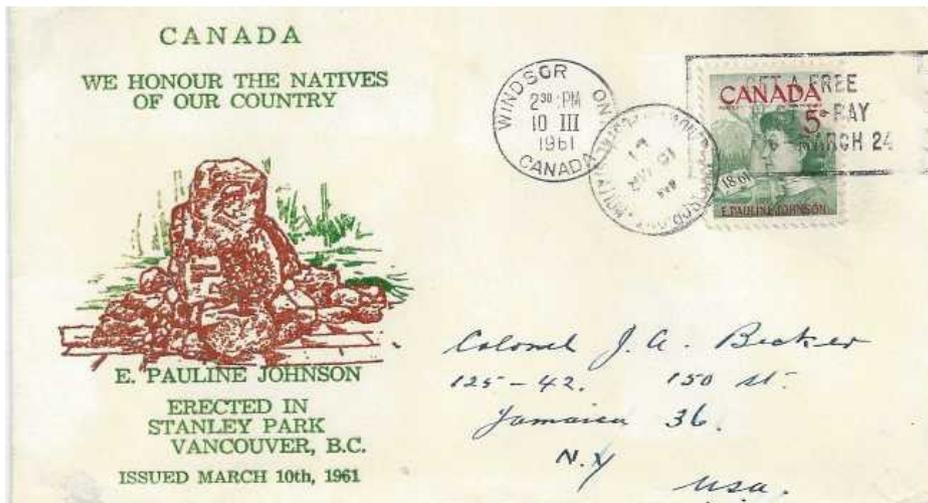


Fig 5 A day of issue cover but lacking any special cancel.

from Vancouver, British Columbia on 2nd August 1963 and is addressed to South Africa, it pays the quadruple rate (2 ounces) for the 25¢ per half ounce air mail fee to the Republic of South Africa. I actually found this cover in South Africa when I was there on business and had a weekend free. I had decided to just walk around the commercial area in Cape Town when I spied a stamp store. I asked the owner if he had any mail from Canada as I collected Canadian Postal history. He had two pieces and had them priced at R20 each. Heck I was in a stamp store so I tried to negotiate a lower price and his comment was a classic. I asked him if he would accept R20 and his reply was "Yank we both know the exchange rate and this is peanuts to you so the price is R25 each"! At that time the exchange was around \$1 equal to R20 and so I decided paying



Fig 6 A nice cover but the price proved to be non-negotiable!



\$1.25 apiece for the two items was a pretty good deal (the other was a WWII wrapper using a \$1 Destroyer stamp) both of these would command big premiums at home.

I want to close out this portion on some of my QEII postal history with a really rare stamp to be found commercially used in period. Canada had long had an airmail rate to the USA which could be purchased well after she had dropped airmail rates domestically where mail went by the most expeditious manner.

Canada had set a rate of 7¢ for the first ounce on 1st April 1943 and held that rate until 15th July 1964 and here's where it gets interesting. On 11th March 1964 Canada had issued a "Jet Plane" stamp for the existing 7¢ rate. Shown in figure 7 is a close up of the 7¢ stamp cancelled on 14th July 1964 at Calgary, Alberta approximately three months after its issue.



Fig 7 July 14 the last day of the 7 cent rate and July 15 the first day of the 8 cent rate. Commercial use of the 7 cent stamp in period is scarce.



Canada had preprinted enough of the 7¢ stamps to meet their forecasted needs well into the future and so decided rather than destroy their inventory they would overprint an "8" over a scribed out "7" this is shown beside the earlier cancelled stamp in fig 7 above. With the 7¢ stamp only valid for approximately 90 days Canada post had created a real rarity when found used commercially correctly in period. Many examples exist of the 7¢ used with a definitive 1¢ to make the prevailing rate but very few exist in that 90 day window of opportunity. I have been looking constantly for this stamp used to the USA in period and so far I have only found two covers, one of them in a dollar box!





Of course, many people had the 7¢ stamps on hand and were probably oblivious to the new rate and without thinking sent a letter via airmail to the USA and the recipient found themselves faced with a 2¢ postage due for double the deficiency on the envelope.

Below is a very nice example of a postage due envelope utilizing the 7¢ stamp after the rate change with a T/2 (To Pay 2¢) nicely struck on the front of the envelope

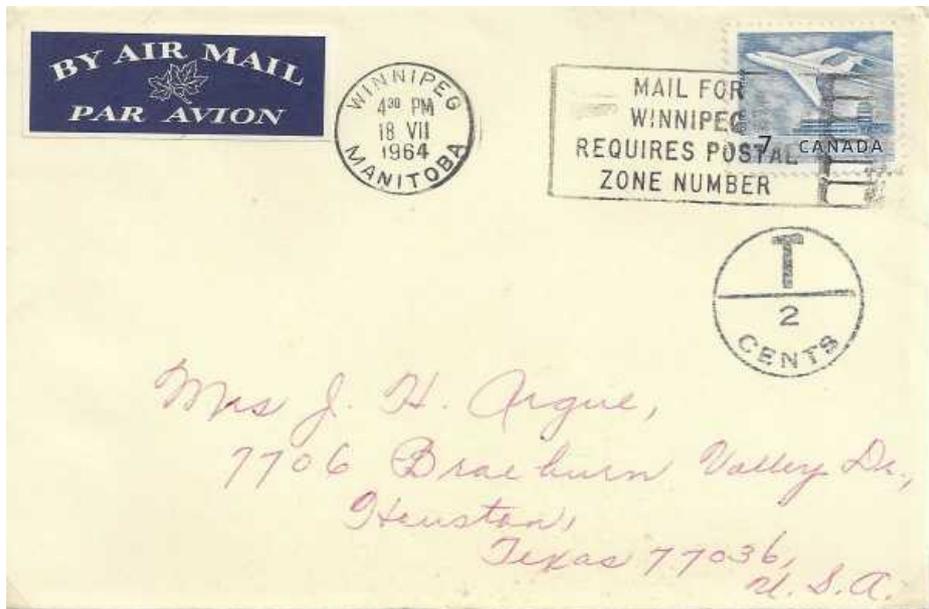


Fig 8 Use of the 7 cent stamp after the rate increase giving rise to a 2 cent, double deficiency, charge for postage due.

On 18th November 1964 Canada Post issued a true 8¢ “Jet Plane” stamp, this rate would remain in effect until 1st November 1968. Overleaf, I show an example in figure 9 of this stamp used 9th May 1967 and mailed from New Westminster, British Columbia.

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Fig 9 The same design now denominated 8 cents for the airmail rate to the USA.



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MORE NEW STREET CANCELS ARE FOUND

Graham Searle *FCPS*

My thanks go to the guys at Bow City Philatelics in Calgary for drawing my attention to the postcard shown below in fig 1. This seemingly ordinary looking card from Peterborough, Ontario to Montreal has a nice strike on the reverse of a previously undescribed cancel from Notre Dame Street West in Montreal – see below. This cancel has obviously been used as a receiving mark and shows that Notre Dame Street West was one of the Letter Carrier Depots (LCD) in 1896. This is the only copy of this cancel I have recorded so please let me know if there are others out there.



Fig 1 Postcard mailed from Peterborough, Ontario to Montreal in February 1896 with alongside left a close up of the receiving cancel from Notre Dame Street West on the reverse of the card.





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Another new and rare cancel comes courtesy of Hugo Deshayé and is shown in fig 2 below. This is the first and only cancel I have seen from Amherst Street, Montreal a short lived sub-office that was located in a drug store. I have little doubt that this office only used the cancel to deal with registered mail; all normal mail being sent through to one of the main depots for cancelling. For the record, the cancel is a split ring type of cds (albeit the office name is so long there is little room for the rings!) with a diameter of 21mm. Given the fact that this sub-office was only open for less than five years between 1900 and 1905, this was probably the only cancel ever used there.



Fig 2 Registered letter from Amherst Street, Montreal. Note that the year date is the wrong way round, reading 40 instead of 04.

Finally, for this brief update, I can provide a picture of yet another of the 'Other' street cancels. Fig 3 shows the split ring cancel from Royal Road in New Brunswick. This office was open from 1868 until 1917. It is also worth looking out for the scarcer Royal Road West. This latter office was also long lived being open from 1886 to 1917 but appears to have handled little mail.



Fig 3 Split ring cancel from Royal Road, New Brunswick





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SLOGAN POSTMARKS OF CANADA WORLD WAR II

PART 2 - FINANCING THE WAR EFFORT

Eldon C. Godfrey, FCA

While the ENLIST NOW slogan clearly encouraged young and fit Canadians to actively engage in the battlefields of war, engagement in a war by a nation requires the reallocation of many resources and requires considerable financing and “belt tightening” and saving by the citizenry at large.

While military budgets are clearly a matter of “government spending” it remains a fact the “the money must come from somewhere”. In this regard slogan cancellations were used to remind Canadians of the financial requirements of war; the following slogans can be found to encourage financial saving in government instruments and other funds [1]:

- BUY CANADA’S FIRST WAR LOAN BONDS - 1940 from 12 Offices
- BUY CANADA’S FIRST WAR LOAN BONDS / PARTICIPEZ AU PREMIER EMPRUNT DE GUERRE - 1940 from 2 Offices
- CANADIAN LEGION WAR SERVICES APPEAL GIVE FREELY NOW - 1940 from 13 Offices
- WAR SERVICES APPEAL GIVE FREELY NOW / CANADIAN LEGION CANADIENNE SOYEZ GENEREUX - 1940 2 Offices
- GIVE TO TORONTO’S WAR FUND 1940 1 Office

- BUY VICTORY BONDS is presented in four (4) varieties:
 - BUY VICTORY BONDS - 1941 – 1943, 23 Offices
 - SOUSCRIVONS A L’EMPRUNT DE LA VICTOIRE - 1941, 3 Offices
 - PRETEZ POUR LA VICTOIRE - 1942, 3 Offices
 - BUY VICTORY BONDS / PRETEZ A LA VICTOIRE - 1943, 3 Offices

FINANCING THE WAR EFFORT

The first slogan encouraging Canadians to save appeared barely three months following Canada’s entry into the war.

BUY CANADA’S FIRST WAR LOAN BONDS





THE *Brigham* COLLECTION OF CANADA



1898 Special Delivery Trial Colour Die Proof



1935 Special Delivery Die Proof



1902 Officially Sealed Die Proof



1879 Officially Sealed full imprint block



1938 Special Delivery imperforate LL corner block



1865 Second Bill Issue - Die Proofs of the high values



1913 Officially Sealed on military censor cover to Syria



circa 1865 Dewe/Ellis Essay for registration stamp



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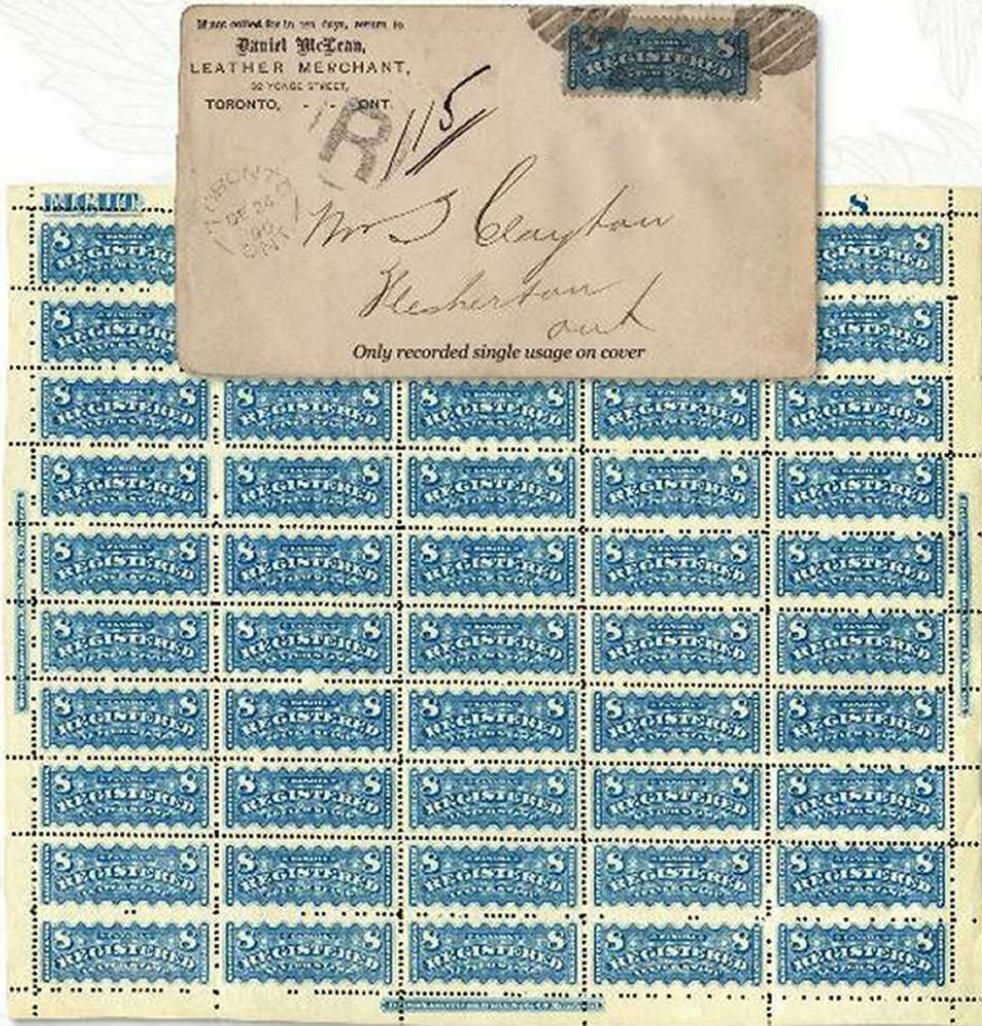


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1876 Registered Letter Stamp inscription sheet of 50





The slogan was used in Calgary, Charlottetown, Edmonton, Halifax, London, Ottawa, Regina, Saint John, Toronto, Vancouver, Victoria and Winnipeg.

It appears the slogan was only in use for 10 days. Earliest reported date of use (ERU) [2] is noted on 13 January 1940 at both Regina and Toronto with the latest reported date of use (LRU) [2] being on 22 January 1940 at Charlottetown and Regina.

**BUY CANADA'S FIRST WAR LOAN BONDS
PARTICIPEZ AU PREMIER EMPRUNT DE GUERRE**



It would appear this bilingual slogan was used for 6 days from 15 January 1940 to 20 January 1940 in both Montreal and Quebec [2].

CANADIAN LEGION WAR SERVICES APPEAL GIVE FREELY NOW





The slogan was used in Calgary, Charlottetown, Edmonton, Halifax, London, Ottawa, Regina, Saint John, Saskatoon, Toronto, Vancouver, Victoria and Winnipeg.

It appears the slogan was only in use for 10 days. ERU [2] is noted on 10 February 1940 at London, Saint John and Winnipeg with the LRU [2] being noted on 24 February 1940 at Saint John and Winnipeg.

**WAR SERVICES APPEAL GIVE FREELY NOW
CANADIAN LEGION CANADIENNE SOYEZ GENEREUX**



This bilingual slogan appears to have been used for 37 days from 13 February 1940 to 8 March 1940 in Montreal and for just 4 days from 12 to 15 February 1940 in Quebec [2].



GIVE TO TORONTO'S WAR FUND

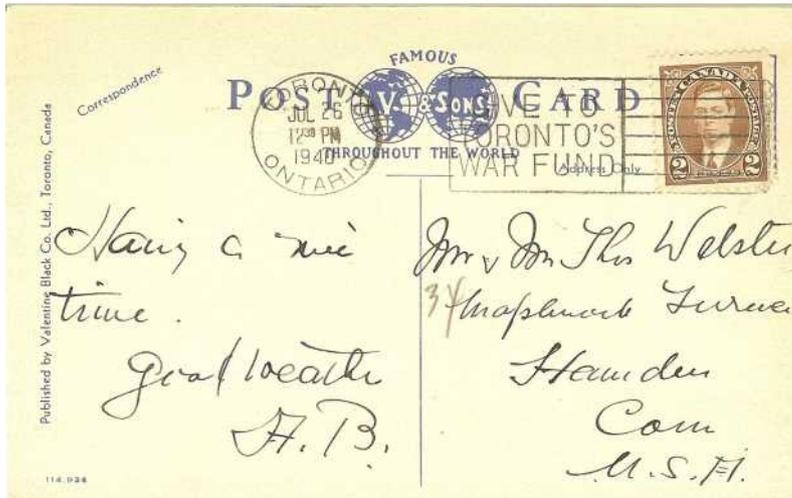
The City of Toronto established a "War Fund". The Winnipeg Free Press reported on 24 October 1940 "... that two airplanes will be presented to the Royal Canadian Air





Force in Toronto soon as a result of contributions to the *mayor of Toronto's war fund*" [3]

The slogan was used for 9 days from 19 July 1940 to 1 August 1940. [2]



BUY VICTORY BONDS



This slogan was used in Brandon, Calgary, Charlottetown, Drumheller, Edmonton, Fort William, Halifax, Hamilton, London, Moncton, Ottawa, Prince Albert, Regina, Saint John, Saskatoon, Sault Ste. Marie, Summerside, Toronto, Vancouver, Victoria, Windsor, Winnipeg and Yarmouth.

This English slogan has the longest period of use of any World War II fund raising slogan. ERU is reported at 12 cities on 23 May 1941 with Drumheller reported as 21 May and Vancouver on 14 April. [2]

The slogan was used in cycles throughout 1941, 1942 and 1943. The LRU is 23 November 1943 at Fort William. [2]



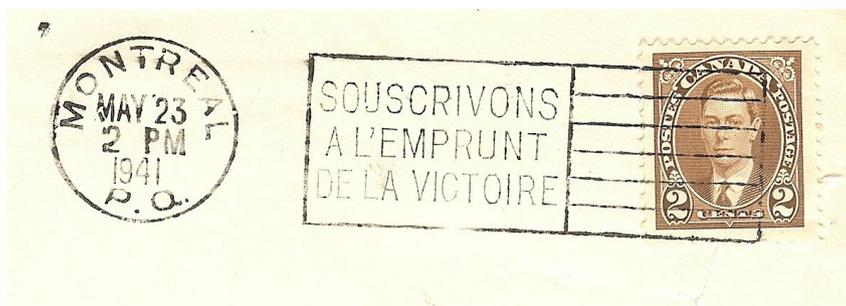


Patriotic cachets can be found throughout this period of issue – two are illustrated here



The cycles of usage provide great opportunities for detailed study of the slogan.

SOUSCRIVONS A L'EMPRUNT DE LA VICTOIRE



In 1941 this French language slogan was used in Montreal (Die 1 22 May to 27 June and Die 2 25 May to 27 June), Quebec (23 to 26 May) and Trois Rivieres (24 May to 23 June). [2]

PRETEZ POUR LA VICTOIRE





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In 1942 this French language slogan was used in Montreal (Die 1 and Die 2 through two cycles commencing on 9 February and ending in November, (exact date unconfirmed), Quebec (7 February to 17 October) and Trois Rivieres (7 February to October (exact date unconfirmed).[2]

BUY VICTORY BONDS / PRETEZ A LA VICTOIRE



The bilingual slogan was used in 1943 in two cycles (spring and autumn) in Montreal, Quebec (blackout) and Trois Rivieres. [2]

As can be clearly seen, the slogan cancellations exhorting saving by Canadians present ample opportunity for study at a relatively low cost.

AIDING OTHERS

Canadians were also reminded of the needs of others [1]; various fund raising programmes were initiated to provide aid both during the war and post-war.

The cultural mosaic which is Canada found positive responses during the war and post-war to the needs of others.

- SUPPORT AID TO RUSSIA TAG DAY JANUARY 30TH 1943 – 1 Office
- NETHERLANDS RELIEF FUND TAG DAY SEPTEMBER 18TH 1943 – 1 Office
- SUPPORT RELIEF TO GREECE APPEAL 1947 – 9 Offices
- SUPPORT RELIEF TO GREECE/ DONNEZ POUR LE SECOURS A LA GRECE 1947 – 1 Office
- SUPPORT POLISH RELIEF FUND 1947 – 4 Offices
- HELP THE UNITED EMERGENCY FUND FOR BRITAIN 1948 – 1949 9 Offices
- AIDEZ LA GRAND BRETAGNE/ HELP UNITED EMERGENCY FUND FOR BRITAIN 1948 – 1 Office

DURING THE WAR

SUPPORT AID TO RUSSIA TAG DAY JANUARY 30TH





The City of Toronto declared 30 January 1943 as a “tag day” to raise funds to aid the embattled Russia. The slogan is not easy to find, usage being reported for only 4 days from 27 to 30 January 1943. [2]

NETHERLANDS RELIEF FUND TAG DAY SEPTEMBER 18TH



For two weeks in September, the City of Toronto again declared a “tag day” (18 September 1943) for the benefit of the people of the Netherlands. The slogan is reported in use from 4 September to 18 September 1943. [2]

POST WAR

SUPPORT RELIEF TO GREECE APPEAL





Several post offices participated in this post-war appeal for relief to Greece. The slogan was used in Charlottetown, Edmonton, Halifax, Ottawa, Regina, Saint John, Toronto, Vancouver, and Winnipeg.

Usage of the slogan varies from the shortest reported period of use in Charlottetown (only 4 days of 12 to 15 May 1947) to the longest reported period of use in Edmonton (26 days from 1 May 1947 ERU to 26 May 1947 LRU). [2]



SUPPORT RELIEF TO GREECE DONNEZ POUR LE SECOURS A LA GRECE

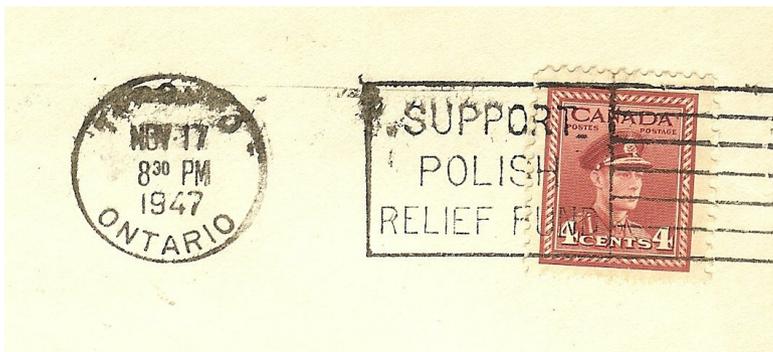


The bilingual version of the slogan was used only in Montreal, where usage is reported for 11 days from 15 to 25 May 1947. [2]

SUPPORT POLISH RELIEF FUND

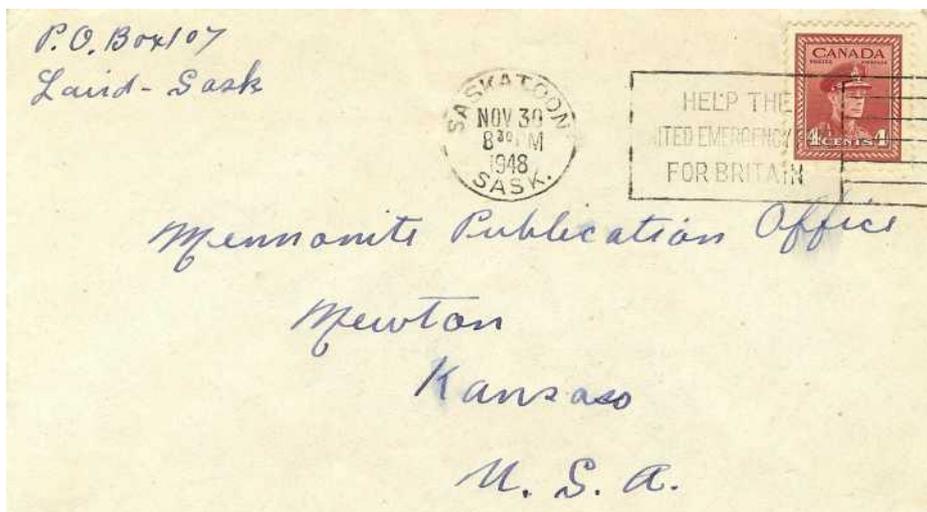
In November 1947, the post offices of Hamilton, London, Toronto and Windsor promoted Polish relief. Usage is reported in Hamilton from 11 to 22 November, London





from 13 to 24 November, Toronto from 12 to 25 November and Windsor from 12 to 20 November [2]. Relatively short periods of usage make this a desirable slogan.

HELP THE UNITED EMERGENCY FUND FOR BRITAIN



Several post offices participated in this post-war appeal for help for Britain. The slogan was used in Calgary, Charlottetown, Fredericton, Halifax, Ottawa (2 cycles), Saskatoon, Toronto (2 cycles), Vancouver, and Winnipeg (2 cycles). Initial usage commenced on various dates in November 1948 (ERD Saskatoon 15 November and concluded on various dates in December LRD Saskatoon 5 December; the scarcest being Calgary (only in use on 16 – 17 November.) Second cycles commenced and were used for brief periods between late March and mid-April 1949. [2]

AIDEZ LA GRAND BRETAGNE / HELP UNITED EMERGENCY FUND FOR BRITAIN





The bilingual version of the slogan was used only in Montreal, where usage is reported from 16 November 1948 to 1 December 1948. [2]

Part 3 of this introduction to the slogans used in the prosecution of war will draw attention to the behavioural requirements of those at home.

References:-

[1] "Slogan Postmarks of Canada" Catalogue and Guidebook, 3rd Edition by Cecil Coutts provides basic information.

[2] An essential significant detailed database regarding period-of-usage for those with greater interest in further study of the slogan is again provided by Coutts on the website of the Postal History Society of Canada (PHSC).

[3] [Winnipeg Free Press, Thursday, 24 October 1940, Page 17](#); newspaperarchive.com
› ... › Thursday, October 24, 1940

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

John Hillson

A QUESTION OF COLOUR

I had a provoking email from member Frank Henry asking why I had changed the opinion expressed in the 2nd edition of my book on Small Queens that the printers ink colour recipes given in Boggs seminal work were those of Montreal, while in Ted Nixon and my joint effort I expressed the view that they were first Ottawa. The reason was the presence of the recipe for the 12½ Cents which had by the time of the move largely lost the reason for its continuing existence. Frank went on to point out something of which I was completely unaware. In 1941 Shoemaker drew attention to a recipe on the flyleaf of a notebook supposed to be that of an employee of the British American Bank Note Co. and owned by Clarence W. Brazer of New York. To quote:

"The materials used in the Early Montreal printings of the 3cent stamp were, viz: 8 parts Rose Pink, 2 parts Orange Mineral, 2 parts Persian Red, 2 parts Patent Dryer." The recipe in Boggs is for 8 parts Orange Mineral, otherwise it is the same.

I cannot remember when I first pointed out that the underlying tone of first Ottawa Large and Small Queens is blue, while that of Montreal is yellow, but I should have realised before this that such a change inevitably meant there had been a change in the recipe. What I had done was to assume that there was a 'recipe bible' as it were, that was transferred from Ottawa to Montreal along with the rest of essential equipment. I also assumed that the senior printer, foreman in today's parlance, would have been in charge of the 'bible' and would have stayed with the firm when it moved. Clearly this was not the case.

It now seems likely that the staff on the shop floor were all new employees after the move and were simply shown a sample sheet of each value and told to match that – indeed the very early Montreal 3cent printings to the naked eye are a close colour match to the late 1872 first Ottawa printings, but with the increased amount of Orange Mineral in the ink's make-up, the change in underlying tone is accounted for.

To sum up, I think I was right the first time, the recipe list in Boggs and reproduced in my and Ted's books are indeed Montreal recipes.

Michael Young

LOOK OUT FOR THE UNUSUAL

Editors note: Michael sent in some queries following my article on the Large Queen 15 cents perf 11½ x 12 with Bothwell watermark (see ML Jan 2014 page 259). His comments on a stamp of his own plus the accompanying scans may be helpful to other members.





CANADA • BNA

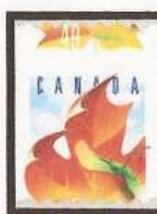
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My own stamp is in a somewhat lighter shade of muddy purple than yours, but is somewhat darker in appearance than in the image taken by my scanner, (see fig 1). The diamond shaped vertical weave pattern can be seen easily and shows up well in scans using my slide attachment, (see fig 2). I do have a number of other vertical wove 15¢ LQ, but these do not show the strong diamond pattern in transmitted light, and which seems very characteristic of my other values of the Large Queens on Bothwell paper, both with and without watermark.

I note that in the recent Brigham sale there were a pair of ½ cents perf 11½ stated to be on Bothwell paper, which I assume must have been printed after 1873 as well.



Fig 1



Fig 2

Don Hedger

CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVES

Recently, while doing some philatelic research on the visit of KG VI in 1939 and the royal train, I discovered that the 2850 that the King and Queen were transported in was a "Hudson" (of American design) These locomotives were built in 1938, in Montreal PQ and were a class H1d ~ not H1c as indicated in the Maple Leaves Jan 2014 Vol.33 article by John Atkinson The stamps issued 1986 Nov. 21 designed by Ernst Roch (Scott/Unitrade 1121) does show the locomotive improperly identified as a model H1c (which was earlier than the H1d) ~ the 2850 was a H1d The 2850 is now in the Canadian Rail Museum, Montreal PQ

Mike Slamo

SPECIAL CPSGB CANCELLATION

Shown overleaf (fig 3) is a scan of a cover recently obtained from E-Bay for the princely sum of £1. Having never seen one before, I read through the 1953 Maple Leaves to





Fig 3

search for information. The result is shown in fig 4, an advert in the October 1953 “Maple Leaves” (Volume 5, Number 1).

In the January 1954 “Maple Leaves”, the Past President, Mr David Gardner, on reprising the October 1953 Convention, referred to the cover in the following terms amongst the thanks and congratulations:-

“To the Head Postmaster of Glasgow, Mr A B Holland, his assistants and staff, all of whom showed that Post Office co-operation can be 100 per cent effective. And finally, to Mr A Findley of P M Young Ltd and his two assistants, Helen and May, who had the difficult task of coping with Convention envelopes. To those members who are not aware of the fact, it is extremely difficult to obtain permission for a Special Cancellation, and when obtained, it has to be paid for, and is costly. The envelope design was, I think, outstanding, and a credit to the Society. We still have a few thousand to sell – a reminder to those who have so far done little to help us. The financial loss on this venture is substantial, but once more we have to thank Mr Findlay and P M Young, Ltd., for their generosity in guaranteeing to cover this loss”

I do not know whether George J. King was an attendee at the Convention, or one of those aimed at in the Past President’s report, but it would be interesting to know if the Society still holds any of the “few thousand”.

(Editors note:- the Past President’s comments may explain why we have not made this a regular feature of Convention. Although since the original apparently cost only 9d there has at least been some appreciation in value!)



SOUVENIR ENVELOPES
7th Annual Congress and Exhibition

In order to relieve the burden of work thrown on the local Society Group, Mr. D. Gardner has asked my personal co-operation in the supply and distribution of the special Souvenir Envelopes which are being issued for this year's Congress at Glasgow. As you are no doubt aware, the Postal Authorities have granted Congress the issue of a special cancellation. Apart from the interest to society members there is every possibility that this will be the only alternative special cancellation used in this Coronation year.

To enable us to cope efficiently with the heavy demand, please place your order **IMMEDIATELY**. Prices are as follows :—

Souvenir Envelopes	- - -	3d. each.
ditto—served with 24d Coronation stamp posted at Congress P.O.	- - -	9d. each.
ditto with complete Coronation set.	- - -	4/9d. each.

All enquiries and orders should be addressed to :—

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Fig 4

Don Abel

MILLENNIUM STAMPS ON COVER

Proof that the stamps out of the special Millennium Collection book used on cover are out there (see Maple Leaves April 2014, page 307) was provided by member Don Abel who sent me scans of six of them. One of these is illustrated below in fig 5.

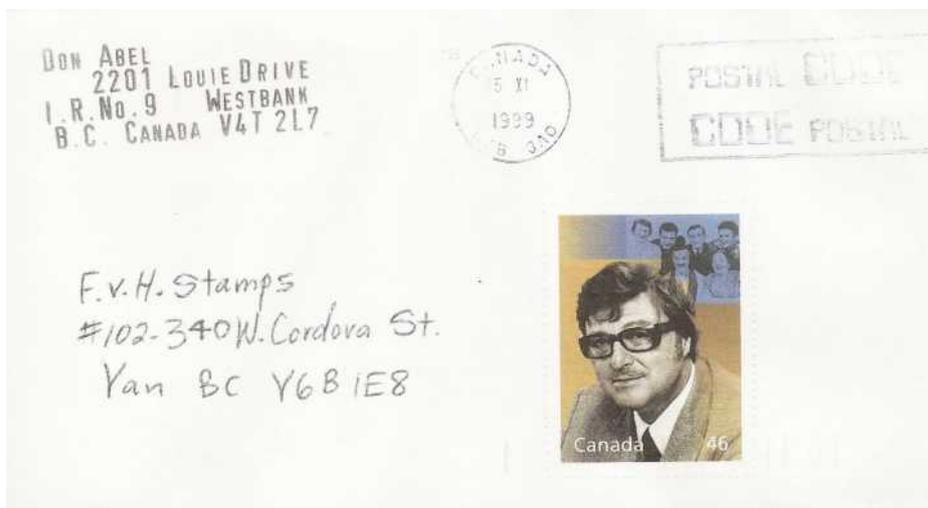


Fig 5

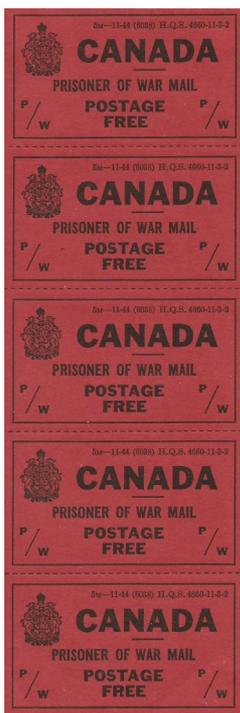




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SOCIETY NEWS

FROM THE PRESIDENT

This is the last Maple Leaves issue before we hold our Convention at the Kings Manor Hotel, Edinburgh in early October. Members considering attending are reminded, that in order to receive the special convention rate, bookings must be made by the **31st of July**.

One of the most enjoyable sessions during convention is the members' up to 18 sheets display. If you are able to bring along a small exhibit, be it material or simply colour photocopies, this would add to everyone's enjoyment.

Wendy and I had the pleasure of staying at the Kings Manor Hotel for 3 days in April and we were very impressed with the service and facilities available. We trust that all attending will have the same experience and we look forward to welcoming you to the beautiful city of Edinburgh. Why not consider spending some extra time in the city as there are so many interesting places to visit, including a rare thing these days – a stamp shop.

Colin Lewis FCPS

FROM THE SECRETARY

The following changes to the Society Constitution and Rules will be put to the AGM on Sunday 5th October 2014. If members have any comments or queries on these proposed changes please contact me before the AGM.

Proposed change to Rule 19 to be amended to read:

The Financial Year of the Society shall commence on the first day of August in each year.. Officers and Committee Members shall take office on the day following the AGM at which they were elected or appointed.

The reason for the proposed change is to enable the Honorary Treasurer to give a more up-to-date financial picture to members at Annual General Meeting as currently when the most recent set of accounts are almost 12 months old. If it is passed, there will need to be a slight amendment to Rule 6. as follows:-

The annual subscription shall be such sum as the Annual General meeting may approve, payable on the first day of October following the commencement of the financial year, the subscription year, however, will run until September 30th.

This is because dues will no longer be required 'in advance' as under the existent rule





Proposed change to Rule 12 (viii):-

A President will normally hold office for one term, and will not be eligible for re-election for the immediate following term unless no suitable candidate is prepared to offer himself for the post. In this case the sitting President may continue to hold office for up to a maximum of three years on the condition that he is not required to organise any further events on behalf of the Society, and that the sitting incumbent will immediately resign the office should a suitable candidate be forthcoming during the extended period.

Further, a President may be elected who is unable to organise Society events, in which case the Honorary Secretary and the Honorary Treasurer will form a Convention Committee and co-opt such members to it as is deemed necessary.

The reason for this change is that it is essential the Society always has a President/or Senior Vice-President because in the event of any officer being unable or unwilling to continue mid-term, only a President, or failing him/her a Senior Vice-President, has the power under the rules to appoint a successor.

John Hillson FCPS

FROM THE SUBSCRIPTIONS MANAGER

Enclosed with this issue of Maple Leaves is the reminder regarding subscriptions for the coming year. Subscriptions fall due on 1st October 2014 and, as usual, a discount applies to those who get their payments in before 1st November. Payment can be made by cheque (in £ to me or in \$US or \$CAN to Mike Street) or via PAYPAL online at the Society website.

Please check the mailing address slip which came with this issue of Maple Leaves. If this shows a large PD you have already paid for 2014/15, have a life membership, have been a member for over 50 years or have a direct debit arrangement in place. If any of these apply, no action is required!

If you are unsure whether you have paid for 2014/15 in advance or if any of the other categories above apply to you, please contact me by e mail or phone and I can let you know. Contact details can be found on the inside back cover.

Malcolm Montgomery

FROM THE AUCTION MANAGER

Given the large volume of material received I have decided our next auction will be the room sale at the Convention in Edinburgh (see advert on page 388). The sale includes





the usual wide range of Postal History lots which, this year, include strong selections of early Canadian postmarks including some rare manuscript postmarks; a wide range of unusual overseas destinations on covers and cards across a range of time periods; Transatlantic mail – both incoming and outgoing; WW2 censored mail including POW and internee mail; Advertising covers and cards; DLO items; Prince Edward Island covers and Newfoundland covers. However, whatever your collecting interests you will find some lots of interest in this part of the sale.

The sale also includes a good range of stamps from Canada and the Provinces. Of particular note are some very fine Canada 1859 Cents stamps both used and mint; George V die proofs; Prisoner of War Franks; including complete panes and the Fur Trade 10 cent ‘Missing G’ error in a complete sheet of 50.

Last but not least there are a good selection of mixed and bulk lots of both covers and stamps which will provide hours of enjoyment.

The auction catalogue is not being circulated in paper form to all members this year in line with the motion approved at the 2013 AGM. However, it is available online at www.canadianpsgb.co.uk in pdf format to view online or download and print. The catalogue can be downloaded in two forms; either with or without all the lots photos. Virtually all of the lots (apart from a few of the bulk lots) have photos to aid postal bidders.

Our next web based sale will be later in Q4 2014 or in early 2015 and will feature material from the outstanding collections of Military Mail formed by past President, Ged Taylor. More details on this in the October issue.

Graham Searle FCPS

NORTH OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND GROUP

Seven members attended our last meeting in April. As usual, displays covered a very wide range of material including 2 cent Small Queen stamps, proofs and covers; stamps and booklets from the 1897 – 1911 period; some first flight covers from some of the early pioneer airlines; special delivery stamps and covers from 1898 to modern times; a display of named people on Canadian stamps excluding the Royal Family; a display of philatelic ‘firsts’ and innovations in the QE2 era and some first day covers.

Our next meeting will be held at 1400hrs on Saturday 25th October at the usual venue of the Buccleugh Arms Hotel in Moffat. All members are welcome. More details can be obtained from the Editor.

Graham Searle FCPS





AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP

to 15th JUNE 2014

New Members:-

- 3028 DUMSDAY, Paul S.; 56 Grand Avenue, Southbourne, Bournemouth, Dorset, BH6
3TA; e mail pauldumsday@googlemail.com; CL, CS
3029 LEGAULT, Luc; 2005 Rue Belanger Est, Montreal, QC, Canada H2G 1C1; email
luc@mpmtl.com ; Met, Per, Quebec PH, FDC

Change of Address:-

- 2823 DEMENT, Lex; P.O. Box 151, Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada L2A 5M9
2916 COLLOP, Tom; 1 Dover Centre, 1687 Marsh Line, Chatham, Kent, Ontario, Canada
N0P 1L0
2920 MILLER, Jim; #4 – 4318 Emily Carr Drive, Victoria, BC, Canada V8X 5E7
2922 LUM, Roberta; new e mail rlum@bell.net

Resigned:-

- 2968 LEIGH, Rob

Presumed deceased (no contact for some time)

- 2017 AYSHFORD
2262 BOGIE

Removed for Non-payment of dues:-

- | | | | |
|------|------------|------|-------|
| 2407 | GEOFFROY | 2480 | WARR |
| 2521 | SUNDERLAND | 2854 | GLAZE |
| 2932 | GREEN | 2955 | BLACK |

Revised Total:- 305

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

2014

- Jul 18 - 19 York Racecourse Stamp & Coin Fair
Aug 7 - 12 PhilaKorea, Seoul (FIP)
Aug 29 – 31 BNAPEX, Baltimore, Maryland
Sept 17 - 20 Autumn Stampex, BDC Islington London
Oct 2 - 6 CPSGB Convention, Kings Manor Hotel, Edinburgh
Oct 25 CPSGB Scotland and North of England Group Meeting, Moffat
Dec 1- 6 Malaysia 2014, Kuala Lumpur (FIP)

2015

- Feb 18 - 21 Spring Stampex, BDC Islington, London
May 13 - 16 London 2015 FIP and FEPA Exhibition, BDC Islington
May 22 - 24 Royal 2015 Royale, National Philatelic Exhibition, London, Ontario
Jul 4 MIDPEX 2015, Leamington Spa
Aug 14 - 19 Singapore 2015 (FIP)
Sep 11 - 13 BNAPEX 2015 Ramada Plaza Hotel, Niagara Falls, Ontario.
Sept 16 - 19 Autumn Stampex, BDC Islington, London
Sept 28 - Oct 2 CPSGB Convention, Crown & Mitre Hotel, Carlisle

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Maple Leaves





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Autumn 2014 Auction



The 2¢ Large Queen Laid Paper

As recently reported in the philatelic press, the existence of a third example of the 2¢ Large Queen on Laid Paper was confirmed. The stamp was discovered in a sales circuit book by a collector. He sent the stamp to the Vincent Graves Greene Foundation for a certificate, who after much study and consultation issued a certificate of genuineness in 2013. A full report can be found on the Foundation's website.

This discovery was the first in many decades. The other two examples have certificates dated 1935 from the RPS in London, England. All three singles are faulty to some degree.

We are pleased to have been selected to sell this stamp. It is in our opinion the finest of the three known examples, possessing superior centering and freshness of colour, as well as displaying a dated Hamilton postmark. It will be offered in our October 2014 auction.

Obviously the demand for catalogues will be heavy for this auction and is a great opportunity to consider consigning. Why not get in touch to discuss your holdings?



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