



Maple Leaves

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

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EDITORIAL

We start this issue by offering our warmest congratulations to member Hugh Jefferies who was awarded the MBE in the recent Queens Birthday Honours List. Hugh joins a very short list of people to have been awarded an MBE for services to philately. I am sure that most members will have come across Hugh's work – either as the past editor of Gibbons Stamp Monthly or as the editor of the many Gibbon's Stamp Catalogues. From one editor to another...well done Hugh!

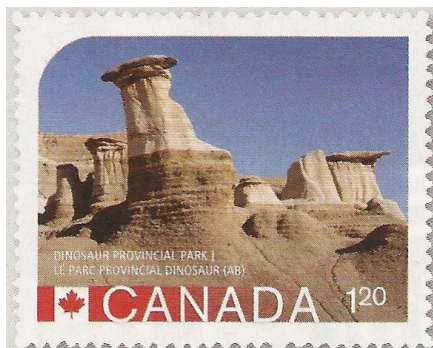
By the time this issue reaches you the Society social gathering that is Convention in Carlisle will have come and gone. However, it is not too early to plan your diary for 2016 when we will be making a long overdue return to the Midlands with our Convention in Kenilworth. I hope this may allow many of our members who live in that area to attend for part or all of the time – if only to see what you have been missing! More details on the 2016 event will appear in our January and April issues next year.

News is reaching these shores of an interesting modern 'error' to look out for. This occurred in the 3 July 2015 Canada Post issue to celebrate Canadian UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Both the booklet containing six x \$1.20 stamps and the souvenir sheet were affected as both contained the stamp shown overleaf. This stamp which is labelled as Dinosaur Provincial Park actually depicts a picture of a hoodoo rock formation found in Drumheller, Alberta. Soon after release, Canada Post started receiving calls from customers letting them know about the picture error and the booklets and sheets affected were recalled. Not however, before a few had been sold and used. Apparently the





stamp has been reissued with the correct picture but in the meantime you may want to double check any mail from Canada!



A very modern error!

I realise with some incredulity that it is 11 years since I took on the job of Maple Leaves editor (how time flies!). In all that time I cannot recall a moment when the editorial cupboard has looked quite as bare as it does now and I am sorely in need of material for future issues if we are to maintain the size and quality of the journal. I note that over the last few years we have been indebted to a few (thankfully prolific) members for much of the content and it would be nice to see some new authors appearing in 2016. So I would ask all mem-

bers to consider making a contribution over the coming year. It can be long or short; written in longhand, typed or digital. Your editor can even correct the spelling and grammar for you (or sometimes make it worse!) What I can't do is write it for you and what is really important is that we get some articles on topics that interest you and there is no-one better qualified to write them than yourselves!



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POSTAL ADVERTISING DIE SLUGS DURING WORLD WAR I - PART 1

Malcolm Newton

With the war not over by Christmas 1914 as most British and their allies predicted six months earlier, it was inevitable that the demand on resources – both natural and human – would impact on Canada and especially the postal services.

In early 1912, the post office authorities had authorised the manufacture and use of 'Postal Advertising Die Slugs', or slogans as we have subsequently called them. Over the next three years, the numbers in use increased and during 1914, there were 34 offices using 40 different messages. These were used not only to advertise numerous exhibitions, carnivals and fairs, but also as a means to raise funds for good causes.

With no end to the conflict in sight, 1915 saw a sharp decline in the number of slogans used to only 24 from 19 offices. Several annual events were probably cancelled as they were no longer advertised, but despite the hardships, many prevailed.

In this article and in subsequent parts, I will illustrate a number of slogans that appeared during WW1. This is not intended to be a comprehensive listing of all slogans, as space would not be available and besides, there are publications devoted to this purpose such as the catalogue compiled by Cec Coutts with his third and last edition appearing in 2007. All these slogans were used in machines manufactured by the International Postal Supply Co. (International) unless otherwise mentioned.

1915 saw the use of Canada's first obviously war-oriented slogan at Winnipeg (Two examples are shown below). This was used between 12 June and 12 July. This slogan



for National Patriotic Week in Winnipeg was not used again.

Hamilton, which had a fund raising slogan 'Help the Hamilton Mountain Sanatorium for Consumptives' in use since 1913, continued throughout the war, as did the sanatorium at Muskoka, near Toronto.



Fig 2 Late 1915 usage of the 'Help the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives' showing die 'D'.

As mentioned previously, the use of postal slogans to promote fairs and exhibitions were seen by the sponsors to be worthwhile. Having paid for the manufacture of the die, it was found that by altering the dates for the following year (and sometimes subsequent



Fig 3 'Edmonton Exhibition Aug. 9 – 14 1915.' This was the 1914 die altered to reflect the new dates.



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ones), it was a very effective means of keeping costs down. Figs 3 to 8 show several examples of such slogans used in 1915.



Fig 4 'Western Fair London Canada Sept. 10 -18 1915.' Another altered 1914 die reissued from the 20th March.

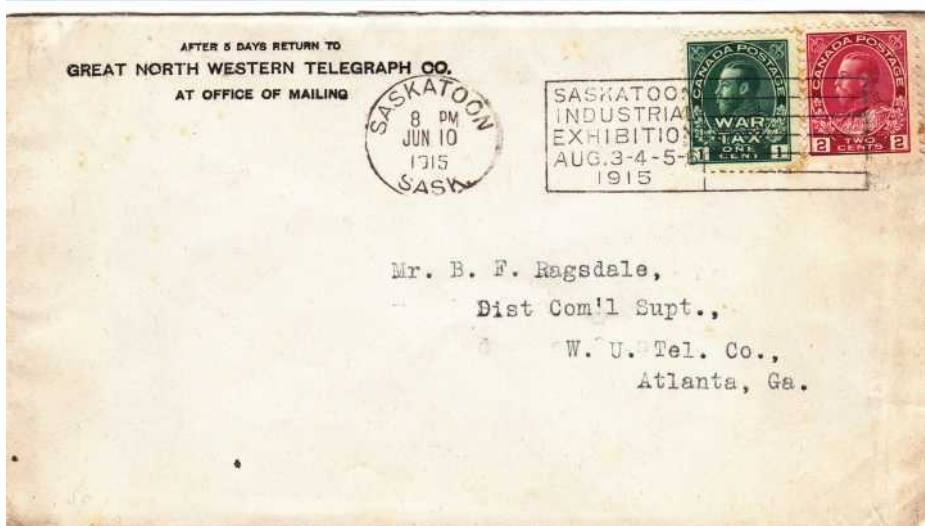


Fig 5 Saskatoon Industrial Exhibition Aug. 3-4-5-6 1915.' A 1914 Universal machine die altered with new dates.



Fig 6 'Alberta Winter Fair Calgary Dec. 14 – 17 – 1915.' This was an altered 1913 die, Calgary did not promote this fair during 1914.



Fig 7 'Prince Rupert Exhibition opens Sept.' This was the classic means of saving money. Used between 6 June and 29 August but with the event dates removed, thereby saving a few more dollars! It was reused again in 1916 in a similar fashion.



'Fig 8 'L'Exposition Provinciale de Québec 28 Août-1915-4 Sep. L'Année de l'Élan Agricole.' This is the 1914 die redated and reworded from 'L'Année de la Sante Publique.'

Two offices promoted fairs for the first time during 1915.



Fig 9 'Owen Sound Fair Oct.6-7-8, 1915'. A Universal machine die in use from 29 April.

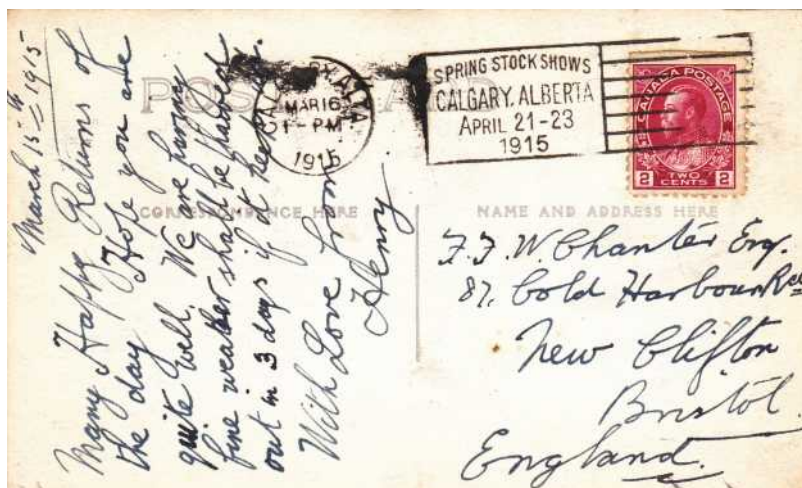


Fig 10 'Spring Stock Shows Calgary, Alberta April 21 – 23 1915'. Used between 10 March and 28 April. This slogan was not used again.

This is only a sample of the slogans used. Readers will be familiar with the other very common Toronto ones, advertising the Canadian National Exhibition and Broadview Boy's Fall Fair Toronto YMCA, which were altered each year between 1912 and the early 1920's to reflect the different calendar dates. In the next part, I will continue with some examples from 1916.

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SOME INTERESTING POSTAL USAGES ON THE SMALL QUEENS – PART 3

John Burnett, OTB

With this article I want to continue looking at some of my 6¢ small queens used postally in sometimes hard to find or rarely seen postal applications.

The 6 Cent Value:-

The 6¢ stamp initially paid the first class letter rate to the USA and the rate to Great Britain via the Allan Line, direct from Canada versus the 8¢ rate via the Cunard Line through New York. Finding a 6¢ single letter use to the USA is not difficult unless you are looking to add a western or territorial destination. My first two covers are just that, to the west, both used via the same route to their destinations.



Fig 1

Fig 2

Figure 1 is a cover mailed from Nova Scotia (location taken from the back of the envelope) in June 1872 and addressed to Portland, Oregon. Figure 2 is an 1873 cover mailed from Hammond River, New Brunswick and addressed to Nevada City, California. I dare say that Nevada City cover might well be unique as far as a small town mailing point and an even smaller town receiving point.

The route of travel for these two covers was the same and is shown in figure 3 overleaf.

Departing Eastern Canada by rail to Detroit, Michigan then transferring to the Union Pacific to Sacramento, California where both were transferred to the Central Pacific railway to Portland with its first stop in Nevada City enroute.

I add these to this article only to emphasize just how few western and territorial 6¢ covers I have found in my many years of collecting Small Queens.





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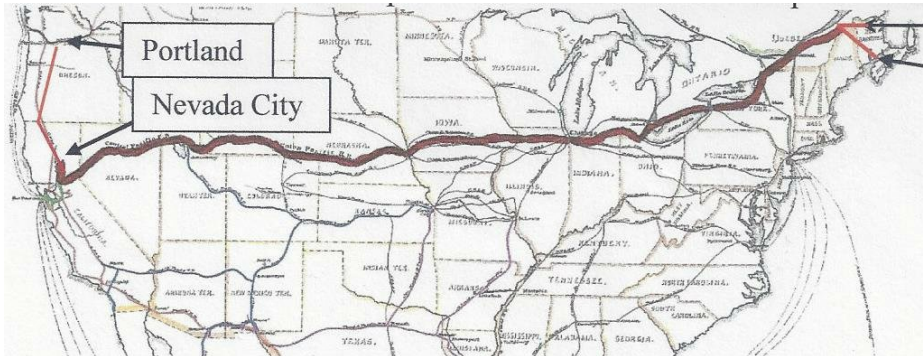


Fig 3

Figure 4 below is a really different use of the 6¢ as it is a quadruple rate and to date is the only recorded quadruple rate to the USA.



Fig 4

The envelope appears to be one from an American travelling in Canada and carrying his own envelopes on his trip. I have a background in international travel and I used to carry good looking envelopes with me on my travels to mail home from various exotic ports of call. I suspect the same here. The envelope is slightly cut down at left but still a very difficult rate to find and I question it as it pays for a full two ounces, and this envelope shows no evidence of being stuffed to make up two ounces. Perhaps this was the final letter home and the sender just wanted to use up his stamps, we will never know, but, it is a quadruple rated envelope and it did go through the mails and so stays in my collection.



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2003 \$5 "Missing Moose"
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Autumn mint block with grey
inscriptions omitted.



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Figure 5 is yet another example of a bisected Small Queen stamp used on cover.

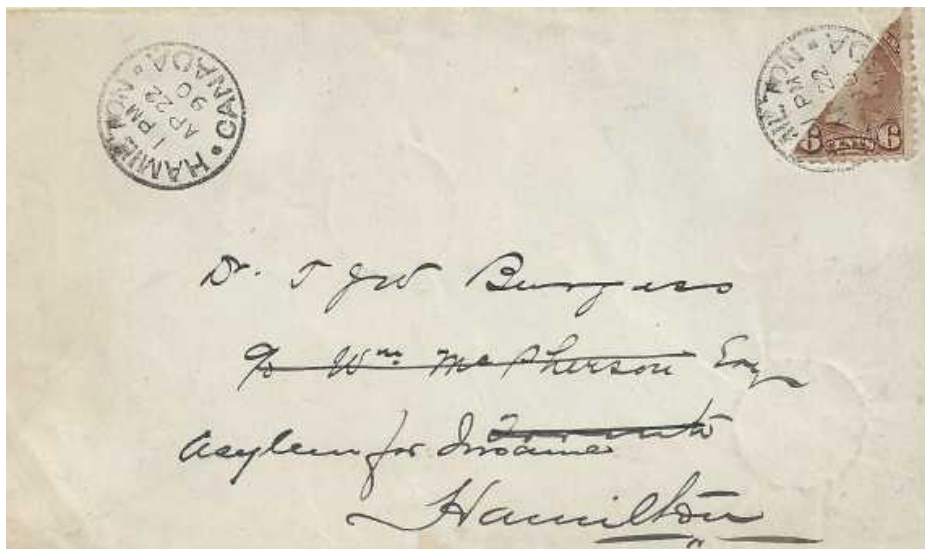


Fig 5 Probably a collector contrived envelope but it was still used in the mails.

As has been stated before as concerns bisected stamps, they were strictly forbidden by the Canadian Post Office with very few exceptions and those being in very small Post Offices where there was a lack of supplies of a particular stamp. Hamilton, Ontario is the source of this bisect and I cannot imagine them being out of stamps at any time.

I make the assumption that this cover is of philatelic origin (actually aren't all covers?) but I note that the cover has received forwarding service from Toronto back to Hamilton and so this contrived cover has been used in the mails. I also note that the forwarding address is "The Asylum for the Insane" in Hamilton, in very similar handwriting which leads me to wonder if I'm not the proud owner of a great hoax cover?

Figure 6 overleaf is a great little cover I picked up at a local show here in the USA. The envelope carries 30¢ in postage and was questioned by the dealer who had it in his "Wells Fargo" material. Although the cover is not dated with a legible cancellation, all the stamps are tied with a Wells Fargo killer.

When I took a close look at the back I saw the reason for the postage, this envelope was covered in glue remnants which is evidence that the envelope was used as a facing slip on a package. I make the assumption that it was used in the 1896/7 time frame as that was during the Klondike Gold Rush and the time when Wells Fargo was very active in Victoria. This cover has gone from one questioned by a dealer who lacked knowledge to one of being a very scarce use of the 6¢ Small Queen and one that is historically important.





Fig 6: 30¢ postage used on a Wells Fargo envelope that was used as a facing slip.

My final example of interesting uses of the 6¢ small queens is one of only two known examples of both halves of a bisected stamp being found.



Fig 7

Fig 8

These covers have a very interesting history; one of them was owned by the late Ed Richardson who wrote about the one he owned in a small book he wrote called "Collect Canada Covers" published by American Philatelic Society in 1978. The second half was owned by a friend also located in Texas. Ed had written about the origin of his cover and Vic had researched his cover and now I'm putting the two stories together to complete the circle.

In 1893 there lived a young lady in Gaspereaux, Nova Scotia; a very small town of approximately 200 people. Gaspereaux is located about five miles south of Wolfville a reasonably large town of some 1,000 people which sat on the rail line and had excellent



postal service. Gaspereaux on the other hand had questionable postal service. This young lady was secretly in love with a gentleman from Wolfville and wanted to invite him to a party and so she sent two invitations, (not uncommon to send multiple copies of mail in those days when delivery might be an issue). A friend was travelling to Wolfville and so the young lady prevailed upon her to mail her letters in Wolfville rather than take a chance on the Gaspereaux service, hence the Wolfville cancellations. Now the story grows, these two did get married and the gentleman, a sentimental type, saved his two letters. Eventually this couple had a son who inherited all his parents goods, this son would eventually move to Houston, Texas where he would work with Ed Richardson in the oil business. Later he would be in a retirement home and learning of Ed's interest in the postal history of Canada showed him one of the two letters his father had saved. Ed was able to get the letter for his collection and learning the story from the son he wrote it up for his book. The second cover ended up with my friend Vic in a very similar manner.

I was starting to get a reasonably good Small Queen postal history collection put together and Ed, now near retirement himself elected to sell it to me and hence I became the owner of a recognized postal use of a bisected 6¢ small queen. About a year or so later when Vic and I were visiting and he was going through my Small Queen material he saw the cover, immediately went to a cabinet and handed me the other half simply saying these belong together.

I have had the two halves photographed and photographically joined as shown in figure 9 below and as you can clearly see these are the correct two halves of the stamp.



Fig 9 Two halves of a bisected 6¢ Small Queen photographically joined to show that they are the same stamp.





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MAIL FROM HER MAJESTY'S NAVY IN NEWFOUNDLAND: 1893 AND 1898

David Piercey *FRPSC*

In the late Nineteenth Century vessels of the British Royal Navy would be assigned to fisheries patrol along Newfoundland's west and north coasts. This area of Newfoundland, called the French Shore, had been granted to France by treaty – the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, the Treaty of Paris in 1763, and reaffirmed in the Treaty of Versailles in 1783 - after France had lost the island to Great Britain in the final battles of 1762. The treaties nevertheless allowed the French to maintain a fisheries presence on the French Shore, and to erect temporary shore facilities ("rooms") for the curing and preservation of their fisheries harvests each fishing season. Both French and British (i.e., Newfoundlander) fishermen were then expected to coexist along this shore, neither usurping or interfering with each other's fishing rights.

In practice this made for strong feelings on the part of the Newfoundlanders and regular attempts by the French to force the upper hand, often claiming they really had exclusive rights along the shore. Consequently, and much to the consternation of the Newfoundlanders, the Royal Navy arrived each fishing season in an attempt to manage and arbitrate the fishery disputes of both parties and to ensure that Britain was seen, on the diplomatic stage, to be fully respecting French fishing rights. (The French similarly sent their naval vessels too to Newfoundland, also to patrol fishery activities and check for infractions.)

The Royal Navy's North American and West Indies Station, headquartered in Halifax for the summer months and otherwise Bermuda for the remainder of year, was responsible during this period to provide naval vessels from its dockyard for Newfoundland fisheries patrol. Thus, from mid-May through mid-October each year, it would send a few (often three) warships to Newfoundland, assigned to fishery patrol for the season. Of course, it is possible to document these vessels in Newfoundland waters through examples of mail originating from the officers or sailors aboard. This article shows two such examples.

Figure 1 overleaf is a postal card sent home to England by a junior officer aboard the HMS *Cleopatra* while docked in St. John's harbour in October 1893. Figure 2, depicting the back of the card's written message, establishes the naval origin for the card.

The HMS *Cleopatra*, built in 1878 in Glasgow, was classified as a screw cruiser (third class), and carried a full armament and a complement of 285 officers and men. In September 1892 she was commissioned for a three-year service tour on the North American and West Indies Station and to act as Commodore's ship during the Newfoundland fishery season. Under the command of Commodore (Captain) Assheton G.



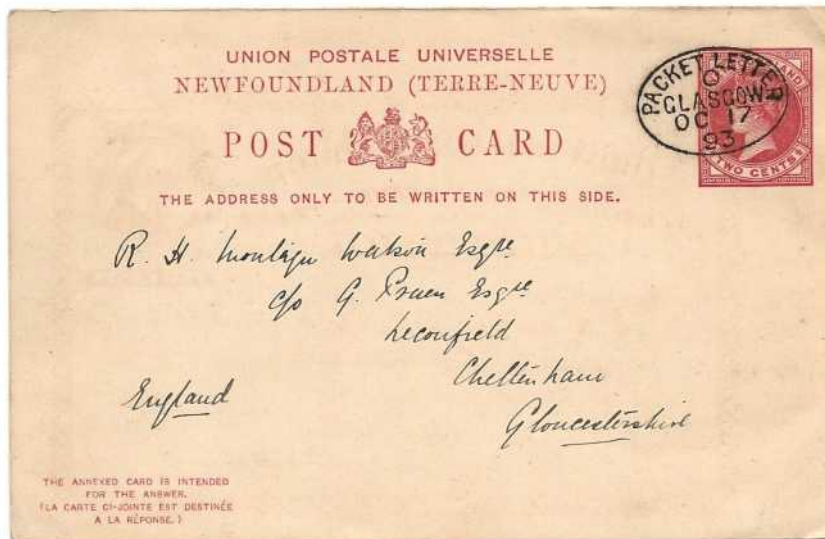


Fig 1: Postal Card sent from HMS Cleopatra while at St. John's harbour, 7 October 1893

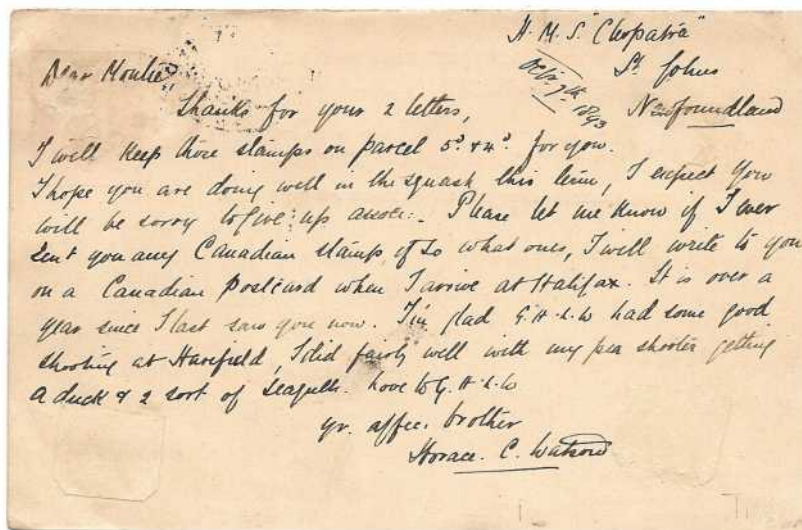


Fig 2: Message side of same postal card, confirming naval origin

Curzon-Howe, she began her tour, leaving from Plymouth on 3 November 1892 for the West Indies. On 20 May 1893 she first arrived to St. John's, sailing from Bermuda with the two other fisheries protection vessels assigned that season, HMS *Pelican* and HMS *Buzzard*, to Newfoundland where she was to remain cruising the water's for the fishing season, and then departed 13 October 1893 from St. John's for Halifax (1).



The message was written by Horace C. Watson, midshipman on the *Cleopatra*, on 7 October 1893, after the *Cleopatra* had returned to St. John's from finishing her last patrol, and in preparation to return to Halifax.

It is interesting to discover how the letter may have then been posted. The mail ship in the harbour at that time was the Allan vessel, SS *Corean*, which departed for Glasgow 10:00 p.m., 8 October 1893. Figure 3 below depicts the Post Office Notice published in the *Evening Telegram* of 7 October 1893, indicating the time of the closure of the mails as 8:00 p.m. that same evening. With midshipman Watson's message being written 7 October (perhaps during unassigned time in the evening?), and as there is no St. John's dispatching postmark, it was likely handed over as ship's mail to the purser of the *Corean* the day of its departure. The postal card thus travelled uncanceled until the *Corean*'s arrival to Glasgow on 17 October 1893, when it then received the "Packet



Letter /Glasgow" (Type P5) oval dates-tamp as regularly applied to such incoming ship's mail.(2)

The *Cleopatra* was subsequently to return to Newfound-

Fig 3: Post Office Notice, *Evening Telegram*, 7 October 1893

land for each of the next two fishing seasons of 1894 and 1895, and eventually arrived home to port in Devonport, the Plymouth naval station, on 11 November 1895, completing her three-year cruise. As was an occasional courtesy of British naval vessels, she would also carry mail between intermediate ports. For example, on each season's arrival, she brought 29 bags of the Newfoundland mails from Halifax to St. John's on 22 May 1893; four bags on 14 May 1894; and 22 bags on 7 May 1895 (3).

Sometime later, about 1905, the *Cleopatra* was assigned to harbour service to Royal Navy shipyards in Britain, and was eventually sold for breaking up in 1931.

Figure 4, the next cover of interest (shown overleaf), shows an envelope sent home to England by a non-commissioned officer aboard the HMS *Pelican* while patrolling the west coast in October 1898. Written by Petty Officer 1st. Class J.T. Corsam at St. Georges Bay, it was postmarked "Bay Islands" 17 October 1898. Backstamps include "N.N. & W. Railway T.P.O." 17 October 1898; and "Teignmouth", 29 October 1898. The cover was carried by train from Bay Islands to St. John's, where it was then transferred to the foreign mails leaving St. John's by Allan vessel SS *Acadian*, 22 October 1898.

The HMS *Pelican* was launched in Devonport in April 1877 and commissioned into the Royal Navy in November 1877. Classified as an Osprey-class sloop-of-war, its comple-





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Fig 4: Sailor's Concessionary Rate cover, HMS Pelican, sent from St. George's Bay, 17 October 1898

ment consisted of about 140 officers and men. The *Pelican* made annual trips to Newfoundland from Bermuda or Halifax in the period 1890-1898 for fisheries patrol on the west coast (except for the 1896 season, when she was replaced by the HMS *Mohawk*). Decommissioned in 1899, she was sold in January 1901 as a supply ship to the Hudson's Bay Company. The depicted cover is from the *Pelican*'s last year of fisheries patrol.

This cover pays the special soldiers' and seamen's concessionary rate of two cents (i.e., one pence), which is mentioned in Newfoundland's *Postal Act* of 1891:

26. Every non-commissioned officer, soldier or seaman actually employed in the service of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain is entitled to send and receive letters not exceeding the weight of half an ounce for a postage of one penny sterling throughout the British Empire...

A long-standing British concessionary rate for soldiers and seamen on active service, this *Postal Act* clause implies that Newfoundland postage stamps could now also be



used to pay the rate. Regulations required the name of the soldier or seaman, his class or description, and the name of the ship, regiment or detachment to which he belonged to all be specified on the face of the envelope. The officer in command was also required to sign his approval to the cover.

Pratt (1985) mentions that only four seamen's letters were known when posted from Newfoundland – three from HMS *Rambler* in 1898, and one from HMS *Pelican* in 1897. This cover, being instead from 1898, is thus only the second reported *Pelican* concessionary rate cover. The concessionary rate would disappear on 25 December 1898 with the adoption of universal penny postage throughout the Empire.

The British Navy's presence for fisheries patrol in Newfoundland would continue until the final resolution of the French Shore issue in 1904, when France, in exchange for some territorial concessions in West Africa, agreed to give up its rights for a seasonal fishery along the shore. Although occasional visits by British warships would nevertheless continue, their era of active engagement in Newfoundland's affairs came to a temporary end - until the exigencies of the subsequent Great War caused further necessary involvements.

Notes and References

1. Tait, W., *Cruise of H.M.S. Cleopatra 1892-1895*. Plymouth: Mansfield, 1895. William Tait was the Royal Navy staff surgeon aboard the *Cleopatra* for this commission, and wrote a lengthy account of the cruise, and included many historical observations and anecdotal reports on each of the locations visited.
2. Additionally, this postal card, catalogued as "P6" in Webb's *Postal Stationery Catalogue*, is, as a postally used item, one of the scarcer stationery issues of Newfoundland.
3. "Local Occurrences" *Evening Telegram* May 22, 1893; "Cleopatra in Port", *Evening Telegram*, May 14, 1894; and "Local Occurrences", *Evening Telegram*, May 7, 1895. Similarly, naval vessels would also be engaged, on a very occasional basis, to take Newfoundland mails to Halifax or even to Great Britain. I even note an instance where one vessel, the HMS *Buzzard*, brought a "French mail" from Conche (on the far north coast) down to St. John's for forwarding to Paris. ("Local Occurrences", *Evening Telegram*, September 6, 1895.)

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NOT WHAT IT SEEMS

John Watson

One may be forgiven for thinking that the cover illustrated in fig 1 below was a rather dodgy use of an OHMS envelope by a soldier writing home to his girlfriend in New Brunswick during WW1. That is certainly what I thought and so did the dealer I bought it from who described it as a letter from a soldier to Canada. One may also surmise from the title of this little article that it is nothing of the sort.

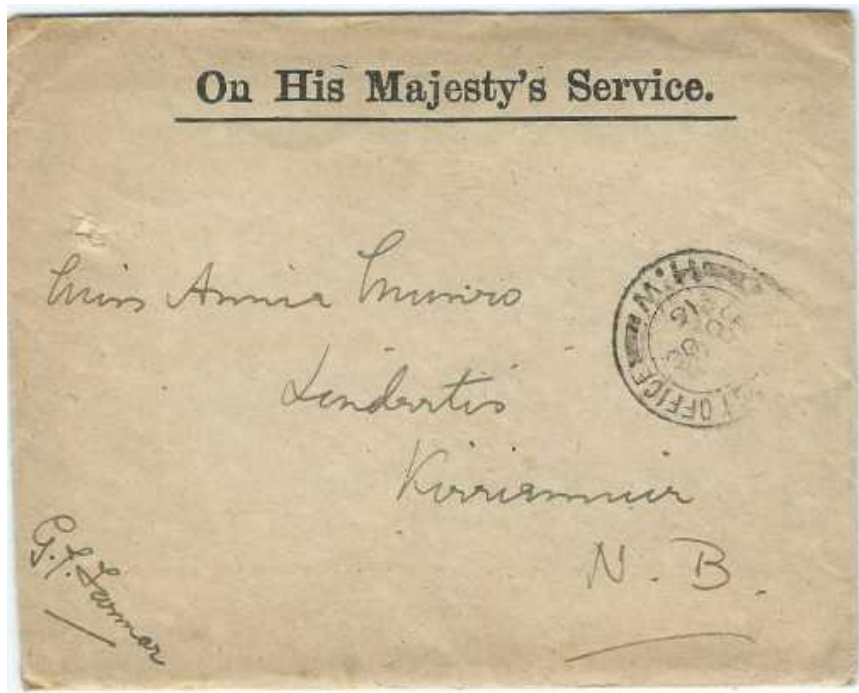


Fig 1

So, what do we really have? Well, to start with it is a letter from Canadian Corps HQ in France - FPO HW. There is a letter enclosed (illustrated overleaf). I asked a friend who is not a philatelist nor a postal historian, but who is a knowledgeable military historian, for his opinion of the letter because it was self-censored and contained information that I wondered about. He said he thought it sounded as though it were written by a staff officer and said he would check out a few of the names mentioned in the letter. After several hours research on the internet a very interesting story has emerged.

First to the addressee: we couldn't find any reference to Kirriemuir in New Brunswick, but I remembered reading somewhere that N.B. was sometimes used old fashionedly to



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Major "5 on 6"
 Re-entry



(Plate B; Pos. 25) Exceptional franking on registered cover to Switzerland; ex. Siverts



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refer to Scotland (North Britain). From then on it was relatively easy to discover that the lady in question was Miss Annie Munro, daughter of Sir Campbell Munro of Lindertis (3rd Bart), and sister of Sir Hugh Munro (4th Bart) most generally known as one of the founding members of the Scottish Mountaineering Club, and after whom the Scottish Mountains over 3,000 ft are called Munros (he reached the summit of all of them except three).

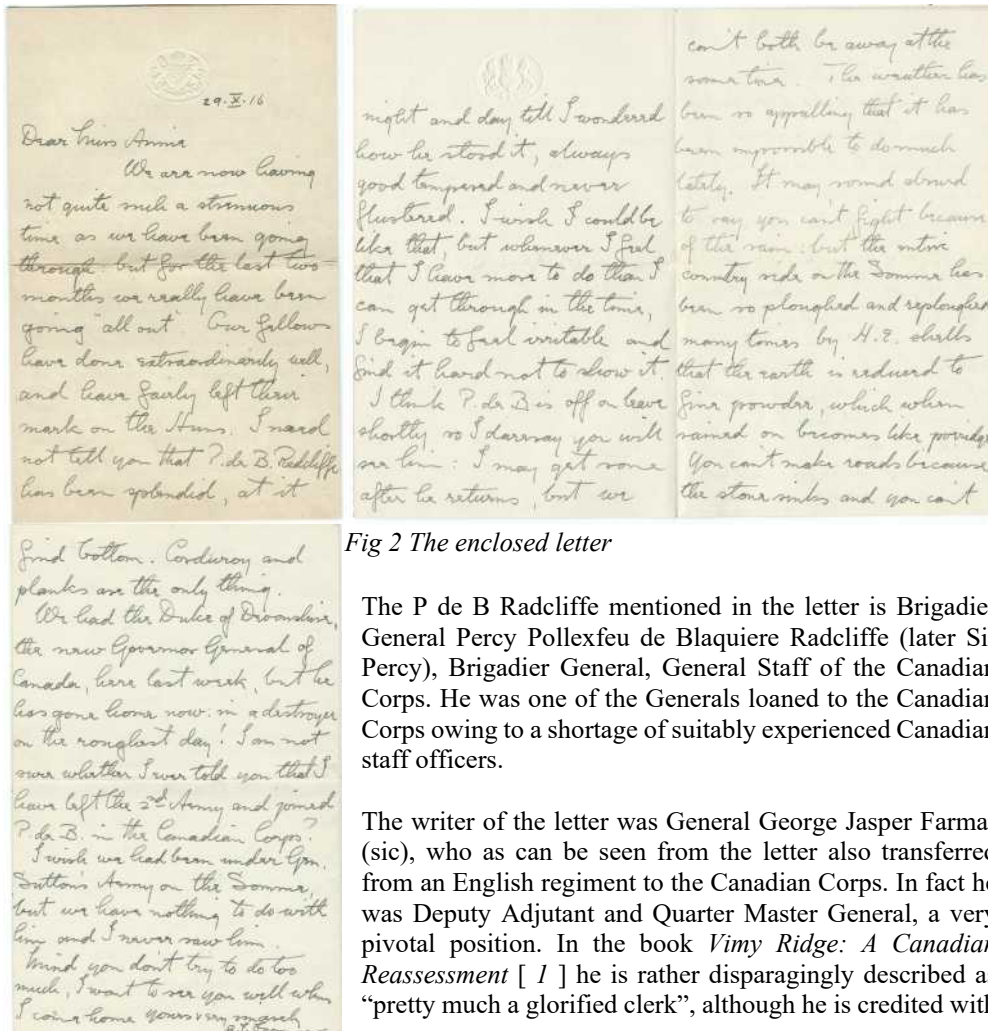


Fig 2 The enclosed letter

The P de B Radcliffe mentioned in the letter is Brigadier General Percy Pollexfeu de Blaquiére Radcliffe (later Sir Percy), Brigadier General, General Staff of the Canadian Corps. He was one of the Generals loaned to the Canadian Corps owing to a shortage of suitably experienced Canadian staff officers.

The writer of the letter was General George Jasper Farmar (sic), who as can be seen from the letter also transferred from an English regiment to the Canadian Corps. In fact he was Deputy Adjutant and Quarter Master General, a very pivotal position. In the book *Vimy Ridge: A Canadian Reassessment* [1] he is rather disparagingly described as “pretty much a glorified clerk”, although he is credited with

brilliantly masterminding the logistical support for the Vimy Ridge attack on 9 April 1917.

From the letter it is obvious that Farmar and Radcliffe were not only colleagues, but moved in the same social circle which included the Munros. Note that he addresses

Annie Munro as Miss Annie, a respectful address which reflects that she is a generation older than Farmar and Radcliffe. I have not been able to find out the nature of the social connection, but it could have been an army connection (the male Munros served in the army), or possibly a school connection or simply that people of that class would have moved in the same circle.

This little story helps to explain why a seemingly Canadian soldier was writing on official stationery and sending it in an OHMS envelope - well you'd hardly expect a General to nip down to the NAFFI for a Salvation Army envelope, and in any case did not gain any financial advantage by sending his letter by this means since all On Active Service mail was free to the UK in any case.

A photograph of the letter sender is shown in fig 3 below. A few other near contemporary photographs of George Farmar can be found in a very useful booklet called Canadian Corps Championships, France, Dominion Day 1918 which can be found at:
https://archive.org/stream/canadiancorpscha00unse_o/c



The booklet can be viewed by clicking on the spyglass (centre) icon to the right of booklet, then by navigating with the symbols at bottom right. Among some very interesting photos it lists all the winners of the various events and even has photos of some of them. It is a very useful research tool for anybody interested in Canadian military history.

References:

[1] Vimy Ridge: a Canadian Reassessment: Hayes G, Iarocci A, Bechthold M; Wilfred Laurier University Press 2009

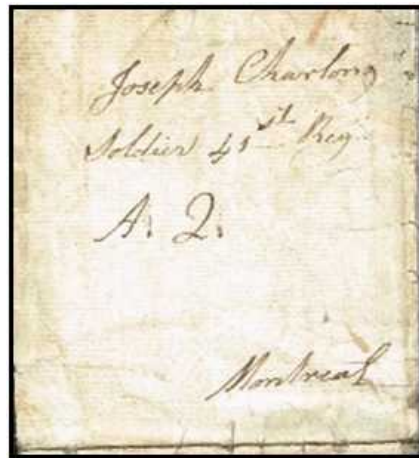
Fig 3 George Farmar (courtesy of the National Portrait Gallery).

CANADA'S SECOND OLDEST SOLDIER'S LETTER – MORE THAN MEETS THE EYE

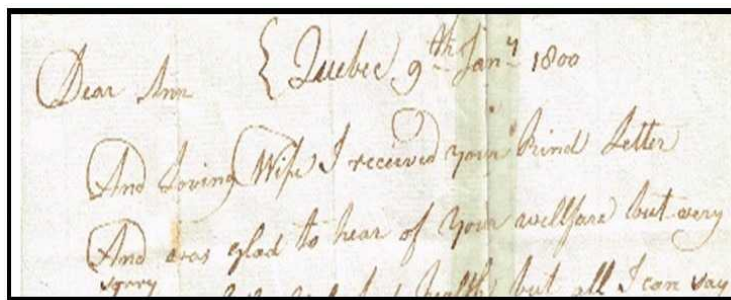
David Hobden

Being a soldier in the British army has never been a high paying occupation. In 1800 an enlisted soldier in the British army was paid 6d (1) per day, cavalry were paid slightly better at 9d. It is interesting to note that a horse without rider, albeit complete with forage and bedding for the day was remunerated at 1s 6d per day, double the pay for a soldier. By the last part of the 18th century another general change was taking place in

British society in general – people were learning to read and write! As a result, parliament enacted a bill in 1796 allowing concessionary postage rates for enlisted men, effectively allowing non-commissioned personnel (ie. all but officers) to send, or receive prepaid letters up to ½ ounce anywhere within the British empire at a rate of 1d per letter. At a time when the rate for a single letter from Upper Canada to Scotland was 4 shillings (48 pence) the cost saving is evident.



The image alongside is the address panel to Canada's second oldest reported Soldiers letter, and, at first glance the oldest letter to a soldier. Dated January 9, 1800 it was sent from Francis Quin in Québec to Joseph Charlong in Montréal. Both men were of the 41st Regiment of Foot, Quin an officer and Charlong a private. Hence, being *to* an enlisted man, in this case private Charlong, the letter was allowed to pass at the concessionary rate. It is interesting to note that unlike later soldiers letters there was no countersignature on the face of the letter. Such was a later requirement enacted to prevent just such as this type of fraud. The letter is rated





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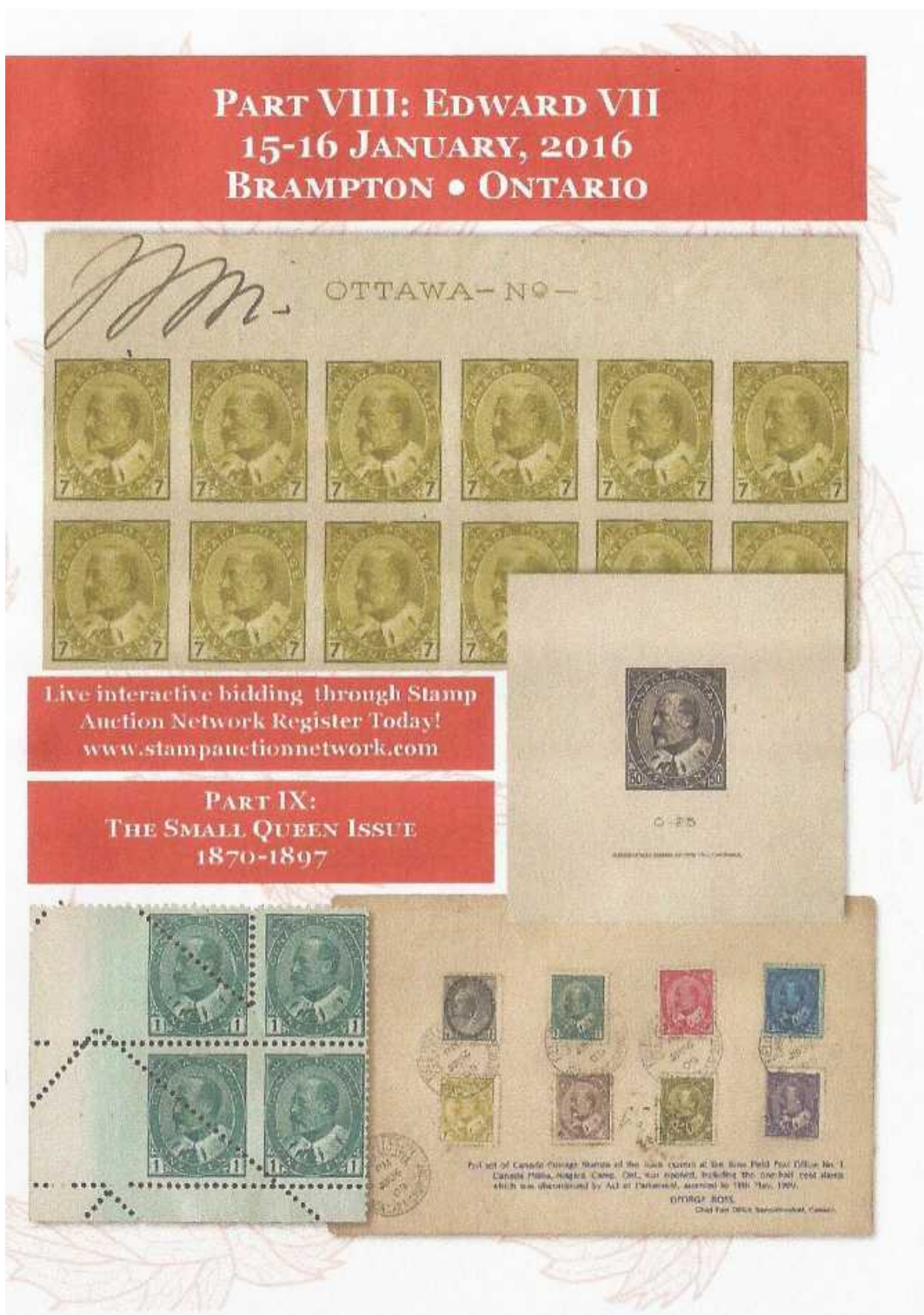



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prepaid 1d as noted by the somewhat faded red (for prepaid – black for due) manuscript 1d in the upper right. Also of note, and unexplained, at least until the cover is opened are the initials on the address panel - A.Q. The A.Q. is explained when the letter is opened being headed “Dear Ann....Loving Wife I received your kind letter...” and concludes, “Your loving husband till Death, Francis Quin”. The A.Q. on the address panel was a cryptic warning to the receiver, Joseph Charlong that the letter was to be passed along to the officer’s wife, saving Mr. Quin the difference in postage being 9d for 100-200 miles Québec to Montréal vs 1d expended postage, a savings of 8d!

To put the value of 8d in perspective, a soldier was only receiving 6d per day, Quin, as an officer (2) received better remunerated but Junior Officers were required to pay their own mess and accoutrement costs. Quin further bore the cost of keeping his wife and baby daughter in lodgings in Montreal. Direct comparisons are difficult as unlike our economy of today cash was always in short supply and much of the economy was trade and barter. In the inflated wartime economy during the War of 1812, labourers were being paid about 2s 6d per day in the shipyard at Kingston. This rate was probably double a prewar labourer’s rate. Compared to a current labourers rate of \$200 per day Mr. Quinn saved himself half a day’s pay, or \$100 in today’s currency!

One further note on the concessionary rates of the period. I remember seeing the results of a survey of trans-Atlantic mails in the middle part of the 19th century (3). I was astounded to see what a large percentage of the mails at the time were comprised of soldiers letters, it was somewhere in the 35-40% range. While I have not conducted a survey of the percentage of *existing* covers from the period that are Soldiers letters I would suggest that 1-2% would not be inaccurate, perhaps far less. So what has happened to all these soldiers’ letters? Stuck away in archives? Well a few but not too many. After much consideration the only conclusion I have been able to draw is that the relative scarcity of existing material is a reflection of the social stability of the persons receiving the letters. If you were an enlisted man in the British Army or Navy in the 1840’s you and your families social economic status was such that you wouldn’t have tended to keep things for generations. You were poor, your needs were far more utilitarian than we are used to now. You either had a greater use for the paper after having read the letter, perhaps in the little house with the hole in the seat out in the back garden, or starting a fire, or simply lost over the numerous moves and relocations.

So concludes a quick look at not only Canada’s second earliest Concessionary rate cover, but the first of such to a Soldier, and an 8d defraudment as well!

- (1) 6 pence Sterling, British currency - 12 pence (d) to a shilling (s), 20 shillings to a pound hence 240 pence to a pound
- (2) Quin further notes that the letters shortness is due to his attention to Regimental duties, hence Quinn was an Officer, should he have been an enlisted man the letter could have been sent at a Soldiers rate without all the skulduggery.
- (3) Teach me to keep better notes – I believe it was Arnell but can’t seem to find it. The author would appreciate any information regarding said survey.





LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Richard Thompson

ADMIRAL 2 CENT GREEN ON THIN PAPER

In your second paragraph of your recent article (July 2015 issue page 147) you say "It does, however, display a very characteristic grain, readily visible when the stamp is held up to the light or viewed from the back and this leads one to believe that the paper is thin (in much the same way as the first printings of the Large Queen stamps appear to be thin as the grain is clearly visible from the back when in fact the paper thickness is fairly average for the issue)."

In the case of the early Large Queens the characteristic that leads people to think Duckworth paper 1 is thin, is that the image of the stamp can be readily seen from the back, not that the grain can be seen from the back.

This particular Admiral paper may well have a characteristic grain which would assist in identifying it but the fact that grain is readily visible from the back on a particular stamp is not remarkable, after all that is where you look for grain, and it is certainly not an indication of thinness.

John Wright

IMPERFORATE OR FAKE?

The interesting article by John Hillson 'Small Queens – Imperforate or Fake (pages 107 – 109 Maple Leaves, April 2015) made me think of a 5 cent Registered Letter Stamp I have. This was in a small collection I purchased a good number of years ago, and gives every appearance of being imperforate (see fig 1 below).

It is a large copy, with no trace visible of remnants of perforations which might once have existed and has a BPA Certificate dated 16th December 1948. Unfortunately, the certificate says 'cannot be certified as imperforate'! I have shown this stamp on many

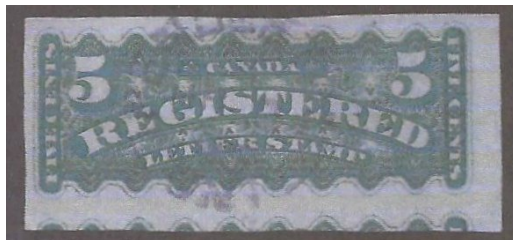


Fig 1



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occasions and invited opinions and comments – without exception, all who have commented have said ‘It looks alright to me’.

Then, shortly before he died, Dick Lamb sold me a few 5 cent RLS’s. One of these was a really huge copy (shown in fig 2 below) and to my astonishment my ‘large imperforate’ copy fitted entirely within the perforations of this new purchase. This removed all doubts I had about the genuineness of my ‘imperf’ copy. It is well known that the printer of these stamps had difficulty in perforating them, clearly shown by another stamp (fig 3) which is very narrow.



Fig 2



Fig 3

(Editors Note: I suspect John may have to think again. If you look closely at fig 1 you can clearly see at the bottom of the picture, part of the design of the adjoining stamp proving that the stamp in question was, at the very least, imperforate along the bottom!)

Robert Toombs

QE2 POSTAL HISTORY QUERIES

I refer to the queries from John Cranmer in the last issue of Maple Leaves and I can offer the following possible / partial answers:-

Figure 1 – the cover showing meter marks plus added stamps:-

There are a number of possible explanations for a total rate of \$1.12. It appears that the letter was initially franked in a private business office using a postal meter and rated as a registered letter of standard weight (up to 1oz giving 6 cents postage plus 50 cents registration). Knowing how some businesses work it is quite possible that this standard rate postage was applied to all letters regardless. The stamps appear to have added the following day at the post office when the actual weight of the letter may have been checked. The first thought one has is that the letter was found to be slightly overweight when checked at the post office but a double registration rate (10 cents postage plus 50 cents registration) does not fit the \$1.12 so is discounted.

There are two higher weight + registered combinations that would result in a \$1.12 rate or close to it. The first is if the letter actually weighed 9oz and they decided to register it for the second tier of value (registered for between \$50 and \$100). This gives postage of 38 cents plus registration fee of 75 cents = \$1.13. The front of the letter does carry a





manuscript \$1.13 mark possibly supporting this theory but overall this explanation sounds a little tenuous.

More possible is that the letter actually weighed up to 15oz requiring postage of 62 cents plus the 50 cents registration fee giving a total of exactly \$1.12. John Cranmer can no doubt judge if the envelope was big enough to have ever carried up to 15oz of papers.

Another possibility is that the letter weighed up to 5oz requiring postage of 22 cents and was sent by Special Delivery (40 cents) as well as registered (50 cents). The letter is not marked for Special Delivery but could have been bagged up as such. This combination also results in the \$1.12.

Figure 2 – the POSTAGE PAID – PORT PAYE letter:-

The mark was used on official covers after 1 January 1964 when all departments of the government began to pay postage annually on a bulk mail basis. I suspect that, in this case, the Post Office looked at the OHMS envelope mailed in Surrey BC in December 1970 and the red manuscript address to a local, Surrey, newspaper and decided it was not an official letter. Thus double deficiency (6 cents plus 4 cents for under 2oz all times two) = 20 cents due.

(Editors Note:- John has since confirmed the following for the figure 1 letter:- 'the envelope looks pristine and tightly closed no sign of having to force papers into it. It may have been possible to get 1 - 2 ounces of paper in but probably not more. I wonder if it could have weighed under 1 ounce and been registered to a value of \$100 - \$200 for a charge of 6 cents plus \$1.10 = \$1.16. The total being underpaid by 4 cents which the PO clerk missed - unlikely I would think.')

John Cranmer

14 CENT PARLIAMENT STAMP OF 1978

Re Unitrade 715 the 14 cent red parliament stamp which was printed from plates 1 to 4. On all the plate block examples I have seen (which is obviously a minuscule sample) from plates 1 and 2 the tagging bands are very obvious visually as pale buff coloured bands. On all the examples from plates 3 and 4 they cannot easily be seen except under UV light and look completely different. I assume that these come from two completely separate print runs. Were they issued like this (I would be very surprised if this was the case) or have the plate 1 & 2 stamps discoloured over time. In that case there must have been a change in the formulation of the printing ink used for tagging between the two print runs.

Other CBNC printings previous to the 14 cent stamp also show coloured tagging bands but later ones do not. BABNC printings have visually colourless tagging in this period.



I see no reason that the tagging ink formulation used by the two printers should be the same.

Are my limited observations correct and if so has the cause / change been documented.
Is there any info as to when plates 3 and 4 for CS715 were used?

John Watson

REDIRECTION

Since submitting my article on redirection (see July 2015 issue of Maple Leaves), I have acquired a couple of covers which I think add to the story.

In the article, I showed in figure 3 a registered letter redirected from England to Ireland and stated that registered mail could be redirected, but what I have found out since is that registration ceases at first destination so that although the letter was redirected to Ireland, it was not registered to Ireland. This is a rule that most of the general public probably did not know. However the registered letter shown in fig 4 below was sent by the Canadian Post Office and forwarded by the US Post Office, who obviously did know the rule and so they re-registered it before forwarding it to Japan.



Fig 4 Front and back.



The second cover (fig 5) shows a letter sent to Switzerland. From there the letter was forwarded to France. Whoever forwarded it obviously thought it was important and urgent enough to send express, hence the Vevey EXP LETTR. postmark and the charge in blue crayon of 40 centimes.



Fig 5

John Watson

REPLY PAID CARDS

I am attaching a scan of a reply paid US postcard used in Canada (shown in fig 6 overleaf). I have a few cards from around the world similar to this. In most cases the sender hasn't realised what reply postage paid means or at least is not aware that if fully paid, then no additional postage is necessary even when sending back to a foreign country, and so has added Canadian postage unnecessarily. With all my other examples either the correct postage is covered by the postcard itself or a make-up amount has been added in stamps of the originating country, and so any additional postage using Canadian stamps is an overpayment. In the case of the postcard illustrated the postcard is underpaid 1 cent for a postcard to the USA from Canada. I am assuming that the sender of the card overpaid by adding the entire postage. However, I am not sure of the rules regarding reply paid cards and my question is: should only the make-up 1 cent have been paid or does a short payment invalidate the value of the card and therefore require full postage?

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Fig 6

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Members who have not paid the 2015/16 subscriptions by the end of February 2016 will be removed from the *Maple Leaves* circulation list.



BOOK REVIEWS

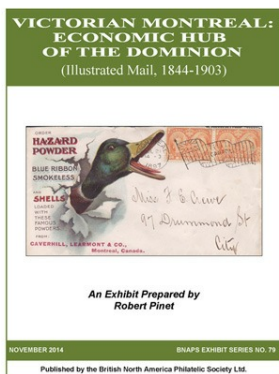
With Xmas fast approaching, it is time to take a look at the many new books that have arrived on the Editorial desk over the last 12 months.

All of these books have all been published by BNAPS. All BNAPS books are available from: Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 62 Sparks Street, Ottawa, ON K1P 5A8, Canada. Phone: (613) 235-9119. Internet orders can be placed at www.iankimmerly.com/books/

Prices given below are the retail prices in Canadian Dollars. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount from retail prices. Shipping is extra. Credit card orders (Visa, MasterCard) will be billed for exact amount of shipping plus \$2 per order. To pay by cheque, please contact Ian Kimmerly Stamps directly for a total. For US\$ or £ cheque payments, amounts will be calculated at the current rate of exchange. Applicable taxes are payable for Canadian orders.

As usual, review copies of these books, in colour, can be found in the Society Library so if you wish to sample before you buy, please contact Mike Slamo.

Victorian Montreal: Economic Hub of the Dominion (Illustrated Mail, 1844-1903) Robert Pinet Released November 2014. 88 pages, 8.5x11, spiral bound. Colour C\$ 51.00 [ISBN 978-1-927119-43-3].



Robert Pinet's Victorian Montreal: Economic Hub of the Dominion (Illustrated Mail, 1844-1903) has grown from one to three to five to eight - and then back to five – frames, starting with an APS Vermeil at ROPEX 2009, through to the version presented in this volume which was awarded Gold at BNAPEX 2014 BALPEX and an International Large Vermeil in St. Pierre and Miquelon, also in 2014.

The exhibit features illustrated mail (advertising covers, corner cards and postal cards) from 1844 to 1903 and is designed to tell the story of Montreal's role

as the economic hub of the Dominion during the Victorian period.

The term Social Philately has become quite topical in our hobby and this exhibit probably falls into this category as it provides details of the various companies who advertised on the covers as well as showing some outstanding philatelic material. The exhibit covers everything from Agriculture to Hotels through Manufacturing, Construction, Transportation and Retail amongst others.

Philatelically, the exhibit covers everything from stampless covers to flag cancels – even the odd Street Cancel makes an appearance!





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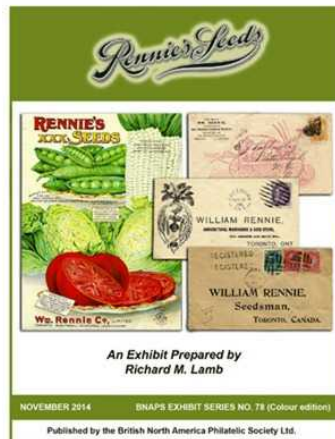
However, the real joys of the exhibit are the many multi coloured adverts themselves, which provide a flavour of the businesses and activities of a bygone age.

Well worth a read.

Rennie's Seeds : Richard Lamb Released November 2014. 90 pages, 8.5x11, spiral bound. Colour C\$ 51.00 [ISBN 978-1-927119-42-6].

In a similar vein to the last title, this book focuses on a bit of social history – this time concentrating on just one company – Rennies Seeds. At one time or another, I would guess that most of us have come across a cover from or to Rennies Seeds as there are seemingly thousands of them which survived. But who were Rennies Seeds?

Perhaps sparked by the many William Rennie Seed covers he handled during his long career, Richard (Dick) Lamb, one of Canada's most respected philatelists, had a special interest not only in the postal history aspects of the covers themselves, but also in the history of the William Rennie Seed



Company and the Rennie family. This interest extended to the history of other seed companies that operated in Ontario and in Canada in the Queen Victoria, King Edward VII and King George V eras. His research efforts took him to the Royal Botanical Garden in Burlington, the Toronto City Archives, the Toronto Harbour Commission, the Annex to the University of Guelph Library, where the Ontario Farm Museum archives were transferred when it closed, and also to the McLaughlin Library at the University of Guelph. "The William Rennie Correspondence, a Personal Recollection" was published in the November 2000 issue of *Confederation*, the newsletter of the BNAPS Large and Small Queens Study Group.

Dick's interest and research in the subject led him to prepare Rennie's Seeds, the exhibit depicted in this volume of the BNAPS Exhibit Series. The exhibit received a Gold medal and the BNAPS Novice Exhibitor Award at BNAPEX 2003 in London, ON, and Vermeil at ORAPEX 2004 in Ottawa. The exhibit includes corner cards, private postcards, illustrated envelopes and perforated initial stamps used by the Rennie Company. There is also biographical material about the philatelic and military activities of members of the Rennie Family, including a section entitled, "General Rennie's Raid on the Provincial Archives." For this book Dick's daughter Jennifer scanned the exhibit pages and then designed the cover from material in the exhibit.

In addition to the philatelic material, the exhibit also includes photocopies of many of the very colourful Seed Catalogues produced by Rennies.



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In-period usage of the 8c RLS
on cover to UK postmarked
AU 28, 1877; 1959 PF cert.
ex. John Siverts



ICR Perfin 3c Small Queen & 5c RLS on clean Intercolonial Railway
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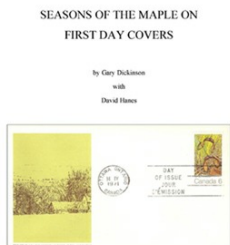
An impressive collection with proofs, intact sheets, plate multiples,
varieties, specialized cancellations, important postal history from
early dates to unusual frankings and rates.





An outstanding exhibit and a highly colourful book that will hopefully provide some inspiration to members seeking a new collecting idea. Highly recommended.

Seasons of the Maple on First Day Covers: Gary Dickinson Released November 2014. 52 pages, 8.5x11, spiral bound. Colour C\$ 40.95 [ISBN 978-1-927119-41-9].



Published by the British North America Philatelic Society November 2014

In his latest BNAPS handbook, *Seasons of the Maple on First Day Covers*, Gary Dickinson describes how the Maple Leaf, Canada's other national symbol along with the Beaver, has appeared on Canadian postage stamps. The first use was as a decorative element in the design of the Diamond Jubilee issue of 1897, followed shortly by the Queen Victoria Maple Leaf and subsequent issues well into the 20th Century. With the adoption of the new Canadian flag in 1965 the Maple Leaf began to appear more frequently as a major element on stamps because of its central presence on the flag, and continues to do so right up until the present. With the release of the "Maple

Leaves in Season" series in 1971, the Canada Post Office (CPO) also entered into full scale production of First Day Covers. The main part of this volume focuses on the great variety in CPO's products and those of competitors.

Gary has produced a number of volumes recently on the neglected theme of First Day Covers and one hopes these might help to rekindle some interest in this field amongst collectors. The material is available at little cost although some of it is quite hard to find. If you do have an interest in this field then this book will prove invaluable.

Overseas Mailers First Day Covers of Canada: Jan Pieter van der Ven and Mark Lerner Released December 2014. 158 pages, 8.5x11, spiral bound. Colour C\$ 66.95 [ISBN 978-1-927119-47-1].

This is another book covering the general field of First Day Covers. Between 1954 and 1977 a small family owned business in New York called Overseas Mailers produced over 130 first day covers, each containing an informational insert, for 144 Canadian stamps of the era.

In the new BNAPS handbook, *Overseas Mailers First Day Covers of Canada*, Jan Pieter van der Ven and Mark Lerner describe how for almost 30 years a small family-owned company, Overseas Mailers of Flushing, New York created original first day cover cachets, or enhanced the cachets produced by others, for the stamps of 111 different countries worldwide.





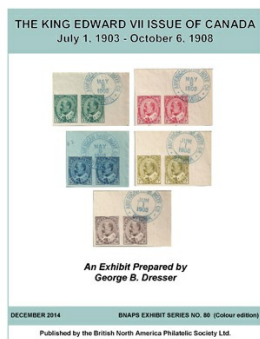
Virtually all the original and many of the enhanced cachets were hand painted. Illustrated in this volume are 134 different Overseas Mailers first day covers created for 144 Canadian stamp issues in the period 1954-1977. Where Overseas Mailers enhanced a cachet created by another company, both the original and the Overseas Mailers version are shown. John's and Mark's purpose in preparing this book was to illustrate the entire known Overseas Mailers production of Canadian cachets in order to help collectors recognize and obtain them, and in this they have certainly succeeded.

These FDC's are particularly colourful and highly decorative so if you have a mind to start collecting FDC's this may be a good place to start. Of particular use to the collector are the 'Market Level' price ratings given against each of the designs with some of the early FDC's being rated in the band \$60 - \$100 each. Who would have thought a humble FDC could cost you \$100?

Next come a trio of books from the Exhibit series.....

The King Edward VII Issue of Canada July 1, 1903 - October 6, 1908

George Dresser Released December 2014. Exhibit series # 80. 136 pages, 8.5x11, spiral bound. Colour C\$ 62.00 [ISBN 978-1-927119-44-0].



The King Edward VII Issue of Canada July 1, 1903 - October 6, 1908, George Dresser's first ever exhibit, was well rewarded at BNAPEX 2014 BALPEX in Baltimore with a Gold medal, the Allan Steinhart Reserve Grand Award, the Order of the Beaver Novice Award and the American Philatelic Society 1900-1940 Medal of Excellence. George's exhibit more than compliments BNAPS' previously published Edward VII exhibit of the late Alan Selby, with more than 95% different material, as well as more and in some cases much rarer Edward VII postal history.

The exhibit follows a fairly classic approach to a one issue display covering essay and proofs, the issued stamps including imprints, coils, booklets and imperforates, precancels and then an extensive range of postal history.

The Essay and Proof section includes a set of plate proofs from the American Bank Note Company believed to be unique along with an array of die proofs, essays and specimen overprints which would do justice to any exhibit. The issued stamp section contains a large number of blocks and imprint pieces right up to the 50 cent value. The booklet section shows the tete beche imperforate plate proof along with several examples of the booklet pane both mint and used whilst the coil section includes examples of all of the rare experimental coil types. An interesting section presents examples of the precancels used on Edward VII stamps by all 23 cities in Canada that





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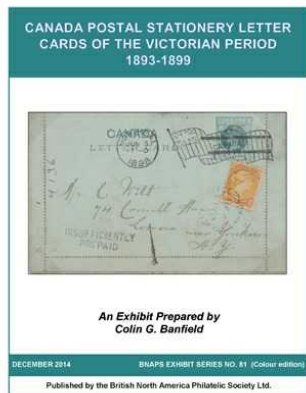


used precancels in the period. Reflecting the custom of the times, many very colourful illustrated covers are shown, along with letters going to unusual destinations such as Aden, Rhodesia and Tasmania. Among the rarest covers are a group of four registered letters carrying “INSURED” labels, a third-class rate newspaper and two parcel wrappers, one to England and one to Belgium. Your reviewer also admired a first day cover of the issue featuring all of the values up to the 10 cent.

Overall this is an outstanding exhibit of the issue and one that any collector of the Edward VII material will want to read. Highly recommended.

Canada Postal Stationery Letter Cards of the Victorian Period, 1893 – 1899

Colin G Banfield Released December 2014. Exhibit series # 81. 74 pages, 8.5x11, spiral bound. Colour C\$ 47.00 [ISBN 978-1-927119-45-7].



In the latter part of the Victorian era letter cards became quite popular. Their many variations, rates and destinations are illustrated in this exhibit.

Colin Banfield's *Canada Postal Stationery Letter Cards of the Victorian Period, 1893 - 1899* is the first Postal Stationery exhibit in many years to be included in the BNAPS Exhibit Series. At BNAPEX 2014 BALPEX in Baltimore, it was awarded Gold and received the Ed and Mickey Richardson Award for one or more of research, originality, innovativeness or presentation. The exhibit shows how the letter cards of the 1890's evolved, with

different printings and perforations, different rates for different domestic services, and how cards were uprated with adhesive stamps for other services, both domestic, including registration and special delivery, and foreign.

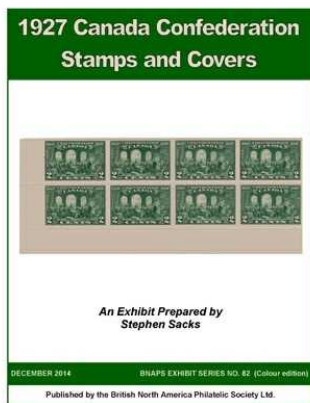
Among the unusual destinations are Moscow, Russia, Istanbul, Turkey and Grand Turk Island. A large section of the exhibit is devoted to the 3¢ cards that were revalued to 2¢ after the Christmas 1898 lowering of postal rates for destinations in Canada and the British Empire.

Postal Stationery is another area of our hobby that has been long neglected and this exhibit serves to show how an outstanding display can be achieved for relatively modest outlay by choosing a subject that others have spurned. The book is a must for those who collect this material and also for those members who have an interest in the postal rates and cancellations of this period.





1927 Canada Confederation Stamps and Covers: Stephen Sacks Released December 2014. Exhibit series # 82. 92 pages, 8.5x11, spiral bound. Colour C\$ 53.00 [ISBN 978-1-927119-46-4].



One issue stamp exhibits have become very popular over the years but forming such an exhibit for many of the 19th century issues of BNA is well beyond the financial scope of most members. This particular exhibit sets out to prove that such a display can be just as effective and less painful on the bank balance when a 20th century stamp issue is chosen. The first Canadian issue after the Admiral era was a colourful set of stamps honouring the 60th Anniversary of Confederation. This was the first series of commemorative stamps issued by Canada for many years.

The exhibit covers only the five stamps of the Confederation issue plus the Special Delivery stamp issued at the same time. The three historical issue stamps are excluded.

The exhibit follows fairly classic lines and covers pre-production material such as die proofs, trial colour and issued colour plate proofs followed by the issued stamps, including plate blocks and sheets. These are followed by imperforate and part perforate varieties, other plate varieties, OHMS perfins and precancels. The exhibit concludes with a wide array of postal usages of the stamps. The exhibit includes some research into the number released of the imperforate and part perforate stamps of this issue.

Soon after starting to collect stamps Stephen Sacks attended FIPEX, the Fifth International Philatelic Exhibition, in New York City in 1956. It was eye opening. With the usual breaks for school, family and career he continued his interest over the years and in the early 2000s began to collect both the 1917 and 1927 issues of Canadian Confederation stamps. He then focused on the 1927 Confederation series, showing them at BNAPEX 2008 NOVAPEX in Halifax, BNAPEX 2011 North Bay, BNAPEX 2013 Charlottetown, and again last year at BNAPEX 2014 BALPEX in Baltimore, where the exhibit received a Vermeil.

Once again this is a nice example of a high class exhibit that has been formed for a relatively modest outlay given that the stamps themselves are not particularly rare (albeit some of the large multiples of the imperf and part perf varieties would not have come cheap!) An essential read for anyone who collects this issue and good general read for anyone interested in forming a world class exhibit.





The Larry Paige Collection of Canadian Flag Cancellations (1896-1996) and Early Machine Cancellations (1896-1902)

Larry R. Paige Released November 2014. 406 pages, 8.5x11, spiral bound. Colour C\$ 116.00 [ISBN 978-1-927119-40-2].

The Larry Paige Collection of Canadian Flag Cancellations (1896-1996) and Early Machine Cancellations (1896-1902) is not an “exhibit” book in the normal BNAPS sense. Instead, although the material is presented in exhibit layout format, it is actually a record of Larry’s collecting efforts in the fields of Canadian Flag Cancellations and Early Machine Cancellations both before and after he stopped actively exhibiting the Flag Cancels in 1987.

Larry first showed his Flag Cancels at BALPEX 1972 in Baltimore, where he received a Bronze award. Four years later he won Gold and the Grand

Award at ROPEX, which qualified the exhibit to compete for the American Philatelic Society World Series of Philately Champion of Champions award in 1977 at San Francisco. In 1987 Larry’s exhibit received an International level Silver award at the CAPEX ’87 FIP Exhibition in Toronto. After CAPEX ’87 Larry continued to add to his Flag Cancel collection and expanded into early Canadian Machine Cancellations. These two collections which together formed what is probably the finest ever assembly of this material are the subject of this book.

The book covers all of the early machine cancels from the first Montreal type of March 1896 through to the Victoria Provincial Exposition hand cancel of 1901. It concludes with examples of all of the later machine or slogan cancels which featured flags, covering a range from the 1927 Confederation Diamond Jubilee to the Capex 1996 cancels.

The early material includes all of the great rarities – many with multiple examples and also many earliest and latest recorded dates, Also included are a large number of inverted flags, double strikes and hubless flags – all set amongst some very colourful advertising covers.

The book serves as a wonderful reference volume for anyone who collects early flag and machine cancels and is a very interesting read to any member who collects material from this era. Highly recommended.

GS





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AND FINALLY..... FAME AT LAST

I am indebted to Bruce Crow at Bow City Philatelics for the picture below which shows Ukrainian farmers unloading hay from a train at Krydor, Saskatchewan in 1947.



The key thing, of course, is the grain elevator in the background. Apparently some long lost arm of the Searle family were in the grain business long ago.....

The picture brought to mind a cover that someone (maybe also Bruce) sent me several years ago that was tucked away safely in the bottom of a drawer in my desk. This rather ordinary meter mail cover shown overleaf in fig 1 is from the 'Searle Grain Company Limited' of Winnipeg - no doubt the very same company who had their name emblazoned on the elevator in the picture above.

A quick search amongst messrs Google and Google revealed the following courtesy of The Encyclopaedia of Saskatchewan.....

In 1921 Stewart A. Searle, newly graduated from Yale University, and his father Augustus Searle formed the Searle Grain Company Ltd; Stewart became vice-president and general manager. The headquarters were initially in Melfort, Saskatchewan. The company began operations in 1921-22 with twenty-five elevators, all located on Canadian Northern Lines in northeastern Saskatchewan. Starting as an inexperienced grain buyer, Augustus Searle had by 1895 become chief executive officer of several grain companies. When the Canadian Northern Railway owners looked for investors to build elevators on their newly constructed lines, they invited the Peaveys, then an established





Fig 1

grain family in Minneapolis, to tour the west. The Peaveys took with them Augustus Searle, and the tour led to the formation of several individual companies, all on different rail lines.

Augustus Searle, along with Peavey associates, purchased two existing elevator companies. In 1914 Searle formed the Home Grain Company Ltd; starting with fifteen elevators, it grew to seventy-three by 1923—all of them were in Alberta. With H. Sellers and J.C. Gage, the Searles formed the Northland Elevator Company to lease and operate the 7.5 million-bushel terminal at Fort William; later they were involved in terminal ownership and operations on the West Coast. In 1929 the Searles moved to consolidate their operations, merging the Saskatchewan Elevator Company, the Liberty Elevator Company and the Home Elevator Company with the Searle Elevator Company. This made the Searle Grain Company, with 277 elevators, the third largest non-farmer-owned company.

Between 1929 and 1948, Searle acquired the Malden Elevator Company, the Standard Elevator Company, and the Quaker Oats Company; and in 1948 it purchased fifty-one elevators left over from the dispersal sale of the Reliance Elevator Company to the three Pools and UNITED GRAIN GROWERS a year earlier. With 417 elevators, this made Searle the largest of the private companies. In the 1960s, with the growing concern over duplication of facilities and competition, private companies began to consider mergers. In 1967 the Searle Grain Company amalgamated with the Federal Grain Company, Alberta Pacific being included in the merger. The new company, named Federal Grain Company Ltd, was sold to the Pools five years later, in 1972.

To the best of my knowledge this particular bunch of Searle's – originating from New York state in the USA – bear no relation to your editor (although I confess I have not



gone back as far as the Pilgrim Fathers to check this out!)

Not content with this one cover, I also recently turned up the advertising cover shown in fig 2 below on ebay. This one features what is obviously the 'posh' arm of the family tree as it features a double barrelled name 'Brown-Searle'. This particular printing



Fig 2

company were prominent book publishers in Toronto in the early years of the 20th century but I have been unable to find out what happened to them in more modern times.

I wonder if any of our other members can provide us with some philatelic 'family links'?

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SOCIETY NEWS

FROM THE TREASURER

The Society Accounts for the nine month period up to 30 June 2015 appear on pages 238 and 239. Copies of the signed accounts will be available for members to view at the annual Convention in Carlisle but if members have any questions relating to the accounts they can contact me beforehand (see e mail address – inside back cover).

Members should note that following the resolution, approved at the last AGM, to move the end date of the Annual Accounts to 30 June, these accounts cover only a nine month period. Anyone wishing to make comparisons with previous, full year, accounts should take this into account. (Note, for example, that these accounts show no income from Maple Leaves advertising as this income source normally arrives in the third quarter of the year).

Two items of note have impacted on our Income and Expenditure Account. The continuing reduction in the membership roll has resulted in a further decline in subscriptions; our largest source of income. This has, however, been more than offset by some substantial reductions in Maple Leaves distribution costs resulting from our new printing and distribution contract which commenced in January 2015.

Two factors outwith our immediate control have had a negative impact on the Balance Sheet. A further substantial fall in the value of the Canadian \$ against the £ over the first half of 2015 has reduced the sterling value of our assets held in Canada. There has also been a significant fall in the commodity prices of precious metals over the last year and this has been reflected in a fall in the book value of the Society trophies.

The overall financial position of the Society remains stable. I once again extend my thanks to Mike Street who has managed the Canadian accounts for the Society and to Jim Bisset who has acted as our Honorary Examiner.

Karen Searle

FROM THE SUBSCRIPTION MANAGER

A reminder that subscriptions for the year 2015/16 are now due. The reminder form was enclosed in the July issue of Maple Leaves but the relevant information can be found in the advert on page 220 if you have mislaid the original. Subscriptions fall due on 1st October 2015 and, as usual, a discount applies to those who get their payments in before 1st November. Payments can be made by cheque (in £ to me or in \$US or \$CAN to Mike Street) or via PAYPAL on the Society website.

Members who have paid in advance for 2015/16, have a life membership or have been a member for over 50 years need take no action. If you are unsure if one or any of these





apply to you please contact me or Mike Street by e mail or phone and we can confirm your status. Contact details can be found on the inside of the back cover.

Malcolm Montgomery

FROM THE AUCTION MANAGER

By the time this reaches members, the Convention Auction will have been completed. Any unsold lots will be available, at reserve, up to 24th October so please contact me if you are interested in anything.

I will hold another postal/ web auction in Q1 2016 if sufficient material is consigned. The deadline for receipt of material for sale is **end November 2015**. If you have any material to dispose of via the auction please contact me at the earliest convenience to plan your material into this or a future sale. Our commission rates are the lowest in the business (10%) and we reach directly into a specialist group of buyers so why not give the Society Auction a try to dispose of any surplus material?

Graham Searle. FCPS

LONDON GROUP

Our 2015/16 season of meetings will recommence in October. We meet monthly on the third Monday of the month with meetings commencing approx. 1230hrs for around 2 hours followed by a late pub lunch. All meetings are held at 31 Barley Hills, Thorley Park, Bishops Stortford. All members are welcome and are requested to bring along a few sheets to each meeting. Contact Dave on 01279 503625 or 07985 961444 for more details. The full programme for 2015/16 is as follows:-

October 19	New Acquisitions
November 16	Subjects J, K, and/or L
December 21	Committee Entertains
January 18	Visitors Entertain
February 15	Queen Victoria material post 1897
March 21	Newfoundland TPO's - Brian Stalker
April 18	King George V material - John Watson
May 16	AGM and Beaver Cup
June 20	Something different - e.g. non-Canadian

Dave Armitage.

SCOTLAND AND NORTH OF ENGLAND GROUP

Our next meeting will be held on Saturday 24th October at 2pm at the usual venue of the Buccleugh Arms Hotel in Moffat. All members are welcome. Please bring along a



few sheets to display and/or some questions to which you are seeking answers. Please contact the Editor for more details.

Graham Searle *FCPS*

CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT TO YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015		
INCOME		£
	Subscriptions and Donations	4354.64
	Bank Interest	339.08
	Handbooks etc surplus	10.00
	Exchange Packet Surplus	1.64
	Convention Auction Surplus	435.60
	JT Auction Surplus	374.58
	JT Other Sales	177.45
	Convention Surplus	69.21
	Bank Goodwill	150.00
	PPT Test	0.01
TOTAL INCOME		5912.21
EXPENDITURE	Maple Leaves Printing and Distribution	4627.32
	Administration Expenses	91.39
	ABPS fee	135.30
	Insurance	330.20
	Bank charges	54.89
	Website running costs	238.80
	New Founders Trophy	155.95
	Re-engraving	25.00
	Overall surplus for year	253.36
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		5912.21
Notes:-	Canadian funds have been converted to sterling at C\$1.95 = £1	



**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET FOR
YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2015**

	£	£
ASSETS		
Cash balance - RBS	5023.67	
Meridian Bank	4058.26	
Sub-total cash		9081.93
Investments at cost:		
General Fund New Star Fixed Interest Unit Trust	2000.00	
General Fund New Star High Yield Bond Unit Trust	1000.00	
Interest bearing Canadian bank bond	13652.5	
Sub-total investments at cost		16652.50
Society ties stock	46.53	46.53
* Library books as valued		3315.00
* Trophies as valued		1965.20
TOTAL ASSETS		31061.16
LIABILITIES		
General fund balance at 30/9/14	8619.47	
Sterling deficit 2014/15	-549.27	
General fund balance at 30/6/15		8070.20
Canadian fund balance at 30/9/14	18419.46	
Exchange rate loss over 2014/15	-1511.34	
Canadian \$ surplus 2014/15	802.64	
Canadian fund balance at as 30/6/15		17710.76
Library fund		3315.00
Trophy Fund		1965.20
TOTAL LIABILITIES		31061.16

Notes:

For 2014/15, Canadian funds have been converted to Sterling at the rate of C\$1.95= £1, whilst in 2013/14 Canadian funds were converted to Sterling at the rate of C\$1.79=£1. This difference gives rise to an exchange rate loss (expressed in Sterling) at 30/6/15.

*These are disposal values. Insurance (Replacement) values are £9,000 and £23,720 respectively.

Hon. Treasurer

Hon. Examiner

Jan Paul
31 August 2015



AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP to 15th SEPTEMBER 2015

New Members:-

- 3035 GLOBE, Alexander; 1041 Lee Street, White Rock BC, Canada V4B 4P2; e mail
a.globe@ubc.ca
3036 FRIESEN, Rick; 49 Hazelnut Street, Kirkland, Quebec, Canada H9H 4R8; e mail
rickfriesen5@gmail.com Map

Change of Address and Corrections to Address:-

- 1322 MALLOTT, Richard; new e mail address toysoldier@bell.net
2482 MARIO, Dean; PO Box 342, Station Main, Saskatoon, SK, Canada S7K 3L3
2855 SPENCER, Peter; new e mail address peterspencer@xplornet.com
3021 HAMMOND, Rob; corrected e mail address robhammond@hammondmfg.com

Resigned:-

- 2609 DOYLE, Mel (change of collecting interests)
2834 ESCOTT, John (failing eyesight)
2858 NESBITT, Bruce

Deceased:-

- 2072 BAKER, Rodney

Removed for non-payment of dues:-

- | | | | |
|------|------------------|------|---------------|
| 2199 | GENDRON, Raynald | 2503 | STURUP, Svend |
| 2701 | WHITELEY, David | 2912 | ABEL, Don |
| 2989 | DENOBILO, Louis | | |

Revised Total:- 279

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

2015

- Oct 10 South of England Fair and Convention, Ardingly
Oct 19 CPSGB London Group Meeting
Oct 25 CPSGB Scotland and North of England Group Meeting, Moffat.
Nov 16 CPSGB London Group Meeting
Dec 21 CPSGB London Group Meeting

2016

- Jan 18 CPSGB London Group Meeting**
Feb 15 CPSGB London Group Meeting
Feb 17 – 20 Spring Stampex, BDC Islington, London
Apr 15-16 Scottish Congress and Exhibition – Perth
Apr 30 – May 1 ORAPEX National Stamp Show, RA Centre, Ottawa
May 28 – Jun 4 World Stamp Show – New York
Sept 14 – 17 Autumn Stampex, BDC Islington, London
Sept 30 – Oct 2 BNAPEX 2016, Fredericton, New Brunswick
Oct 19 – 23 CPSGB Convention, Holiday Inn, Kenilworth

2017

- Oct 4 – 8 CPSGB Convention, Grant Arms Hotel, Grantown – on - Spey**





THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN 2014/15

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e mail brianstalker63@sky.com

Secretary:

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