

MAPLE LEAVES

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THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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CONTENTS

| | Page |
|---|------|
| Notes and Comments | 87 |
| President's Message | 88 |
| Detailed Examination of the Numeral Issue (1898-1902) of Canada ... | 89 |
| Duplex Corner | 97 |
| Machine Age Philately | 100 |
| Newfoundland Corner | 103 |
| The Dawn of Confederation | 110 |
| Slogan Cancellations of Canada Part XXI | 112 |
| Annual General Meeting | 115 |

NOTES AND COMMENTS

London International Stamp Exhibition

The recent receipt of the No. 3 Magazine reminds us that this very important event is almost with us. Much hard work has been put into the arrangements by various committees and now they will all see the fruition of their labours.

The programme arranged are very formidable and the various thousands of stamps on show, representing the cream of the world's collections, will keep philatelists happy for duration of the show. One will also have the opportunity of seeing the stocks of many prominent dealers. It is now up to you all to give the exhibition your whole hearted support.

Amongst the many social events is our own Reception and Luncheon at the Connaught Rooms on Tuesday 12th July. Reservations are still rolling in, although the South of England seems very slow in making its mind up. Hurry

along and get your booking in now, even at this hour it will still be possible to get in before it is too late. Tickets will be available from the Editor at the time of your reading of these notes. Price 27/6 (excluding wines).

By kind permission of Mr. Stanley Godden we shall be represented at Stand 42.

Membership

Recent notifications from the Secretary shows that our membership now stands at 839, a good total, but one which we feel can be increased greatly. We are now less than 200 behind the membership of B.N.A.P.S. What about a bit of friendly rivalry? Make a point of enrolling a member during exhibition week.

Handbooks

It is hoped that our forthcoming handbook will be available from the printers in time for the exhibition. The subject being the 1898 Map Stamp. The

author, Mr. Fred Tomlinson, is well known for his thorough research on this stamp and we have no doubt that the handbook will become a permanent work of reference.

Subscriptions

This being the last but one issue of Maple Leaves before the new financial year starts in October, the opportunity must be taken of reminding everyone that the increased subscription rate of 15/- per annum comes into effect on 1st October, 1960.

The subscription for Canadian and U.S. members has been fixed at \$2.00 nett. This is for the convenience of those who would rather send a couple of currency bills than bother with money orders and bank drafts. The Society has to pay considerable bank charges to clear drafts and personal cheques drawn in dollars. If members wish to remit by these latter methods would they please ensure that the Society receives a clear \$2.00 by adding 30c to their remittance in order to cover these charges.

London Section

As will be known to many of our members the London Section is holding a pre-exhibition event at which Messrs. Greene and Jephcott from Canada will be talking to those present. It is also proposed to hold a private dinner after the meeting which is at the Shaftesbury Hotel, Monmouth St., Bloomsbury, London, W.C.2. Make a note of the date, Thursday 7th July. Any members wishing to participate should advise the Secretary of the London Section, Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill, his address will be found on the inside of the back cover. The cost will be 27/6, exclusive of wines.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, July 1960

By the time this issue of Maple Leaves reaches you, the International Exhibition in London will be no more than a week or two away and many preparations will have reached their climax.

Our Reception and Luncheon at the Connaught Rooms will be a memorable occasion, I am sure, and I am very pleased to be able to announce that, amongst the many members and friends from Overseas who will be present, are Dr. G. M. Geldert, the President of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and

Mr. Vincent G. Greene, the President of the British North America Philatelic Society, who have kindly consented to be our guest speakers. If you have not yet sent your booking to Mr. G. B. Harper for this exceptional event, I should advise you to do so without delay. It will be many years before we hold another function comparable with this.

Although I am writing this message in April I am very glad to say that many bookings for the Llandudno Convention have come in already. The full programme should be arranged in time for publication in the next issue of Maple Leaves. Meanwhile, I am able to announce that three Study Circles have been arranged so far. These will cover (a) Newfoundland, (b) Canada. The Shades of the Small Cents Issues, and (c) The Edwardian Issues of Canada. Members are particularly asked to bring to these Study Circles their collections covering these subjects, for it is my hope that the members at each Study Circle will take an active part by comparing and discussing points arising from the wealth of material which will thus be available.

There can be few members in Britain who have not been in touch, at one time or another, with our Exchange Packet Secretary, Mr. David Gardner. David has held this onerous office for two terms, from 1948 to 1952 and from 1958 to date, as well as having been a Vice-President for many years and President in 1953 when he organised the memorable Convention and Exhibition in Glasgow. Not content with this he has consented on very many occasions to organise our Convention Auctions—no light task—and has invariably produced a first-class result. I was very sorry therefore to learn from him recently that continued ill-health compels him to relinquish his position as Exchange Packet Secretary, a task to which he has devoted himself despite serious illness in recent years. On behalf of you all, I should like to say 'Thank you, David, for all you have done for this Society. Few have done as much, none have done more'. It is my hope that he may be able to continue in office until the year-end in September, but this is not at all certain. Meanwhile, a successor must be found, but this will not be easy to do.

Yours sincerely,

J. P. MACASKIE.

**DETAILED EXAMINATION OF THE NUMERAL ISSUE
(1898-1902)
of CANADA
by H. H. Brown**

INTRODUCTION

These notes are based on an examination of stamps in the author's collection, or which have been seen by him, or from well authenticated published information which is not generally disputed. They are an abridged edition of information presented to the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, with a display at the Convention held at Eastbourne in October 1958.

The field covered includes:—

COMMON FEATURES. Design. Printing method. Plate "Lay-outs". Numbers of Plates used. Perforation details. Quantities of Stamps issued, with Dates of first issue. Frame details. Tints and Shades.

PAPER DETAILS. Thickness and types of wove. Effect of paper condition, and presentation to the Press, on the size and clarity of the prints.

CONSTANT PLATE MARKINGS. Those which arise from:—

- (a) Transfer from the Die by Transfer Roll.
- (b) Guide marks made upon the Plate and which have not been "burnished off."
- (c) Working upon the Plate by
 - (1) The burin or other engraver's tool (retouches and recuts).
 - (2) The second or subsequent application of the Transfer Roll. (re-entries)

OVERPRINTS. Details of the genuine and the forged inverted overprints surcharged two cents on the three cents rose-carmine.

COMMON FEATURES. Design. The vignette was engraved by Charles Skinner from the well known DIAMOND JUBILEE Portrait of the Queen photographed by W. and D. Downey of Ebury Street, London, England.

PRINTING METHOD. Dies and Plates were prepared, and the Stamps printed by the American Bank Note Company, Ottawa.

The intaglio or recess method was used in engraving the Dies and transferring by transfer Roll to Plates. Damped paper was fed to the press, and after printing the paper was dried, gummed and perforated.

PLATE "LAY-OUT". All the printings were made off soft steel plates and, with the exception of the special plate prepared for the two cents booklets, came from panes of 100 subjects in ten rows of ten. These, for the main part, were found in twin panes side by side, 200 subjects per sheet, the panes being separated by a fair margin or gutter about 1½ cm. wide, all the stamps being separated by perforations, the centre margin allowing for cutting down to single panes. There were no "straight edges."

In the case, however, of Plates for the Six, Ten and Twenty cents, plates were prepared with only one pane of 100 subjects.

In all cases, except for the booklet panes, the Imprint (consisting of the word "OTTAWA" followed by the Plate Number in serif Caps.) was placed over the fifth and sixth stamps in the top row only of each pane. See Figure 1.

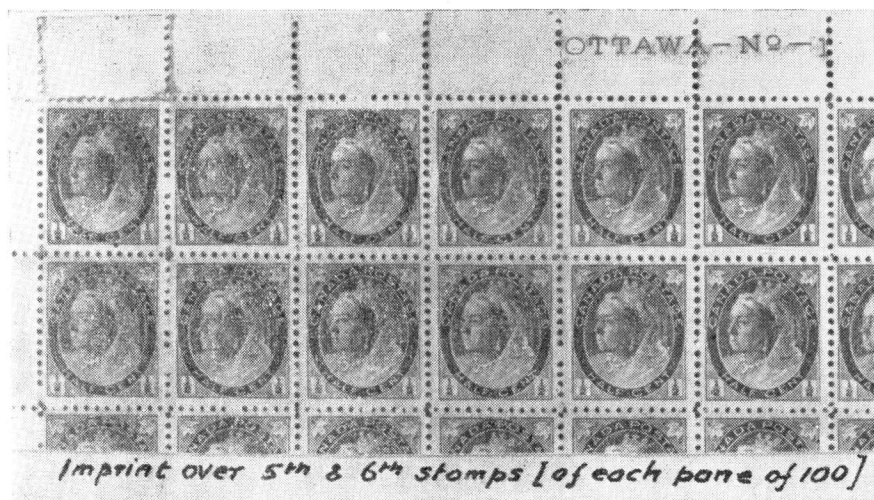


Fig. 1

The plate for the booklet stamps was laid down in a special way, with the subjects grouped in panes of six (two horizontal rows of three). There were therefore 120 stamps to a whole sheet.

NUMBER OF PLATES USED. This information, for the most part comes from the fourth edition of "The Standard CANADIAN Plate Block Catalogue" K. Bileski, and for details of the two cents value in particular from contributions on the subject by H. T. Humby and G. E. Wellburn, which was presented to the Hamilton, Canada, Society at the Annual Dinner of the Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo Clubs, reprinted by "Popular Stamps" Magazine, and later reproduced in "Maple Leaves" Volume 3 No. 3 in April 1950.

The number of plates used as given by these authorities does not include the special one used to produce the booklet stamps, there were therefore at least 21 plates used for the two cents.

The following values required only one plate (No. 1):— $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, 6 cents, 7 cents, 8 cents, 10 cents, and 20 cents.

Three plates were used for the 5 cents (Nos. 1-3).

Six plates were used for the three cents (Nos. 1-6).

Twelve plates were used for the 1 cent (Nos. 1-12).

For the 2 cents the following were used:—

Plates Nos. 1-12 for the purple or violet.

Plates Nos. 1-14 for the four lined frame Rose-carmine.

Plates Nos. 11 and 12 retouched from four to three lined frame.

Plates Nos. 15-20 for the three lined frame.

It is thought by some that Plates Nos. 15 and 16 were first used with a four lined frame and afterwards provided with three lined frames type 2.

There was probably only one plate used for the 2 cents booklet stamps.

PERFORATIONS. No departure from the use of one or more perforating machines having twelve perforation spaces per 2 cm., seems to have occurred during the run of the issue. This is evident when mint sheets or large blocks are examined, and measured over a fair length. Slight imperfections in the spacing of pins in some machine after long use may result in a different indication when measured over a short length, but the deviation is negligible.

From the obvious variation in the size of the perforated stamps, it is obvious that only line machines were used, and these by indifferent operators, most stamps being badly centred.

There was a departure from the normal use of these machines in order to deal with the special requirements of the sheets of booklet stamps. Only six vertical lines of perforation were made, the first three being to the left of the subjects in the first vertical row of panes, and the second three being to the right of the second (reversed) vertical row of panes. There were also ten horizontal lines of perforation, each line separating the two horizontal lines of stamps in each pane of six. The outside margins were sufficient to allow the panes, when cut, to be stapled within the booklet covers.

DATES OF ISSUE AND QUANTITIES. General agreement on the numbers issued and on most issue dates seems now to be accepted and the following figures are given:—

| VALUE | NUMBERS ISSUED | DATE WHEN FIRST ISSUED |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Half Cent | 6,080,000 | September 1898 |
| One Cent | 313,900,000 | June 1898 |
| Two Cents (purple) | 72,021,000 | September 1898 |
| Two Cents (red) | 619,000,000 | August 20th 1898 |
| 2/3 Cents (overprint) | 2,745,000 | July 28th 1899 |
| Three Cents | 51,287,600 | June 1898 |
| Five Cents | 22,070,000 | July 1899 |
| Six Cents | 560,000 | September 14th 1898 |
| Seven Cents | 1,615,000 | December 23rd 1902 |
| Eight Cents (orange) | 893,800 | October 1898 |
| Eight Cents (brown-orange) | (W. S. Boggs) | February 1899 |
| Ten Cents | 2,750,000 | November 1898 |
| Twenty Cents | 540,000 | December 24th 1900 |
| Two Cents (frame type 2) | (L. S. Holmes) | June 11th 1900 |
| Two Cents booklets (whole) | 2,400,000 (W. S. Boggs) | |



Fig. 2

W. S. Holmes reports the following regarding Imperforates:—

| VALUE | NUMBER | VALUE | NUMBER |
|------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| HALF CENT PLATE 1. | 400 | SEVEN CENTS PLATE 1. | 200 |
| ONE CENT PLATE 1. | 200 | EIGHT CENTS PLATE 1. | 200 |
| TWO CENTS Red Pls. 3, 4, 10. | 500 | TEN CENTS PLATE 1. | 200 |
| FIVE CENTS PLATE 2. | 200 | TWENTY CENTS PLATE 1. | 100 |
| SIX CENTS PLATE 1. | 200 | BOOKLET PANE PAIRS | 20 |

The booklet pane pairs of which W. S. Holmes reports as above are for the most part two whole panes of six tete beche. Some of these have been cut in half horizontally to make strips of six. It would seem therefore that two whole sheets of booklet panes existed imperforate from which the panes and strips were cut.

FRAME DETAILS. Enlarged rough sketches of the various frames used on different values in this issue are shown in figure 3. An examination of a number of prints will disclose that some of the frames, as indeed the rest of the print, are clear lined whereas others of the similar design are "muddy", so that in these the frame lines merge. The condition of wear is first felt in the frames, it will therefore not be surprising that in the lower values, retouching and recutting of the frames was necessary.

Wear is particularly noticeable in the three lined frame of the red two cent, many copies having but two lines.

Care has to be taken when measuring the prints for size that this is taken into account.

The rare retouched frame lines from the second state of plates 11 or 12 can often only be recognised when part of the frame shows the original four lines, and care must also be taken to ensure that the effect of re-entering on the appearance of the frame is not confused with this frame retouch which filled in the centre space at middle of the four lines.

TINT AND SHADE VARIETIES. It is difficult to give an adequate list of the remarkable range of colours found in many of the values without the actual examples. There are for instance at least twenty well recognisable different shades or tints of the two cent purple to violet. A general description of the more outstanding colours of the whole issue is however given here.

HALF CENT. Found in shades from silver grey to black. The difference between the extremes in shade in this value is much greater than exists in the same value of the previous issue (The Maple Leaves 1897).

ONE CENT. Tints of a light bluish green to a dark dull green are found on both white and toned papers.

TWO CENTS (purple) (violet). There is a range of tints and shades from a very bright purple to a blue violet. The red-purple and bright purple tints are scarce. The colour of the thick paper variety from late printings off plates 1 and 2 is a dull intermediate shade of warm violet and is somewhat affected by being on a light buff toned paper.

TWO CENTS (red). Slight variations from dull rose carmine to a light pink are found, and there is a light plum shade on toned paper which

HALF CENT, ONE CENT,
TWO CENTS, (violet & purple)
TWO CENTS, (red - frame type 1.)
THREE CENTS, SIX CENTS, TEN CENTS.
UNIFORM SPACING. TYPE 1.

TWO CENTS, RED TYPE 1a.
TYPE 1. RETOUCHE(CLOSURE OF CENTRAL
SPACE)

TWO CENTS, RED TYPE 2.

FIVE CENTS, (WIDER CENTRAL SPACE)

SEVEN CENTS,

EIGHT CENTS,

TWENTY CENTS,

SEVEN DIFFERENT TYPES OF FRAME USED
FOR THE NUMERAL ISSUE OF CANADA 1898-1902
ENLARGED APPROXIMATELY SIXTEEN TIMES

Fig. 3

may have come about by accidental mixing of a trace of the colour used for the violet in earlier printings, the mixing may also be responsible for the look of oxidation.

THREE CENTS. Similar tints are found to those of the two cent rose carmine except for the light plum.

FIVE CENTS. This is found in several shades of cold blue, the colour of the toned (bluish to blue) paper affecting the tone.

SIX CENTS. Shades vary from a warm brown to a deep chocolate.

SEVEN CENTS. Little variation in unwashed stamps is found, the colour being a dull greenish yellow.

EIGHT CENTS. This value is found in dull orange to shades of brownish orange.

TEN CENTS. Shades vary from dull brown purple to dark brown violet.

TWENTY CENTS. Shades vary from dark to light olive green.

PAPER DETAILS. Considerable variation in thickness is to be found in the paper used throughout the whole issue, and an examination of many thousands discloses that papers gauge from under 3 mils to over $4\frac{1}{2}$ mils. This does not necessarily indicate that specifications varied, as the specification which controlled the thickness was only indirectly responsible being in terms of weight. It was at that time quite normal for the manufacturer to keep within the specification by balancing runs of overweight paper (thick) with a run of thinner. Most papers are slightly toned (even the so called white), but those hereafter mentioned as toned from a light cream or buff, or, in the case of the five cents, light bluish to bluish.

In gauging the thickness of Mint stamps an allowance of 0.7 mils is made to account for the gum, but in doubtful cases the gum will have been removed. Gums vary in thickness from 0.4 to 0.9 mils but these extremes are rare.

Mercer's deadweight micrometer gauge is used in listing the papers and a note of the tone and grain direction is given.

Note:—Fig. 2 is reproduced by kind permission of Mr. A. L. Michael of H. E. Wingfield and Co.

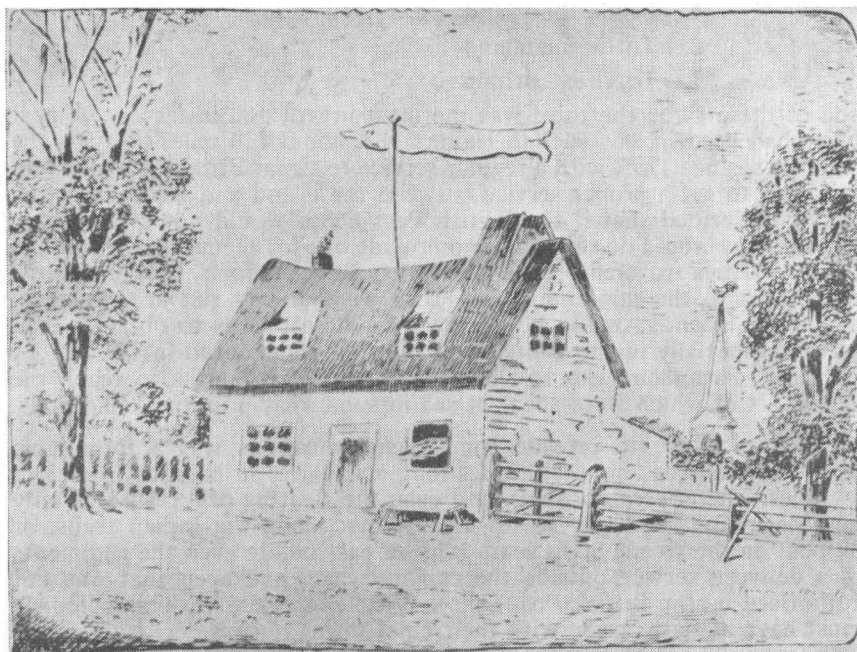
(To be continued)

THE POSTAL HISTORY AND STAMPS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

by Leslie F. Tomlinson, F.R.P.S.L.

I shall start by giving some background to the early history of the island—the interaction between its mails and the life of the people. I do not intend to go back to its discovery by the early voyagers, since for our purposes it is immaterial whether the island was first sighted or claimed by Cabot, Varrazano, Cartier or Champlain. It is a fact that it was occupied at different times by the French and English, and it was finally ceded to England by the Treaty of Paris in 1763. At this time, the

population was around 500. The island was called by the Micmac Indians "Abegweit", meaning "cradled in the waves", by the French "Ile St. Jean" and by the British "St. John's Isle". It was given its present name in 1799.



FIRST POST OFFICE AND CUSTOMS HOUSE CHAT. TOWN.

1836

First Post Office and Customs House, Charlottetown

In the year 1767, when the island was divided up into 67 holdings or lots, two of these lots were granted to parties who had already established fisheries, etc., one of the smallest and least valuable was retained for the King, and the remaining 64 were given to persons who had rendered services to the Mother Country, and this was done by the luck of the draw. In the years to come, this method of division was to cause much dissension, since many of the lots were given to absent landlords who did nothing to develop their grants, although all had undertaken to do so before the draw took place. It was at this time that colonisation commenced, mainly from Scotland, and the capital, Charlottetown, was founded in 1768.

Now in those early days, the control of postal communications in all British possessions was vested in the British Post Office, which had so many calls on their available funds, and such vast distances to serve throughout the world that complaints of inadequate postal services were heard everywhere. Regular mail services between colonists and their friends and relations at home were not a commercial proposition and could not adequately be financed. Grumbles were heard on all sides, but these sturdy colonists were not content merely to grumble, they were

determined to improve their communications, especially with the homeland.

And this is the key to much of the postal history of the island. The islanders wanted three services—

1. Inside the island
2. To the mainland
3. To Great Britain.

and of these three the third was the most urgent and necessary. A post office had been in existence in Halifax N.S. about 120 miles away as the crow flies, since 1755, with a regular service to Great Britain; the problem was how to get a proper service between the island and Halifax. So the colonists decided that if the British Post Office would not give them a service, they would do something to provide one for themselves. Although the authorities frowned on and discouraged these efforts, they interfered with them to the minimum, since they were always run at a financial loss to the island. And so began the sporadic attempts to obtain a mail service, especially in the winter, and the first commenced in 1775 under Lt. Govr. Patterson, who had himself taken eight months to reach the island, six of which were spent at sea in somewhat primitive conditions.

This struggle to provide some communications was a formidable one. The island is about 130 miles long and varies in breadth from 3 to 34 miles. There were no roads, and even the clearing of forests was only now beginning. The way to town lay either along the Indian trails, or by boat on the rivers. Sixty years were to pass before even the rudiments of a delivery service outside the capital began, and even that was not authorised by the British Post Office. What efforts the outlying colonists must have made to trade with their chief town!

And yet, this was a far less difficult problem than the question of developing communications with the mainland and overseas. The island is separated from the mainland by the Northumberland Strait at distances varying from about 9 to 30 miles. There were two main routes, from Cape Traverse to Cape Tormentine, N.B. and from Wood Islands to Pictou, N.S. Even in summer a sizeable boat was needed to make the journey regularly in all weathers, but in winter, when the Strait was full of pack-ice or lolly, with the currents continually changing, with ice-bergs drifting about and with blizzards raging, the hazards were undoubtedly great. And even having arrived at the other side, there was the problem of getting the mails to Halifax, which lay through the forests about 100 miles to the South. It took fifty years to establish this service.

The first Post Office, which was only demolished a few years ago, was opened in Charlottetown in the early 1780's, and also served as a customs house. Mail was brought to and collected from this office, often by the courtesy of a neighbour who was going to town, and usually covers were so endorsed. Nothing whatever is known about it, and presumably this was another instance of self-help. The first Post Office recorded by the authorities was opened about 1807, when the population was around 10,000. An irregular packet boat service was still running at this time, but the earliest regular communication with Halifax began in 1816 or 1817, when a packet service to Pictou and courier service thence to

Halifax was inaugurated. A single letter from Charlottetown to Halifax cost 8d. cy. One of the earliest recorded covers which is believed to have travelled by this service is dated Ap. 9 1817, the journey taking 15 days. The cover carries the imprint of the first known handstamp, the earliest recorded use of which is 1814.

In those days, it was seldom that postal charges were prepaid, the argument being that the service for which the charge was made had not been performed until the letter had been delivered. Most early covers, therefore, have their charges pen-marked in black ink, meaning unpaid; any letters which had been prepaid were marked in red ink. It is thought that this handstamp, like many others, was supplied by the British Post Office, which was the custom. I have searched the records at the G.P.O. and though the earliest handstamp which I can find recorded is dated 1848, the reason is that records were not kept by the G.P.O. for some years after this first handstamp was in use, and in any case many of the earlier records are missing, or were not indexed.

The next extension of postal services took place in 1827-8, when three courier routes from Charlottetown were established in the island, and mail was collected and delivered for a charge of 2d. cy. The first country Post Offices were opened in 1828. Neither of these developments was authorised by the British Post Office.

In 1840, when the transatlantic Cunard steam packet service between Great Britain and Halifax commenced, the cost of sending letters between Charlottetown and London—which had not changed for 28 years—was reduced from 2/10 to 1/2 stg.; 14 years later a further reduction to 6d. stg. took place, and in 1870 the charge was lowered to 3d. stg. Between 1839 to 1870 the charge was lowered to 3d. stg. Between 1839 to 1870, the charge for conveying a single letter from Charlottetown to London had been reduced from 2/10 to 3d. stg.

At this point it must be emphasised that a study of postal charges is complicated by the fact that the island's currency was depreciated in relation to sterling in the ratio of 3:2.

The Post Office Act was passed in 1851, and at last the island took over the management of its mails. The population at this time was about 70,000. Nine years later, an amending Act was passed to enforce prepayment of most postal charges and to permit the issue of stamps. At this time the population had increased to over 80,000.

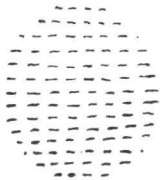
(to be continued)

DUPLEX CORNER (V)

by E. A. Smythies, F.R.P.S.L.

Handbook Chapter II

In Duplex Corner III, see MAPLE LEAVES February 1960, mention was made of a unique early duplex of Cobourg with **broken bars**. Mr. Whitworth has forwarded, by kind permission of the fortunate owner



Mr. Sol Kanee, the unique cover, franked by a pair of the rare 2 cents plus one 1 cent 1859, with two clear strikes of this unique duplex. The dater is of the standard type with blank indicia, dated October 1866. The killer shows 14 horizontal bars cut vertically seven times to make 100 dashes as illustrated.

Readers will recall the very similar broken bars duplex of Toronto (handbook plate III fig. 3). The appearance of two such hammers, so different in design from the typical Berri hammers, and coming into use **simultaneously six years later**, strongly suggests they were not supplied by Berri at all, but came from some other source of supply, possibly the P.W.D. Ottawa, many years later.

Handbook Chapter III

A number of new varieties of duplex have been recorded in Chapter III by numerous correspondents, who, when checking their duplex with the lists in the handbook, very kindly reported any variations they discovered. The following interesting additions may be noted:—

Page

- 10 **Montreal 3a.** Same as serial 2 but with 12 thick bars in killer (Grimble collection).
- 12 **Toronto 2a.** Same as serial 2, but dater very large size, 26mm, with larger lettering (McMurrich collection).
- Toronto 5.** The killer has 15 bars, NOT 14 (Gutzman and others).
- 14 **Hamilton 6a** Same as 6 except indicia blank }
 8a Same as 6 except indicia 1 } (Gordon
 9a Same as 9 except indicia 1-4 } and others)
 12a Same as 12 except indicia 18 }
- 14 **London 13** 1894-1902. Indicia AM/PM.
 13a 1896-1902. Indicia high numbers.
- 15 **Belleville 4.** Four varieties, reported by Carstairs, Gordon and others), i.e.
 4a Indicia AM/PM, with 2 dots in dater and none after Canada
 4b Indicia AM/PM, with no dots in dater but stop after Canada
 4c Indicia 2-4 } with and without dots as above.
 4d Indicia 2-4 }
- 16 **St. John N.B. 2.** Three varieties recorded by Gordon, i.e.
 2 1881-94 II CANADA 26mm. AM/PM. A.14.
 2a 1890 CANADA 26mm. low nos. A.14.
 2b 1889-1902 CANADA 25mm. AM/PM. A.14 (smaller dating).

Handbook Chapter IV

Some new duplex to be noted, in addition to those already recorded in Duplex Corner:—

- Lurienburg N.S. 1901. II CANADA. AM/PM. A.9 Gordon
- Windsor N.S. 1902. II N.S. AM/PM. A.9 Gordon
- Nelson B.C. 1898. II B.C. blank A.11. Gordon
- Amherstburg. 1902. II ONT. blank A.9 Barlow
- Notre Dame-St. West. 1901. II QUE. 3 P.M. A.9. Carstairs, Gutzman

Handbook Chapter V

A very interesting cover, kindly sent by Mr. Lussey, showed two identical strikes of **OSHAWA M.O.O.**, as illustrated below. Note the astonishing space (20mm.) between dater and 4-ring killer, which breaks one of the basic definitions of duplex, i.e. that this space should not normally exceed 4mm.



At first sight it does not look like a duplex at all! On the other hand, a tracing of either pair exactly fits the other pair, i.e. they are absolutely identical, which is beyond probability if they had been made by four separate strikes of two different hammers. Provisionally, therefore, they are accepted as a new Postmaster's duplex of peculiar elongated shape, and if any reader can find and report a similar strike in confirmation, it will be very welcome. Such a wide hammer, with the handle in the middle, was probably fundamentally weak, and so not in use very long. Also, can anyone explain what M.O.O. stands for?

Halifax 1881 Cork duplex. On page 23 of the handbook and in plate VIII fig. 25 I recorded a rare Halifax duplex (in the Fraser collection) with a large 8-segment type cork in the killer, and added:—"Jarratt apparently was not aware this was a mutilated duplex hammer, but he did note that the cogwheel cork was shortly replaced by 4 bars. . . . The 4-bar variety has not yet been recorded." Now, fortunately, a good strike on cover has turned up (in the Thomas collection), and is illustrated here. The four bars are irregular and phenomenally thick, and it will be noted that the date is **earlier** than the cogwheel strike shown in the handbook. (The two recorded strikes of the cogwheel type are dated 11th and 19th March 1881.) We must conclude, therefore, that the cogwheel type replaced the four bars between 1st and 11th March 1881, and not vice-versa.



As only one example is known at present of this four bar duplex, it must be awarded a Rarity Factor of 200.

MACHINE-AGE PHILATELY

by Ann Dorian

I hear that we have been blessed with yet another scientific marvel—someone has invented a machine that talks, but whose sole topic of conversation is . . . you've guessed it—the weather. Surely this is the nearest mechanical equivalent to a human being yet devised? I shudder at the incipient lunacy which inspires the creation of an electronic sub-human who babbles about nothing but isobars, but I am entranced by the vista of other possibilities which opens before its creator.

He could, for example, strengthen his machine's human resemblance by building into it a capacity for being imposed upon, and accelerate its evolution by subjecting it to the stresses of modern life. In addition to the cosmic calamities with which it would be threatened, the innocent Thing would face more pedestrian but equally deadly dangers—the automobile, taxes, social and economic pressures, daily exposure to the entire world's problems, etc. I wonder how it would behave? My guess is that it would evolve neo-human defence mechanisms—convert itself into a television zombie, perhaps, or develop robotic paranoia, or possibly become a stamp collector.

Should it make the more sensible escape into the comparative peace of the philatelic world, it would be confronted at once with a new complex of problems, not least of which is "What to collect?" It is very likely that our

mechanical colleague, being himself a product of 20th century technology, would make up his printed-circuit mind to study the philately of that machine age. (To save him the trouble of deciding "Which country?", I would induct him at once into C.P.S.G.B.!)

He would have made an excellent choice, I think. He would be exploring almost virgin territory, well away from the over-populated areas of 19th century collecting, particularly in the field of postal history. The turn of the century, for instance, saw machine-cancelling of mail matter coming into regular use, and if he chose to specialise only in this splinter-group of postal markings, he would have a prolific supply of this fascinating material to study.

In 1896, machine "flag" cancels began to appear, and the projected publication of another edition of the McCready catalogue is an indication of their established popularity with collectors. These were followed by the barred and wavy-line "slogan forerunners," most of which were in use only for short periods from one or a few cities. The well-known "International" type (fig. 1), with combinations of figures 1, 2, 3 or 4 with letters C, D, R or T to be found in the killer, were in continuous use from 1902 to the early Twenties, and offer an excellent field for study in themselves. It is hardly necessary to draw attention to machine slogan cancellations, which began to be regularly used in 1912—their growing popularity and the scarcity of the earlier types are already matters of fact.



All these might be called pioneer machine cancels, because the Twenties ushered in a great new era of machine-handled mail. The wavy-line type of canceller continued in use, but lost its indicia—and in Montreal the combined figure-and-letter indicia were also replaced by the letter "C" in two sizes. This period also marked the birth of meter machines, first used by private firms, and later by the Post Office itself and Government departments. These were able to print "stamps" and town-marks (fig. 6), slogans, etc., on envelopes or on gummed tapes for higher rates. Those used by the Post Office could also provide postage due labels; while those in use by Government departments supplied such cancellations as "Free" (fig. 5), "House of Assembly" (fig. 3), "O.H.M.S.", etc. Anyone looking for a rich field of collecting would do well to look into the subject of meter stamps and machine cancels—a glance at pp. 24, 25 and 172 to 177 of Holmes' 1960 handbook will convince you of the possibilities.

Once embarked on the study of machine-handled mail, only our syntho-human philatelist might never want to look any further. For most of us, philately is forever dangling carrots in front of our noses, and the surest way to be tempted is to decide to stick firmly to one branch of it. It is almost a certainty that in the course of accumulating material relevant to our subject we will be side-tracked again and again. I have headed this paper "Machine-Age Philately" for a good reason. It is that should you find the exclusive study of machine-handled mail too extensive, you might prefer to tackle research on all the postal history aspects of a limited 20th century period. In my own case, I began by collecting the "Admirals", in the course of which I found the postal history of their period so compellingly interesting that I now devote myself to nothing else. I consider this a happy accident, because it is a period of so many "firsts"—not only in stamps, but in postal markings.

There are, for example, quite a number of fascinating duplex cancellations to look for. The sales of our Duplex Handbook proved the popularity of this group of 19th century markings, and I see no reason why their use in the twentieth should not be recorded. Dr. Charles Hollingsworth has already made a step in this field with his articles on cancellations on the Medallion issues (Maple Leaves, Vol. VI/159, 214). In those articles, he

illustrated, among others, the lettered duplex of Montreal—these first appeared in the Twenties, and were preceded in the Teens by the equally-interesting numbered duplex from the same city. There must be many other types still awaiting discovery (fig. 2).

Speaking of Montreal—if ever there was a city whose modern postal markings cry out for study, it is this one. Several of the slogan forerunners were used only for short periods exclusively in this city, and may be trial-usage types. The "C"-in-wavy-lines International machine cancel, the lettered and numbered duplex, and others already mentioned, appear to be peculiar to Montreal. Most interesting of all is the "dotted circle" dater of the Teens which seems to be unique among Canadian cancels (fig. 4). These all raise the question of whether Montreal may have been a "proving-ground" for experimental cancelling devices.

The use of many other types of hand-stamps appears to be confined to the first quarter of the century, like certain rare West Coast sea-port cancels, and some of the Montreal types. The Twenties produced not only the first bi-lingual stamps, but at least one bi-lingual hand-stamp—that used in the Ottawa House of Commons.

Space does not permit more than this brief mention of the possibilities in 20th century research, and many others await development. In addition to stamps themselves and hand and machine markings, one is led into the mysteriously-neglected treasure-house of postal stationery, permit stamps, "banner" slogans, illustrated covers, soldiers' letters, etc., etc., among which are the rarities of the future. And, almost inevitably, one is tempted into collateral collecting—the relating of postal material to local and national events—and another story altogether. Is it possible, for example, that only forty-five years ago, men were mailing postcards bearing pictures of and jokes about suffragettes ("Woman! Once our Superior, now our Equal!"). And were Canadians really fighting anti-Bolshevist campaigns in Siberia forty years ago? Were Prince Edward Islanders sticking labels on their letters about fifty years ago—part of a campaign for a tunnel to connect their island with the Canadian mainland?

If you suffer from philatelicosis (sometimes called "stamphobia")—a condition in which the patient feels dissatisfied with "just stamps"—it may mean that you are not content to travel along the well-trodden philatelic paths.

In that case, you may effect a cure by exploring the byways of today—knowing them to be the highways of tomorrow.

SENATOR THE HON. J. A. CALDER
—AN APPRECIATION

by **R. W. T. Lees-Jones,**
F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S.

It is a great pleasure to write some words in relation to his work on Canadian Philately and in particular that done in respect of the 1859 issue.

My first memory of him is of a display that he gave before the Royal Philatelic Society in 1929 on his findings up to that date on this issue. A most memorable and happy occasion.

What did he study? In Jarrett's 1929 B.N.A. book "Stamps of British North America". I find on page 298 an appreciation by Fred Jarrett for the Senator's assistance in respect of Revenue stamps. Later on page 315 "Manitoba Law Stamps by Senator J. A. Calder, in Canadian Stamp Collector Jan. 1922. At one time he must have studied Revenue stamps and did have a good general collection of Canada, and in addition a mountainous mass of unstamped covers, which I know he studied meticulously.

Senator Calder, when I first knew him, had been and was studying the 1859 issue of Canada, and what he had accomplished was studying the orders given to printers for supplies of stamps and then assign as far as possible shades of all values associated with their respective orders. He had found that the 12½c had such variation that there was the possibility of Plating. The 17½c he did plate, and in respect of the 12½c, he had found over one hundred types, considered the possibility of plating that value. Whether there were two plates made, he did not know—but there was the possibility in view of the number of types he had found. In later years Boggs found out from the records that there was but one plate made, so the extra types over 100 (the plate for the issue being of 100 impressions—10 x 10) proved that the plate had been re-entered. The 5c value offered him a large field of research, with the result that he drew up a classification of varieties which he had and further confirmed by evidence, into groups of re-entries, flaws, etc. The 1c and 10c and 2c had few plate varieties but what there were he recorded and tabulated.

Work calling for great care and accuracy was the listing of the Orders given to the Government printers for stamps and allocating shades to each of the orders given and executed by

the printers. Here I must point out one of the Senator's basic principles. I quote him "One guess is as good as any other"—in other words to reach any final results, you must have evidence which can be substantiated and proved. Nothing else would satisfy him. He had a category for "unproven" items. There has been much controversy as to the findings of the groupings of Orders to shades, but for my part, after seeing the results of the classifying, I am satisfied that his results were in accord with the material at his disposal. In regard to material available—Canadian stamps were not as popular as they are today, he had all the covers and dated copies from his own vast accumulation also the material from collections, such as the Lichtenstein, Studd, Dr. Day, Reford and one or two others. With this agglomeration of material, coupled with his meticulous thoroughness and fine eyesight and here again he insisted in using or having a north light which is the least affected. He made his classification—which having seen and loaned to me for several months to study—I am of the opinion that some unprecedented theory of fact will have to be very strong to upset his work and classification. Several have stated that he erred, but each in turn cannot find conclusive evidence to upset his fine work.

Having seen the results of his studies I am an ardent admirer of his wisdom and results. I very much regret that he had given up study (due to loss of eyesight) when the facts came to light that there was only one plate of 100 impressions made for each value—that fact coupled with the recent history of the Perforating machines used for this issue—with this knowledge and a longer life he would have got near to unfolding the full history of the 1859 Issue. But all his studies will stand and bear criticism and still hold good for all time. For confirmation of this statement study "Some Phases of the Canada '59 Issue" closely. Careful reading will cause the reader to value the results of this study. One great controversy I have already referred to, the shades of the 10. The results were arrived at after studying 649 dated covers and dated copies.

He was a grand student and very worthy of the honours he received from time to time and in particular, by virtue of his studies, elected to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists. He was a charming personality, devoted to Philately as his hobby, a student of no mean ability. His final study, the 1859 Issue, which will stand the test of time.

THE OTTAWA CROWN CANCELLATION A REMARKABLE FIND

Through the courtesy of Mr. Stanley Godden we are privileged to illustrate for the first time in any philatelic publication, although it has been admired by many members at some of our Conventions, a unique block of 31 of the 15c Large Queens, each stamp bearing a superb example of this cancellation. The stamps are S.G.67 in the early deep slate shade. Underneath the Crown cancellations of the two stamps in the bottom right corner is an Ottawa Duplex cancellation dated July 1888.

The block was produced to Mr. Godden during the last war by a member of the R.A.F. who had completed his training in Canada. Little is known of its previous history except that it was found in a remote part of Northern Canada. It would be appreciated if members who may know something about this item could send a line to the Editor so that a more complete story of this remarkable piece can be known to the philatelic world.

J.W.

NEWFOUNDLAND CORNER

by Dr. R. Willan, F.C.P.S.

Prior to the publication by Mr. A. M. Strange in November 1958 of the De La Rue records concerning the 1923 Pictorial Issue of Newfoundland, little was known about the printings of these stamps. Professor Marshall Kay did invaluable pioneer work on the perforations five years ago, but was unable to progress far on the cataloguing of the perforation and shade varieties. As in all Newfoundland philatelic studies, shortage of material is a great handicap. Covers with any but the lowest values are rare, and though used stamps are common enough, dated copies comprise only a very small proportion of the total. It must be remembered that the majority of used stamps emanated from St. John's and were at this period cancelled by the slogans of the electric machines, and as these were used intermittently over considerable periods they are of little use for accurate dating. Many of the smaller offices were still using bar and other obliterators, so that in looking through several thousand used stamps I found less than 3% with legible dates.

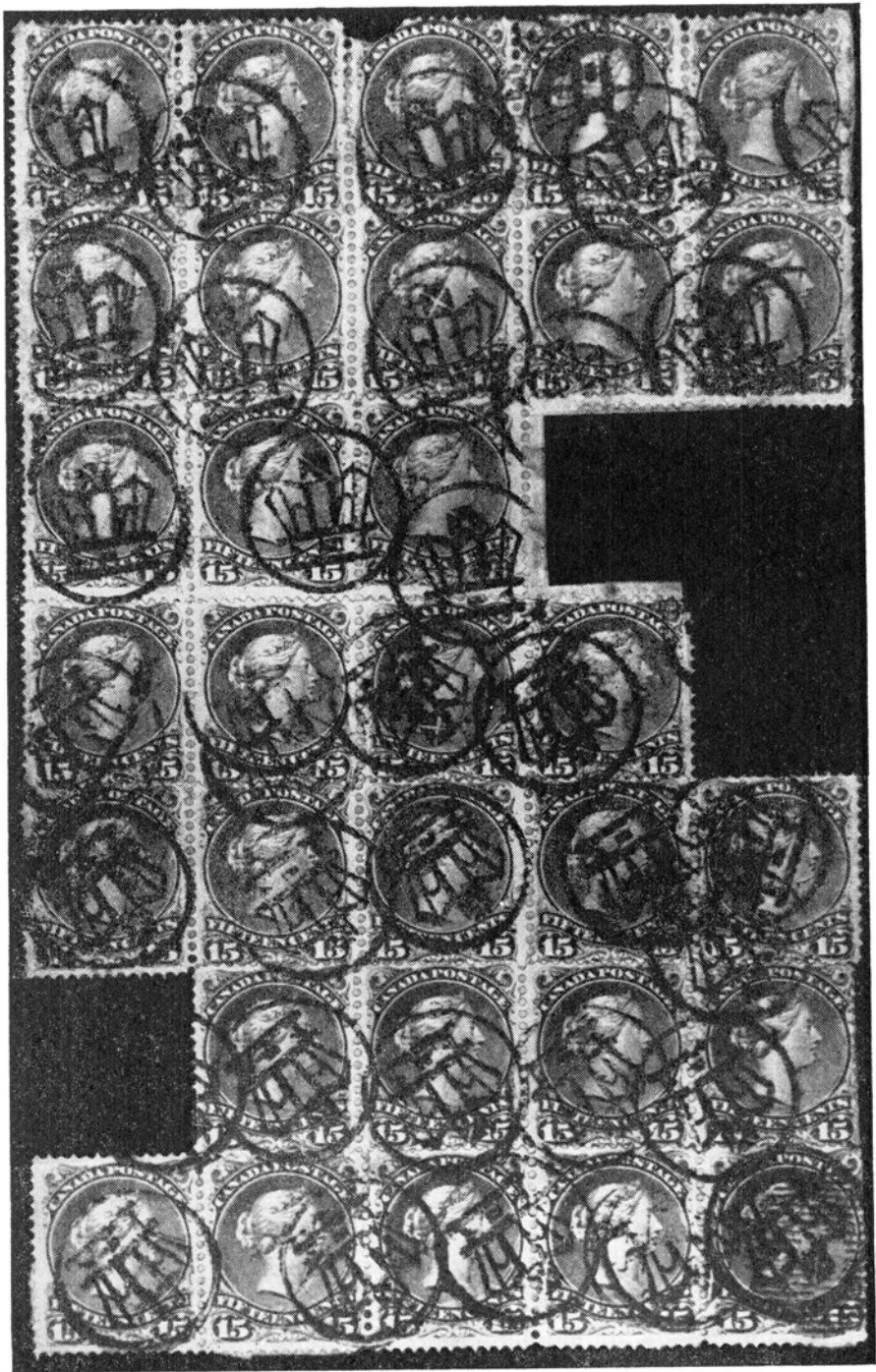
The De La Rue records of deliveries are far from being complete, accounting for only about half of the orders in most of the higher values, and much less than this in the case of the four lowest values. The recorded orders, however, can be taken as a reasonable indication of the printings—of single printings in the numerically smaller orders of the higher values, and of groups of printings in the large orders of the four lowest values. With this as

a guide I have tried to make a beginning of the classification of varieties, with the help of "New Issues" distributed by three firms and what dated copies I have been able to find. Further identification will follow as other collectors sort out their material.

In all my perforation measurements I give the long side first. Three perforators were used:—a comb machine gauging 14 x 13.6 and two line machines gauging 14 and 13.7 respectively, the two latter being used in all four possible combinations. The comb and 14 line machines were used from the beginning, but I have found no use of the 13.7 line machine until late 1925.

1c value. There were five orders for a total of 11 million stamps. The first printing was in dark green, perforated 14 line. Subsequent printings during 1923 and 1924 to complete the first order for 4 million stamps have only negligible shade variations, but comb perforation appears in 1924. From 1925 the shade is slightly more yellowish, and the perforation is either comb (which includes the booklet stamps of 1926) or any of the four possible line combinations. One printing late in 1927 is a bright, more bluish green and is perforated 13.7 x 14 line.

2c value. Six orders totalled 17 million stamps. The first printing, perforated 14 line, was in a rich carmine shade which was never repeated. Later printings of 1923 and 1924 are crimson and subsequently the stamps are shades of scarlet varying from pale to fairly deep. Comb perforations appear from 1924 onward and account for about 40% of the stamps, including the



medium scarlet booklet stamps of 1926. The first scarlet stamp issued in 1925 was perforated 14 x 13.7 line, and from then all five of the possible perforations occur. Although the shade varieties of this value are much more definite than those of the 1c, I have been unable satisfactorily to relate shade and perforation varieties, and it is possible that the line machines were used in more than one combination in a single printing.

3c value. 18 million stamps were totalled in six orders, not including a smaller order for 50,000 stamps recorded in January 1924, which I think is possibly a mistake and the 4c stamp is intended. The first printing is chocolate brown, comb perforated. The same perforation was used until late 1925, as the only line perforations recorded of this stamp are the two compounds of 14 and 13.7. These differed very little in shade from the first printing, but towards the end of 1925 the plate began to show signs of wear. This is most obvious in the sky shading above and around the monument, and gives the stamp a lighter appearance. A printing in 1926 perforated 14 x 13.7 line is more reddish in tone, but later the original colour was again used, getting gradually paler due to progressive wear, until the last printings, perforated 13.7 x 14 line are very pale.

4c value. The first printing is in violet, comb perforated. The same colour and perforation continued through three orders to about the middle of 1926, when the brown-purple shade appeared, still comb perforated. Later printings, which were of increased numbers as this was now the rate to the Empire and U.S.A., are also brown-purple but are perforated 14 x 13.7 or 13.7 x 14 line. This stamp also occurs in violet perforated 14 x 13.7. It is quite scarce and must have been from a very small printing, but I have as yet no evidence of its date.

5c value. The first printing is in deep

ultramarine and is perforated 14 line. The second order delivered in March 1924 was in a somewhat colder shade comb perforated. The last printings in 1927 were in indigo perforated 14 or 13.7 x 14 line. From the end of 1924 to 1926 are printings for two orders in several shades of deep blue, perforated comb, 14 line and 14 x 13.7 line. Precise dates of these are uncertain.

6c, 8c and 9c values. There was only a single order for each of these. There are no shade varieties and all are comb perforated.

10c value. The first printings of this stamp were in violet, comb perforated. In 1926 the shade is slightly more bluish but this is barely distinguishable. In 1927 the colour changed to red-violet. All these were comb perforated. Marshall Kay reports the red-violet stamp as occurring perf. 13.7 line, but I have no knowledge of this stamp or its date.

11c value. Only occurs in comb perforation. The first printing is yellow-green, but in 1925 the shade became a bright olive.

12c value. The only order for this stamp was for 100,000 placed on 17 April 1923. The filling of this order required at least two printings, as the new issues distributed in this country in August 1923 include stamps comb perforated and perforated 14 line, the shade of the latter being paler than the former.

15c value. The first printing was in deep blue, comb perforated, but the 1924 printing was in Prussian Blue perforated 14 line. The final printing of 1927 was in indigo and comb perforated.

20c value. The shade variations of this stamp are very slight but the first printings in 1924 were comb perforated, while later printings (1926-27) are perforated 13.7 x 14 line.

24c value. The original issue of this stamp in April 1924 was in sepia-brown, perforated 14 line. There was one further printing in 1925, in sepia, comb-perforated.

NOTES ON THE CANCELLATIONS OF 1888-1901

by Winthrop S. Boggs, R.D.P., F.R.P.S.L.

The recent publication by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain of the excellent booklet on the "Canadian Duplex Cancellations of the Victorian Era 1860-1902" by E. A. Smythies, C.I.E., F.R.P.S.L., and the second edition (much enlarged) of "The Squared Circle Postmarks of Canada" by Dr. Alfred Whitehead, a handbook of the British North America Philatelic Society, are more than ample evidence of the intense

interest now being taken in the postal markings of the Dominion during the Victorian Era. In my perusal of these interesting booklets I was moved to examine some of the data on these markings in my files, and thinking that they might be of interest to collectors I present them herewith together with such comments that have occurred to me.

The data in question covers the period of 1888 to 1901, excepting only one year, during which time the contractors for the various postal markings were Messrs. Pritchard and Andrews of Ottawa, Ont. This data consists mostly of statistics of the quantities of the various types of postmarks and cancellers supplied by them to the Post Office Department during those years. These figures supplement those given on pages 1-F to 4-F, in Volume II of my work on Canada. The statistics are from official sources, and while this does not insure 100% accuracy, they do carry some authority.

Messrs. Pritchard and Andrews had specific names for the various markings they made, and in our tables we are using those names, so that students may know and use them in the future when discussing these devices.

Our first table is a summary of certain devices supplied during the fiscal years of 1888, 1889, 1891 to 1901 inclusive. The fiscal years are the years ending June 30, of the year named.

The average quantity of each type of device furnished during the years for which we have figures work out as follows:

Date stamps 471, with Rims or canceller 170. By adding these amounts for the missing year we get the following approximation of the number of devices for the entire fourteen years, to wit:

Date stamps 6786, with rims or cancellers 2380, a total of 9,166, or in round numbers totals of 7000, and 2500 respectively, about 9500 altogether.

It should be pointed out that the vast majority of the devices supplied were what are commonly termed "bumpers," that is the postmarking device was at the end of a handle which was gripped, and the forearm supplied the striking force. These continued to be used even after the introduction of "hammers" which began in the 1890's. This device is very aptly described, as the canceller was on one end of the head of the hammer, and the handle was screwed into the head at right angles, just as the handle of a carpenter's hammer is. These hammers enabled the clerks to cancel the mail matter quickly and with little effort as the handle of the hammer provided the necessary striking power with a flick of the wrist. The handles were made of steel and were eleven inches long. Occasionally one would break or become separated from the head and



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

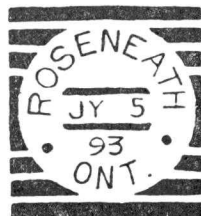


Fig. 3

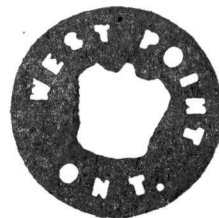


Fig. 4

TABLE I

Steel Handles
for Hammers

Obliterators
Only

Brass
Seals

With
Canceller

With
Outer
Rim

Date
Stamps

For the Fiscal Year
ending June 30th

PIECES OF TYPE

Months Special

Figures

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

Fig. 5

| For the Fiscal Year ending June 30th | Fig. 1 | Fig. 2 | Fig. 3 | Fig. 4 | Figures | PIECES OF TYPE | Steel Handles for Hammers |
|---|--------|---------|--------|--------|----------|----------------|------------------------------|
| | | | | | | Months Special | |
| 1888 | 452 | 111 | 20 | 358 | — | | 39 |
| 1889 | 542 | 216 | 5 | 352 | — | | 52 |
| 1891 | 476 | 242 | — | — | — | | 27 |
| 1892 | 480 | 191 | — | — | — | | — |
| 1893 | 444 | 196 | 51 (1) | — | 24 (4) | | — |
| 1894 | 458 | 286 (2) | — | — | 19 | | — |
| 1895 | 356 | 189 (3) | — | — | 6 (5) | | — |
| 1896 | 458 | 120 | — | 396 | — | | — |
| 1897 | 427 | 230 | — | 387 | — | | — |
| 1898 | 352 | 154 | 12 | 280 | 671 (4) | | 21 |
| 1899 | 515 | 74 | 36 | 82 | 2829 | 2,204 | 21 |
| 1900 | 616 | 84 (7) | 68 (8) | 146 | 3000 (5) | 1,940 | 21 |
| 1901 | 739 | 117 | 83 | 141 | 2000 (5) | 1,437 | — |
| | 6315 | 2,210 | 275 | 2142 | 8,549 | 5,581 | 42 |
| | | | | | | | 118 |

Notes:— 1. 45 Squared Circles
2. 190 Squared Circles
3. 100 Squared Circles
335

4. Rubber
Brass
3 Hammers
7. 68 Hammers
8. 67 Hammers

be lost or mislaid, hence it was necessary to supply a new handle or discard the device altogether. Could the odd chronology of some of the squared circle markings, all of which were hammers, be due to such causes?

In the table just given the figures for 1893, 1894 and 1895 are of particular interest for it was during these years that the "Squared Circle" markings were supplied. We will therefore analyse these figures more carefully.

For the fiscal year ending June 30

1893 45 "Squared Circle" hammers were supplied

1894 190 "Squared Circle" hammers were supplied

1895 100 "Squared Circle" hammers were supplied

Total 335

Referring to the "Squared Circle Postmarks" booklet we find the following:

Table II

Proofed before June 30, 1893 25 Type I 19 Type II total 44

From July 1, 1893 to June 30, 1894 1 Type I 183 Type II total 184

From July 1, 1894 to April 30, 1895 0 Type I 87 Type II total 87

Totals for entire period 26 Type I 289 Type II Total 315

From a total of 335 delivered we have a record of the proofing of 315 leaving only 20 to be accounted for. All the Type I have been recorded, so the 20 remaining are all Type II. Continuing our analysis we note that the following offices have been found using these devices but were apparently proofed after April 30, 1895, when the pages of the proof book in the archives of the Philatelic Foundation terminate. We therefore list these offices with the dates of earliest known use, as follows:

(All dates from the Second edition of the "Squared Circle Postmarks" booklet.)

North Sydney, N.S. Nov. 4, 1897

Springdale, N.S. May 6, 1895 (1)

Granby, N.B. Mar. 5, 1897

Montreal, Notre

Dame St. West June 24, 1895 (1)

Quebec, Que July 4, 1895 (1)

Forest, Ont. Mar. 29, 1897

Lucknow, Ont. July 30, 1895

Mill Brook, Ont. July 30, 1895

Powassan, Ont. June 21, 1895 (1)

Sarnia, Ont. Jan. 5, 1897

Stouffville, Ont. May 17, 1895 (1)

Sutton, West, Ont. May 2, 1895 (1)

Toronto, Spadina Ave. Mar. 19, 1896

Deloraine, Man. July 5, 1895 (1)

Innisfail, Alta Feb. 4, 1896

Ashcroft Sta. B.C. Jan. 2, 1897

Rossland, B.C. Apr. 24, 1895 (1)

Sandon, B.C. Sept. 15, 1897

This list accounts for eighteen out of 20 of the missing offices. Those with (1) after them were most certainly proofed prior to June 30, 1895. This leaves only twelve to be expected to turn up dated in July 1895 or earlier. What of the two unaccounted for? In my opinion these are as follows:

First, St. John, N.B. Second hammer, earliest date Nov. 4, 1896.

Second, Victoria, B.C. Second hammer, earliest date May 9, 1895 (1).

This completes the list, and gives one more that must have been proofed before June 30, 1895, a total of nine. Thus there are thirteen which we believe should exist with use sometime in July 1895 or earlier.

We would also like to remark on the three cities which have hammers apparently unaccounted for. These are St. John, N.B. third hammer; Markdale, Ont., third hammer; and Victoria, B.C., third and fourth hammers.

First let us consider St. John, N.B. As chronicled in the "Squared Circle" booklet we find the three hammers as follows:

1st Hammer, latest Nov. 3, 1896—Replaced by

2nd hammer, earliest Nov. 4, 1896
latest Oct. 22, 1897—Replaced by

3rd hammer, earliest Oct. 23, 1897.

We venture the opinion that one of these hammers is a recut, and not a completely new device, and it would seem that the first hammer was the one recut.

The next is Markdale, Ont. also listed as having three hammers, viz:

1st hammer, latest May 17, 1894—Replaced by

2nd hammer, earliest June 18, 1894
latest July 23, 1894—Replaced by

3rd hammer, earliest Sept. 27, 1894

Here again we are of the opinion that one of these is a recut, probably the first hammer.

Lastly we come to Victoria, B.C. Here we have four hammers, to wit

First hammer, latest Mar. 26, 1895—Replaced by

2nd hammer, earliest May 9, 1895
latest Oct. 11, 1897—Replaced by

3rd hammer, earliest Oct. 12, 1897
latest Jan. 28, 1900

4th hammer, earliest July 11, 1898

Once again we are of the opinion that the third hammer is a recut of the first, and the fourth hammer is a counterfeit of the recut of the first hammer, the differences being just the kind that would occur on an imitation of a genuine strike. Further purple is apparently unknown in Victoria markings, while it is the common stamp pad ink that a counterfeiter would have. Probably a rubber stamp imitation struck on a number of items the faker was preparing at the time. Also the "third hammer" was in use at the time this is dated.

It is interesting to observe that of the 275 devices supplied with cancellers, 224 of them were duplex markings. Since some 135 duplex hammer impressions are recorded in the proof book mentioned before, there remains 89 such hammers to be accounted for. This should supply the Duplex enthusiasts food for thought, and fun to find.

One final word. For the benefit of those who are better at arithmetic and accountancy than I am I give the following data:

For the fiscal year ending June 30,

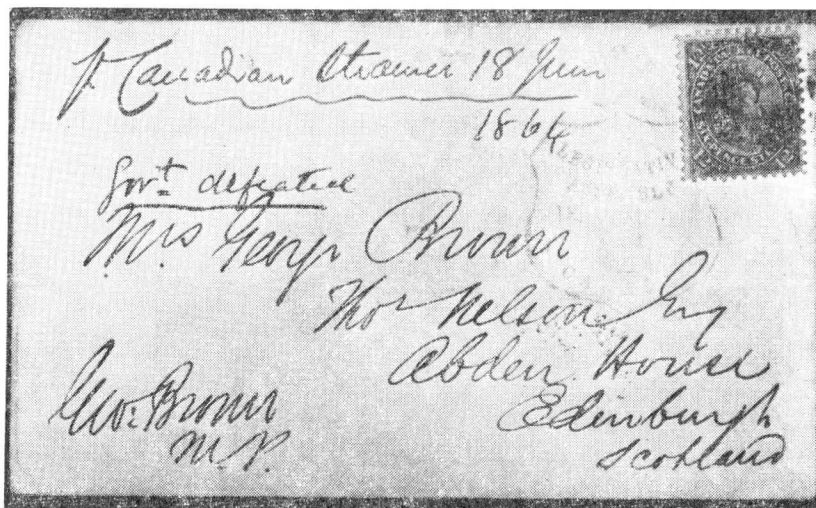
| | | | | |
|------|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1893 | Squared circle markings | 33 at \$5.00 | 10 at \$5.10 | 2 at \$5.50 |
| 1894 | Squared circle markings | 174 at \$5.00 | 10 at \$5.10 | 6 at \$5.50 |
| 1895 | Squared circle markings | 85 at \$5.00 | 9 at \$5.10 | 6 at \$5.50 |
| | Totals | 292 | 29 | 14 |

respectively, or a grand total of 335.

No doubt trying to determine which offices got the \$5.10 and \$5.50 hammers would while away some of the long winter evenings.

THE DAWN OF CONFEDERATION

by C. C. Attenborrow



Many students of postal history, and it is hoped others, will welcome the illustration, shown above, of an historic cover, addressed by George Brown, M. P., Leader of the Reform (Liberal) party in the Canadian assembly, to his wife Anne (nee Nelson) on June 1864.

Early in 1864 the political parties of Upper and Lower Canada were so evenly balanced that the absence of even one member could threaten to overthrow the Cabinet, the result being that government was almost at a standstill. This uneasy state of affairs came to an end with the

defeat, on 14th June 1864, of the Macdonald administration and Geo. Brown, one of the foremost champions of Confederation, thereupon courageously and unselfishly risked his support and political future by offering to co-operate with his arch-enemy John A. Macdonald for the purpose of federating the two Canadas and on the understanding that representatives would be sent to the Maritime Provinces to seek union for all British North America.

After the reconciliation of Macdonald and Brown in the centre of the Assembly Room, received with the wildest enthusiasm, negotiations began which resulted in the formation, at the close of the month, of the "Great Coalition."

The letter Geo. Brown wrote on this occasion, originally contained in the illustrated cover, is preserved in the Public Archives of Canada and, by courtesy of the Dominion Archivist, I am able to quote the following extracts:—

Quebec 18 June 1864

Past one in the morning

My dearest Anne,

. . . This goes by the Canadian Boat that leaves in the morning—mail closing at seven. We have had great times since I wrote you. On Tuesday we defeated the Government by a majority of 2. They asked the Governor-General to dissolve Parliament and he consented; but before acting on it, at the Governor's suggestion, they applied to me to aid them in reconstructing the Government—**on the basis of settling the constitutional difficulties between Upper and Lower Canada.** I refused to accept office, but agreed to help them earnestly and sincerely in the matter they proposed. Negotiations were thereupon commenced and are still going on with considerable hopes of finding a satisfactory solution of our troubles. The facts were announced to the House today by John A. Macdonald amid tremendous cheering from both sides of the house. You never saw such a scene. Both sides are extremely urgent that I should accept a place in the Government—were it only for a week—but I will not do this unless it is absolutely needful to the success of the negotiations. A more agreeable proposal is that I should go to England to arrange the new Constitution with the Imperial Govt. But as the whole thing may fail we will not count our chickens just yet . . .

Yours ever, etc.

George.

Posterity has since endorsed the course taken by Geo. Brown and justly honours his memory for having at that critical hour suspended the political and personal differences of a lifetime to become Macdonald's ally in the interests of Confederation which otherwise may have been delayed for a generation or have never come at all.





Finally, a reminder of Geo. Brown's tragic end. A mourning cover dated 13th May 1880. Addressed to Mrs. Brown and bearing three very strikes of the Ottawa Squared Circle of 1880-81. A rare cover dated very early, the earliest one recorded being May 3rd 1880.

Defeated on the election of 1867, Brown retired from the political scene and returned to his first love, "The Globe" newspaper of which



he was founder and editor. Dour and forthright, never mincing his words when things were amiss, Brown made enemies as well as friends. On 25th March 1880 he was shot by a discharged employee—George Bennett—and died on 10th May following.

THE SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS OF CANADA
 By the Slogan Study Circle of the C.P.S. of G.B.
 PART XXI

| | |
|---|--|
| <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>CENTENNIAL YEAR 1853-1953</p> <p>OLD HOME WEEK AUG-1-9</p> </div> </div> | <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>DIAMOND JUBILEE</p> <p>1893-1953</p> </div> </div> |
| <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>GOLDEN JUBILEE AND EXHIBITION JULY 19-22</p> </div> </div> | <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>1903 GOLDEN JUBILEE 1953</p> </div> </div> |

The Coronation of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II produced in 1953 from twenty-two major cities, a Flag Type cancellation, announcing the Coronation date of June 2nd. A number of small townships also produced advertising cancellations, pertaining to purely local events, among which were the Agricultural Fair at Melford, the Ball Tourney at Camrose, and the 7th Auto Bonspiel at Nipawin. Centennial Celebrations were advertised from Trenton, Brampton, Barrie and Kitchener, Lunenburg celebrated its Bicentennial, Kamloops its Diamond Jubilee, and from Lloydminster, Coleman and Moose Jaw came the Slogan Cancellations for their Golden Jubilees.

1953

| | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|
| Advise Correspondents of Your Correct Address | | | | Aurora |
| Agricultural Fair July 16-17-18 | | | | Melfort |
| Air Parcel Post for Speed | | | | |
| Edmonton | Regina | Toronto | | Vancouver |
| Winnipeg | | | | |
| Air Parcel Post for Speed | | | Biling. | Montreal |
| Apple Blossom Festival May 28-June 2 | | | | Kentville |
| Attend the B.C. Products Fair | | | | Victoria |
| Avoid Delay Address Mail to Street and Number | | | | |
| Kenora | Winnipeg | | | |
| Ball Tourney June 22-23 | | | | Camrose |
| Be a Blood Donor | | | | New Glasgow |
| Beautify Our City | | | Biling. | St. Jean |
| Beautify Winnipeg | | | | Winnipeg |
| Beautify Your Community in May | | | | Toronto |
| Bicentennial 1953 | | | | Lunenburg |
| Buy and Use Crippled Children Easter Seals | | | | |
| Brantford | Chatham | Fort William | | Hamilton |
| Kingston | Kitchener | London | | Peterborough |
| Stratford | Toronto | | | |
| Buy and Use Easter Seals | | | | Halifax |
| Buy Christmas Seals | | | | Vancouver |
| Buy Easter Seals Help Crippled Children | | | | |
| Regina | Saskatoon | | | |
| Buy Easter Seals to Help Crippled Children | | | | |
| Vancouver | Victoria | | | |
| Buy T.B. Christmas Seals Fight Tuberculosis | | | | Toronto |
| Buy T.B. Seals Fight Tuberculosis | | | | Winnipeg |
| Canada's Doors are Open to Tourists | | | | Kenora |
| Centennial Celebration June 28-July 5 | | | | Trenton |
| Centennial Old Home Week July 1-5 | | | | Brampton |
| Centennial Year 1853-1953 Old Home Week Aug. 1-9 | | | | Barrie |
| Compass Direction Necessary on Mail for Calgary | | | | Calgary |
| Conserve Canada's Wild Life | | | | |
| Edmonton | Halifax | Ottawa | | Regina |
| Toronto | Vancouver | Winnipeg | | |
| Conserve Canada's Wild Life | | | Biling. | Montreal |
| Coronation Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II June 2nd. 1953 | | | | |
| Calgary | Edmonton | Halifax | | Hamilton |
| London | Moncton | Ottawa | | Regina |
| St. John | Saskatoon | Toronto | | Vancouver |
| Victoria | Windsor | Winnipeg | | Charlottetown |
| Fredericton | Montreal | Quebec | | St. John's N.F. |
| Coronation Elizabeth II June 2 1953 | | | Biling. | |
| Montreal | Quebec | | | |
| Diamond Jubilee 1893-1953 | | | | Kamloops |
| Don't Miss the Exhibition Sept. 7-12 | | | | Fredericton |
| Eat Right for Health | | | | Fredericton |
| Eat Right for Health | | | Biling. | Montreal |
| Education Week March 1-7 | | | | Toronto |
| Employ the Handicapped | | | Biling. | Montreal |
| 50th Anniversary Celebration July 1-5 | | | | Coleman |
| Fight Cancer | | | Biling. | Montreal |
| Fight Cancer. Give Now | | | | |
| Calgary | Halifax | Hamilton | | Nanaimo |
| New Westminster | Ottawa | Sarnia | | Saskatoon |
| Toronto | Trail | Vancouver | | Victoria |
| Fight T.B. With Christmas Seals | | | | |
| Edmonton | Halifax | St. John's N.F. | | |
| Fisheries Exhibition Sept. 15-19 | | | | Lunenburg |
| For a Planned Future Join The R.C.A.F. Now | | | | Victoria |
| Give Enough Through Your Community Chest | | | | |
| Saskatoon | Toronto | | | |
| Give Generously to Annual Appeal for Blind | | | | St. John's N.F. |
| Give Gladly the United Way | | | | Vancouver |

| | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------------|---------|---------|--------------|
| Give More to Red Feather | | | | Biling. | Montreal |
| Give Now. Help Your Hospital Help You | | | | | Belleville |
| Give the United Way Oct. 1-7 | | | | | London |
| Give the United Way Through Your Community Chest | | | | | Toronto |
| Give To Conquer Cancer | | | | | |
| Brantford | Edmonton | Halifax | | | Hamilton |
| London | Moncton | Regina | | | Saint John |
| Sydney | Vancouver | Windsor | | | |
| Give to Conquer Cancer | | | | Biling. | Sherbrooke |
| Give to Fight Arthritis | | | | Biling. | Montreal |
| Give to Fight Cancer | | | | Biling. | Quebec |
| Give to the Blind April 13-May 2 | | | | | Toronto |
| Gladiolus Festival Aug. 6-7-8 | | | | | Victoria |
| Golden Jubilee and Exhibition July 19-22 | | | | | Lloydminster |
| Golden Jubilee 1903-1953 | | | | | Moose Jaw |
| Help Fight Arthritis Give Generously | | | | | |
| New Westminster | Toronto | Vancouver | | | London |
| Help Prevent Fires | | | | | |
| Help Prevent Forest Fires | | | | | |
| Edmonton | Kamloops | London | | | Moose Jaw |
| Ottawa | Regina | St. John's N.F. | Toronto | | Vancouver |
| Winnipeg | | | | | |
| Help the Blind | | | | Biling. | Montreal |
| Help the Children's Milk Fund | | | | Biling. | Montreal |
| Help the Red Cross | | | | | |
| Brandon | Calgary | Drumheller | | | Edmonton |
| Fort William | Halifax | Hamilton | | | Lethbridge |
| London | Medicine Hat | Moncton | | | Moose Jaw |
| Ottawa | Regina | Saint John | | | Saskatoon |
| Toronto | Vancouver | Victoria | | | Winnipeg |
| Help the Red Cross | | | | Biling. | |
| Montreal | Quebec | | | | |
| Help the Santa Claus Fund | | | | | Toronto |
| Help Your Community Chest Campaign | | | | | Chatham |
| Help Your Post Office to Help You | | | | | Fredericton |
| Include Box Number in Postal Address | | | | | Drumheller |
| Invest in Post Office Savings Bank | | | | | |
| Cornwall | Prescott | | | | |
| It is Ability Not Disability that Counts | | | | | Windsor |
| Join the Air Force Now | | | | | Vancouver |
| Let Chest X-Ray Say You're O.K. | | | | | Windsor |
| Maritime Winter Fair Oct. 31-Nov. 7 | | | | | Amherst |
| Mention Your Postal Zone Number | | | | Biling. | Quebec |
| Music Festival Week | | | | | Saint John |
| National Air Show Toronto Sept. 19th | | | | | Toronto |
| National Air Show Toronto 19 Sept | | | | Biling. | Montreal |
| Observe Sunday | | | | | |
| Calgary | Fredericton | Halifax | | | Moose Jaw |
| Saint John | Toronto | | | | |
| Observe Sunday | | | | Biling. | |
| Drummondville | Grand Mere | Montreal | | | Quebec |
| Trois Rivieres | | | | | |
| Old Home Week July 13-19, 1953 | | | | | Lunenburg |
| Old Home Week June 29-July 5, 1953 | | | | | Stratford |
| Pacific National Exhibition Aug. 26-Sept. 7 | | | | | Vancouver |
| Parcel Post Reaches Everywhere | | | | | |
| Dunville | Haileybury | Napanee | | | Hamilton |
| Patronize the Fun Fair April 21-25 | | | | | Hamilton |
| Protect Your Parcels. Address Distinctly. Wrap Carefully. Insure | | | | | Georgetown |
| Provincial Exhibition July 27-Aug. 1, 1953 | | | | | Regina |
| Register All Letters of Value | | | | | Kenora |
| Register All Letters of Value | | | | Biling. | St. Jean |
| Remember the Blind | | | | | London |
| Royal Agricultural Winter Fair November 13-21 | | | | | Toronto |
| See the Exposition Provincial Quebec. The Greatest Event of the Season | | | | Biling. | Quebec |

| | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| See You at the Centennial Celebration June 27-July 3 | Kitchener |
| 7th. Auto Bonspiel Jan. 9-17, 1953 | Nipawin |
| 67th. Annual Caledonian Games August 1st. | Vancouver |
| Stamped Envelopes Save Time and Money | Antigonish |
| Stop Forest Fires | |
| Halifax | Saint John |
| Stop Forest Fires | Biling. |
| Montreal | Quebec |
| Support Easter Seal Campaign | Wallaceburg |
| Support Generously Your Community Chest | Kingston |
| Support Mental Health | |
| Regina | Saskatoon |
| Support Red Feather 1-31 Oct. | Biling. |
| Support Shower of Dimes | Ottawa |
| Support Your Community Chest | Vancouver |
| Talk Red Feather The Sensible United Way | Victoria |
| T.B. X-Ray Survey Oct. 12-Dec. 4 | Saint John |
| The Christmas Seal Protects Your Home from Tuberculosis | Ottawa |
| Regina | Saint John |
| This Mail was Carried by Travelling Letter Box to Toronto | Toronto |
| Toxoid Prevents Diphtheria | Toronto |
| Use Post Office Money Orders | |
| Amherst | Halifax |
| Vancouver Island Exhibition Sept. 16-19-1953 | Nanaimo |
| Visit Red River Exhibition June 6-13 | Winnipeg |
| Visit the Fair July 2-4 | Estevan |
| Visit the Saskatoon Exhibition July 20-25 | Saskatoon |
| Visit the Western Fair Sept. 14-19 | London |
| Vote as You like But Vote | |
| Brantford | St. Catharines |
| Vote as you Please but Vote | Brantford |
| Winter Carnival Feb. 12-22 | Biling. Ste. Agathe des Monts |
| You Need Civil Defence. Civil Defence Needs You | Vancouver |
| Your Friend Will Appreciate a Letter. Write Today | Glace Bay |

CONVENTION AUCTION

Lots are coming slowly and steadily but there is room for many more yet. Have YOU thought about yours? The prize item at the moment must be the 1852 cover with a beautiful strike of the two line "SYDNEY C.B./SHIP LETTER". There are some useful "Pence" and "Cents", Officials with 5 hole OHMS on KGV issues and a complete mint collection of the over-printed types. The "Cover" and "Cancellation" sections already have some interesting and pleasing items.

Why not drop me a line to make sure of getting a catalogue? I'm almost prepared to guarantee that you'll find it worthwhile. If you can include a few stamps (mint G.B., U.S. or Canada) to help cover postage and production costs it will be much appreciated. Of course, the best way to make sure of a copy is to send in something for the sale!

DAVID FORTNUM.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Nominations of Officers and Fellows

Members are reminded that in accordance with the Society's rules nominations for the Officers of the Society to be considered at the Annual General Meeting at Llandudno on October 1st 1960 must be sent to the Secretary not later than June 28th 1960.

The retiring Committee members are:

South—G. F. George, D. Fortnum.

North—G. Whitworth.

Scotland—J. Millar Allen.

Nominations for Fellowship which must be made on the appropriate forms obtainable from the Secretary must be received by July 28th.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at 11 a.m. on October 1st 1960 at the Imperial Hotel, Llandudno.

JACK CANUCK AT SCOTTISH CONGRESS

Our potted scribe having worked his way South from Aberdeen to Bridge of Allan for the Congress of Scottish Societies here we find Frank Fairweather as Chairman and the Earl of Dundee, the Hereditary Standard Bearer for Scotland opening the meeting.

Again we find the imprint of the C.P.S. with the attendance of Bruce Auckland, J. J. Bonar, J. Merrilees, Stevie, A. Souter, Os, again, Sandy Mackie and R. Lamont.

Unfortunately we were to miss the smiling face of the late Donald Chisholm he was "Mr. Congress."

The displays were of a very high standard and some very fine Canadian "Pence" and 1859 issues were on show, again we find a display of Diamond Jubilee Issue, Mint and used to 5 Dollars, and a useful lot of Newfoundland.

The whole affair was the usual happy social event we expect.

THE JUBILANT ABERDONIANS

From March 28th to April 2nd the Aberdeen P.S. held a very successful Exhibition to celebrate the Society's Golden Jubilee.

Among the displays there was a very fine array of the stamps of Canada and Newfoundland.

On the Friday night a celebration Dinner was held at which we find Jack Canuck snooping in for nowt, having worked one over the Aberdonians. What a happy and gay time was had by

all, we found many C.P.S. members among this glittering gathering Os, Fraser, John Anderson, Albert Smith, Sandy Mackie, John Hannah, Dr. Watson and many others. Among the guests Stevie represented the C.P.S.

On the Toast List there was quite a C.P.S. flavour. Frank Fairweather proposing the Aberdeen Society and Dr. Watson replying. Os, Fraser with his stock of stories proposing the toast of the Guests, this was Os. at his best.

Good wishes Aberdeen, may your next 50 years give as much to Philately as the last and we will all be the richer for it.

"J.C."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ADMIRAL ISSUES

Dear Mr. Woods,

I notice with interest the continuation of the article on Admirals by Adanac and especially in the field of paper as suggested by me some time ago.

I would like to add here that a 7 cents brown exists with the thin paper measuring between 2.8 and 2.9 mils. Some months ago I came across two copies of the ten cents blue with a paper gauging between 2.9 and 3.0 mils. I also have in my collection a copy believed to be a double paper variety in the 2 plus 1 red War Tax. The paper measures 2.8 mils. No mention has been made of the recent finds of horizontal wove paper varieties on the 50c, 10c blue and 2c green. I have never seen these but would like to know more about it.

Sincerely yours,

HANS REICHE.

CLIPPINGS FROM B.N.A. MAGAZINES

Contributed by R. J. Duncan

No. 57—Canadian Essays King George VI Issue of 1953

By Ed Richardson

In the July 1954 issue of the ESSAY-PROOF JOURNAL (No. 43), Dr. C. M. Jephcott, an outstanding authority on Canadian essays and proofs, illustrated and described the "approved" design illustrated herewith. Since then it has been discovered that there was an earlier essay differing slightly from the one written up in 1954, and also illustrated in "Holmes' Cat. of B.N.A."

The original essay, like the approved, was itself a plaster plaque prepared by the artist, the late Emanuel Hahn, R.C.A., of Toronto, Canada. This original design differed from the approved design in two main characteristics: (1) the original had a very graceful script monogram

“GR” placed below the Crown in the upper right, and (2) each of the maple leaves in the lower corners had an attractive, slender fleur de lis superimposed thereon. Both of these features were removed in the approved design.



Original Essay, showing the fleur de lis superimposed on the two maple leaves, and with “GR” under the Crown.

Approved Design, with the fleur de lis and the “GR” removed.

Dr. Jephcott pointed out that these models were prepared by the artist in the summer of 1951, and that the approved design was purchased by the Post Office Department in November 1951. Quoting from the earlier article, “It is probable that it would have been used for postage stamps in 1953 if the sudden death of His Majesty, King George VI in February 1952 had not resulted in the discontinuance of further development.”

Actually the work had progressed beyond the plaster plaque stage. In April 1952, just two months after the death of King George VI, the Canadian Post Office Department sent a display to the Canadian Philatelic Society convention and exhibition, held in London, Ontario. This exhibit contained a number of artists’ drawings, photos and progress prints. Among them was a trial colour print in postage stamp size of the approved design essay illustrated herewith. This had been prepared by the Canadian Bank Note Co.

Essay-Proof Journal, 1958.

CANADIAN CANCELLATIONS

In view of the tremendous interest now being shown in cancellations we are able through the courtesy of Mr. Stanley Cohen to illustrate a series of them, we propose illustrating a few in several issues to come. Some strikes are unrecorded and some create problems. If any member can produce material of a like nature on cover we should be grateful and will be happy to pass the information along to Mr. Cohen. We should like to express our thanks to Mr. Ernest Whitley who has produced some very fine photographs for reproduction.

LARGE QUEENS



1c New Brunswick Grid. No. 39. Jarrett only lists up to No. 35. This strike is known to emanate from Indiantown.

3c 1 Ring Bomanville 4. Not listed by Boggs or Jarrett although it is illustrated by Boggs on a 5c Beaver (page 627).



3c Montreal Roller 21. This is a very rare strike on the Large Queens but not on the 1859 Decimal or Small Queens issues. Why?

CANADIAN PRECANCELLED STATIONERY

by C. C. Sonne and R. B. Hetherington

(continued)

Imprinted: Mr. and Mrs. Rexall Drug Store Customer,
One Cent Sale,
Rexall Centre,
SASKATCHEWAN,
Canada.

- | | | | |
|----|------------------|--|---|
| 22 | Plain cream card | 1c green, 1930 issue Same imprint, except: <u>NOVA SCOTIA</u> instead | Same precancellation as above. of "Saskatchewan" |
| 23 | Same card | Same stamp No imprint | 3 pairs of heavy black bars, similar to universal type used on adhesive issues, but bars only 19mm. long. |
| 24 | Plain cream card | 1c 1938 (Geo. VI) No imprint | 3 pairs of black bars, 29mm. long (as Universal type). |
| 25 | Same card | 2c sepia, 1943 issue | Same precancellation. |
| 26 | Same card | 2c olive, 1943 issue | Same precancellation. |
| 27 | Plain card | 2c olive, 1943 issue Card perforated at sides (issued in sheets of 8) front or back edge cut, one opposite | Same precancellation. perforated. |
| 28 | Plain cream card | 2c green, Queen head 1953 | Same precancellation. |
| 29 | Ivory card | 1c green, Geo. V "Medallion type" | Two pairs of bars 19mm. long, 10½mm. apart and 3100: |

Coloured cut of Auto races on back. Front imprinted POST CARD—with vertical line in centre to separate address portion from message. Imprinted in simulated handwriting with information re auto races at Indianapolis and advertising Firestone Tyres. Dealers' name and address in block type at bottom.

— 3100 —

- Precancelled Envelopes—Canada**
- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--|--|
| 1 | White, 4 1-8 x 9 | 1c yellow Geo. V Cameo head, Litho. | Simulated postmark in black, with wavy bars across stamp. Reading in Circle: Canada Post Office. |
| 2 | Buff, 4 1-8 x 9½ | Same stamp | Same precancellation. |
| 3 | Same envelope | 1c green, Geo. V Cameo head, Litho. | Same precancellation. |
| No. 2 and 3 imprinted in corner: <u>General Offices of the DeLaval Co.</u> | | | |
| 4 | White envelope 3 1-8 x 6½in. | 1c yellow, Geo. V Cameo head. No imprint | Same precancellation. |

- | | | | |
|-------|------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 5 | White 4½ x 7 5-8 | 1c yellow, Geo. V Cameo head | Same precancellation, in BLUE ink. Corner Imprint of the Palmolive Co. Addressed in blue: A Token for Mother. PERSONAL |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 6 | White, 4 1-8 x 9 | 1c yellow, Cameo head, Geo. V | Simulated postmark, with wavy lines across stamp. "Perth, Ont." in circle. Corner imprint Henry K. Wampole & Co. Ltd., Perth, Ont. |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 7 | Same | 1c green, Cameo head, Geo. V | Same precancellation. |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 8 | White, 6 x 9 | 1c yellow, Cameo head, Geo. V | Same precancellation. Imprint Wampoles Dealer Helps, Perth, Ont. |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 9 | Same | 1c green, Cameo head, Geo. V | Same precancellation. |

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS

2-RING Numerals on S. Queen Covers wanted for cash. Can also offer a few 1871-2 3c S. Queen covers bearing a 2-ring 21 Goderich in exchange for similar covers with other numbers. C. C. Attenborrow, 8 Farm Way, Worcester Park, Surrey.

CANADA. Mint and used, Cancels, Covers, Stampless to Modern. What else needed Canada? Jack's Stamp Farm, Route 6, Woodstock, Ontario, Canada.

CANADA—PLATE BLOCKS USED, will exchange for mint basis plate block catalogue or purchase at half catalogue. **CANADA—SEAWAY INVERTED** and or **DOUBLE** printed, prefer used. George Ludlow Lee, Dunleith, Somerset, Bernardsville, New Jersey, U.S.A.

CANADA CALLING is one of the interesting features frequently appearing in the Philatelic Magazine. Price 9d. from your newsagent or local dealer.

HOWES MONOGRAPH (1911). Paper cover, good condition, all plates. Offers over £9. Dr. L. G. Jacob, Bracondale, Bracknell, Berks.

YUKON AND ADJACENT PARTS. Old Covers, Postcards, etc. Wanted. Reports and Correspondence welcomed. Robert Woodall, Forest Cottage, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset, England.

PLEASE thumb through the stock book for any **USED Canadian Plate** Block number or position—Scott's No. 284 (S.G. 414) to date—send what you will spare with your prices to:—Jack Levine, 209 Pine Tree Road, Oxford, North Carolina, U.S.A.

WANTED—Covers only with postmark interest for a postal history study of the period 1912 to 1930. Admiral issues only. No semi-official airs. Miss Ann Dorian, 311 High Road, Ilford, Essex.

CANADIAN slogan cancellations, with many Wartime Blackouts, mostly full covers: 10 different \$2.00; or exchanged for used stamps: Descriptive circular free. Walter Purkis, 3694 Ontario Street, Vancouver 10, B.C., Canada.

Special Notice

The next issue of "Maple Leaves" will be published on 1st September, 1960.

**THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN**

1959 - 1960

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