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The

CANADIAN PHILATELIST



ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF CANADA

Journal of the
ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY of CANADA

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* * *

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* * *

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THE EDITOR SPEAKS OUT..

In the article A LOOK AT LONDON in our last issue, our readers will no doubt have noticed the mention of the Peter Pan statue in Kensington Gardens, which was shown on a reproduction of one of the New Zealand Health stamps.

We wonder how many of our Toronto and ex-Toronto members are aware that a reproduction of this famous statue exists in Toronto in the "parkette" at the NW corner of St. Clair Avenue and Avenue Road?

When re-reading our item on Shanahan's in the last issue and their endeavours to make philatelists — and non-philatelists — rich beyond the dreams of avarice, we reflected on how few firms in the philatelic world are "BIG". Sure, we have quite a number of important and eminent firms around the world, Harris in Boston, Gibbons in London, Empire Stamp in Toronto, Balasse in Bruxelles, Thiaude in Paris, and some of our famous auction firms do a tidy business, such as Robbie Lowe in London, Sissons in Toronto, Harmer in New York, but there is no firm that could properly be called "BIG BUSINESS". This is somewhat remarkable in a way, in view of the tremendous extension of stamp collecting in the course of the past few years.

However we like it that way, and we think that most of our readers will feel as we do and hope that the philatelic trade will never lose that "personal touch" between collector and dealer which is such a pleasure and an attraction for most of us.

Our President has been going through a most trying time during these last months. Mrs. Geldert has been dangerously ill, with several periods of hospitalization. We all sympathize with him in this hour of trial.

It is a great pleasure to introduce, in this issue, a new contributor, Lieut.-Col. H. L. Halle, President of the Germany Philatelic Society, who has consented to write a column from time to time on European stamps and events. Col. Halle is well-known to many of our members and we are pleased to note that he uses the same heading for his column as that by which he is so well-known among our friends south of the border, PERF ORATIONS. We are sure his articles will interest a large number of our members.

Our last number, in its new guise, brought forth a large number of comments, most of which were

distinctly favourable and some of which even brought blushes to your Editor's fevered brow.

We are constantly trying to improve our CP and we shall be bringing about more improvements within the next year or two.

No doubt our readers will notice that we have had our pages linotyped, instead of typing them out by hand. This not only improves our CP's appearance, but it also saves a tremendous amount of typing by your long-suffering Editor. At last the callouses on his two index fingers will now get a chance to disappear and once again become as soft as his other finger tips.

. . . Yes, your Editor unblushingly admits that after something like fifty or fifty-one years of using a typewriter, he still uses but two fingers . . . but the gals at the office where, until recently, he earned his daily sustenance, always admitted that he typed faster than most of 'em did.

As will be noted on another page, Canada is issuing a stamp to commemorate the battle of the Plains of Abraham, which took place two centuries ago on the 13th September 1759.

The way both Montcalm and Wolfe have been "debunked" in recent years, we don't suppose either of these two heroes foresaw, on that fateful day, what would happen in the course of the following two hundred years. They certainly did not envisage that out of their clash and subsequent deaths, two great nations were to arise.

No doubt they would be astounded were they suddenly to return to this earth and stand on the hallowed ground of Battle-field Park and see, on the one side, that most fascinating city of Quebec, and on the other, monster (to them) ships going up and down the Great River, to and from the heart of a continent the extent and value of which neither Wolfe nor Montcalm even suspected.

"Quelques arpents de neige" said Voltaire, that great cynic, who was one of Montcalm's contemporaries, and it is a well-known fact that more than one of Wolfe's contemporaries in England echoed "Just a few acres of snow"!

Never will man realize the full consequences of his actions.

After the last issue was mailed, we received a supply of coloured inserts from Robson Lowe. This insert shows some beautiful reproductions of G.B., U.S.A. and Norway covers.

Unfortunately, there are insufficient of them to go around, so instructions have been given to our mailers to insert one in every other copy of CP. In other words, roughly half of our members will be getting one of these fine reproductions.

However, your Editor is keeping about fifty of these for any of members who may be *particularly* interested and may have been missed and a copy will be sent to these on request. Stamped addressed envelope though.

Beginning with this number, we are showing on the cover the coats-of-arms of the Dominion of Canada and the ten provinces. Perforce, we have to reproduce them in black and white, which is a great pity, as several of them are quite striking.

Elsewhere we give the heraldic description of the coat of arms on the cover and, no doubt, this will be of some assistance to the numerous topical collectors who go in for coats-of-arms and other heraldic subjects.

We have in mind a short article on heraldic terms which we hope to publish in the not too distant future.

We heard from Mr. Robson Lowe just before going to press, informing us that a coloured insert will be in our hands in time for this issue and saying: "I suppose it's rather naughty on my part having omitted all reference to B.N.A. taking into consideration that we have almost \$100,000 worth on hand at the moment which is offered in two sales, one in October or November and the other in February". As our readers can well imagine, we have written to him that an insert of some of this fine BNA material would be more than welcome!



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MOONs

The Modern Canadian
Numeral Cancellations

BY E. A. RICHARDSON

Y 169
COME-BY-CHANCE
APR. 21, 1956
NFLD.

1451
R.C.A.F. STATION
MONT APICA
31 MAR. 1955
P. Q.

7577
SEDLEY
31 X 1957
SASK.

Canadian cancellations have always had a great appeal to collectors. Like most Canadian collectors I never can get enough of the 4-ring and 2-ring numeral cancels on early 19th Century stamps. When I do add a few of these to my pages of 3d beavers, 5¢ and 10¢ '59s, and the Large Queens, it becomes a major philatelic expenditure. Leaf, territorial and Crown cancels have always caught my eye, but the day when you could pick many of these up for the price of a good cigar, has long passed. Flag cancels have been saved in the hopes that someday we would have enough of Mc-Cready's various varieties to warrant our mounting the collection, and we have never been known to throw away a Slogan or R.R. cancel which came our way. More recently we joined the big parade in the hunt for Squared Circles, and while we have gained membership into Dr. Whitehead's top ranking, we still are trying to get there by the Cover route. But again these do not come cheap!

If you too are interested in Canadian cancellations and have found out, as I have, how hard on the pocketbook the chase can be, — then why not consider a modern day cancel? If you would like to start a collection of modern day NUMERAL cancels which will grow rapidly, and which will cost you very little, — then perhaps Canadian M.O.O.N. cancels are just what you have been looking for!

Just a little over two years ago we started our own MOON cancel collection, but it has turned out to be one of the greatest cancellation chases we've ever been on. It has given us a tremendous amount of pleasure, — has led to many interesting exchanges of correspondence, and has grown at a rate rapid enough to keep up our interest. They have cost us very little except time, — yet today we already have been able to gather together nearly 700 different varieties! Our original goal of 500 was reached in less than two years, and we are now shooting for 1000.

WHAT ARE M.O.O.N. CANCELS?

M.O.O.N. is the abbreviation for Money Order Office Number cancellations. They were supposedly never intended as postal cancellation devices, yet they have come into rather general and frequent use. The device is a rubber stamp supplied to money order offices for the purpose of stamp money orders only. Next time you see a Canadian Money Order — take a good look at it, chances are that you will find this rubber stamp marking on the money order itself and on both stubs. These are MOONs. Some rather crude illustrations of some of these are shown at the head of this article.

5—CAN. PHIL. SOC.

WHY THE NUMBER?

Originally the hand stamps supplied for this purpose did not incorporate the office number. The town name, date and province were included, but not the money order office number. Otherwise they look exactly like MOON cancels. They too will be frequently found used as postal cancels, and we have not been known to throw any of these away. However they are not MOONs.

There is another type of MOON cancel differing from those illustrated here. This is a single-line handstamp with the office number *ONLY*. These are seen very infrequently, used as postal cancels.

Apparently sometime around 1951-52 the department began to change the design of these handstamps, to include the money order office number. The earliest M.O.O.N. we have in our collection is dated 1952. As new handstamps are ordered, this new M.O.O.N. type is replacing the earlier style. This is to assist in the accounting of Money Orders. The number is the one assigned to that particular office or sub-station. Those who have collected Canadian precancels will be familiar with these Money Order Office Numbers, as the numeral type precancel replaced the old city type. A complete listing of the money order office numbers will be found in the "Canada Official Postal Guide - List of Post Offices in Canada."

PLATE BLOCKS WANTED

- 1917 Confederation.
135 3c Brown, Lower I, 2, II and 12.
1924 Imperforate.
138 3c Carmine, Upper 129, 130 and 131.
1926 Provisional.
139 2c on 3c Carmine, 162 UR and 163 UL.
1927 Confederation.
142 2c Green, Left A8 and Left A12.
1927 Historical.
146 5c Violet, Left A2.
1928 Scroll.
149 1c Orange, 4R, 5L, 5R and 6R.
150 2c Green, II Left.
154 8c Blue, I Right.
157 20c Carmine, 3 Left.
1930 Leaf.
163 1c Green, 8LL.
164 2c Green, 5LL and 6LL.
165 2c Red, 5 CLR.
166 2c Brown, 5 CUR and 6 CLR.
168 4c Bistre, CUL, CUR, CLR of Plate I.
176 50c Grand Pre. UL and LL of Plate I.
1931 Cartier.
190 10c Green, 2UL, 2LL, 3UL, 3UR and 3LL.
1932 Provisional.
191 3c on 2c Red, and 8UR.
1932 Medallion.
195 1c Green, 2LR (flat).
1935 Silver Jubilee.
214 5c Blue, 2LR.
1935 George V.
218 2c Brown, 4LL.
219 3c Carmine, 5UR, 6UR, 6LR, 6CL and 7LR.
O.H.M.S. Overprint.
O-1 1c Green, 31UL.
O-4 4c Carmine, 49UR.
O-10 \$1 Violet (M.P.).
O-15 4c Red, 2LL, 2LR, 3LL and 3LR.
Special Delivery.
E-1 10c Green, I (re-entered) and 2.
E-2 20c Carmine, I (wet) and I (dry).
Air Mail.
C-8 7c Blue, 5UL.
Postage Due.
J-1 1c Violet, Plate 2.
J-2 2c Violet, Plates 1, 3, 4 and LWA.
J-4 5c Violet, Plate 3.
J-14 10c Violet, IUR, ILL and ILR.
J-19 6c Violet, ILR.

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Not all postoffices have changed over to the new type. A great many are still using the old style without the office number.

ASSIGNMENT OF OFFICE NUMBERS

Those familiar with the Money Order Office Number precancels will recognize the fact that these are assigned on a geographical basis. I list below the known ranges of numbers as assigned by provinces:-

- X000 - X008 Yukon Terr.
- X010 - X099 Prince Edward Isl.
- X100 - X598 Nova Scotia
- X600 - X998 New Brunswick
- Y020 - Y955 Newfoundland
- 0002 - 1994 Quebec
- 2003 - 4997 Ontario
- 5000 - 5997 Manitoba
- 6000 - 7996 Saskatchewan
- 8000 - 8996 Alberta (also
some N.W.T.)
- 9000 - 9999 British Columbia

There are also a number of smaller offices which are assigned numbers over 10,000. I have been unable to determine whether there is any special manner in which these higher numbers are assigned. As new post offices are opened, they are generally assigned a number within the range shown in the table above, in alphabetical sequence. If all the numbers are taken up where this new postoffice would normally fall, then it is assigned one of the 10,000 series numbers. These run all the way up thru the 90,000s.

HOW MANY EXIST?

If you are one of those who must have a goal of *completion*, - then M.O.O.N. cancels are not for you! There are between 9,000 - 10,000 post offices in Canada, each assigned a number. Not all of these have the M.O.O.N. type money order hand stamp. A great many other offices which do have the handstamp are large metropolitan offices where the money order section is separate from the mail section, and it is not likely that these handstamps would be used for postal cancellations.

Perhaps a collection of 2,000 different would be a good possibility. Certainly a collection of 1,000 different would be an excellent one, and would be representative of all provinces, and all types. A collection of 500 different would be a good one.

A good many collectors of these M.O.O.N. cancels restrict their collections to a single province. A collection of these modern day numeral cancels from Newfoundland would make an interesting addition to a collection of the stamps issued by that province before joining the Confederation. Those of the Yukon and N.W.T. territories belong in any collection of territorial cancellations.

Those who go in for Military Cancels also should give their attention to M.O.O.N. cancels. A goodly number of these exist.

VARIETIES

A few offices have used the M.O.O.N. cancel type handstamp long enough to warrant having new ones made replacing their original handstamps. Recent replacements show the Roman Numeral style date, whereas the earlier ones had the conventional style date line.

Sometimes the town changes its name and the same number appears on a new handstamp with a new name, - but the same actual postoffice. Sometimes the name is merely shortened, and a new handstamp appears. Thus we often find two or more varieties used from the same postoffice.

Those who go in for colored cancels will have a field day with MOONs. They often appear in red, magenta, purple, and green, as well as the ordinary black.

IT IS ALREADY TOO LATE FOR SOME

Because of name changes, or the closing of some postoffices a great many M.O.O.N. cancels are already no longer currently available. The annexation of one community by another often sees the disappearance of one postoffice, but appearing later as a sub-station. The St. Lawrence Seaway has created a number of "drowned villages" that no longer exist.

A good time to start your M.O.O.N. cancel collection is today. Chances are you have some of them laying around and did not know what they were. If you wish to regain part of your early fun of exchanging "stamp for stamp", then try exchanging M.O.O.N. cancels.

In starting a collection of M.O.O.N. cancels do not overlook the possibility of covers. Even an occasional First Day cover with a M.O.O.N. cancel makes an attractive addition.

So if you are growing tired of, and losing some of your enthusiasm for the more classical, and expensive types of cancellations, - if all you are doing is waiting for a 12d block to drop in your lap, - stop waiting, - reach for the M.O.O.N.!

BRANTFORD CELEBRATIONS

The Brantford Stamp Club, Chapter No. 1, is celebrating its 20th Anniversary on Saturday, 31st October, at the Kirby House, in Brantford. The Bourse will be open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., at 4 p.m. there will be a big auction and dinner will be at 6.30 p.m.

All reservations for bourse tables, dinner tickets and hotel accommodation should be sent at least one week in advance to Miss Mae Hanselman, Box 304, Brantford, Ont.

All collectors everywhere are cordially invited to join in the Brantford celebrations. We know from past experience that the Brantford affairs are always enjoyable. So come one, come all!

A LOOK AT SQUARED CIRCLES

By Dr. ALFRED WHITEHEAD

I have been asked by your President to write on the Squared Circle postmarks of Canada. Although I have been writing constantly on these markings since 1951 and have watched the interest in them grow from small beginnings to the present wide vogue, I am nevertheless happy to write once again on this fascinating subject. This will be a brief and rather sketchy article.

Those members of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada who are students of Canadian postal history should secure a copy of the handbook for complete coverage. The first edition of late 1954 was soon sold out, but the second edition, completely re-written, much enlarged, with up to the minute information, will shortly be issued and may be obtained from Gordon P. Lewis, 37 Eldomar Ave, Brampton, Ont. Don't send to me for a copy, Please, apply to Mr. Lewis or leading dealers.

If you have any problems regarding squared circles, I shall be glad to hear from you and shall do my best to answer your queries. I reply to all my correspondents. But, do please, enclose a stamped and addressed envelope. My address, 52 Havelock St., Amherst, Nova Scotia.

As Dr. Geldert has asked for liberal illustrations in this article, I am writing around some photographs recently sent to

me by Mr Lewis Ludlow of Grosse Isle, Michigan, who has one of the outstanding collections of these postmarks. They are indeed a lovely lot, both as philatelic gems and as expert photography.

Fig. 1.—Point St. Charles, Que. on cover
Mch 9, 1899.

I begin with this as it is an example, the only one I shall show, of the Type 1 of the squared circles. Notice that the square surround is made up of thin lines. Only 25 offices used this type, the earliest example of which appeared in late April, 1893, about two months earlier than the more familiar Type 2, with a surround of thick bars. Point St. Charles (a district of Montreal) is fairly rare, and superb strikes such as this are not often seen. Note that the squared circle is used as a date stamp on face and that the stamp is obliterated by a grid. This was a common practice at this time in many of the smaller offices, and may have been an instruction to the postmasters. Several of the type 1 markings are great rarities. Most collections lack Aldergrove, B. C. Beeton, Ont. and Byng Inlet North, Ont. Squared Circle Collectors soon get familiar with many of Canada's smallest communities, by the way.

We know from the Proof Book kept by makers of these postmark hammers, now reposing in the Philatelic Foundation,

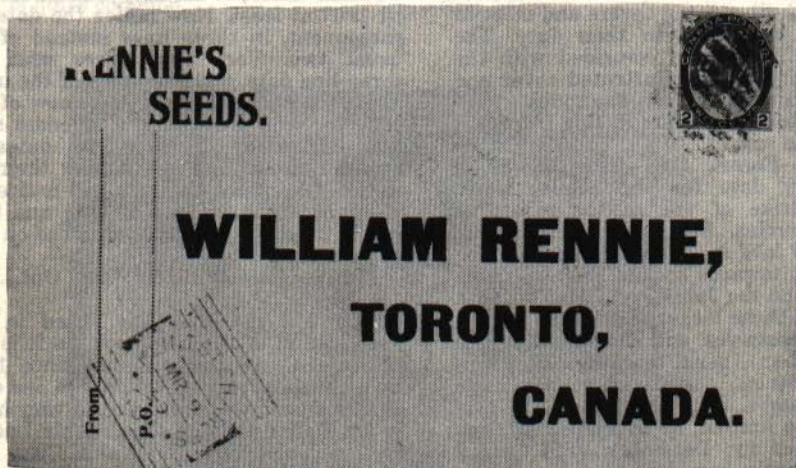


Fig. 1.

New York, that there were 25 of the Type 1. All of these have long been known, save three, Coleman, Ont., Montreal, Que., and Springhill Mines, N.S. Collectors had just about given up these towns, considering them non-existent. Imagine the recent excitement, then, when Major M. Carstairs of London, England, reported Coleman, and Mr H. T. Spicer of Winnipeg found a partial strike of Springhill Mines; both of which are undoubtedly authentic copies. This leaves Montreal as the only remaining type 1 marking to be discovered.



Fig. 2

Fig. 3—Acton, Ont. On cover, Aug. 27, '97.

Another beautiful item, everything about it being of the first order — an attractive illustrated cover (I have one similar, and can vouch for its appeal), a fine copy of the 3 cent small Queen stamp, and a perfect strike of a rarely seen squared circle. Two hammers were issued for Acton, according to the Proof Book. — Hammer one, which must have had a very brief life, may prove to be a major rarity. I have yet to see a copy. This is hammer two, and is quite rare.

Canadian collectors by this time are familiar with illustrated covers and most of us have succumbed to their lure. The squared circle period coincided with the finest period of the illustrated cover and most collections contain examples.

I have been fortunate in this respect, I am glad to say.

Fig. 4—Forest, Ont. June 21, '97, a very early date for the Jubilee issue. A fine strike of one of the rarest of squared circles. Few copies are known, and I still lack it. There is an increasing movement towards specializing in squared circles on the Jubilee and Map stamps. Obviously these larger stamps, so attractive in themselves, will show more of the larger - than - usual markings known as squared circles, postmarks as handsome as the stamps. Such collections will necessarily be limited, as by June 1897, and still more, by December 1898, many squared circle hammers were no longer in use. However, I know of at least two

Fig. 2—Stanstead, Que. Apr. 2, 1894, on strip of Small Queen, 1 cent.

Here we have type 2, with thick bars, typical of the great majority of Canadian squared circles. When the handbook appeared in 1954, I knew of only one copy of Stanstead (a small town in Quebec near the Vermont border which I know well as I lectured at the college there many years ago on one of my great interests, Pepys' Diary). A few other copies have since been found but it is still a rarity and a fine strike is hardly ever seen. A finer strike than this of Fig. 2 is not likely to be found; it is indeed a gem.

collectors of Jubilees who are aiming at a total of 200 squared circle towns. We wish them luck.

Fig. 5—Formosa, Ont. Apr. 19, 1904, on cover.

Several notable features mark this fine cover. According to the Proof Book, Formosa was supplied with a normal squared corner hammer, but all the known copies (it is quite scarce) have the rounded corners seen in this example. It may yet be found with square corners and if so, will be greatly prized. Another feature is the use of this postmark in Edwardian times; it actually was in use until 1907 at least. Now notice the date arrangement, in three lines instead of the usual two. Very few offices used the three-line date, and examples of the usual always have their interest. I know of one collector who is forming a splendid sideline collection of three-line dates in squared circles and is studying their varieties. Observant students will notice the different arrangements of date and time in the three very clear postmarks on this superb cover.

Fig. 6—Fort William West, Ont. June 11, '94.

You will not find this listed in the first edition of the handbook, as it is one of sixteen new towns found since 1954. Some of these are known only in one copy at this moment, and are valued very highly by their fortunate owners. Mr Ludlow has the only copy of Mission City, B.C. Clarence Kemp, of Toronto, who has a really phenomenal collection of squared



Fig. 3

circles on Small Queens, has Revelstoke, B.C.; Another outstanding collection includes Fonthill, Ont. (J. Miller Allen of Lisburn, Northern Ireland) and J. B. Whalen, Herndon, Virginia, has Palmerston, Ont. These at present are the unique examples of Type 2. Only three or four copies of Fort William West are known, this of figure 6 being one of the finest.

Fig. 7—Kingston, Canada, Hammer One on cover Nov. 8, '93; "4" above the date.

Kingston, Ont. used two hammers, both with "Canada" at base. This use of Canada is found on squared circles from other large cities. Hammer one is undoubtedly scarce, and even rare on covers, as it was in use for a brief period in late 1893. With "I" above the date and on cover or postcard, it is extremely rare. I have it so and have given it a whole page to itself. Hammer two, which has larger lettering, is quite common.

One of the most attractive features in squared circle collecting is the study of time marks, generally placed above the date. Kingston used 1, 2, 3, 4; 2, 3 and 4 are common, 1, very rare. Letters A, B, and C were used at Owen Sound and A, B, C, D, at Paris, Ontario.

Several large cities used AM, PM, or other clock marks such as 11 AM, 6.30 PM, 12 Noon, etc. Many collectors are seeking complete groups of, say Kingston, 1, 2, 3, 4, all used on the same day; Belleville, 2, 3, 4, ("1" was not used here) same date; Ottawa, 1 to 8; Peterborough, 1 to 4, and Winnipeg, 1 to 10. I have quite a number of such groups and am proud of my thirty complete groups of Halifax, 1, 2, 3, 4, same date, some of these have other important features of interest. By the way, I was gathering Halifax material in large numbers for seven years before I was able to complete my first group.

Fig. 4





Fig. 8

Fig. 8—Parliament Street, Toronto. Oct. 24, '93 on the 5 cent registration stamp.

This may well be unique and is a gem from any point of view. It is curious how rarely one sees a squarish circle cancel on this stamp.

My best such is a fine strike of Mc Gregor Station, Manitoba.

Parliament Street is one of the hardest of the Toronto street squarish circles; it is rivalled only by Bleeker St, error for Blecker St.

Fig. 9—Calgary, Alta Sept. 1, '97 and Medicine Hat, Assa. Sept. 2, '97 (back-stamp).

We have now reached the postmarks of Western Canada. One of the fascinating features of squared circles is their geographical distribution. All provinces, including the territory of Assiniboia, contribute their quota, Ontario claiming well over half of the total, whilst Saskatchewan had only one, Prince Albert. As these markings were sent out as they were requisitioned, the assortment of offices is bewildering — all the large cities, of course, many of the towns, and a host of tiny places you never hear of unless you are a squarish circle fan. How many of you know where the following are — Coleman; St Ann's, Ont, Noel, Clifton (N.B.) Butternut Ridge, St. Polycarpe, Blue Vale, Roseneath, Whooler, Donald, Union? In writing the first handbook, I found several offices difficult to locate even with maps and gazetteers at my elbow. I definitely made a boner in the case of "Union", B. C., and an entirely new location has been assigned to it in the new handbook. Even now, we cannot do more than surmise which Maitland, N.S. and which Clifton, N.B. used the squared circle associated with these place names.

Because of my interest in squared circles, I have visited many of the smaller offices in the Maritimes where these postmarks were used, endeavouring to add to our knowledge of them, and even to see the old hammers if they were still in existence. I have found only three ham-

mers, at Maccan, N.S. (this post office with all its contents was recently destroyed by fire, so this hammer has gone forever) Port Maitland, N.S. and Baie Verte, N.B. I have hunted several times for the village which used River Louison, N.B. and cannot locate it. We know it was somewhere between Bathurst and Campbellton; this has been discovered from gazetteers of the period. Despite repeated enquiries on the spot, the place has eluded me. The place name must have been changed and the old name forgotten by present day residents.

Another feature of this matter of distribution is that many towns we would expect to find on the list are not there. The above towns, Bathurst and Campbellton for instance, and their neighbors, Newcastle and Chatham. By the way, tiny Newcastle Creek, N.B., which did use as squared circle, is 100 miles away from the much larger Newcastle, N.B., which did not: And, in my own district, we find places like Maccan, N.S. (a dirty little railway and coal mining village; a detestable place) and Northport, N.S. (a charming cluster of farms and fish barns) in the list, whereas Amherst, N.S. and nearby Moncton, N.B. are conspicuously absent.

I must say at least one thing about the attractive item shown in fig. 9,— it is obvious that covers with strikes of two or more different squared circles are very desirable indeed, and when one of them is from the former territory of Assiniboia as in this case, it is extremely desirable.

The finest example I know of a multiple squared circle cover is that shown on p. 34 of the handbook, 1st edition. This probably unique item shows ALL of the P.E.I. squared circles: Georgetown (sending office), Charlottetown (in transit) and Summerside (receiving mark). For good measure, there is one of the rarely seen P.E.I. R.P.O.'s. This cover has reposed for many years in the fine collection of Dr. L. S. McKee of Abbotsford, B.C., one of our keenest students and the possessor of one of the biggest lots of squared cir-

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Fig. 9

cles. Due to his generous respect for my long felt admiration of this splendid item, it has now a proud place in my albums.

Fig. 10—Kamloops, B.C. June 22, '99. Receiving mark on 1¢ post card. The stamp is obliterated by a perfect strike of Tor & Lon. M.C. No. 3, (Shaw: 0-354).

For many years I foolishly rejected postcards. I have changed my mind these many years and this fine item clearly shows why: A postcard is unrivalled for receiving and showing up in a sparkling manner a carefully struck impression. Don't despise the humble postcard. Take it eagerly when the strikes are as fine as these. The R.P.O. marking here prompts me to mention that squared circles were used on three railway runs, each using two hammers. Here is a list:

Que. & Camp. M. C. Local, No. 5: No. 20

Napinka & Winnipeg M. C., No. 1: No. 2

Souris & Winnipeg M. C., No. 1; No. 2

Of these, the most notable is Que. & Camp, No. 20, which I discovered to be in no less than six different states, some very rare. Most collectors have never seen the distinctive 4th state, in which the number 13 has been attached to the base. It is still my firm belief that QUE. & CAMP. MC local No. 20, is not only the most amazing of all squared circles but by far the most interesting of all Canadian postmarks.

Fig. 11—Nanaimo, B.C., Nov. 19, '97

Two perfect strikes on a registered cover from B.C. to Maine, U.S.A. I haven't seen the back of this cover. If I guess rightly, it may prove to be even finer than the superb face. All students of Canadian postal history know well that the backs of registered covers of this and

later periods are richly rewarding, especially if the journey be a long one, as in this case. I hope Mr. Ludlow will some day let us illustrate the reverse side of this cover.

But do I hear some of my readers say "This is not a squared Circle"; It is only a circular date stamp? My friends, look again. Do you not see the breaks in the circle, the lines above and below the month, the dots before and after "B.C.:"? These lines and dots are familiar, surely; you will find them invariably on normal squared circles, and I think nowhere else. The breaks in the circle? There is a simple explanation. The Nanaimo squared circle is known in two states:

(a) a true squared circle, with the surround of bars complete;

(b) as a "broken circle". For some reason unknown to us, the postmaster had the bars cut down to their inner edges, leaving a circle around the lettering; the breaks are made by the spaces between the bars. And it is this very desirable "Nanaimo broken Circle" which you see on this fine cover although I think I was the first to become interested in this odd marking, and wondered as to its origin, it was the veteran Frank Campbell, unrivalled authority on many branches of postal history, who solved the problem when I sent him the material. This was many years ago.

SCHREIBER, Ontario, used its squared circle, a much rarer marking, in exactly the same way, producing a "broken circle" similar to that shown here. Why these two postmarks, thousands of miles apart, should have had the same idea of cutting down the squared circle hammers, we cannot say, and I suspect the answer will never be forthcoming.



WATCH FOR

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THE large general collection of George L. Lee, Bernardsville, N.J., packed with very fine United States, B.N.A., and Foreign stamps, includes:

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P.E.*

FIG. 10

IF NOT CLEARED FOR THE DATE
OF DELIVERY TO
SONENITZ & FREDY,
COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF
QUEBEC, CANADA.



*Mrs. Rosine Evg
des Millel
Montreal*



Fig. 5



*Home Treasury Co
115 Water Street
Augusta
Maine
U.S.A.*

FIG. 11



Fig. 6



These Questions of all the Sewing Machines Sold throughout the World Ask You, why
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London

Every REAL Singer Machine has
this mark on the
of the Machine and
Send in the form
If you wish to purchase without delay

Fig. 7

Return to 30 Days, if not called for

PERFORATIONS

By Lieut.-Col. H. L. Halle

EUROPA SPECIALTY

The tremendous interest in the issues of Europa stamps has not gone by unnoticed by the German Federal Republic postal authorities. With the German issue of 1958 they have brought a special treat for collectors. This issue has been placed on official First Day sheetlets. These carry a Bonn cancellation. In addition, the same issue for the Saar has received similar treatment. Here too the Bonn cancellation has been used and this is the very first time that a Saar stamp has been officially invalidated by a German Federal Republic post office. If your regular dealer cannot supply this specialty drop me a line together with a franked self-addressed envelope or postcard and I will be happy to name a dealer handling this item.

STATISTICS ON AUSTRIAN STAMPS

The Austrian postal authorities have just published a 260-page report on postal operations for 1958. 346,700,000 stamps with a face value of 396,400,000 shilling were sold. Commemoratives without surtax account for 14,900,000 stamps, while an additional 4,260,000 were sold with surtax. The total sales of commemoratives amounted to 24,200,000 shilling. Total mailboxes in Austria add up to 19,399.

VATICAN WORLD'S FAIR ISSUE

European markets presently are offering the Brussels World's Fair issue of the Vatican on an equal quotation for the set and miniature sheet. Originally the set was offered at lower prices and there were indications that the sheet price would advance far beyond the price for the set. This development did not materialize.

TOTAL PRINTINGS OF SWISS 1958 ISSUES

The Swiss Postal Administration has released some interesting statistics on total printings and sales for 1958. Printings for the Pro Patria 1958 issue were as follows:

5 +	5	2,470,575
10 +	10	4,305,561
20 +	10	3,523,850
30 +	10	1,312,555
40 +	10	1,513,524

Total sales for the Atom Conference issue amounted to 6,061,345.

W. P. U. STATISTICS

The International Bureau of the World Postal Union just released statistical figures for the year 1956 showing Switzerland as the leading European letter writing country with an average of 137 let-

ters per inhabitant, followed by West Germany with 129, Great Britain with 121, Sweden with 87, Norway with 82, Finland with 35. Lowest on the list is Turkey with 6.3 letters per capita and Greece with 8.4 letters.

BELGIAN UNITED NATIONS ISSUE

The Belgian United Nations stamps, issued in connection with the Universal and International Exposition at Brussels on 17 April 1958, enjoyed the following total sales. Combining the 6 airmail stamps with the 10 values of the regular issue, 340,741 complete sets were sold. Additional sales accounted for:

339,272	1	Fr
433,125	1.50	Fr
139,123	2.50	Fr
125,496	5	Fr

STAMPS HELP FINANCE OLYMPIC GAMES

It is perhaps a little known fact that many an Olympic team was financed through the generosity of stamp collectors. As early as 1896, the surtax enabled the Greek committee to gross approximately 400,000 drachmas. In 1936 sales of the stamps and miniature sheets netted the German delegation 2,500,000 Rm. In 1948 the Swiss team benefited to the tune of 300,000 Sfr. In 1956 more than 100,000 Gulden benefited Netherland athletes and 10,000,000 Fr. strengthened the Saar sport activities.

REPRESENTATION AT INTERPOSTA HAMBURG

At the recent Interposta exhibition held in Hamburg, Germany the governments of the following countries sent a representative exhibit: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Great Britain, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Austria, Portugal, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Vatican and naturally the German Federal Republic.

OLYMPIC ISSUES TO MAKE THEIR APPEARANCE SOON

By the time this reaches you, the Italian postal authority may well have issued its Olympic Game 1960 series. It is to make its first appearance in Rome. No doubt this is the first of many countries which will present collectors with such an issue.

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The Mail Bag

OTHER COUNTRIES ALSO MAKE DESIRABLE COLLECTING

Sir, - I disagree with the blanket statement in Miss Ann Dorian's letter in the July issue that implies that Canadians should collect Canada only as there is plenty of interest and diversity in collecting Canada only. Certainly Canada is a splendid country to collect, my own favourite in fact, and the stamps of few, if any, countries surpass the opportunities of Canadiana. However, there is nothing particularly patriotic about collecting Canada to the exclusion of other fields. In fact, I think it is a narrow provincialism to collect only the stamps of your native country and it is certainly destructive to international philately. Can you imagine the end result if Canadians collected only Canada, Americans only U.S.A., British only Great Britain, etc.? What a calamity that would be? If Howes, Lichtenstein, Boggs and many other Americans for example, had collected only U.S.A., Canadian philately would certainly not be where it is to-day!

The interest and value of collecting varies according to the philatelic development of the individual. Every beginner should start by being a general collector for the broadening effects on his point of view. Any of these beginners who do not outgrow the childish pastime of sticking little coloured pieces of paper in a book by the mental age of twelve will abandon the hobby as one for children only. He might as well collect cigar bands, cigarette cards or baseball players from bubble gum. The more serious junior collector may find that his interests start turning to watermarks, methods of printing or other fields which are poorly demonstrated by Canadian issues.

Every beginner should, of course, include his own country prominently in his earlier collecting and with the special opportunities for postal history and other fields, he will probably lean towards his own country.

It is most disturbing to me to attend a junior stamp club meeting and find many of the ten year olds stating that they are Canadian specialists and collect Canada only. They so often give the impression that others who collect foreign countries are somehow inferior collectors. I am convinced that they get this impression from adults who consider themselves advanced collectors.

I am afraid that Miss Dorian's derogatory statement on "Jack-of-all-trades" only applies to very junior collectors (regardless of age) who have never outgrown the objective of sticking the said little pieces of paper in a book. They

may have tens of thousands of stamps in their collections, sometimes worth many thousands of dollars, and know little or nothing about them. Personally, I can think of no great Canadian philatelist who has not very advanced knowledge of fields others than Canadian. The world-famous great philatelists rarely collect one country exclusively and sometimes not their own country in particular. So don't select a limited field in some remote corner of Canadian philately which can be easily mastered and consider yourself a great philatelist because no one in the world knows more about your selected subject than you do. You have taken the first step correctly, but when you have done this a thousand times in numerous countries, you may possibly be considered a first rate philatelist.

By all means, do not be a superficial collector. Intensive study and research steadily increases your interest in philately, but do not limit your interest to studying your own country exclusively. In contrast to Miss Dorian's advice, I advise that if you are collecting Canada only, pick another country and get started on it; you may find that in your particular case, it may be more interesting than Canada.

Windsor, Ont.

N. O. BOYD, M.D.
RPSC No. 3608

MORE ABOUT AGATHON FABERGE

Sir: — In your May/June 1959 issue there is an article on Fabergé by Mr. Hans Reiche, purporting to report on this remarkable man who was of course very well known as a collector of certain groups. His main collections comprised Imperial Russia, Russian Levant, Finland and Poland and the Zemstvo Locals. The following corrections should be noted.

Firstly it was Fabergé's father who was the great artist and supplier to the Royal Court of Russia and although towards the end of the regime, Fabergé was interested or in control of the business, he was not personally a creator of fabulous pieces of jewellery.

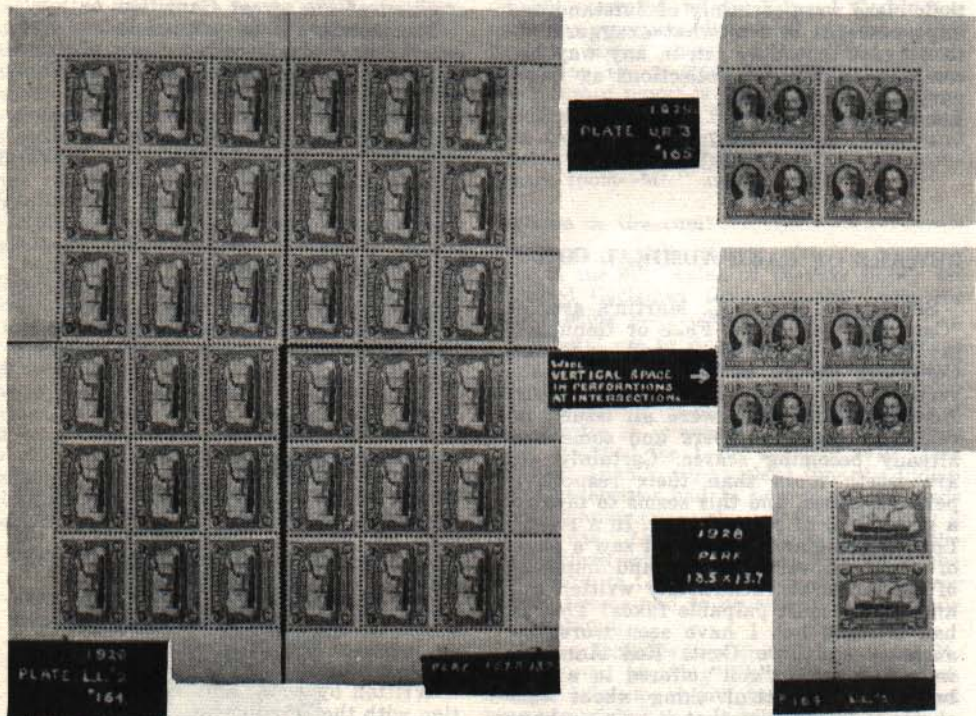
Our firm sold his main collections comprising the groups mentioned above in four auctions during the early period of the War, that is to say between November 1939 and March 1940. These auctions were held by order of the Mortgagee by whom very substantial advances or loans had been made to Fabergé, which he was eventually unable to repay.

Continued on Page 174

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL TAKES A HAND



While touring the Edmonton Post Office when visiting Edmonton not long ago, the Hon. William Hamilton, Postmaster-General of Canada, pauses to try his hand at sortation. Left, Mr. E. J. Cutts, Edmonton Postmaster, and right, N. Basaraba, Postal Clerk. (Courtesy of the *Edmonton Journal*).



Some more plates of Newfoundland stamps, sent by member Joe Chambers, of Merrit, B.C. The two which appeared in our past issue, on p. 120, were also communicated by Mr. Chambers, to whom we apologize for our omission of his name.

Continued from Page 172

The total realised for these four auctions was about the figure mentioned but the auction did not include what was known as the Fabergé "Exhibition" collection of Zemstvos which we sold by Private Treaty and which of course contained practically all the known rarities. This collection, and his other collections as well, were not destroyed during the War and the "Exhibition" Collection of Zemstvos is still held by a collector in one of the British Dominions.

It is true that at one time Fabergé had an important collection of Naples and Buenos Aires but at no time did he have a general collection of Italian States, Argentine or Norway. It is not correct to state that he owned the famous Mauritius cover bearing the Post Office 1d. and 2d. This remarkable envelope, now in the Burrus Collection, was found in 1902 in France and was bought by Lemaire the following year and shortly afterwards passed into the Argentière collection where it remained until this collection was purchased by Lichtenstein in 1917. Arthur Hind purchased it from Lichtenstein in 1922 and it was sold by our London House in 1934 to Maurice Burrus for £5,000 and is still in his collection.

Although the Fabergé collections in their class were certainly of outstanding importance, it is somewhat exaggerated to suggest that they can in any way be compared with such collections as Caspary and Ferrari. London, England.

CYRIL HARMER
RPSC No. 7041

BEWARE OF FAKE ADMIRAL COILS

Sir, — Re Mr. R. C. Martin's article "Canada's No. 133 — Fake or Genuine" in Nov.-Dec. 1958 issue and addenda. Collectors should be very wary of all vertical coils perf. 12 x imperf. in the Admiral issue. They were all issued in relatively small numbers and some are already becoming scarce. Certainly all are worth more than their respective perf. 12 issues, and this seems to inspire a great deal of petty faking. In a recent London (England) auction, I saw a page of about 15 vertical coils and imperf. of the Admirals, beautifully written up, and all the most palpable fakes! That is bad enough, but I have seen worse — such as the Two Cents Red Admiral, imperf. x p. 12 "coil" offered in a club booklet. The pitiful thing about this choice item was not that it was a phantom, but that it was the only copy of a major re-entry on this stamp that I have ever seen, and was worth a thousand times more in its original state.

London, England.

ANN DORIAN, RPSC #7113

TWO CENTURIES SINCE THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM



PLAINS OF ABRAHAM · PLAINES D'ABRAHAM

The Post Office Department is issuing a new stamp on September 10th to mark the two hundredth anniversary of the battle of the Plains of Abraham which took place on the 13th September, 1759, outside the walls of the city of Quebec.

The Hon. William Hamilton, Postmaster General, said, in making the announcement: "This is a most significant stamp, marking as it does the achievement of two peoples of different language and different culture, who joined in the creation of one great Canadian nation."

The stamp will be printed in red and green. The centrepiece is a group of three maple leaves flanked by the British lion and the French fleur-de-lis, with the word "Canada" centered under the maple leaves. The maple leaves, the denomination (5c) the dates and the words POSTAGE and POSTES appear in green.

The stamp is of the usual horizontal type and size and was designed by Mr. Philip Weiss, of Ottawa. This is the second stamp of Canada he has designed, the first being the NATO stamp. A native of Montreal, Mr. Weiss lived many years in Toronto where he attended Central Technical School and the Ontario College of Art.

CANADIAN DUPLEX CANCELS

An excellent handbook covering these interesting cancellations between 1860 and 1902 has just been published by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain.

It is well produced on good paper with a host of reproductions of postmarks and an index of the post offices using these Duplex cancels.

Written by E. A. Smythies in conjunction with the Handbook Committee of the CPSGB, it is priced at 7/6, or \$1.00. Obtainable from the Editor of Maple Leaves, James E. Woods, 2 Hengrave Rd., Honor Oak Park, London, S.E. 23 England. A must for all collectors of Canadian cancels.

Those ERRORS of Design

By John Lea



IT is possible to form an interesting side-line or thematic display under the title 'Errors of Design' and this is the type of exhibit that often catches the attention of the non-collector at a Society public exhibition.

Many of the possible candidates for a collection of this nature are very well known and need little introduction here; in this class I would include the 'Indian Rope Trick' found on the earlier issue of the Kenya Dhow stamps but I wonder how many collectors realise that the 1935 30 cent value is incomplete, the left-hand road bridge finishes in mid-air! However, in the George Sixth 30 cent value the bridge was completed and so cars could complete the crossing in safety.

Fiji is responsible for several entries in a collection of this nature in the 1938 set. The 1½d. value showed a crewless canoe, the 2d. and the 6d. value omitted the 180° longitude and to make matters worse the printers used blue as the colour for growing sugar-cane! However, all these errors were corrected after the visit to this country of one of the Postal Officials of Fiji. Whilst writing about the errors of latitude or longitude, one must not forget the 1950 issue of Mauritius, the 12 cent value reads 21° 10½ latitude, the correct figure being one degree less.

One of the most provocative and intentional errors of design is to be found on the stamps of the Argentine—here we have several errors all based on the boundaries of the Argentine and her neighbours. In 1936 the 1 peso stamp showed the Falkland Islands shaded as Argentine Territory despite the fact that they had been ruled by Great Britain for over a 100 years. Naturally there was a protest but this actual stamp was altered as Chile complained that she had been given too little land, however the Falkland Islands still remained

shaded. In 1947 another stamp made its appearance and this time all Grahamland was claimed as Argentine Territory! (We issued Grahamland stamps in 1944). In 1947 Chile, not to be outdone, issued a stamp showing her claim to much of Grahamland, already claimed by Great Britain and the Argentine! The final word, or is it?, was in 1951 when Argentine issued yet another stamp showing her claim to the Falkland Islands and a sector of Antarctica right down to the South Pole. Ireland (Republic of) for years has used a design showing no boundary to the northern part of the island, so a map war is no new thing when fought on stamps.

Greece has often fallen into disgrace, one of the worst was in 1927, when a stamp was issued inscribed Sir Codrington; this was quickly corrected to Sir Edward Codrington when the error was discovered. An interesting modern error occurs on the 1954 Enosis stamp; on the 2, 2.50 and 4dr. value where the Hansard report is printed in English there is a line missed out. Between the 8th and 9th lines from the bottom the words "firm—and months afterwards they crawl into the conference room—Mr." are left out.

Greacum or Graecum?

A more modern stamp with an amusing error is the 5dr. value of the 1958 flower set inscribed *Cyclamen Greacum!* the Latin for Greece being more correctly *Graecum*.

Wrongful use of singulars and plurals occur on many stamps. India, Turkey and Greece have all erred in this type of error. The 1880 issue of Turkey reads *One Piastres* instead of *One Piastre* as re-issued a year or two later. India inscribed the 1½an. value of 1919 "*One and Half Anna*"; after a short time the Indian postal authorities had to bow to the demands of the grammarians who wanted "*One and a Half Annas*." Greece had a similar error in the 1933 airmail set, the 1dr. was lettered in the plural form in Greek but few noticed this error outside Greece and so no alteration was made to the stamp.

Many schoolboys have found the popular St. Kitts error, showing Christopher Columbus using a telescope many years before one had been invented! A more exciting error occurs on the Jamaica 1919 2½d., where the Union Jack is shown inverted, therefore flying as a distress signal. Today a ship can fly an inverted Union Jack as an S.O.S.

(Continued overleaf)



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THE CANADIAN SPECIALIST will be interested to know that we have recently published a folder of illustrations of a few of the many types of Canadian Cancellations. These are printed on gummed paper and are ideal for mounting in and illustrating a collection. Price \$1 including postage.

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Maps.

- Guatemala—1933 5c. Claiming Br. Honduras, also in 1956 similar map.
 Ireland—1922 No Boundary shown to Northern Ireland.
 Mauritius—1950 12c. Error in Latitude.
 Newfoundland—1929 1c. Cape Bauld in wrong position.
 Paraguay—1932 Claim to part of Bolivia (Gran Chaco).
 Sarawak—1952 10c. Town of Limbang in wrong position
 Venezuela—1896 Map shows British Guiana as Venezuela.

People:

- Australia—1947 3½d. Shows Lt. John Shortland's father.
 Barbados—1950 4c. Nelson with 2 eyes and 1 arm—yet he lost one eye at the siege of Cabri (1794), and an arm at Santa Cruz. (1797).
 Italy—1950 Rossi dates 1819-1918—he died 20 years earlier.

Aeroplanes:

- Belgium—1930 Italian markings on plane.
 France—1936 No tail fin.
 Saudi Arabia—1949 No propellers.

Accents:

- Canada—16c. Air. Circumflex instead of grave.
 Portugal—1935 10c. No accent on Portuguese.

Ships:

- Bermuda—1936 Shows the Lucie and not the British Yacht Viking.
 Fiji—1938 1½d. No Crew.
 France—1955. I believe that the ship shown is not the "La Capricieuse."
 U.S.A.—1946 3c. Ship is a composite one.

Inscriptions:

- Canada—1950 Postes-Postages not included.
 France—1937 90c. Inscribed "Discours sur la Methode."
 Greece—1927 Sir Codrington instead of Sir Edward C.
 1933 1 APAXMAI (plural form).
 1958 4dr. Graecum instead of Graecum.
 India—1919 1½an. reads One and Half Anna.
 New Zealand—1898 2½d. L. Wakitipu.
 North Borneo—1950 50c. Jessleton.
 South West Africa—1937 1½d. Tender reads S.A.R. on the Afrikaans stamp.
 Tibet—1912 1t. Some read "Potsage."
 Travancore—1888 Some read "Travanoore"

Turkey—1880 "One Piastres."

Heavenly Bodies:

- Brazil—1890 or 1940. Southern Cross faces to right or left.
 Canada—1929 Airmail. Two angels share one pair of wings.
 France—1903 No shadow from the sun.
 Georgia—1919 "Man in the Moon!"
 Pakistan—1948 1an. Waning Moon.
 Turkey—1915 Six-pointed Star instead of the 5-pointed star for Islam.

Crops:

- Ceylon—1935 Rubber gathering incorrectly shown.

Animals:

- Falkland Is.—1929 Whale spouting when on surface.
 New Zealand—1956 3d. Cow without ears.
 Sarawak—1950 10c. Scaly ant-eater cannot stand up, and has a long tail.

Miscellaneous:

- Australia—1947 5½d. (Newcastle). Jib stay of crane missing.
 Austria—1934 6g. Inverted ears.
 Germany—1951 Freedom Bell with clapper in various positions.
 1956 Wrong music for the Schumann stamp.
 Greece—1954 One line of "Hansard" missed out.
 Hyderabad—1946 Soldier returning home fully armed.
 India—1949 1an. The god faces to left instead to the right.
 Jamaica—1919 2½d. Union Jack inverted.
 Negri Sembilan—1935 Arms. Background out of order.
 New Zealand—1956 2d. Harpoon without chord.
 Philippine Is.—1932 18c. Vernal Falls of California instead of the Pagsanjan Falls of the Philippine Islands.
 Pitcairn—1951 8d. Wrong House shown (?).
 Transvaal—1894 Shafts instead of draught pole.
 Turks and Caicos Is.—Igloos instead of salt heaps.



Whilst these check lists do not pretend to be complete, they list some of the items which are in my collection. Some of the errors may not come within the category as far as the reader is concerned but everyone collects to his own tastes!

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20000 " mtd.	150.00	75 " "	2.60	200 Czechoslov.	4.60	50	100
30000 " mtd.	385.00	100 " "	4.00	500 " "	7.50	50	100
40000 " mtd.	600.00	200 Australia	5.20	200 " postwar	4.00	50	100
50000 " mtd.	1150.00	300 " "	11.00	150 Danzig	3.90	50	100
60000 " mtd.	1800.00	500 Austria	2.00	200 " "	6.50	50	100
300 Airmails	3.60	1000 " (mtd. \$14)	12.00	300 " "	14.00	50	100
500 " "	8.50	1200 " mtd.	25.00	300 " "	1.50	50	100
1000 " "	16.50	1500 " mtd.	58.00	200 Denmark	4.00	50	100
2000 " mtd.	68.00	50 Azores	2.00	300 " "	12.00	50	100
3000 " mtd.	150.00	25 Bahawalpur	.80	400 " "	6.75	50	100
4500 " mtd.	420.00	50 Barbados	2.40	300 " Dominican Rep.	19.00	50	100
500 Brit. Empire	2.70	150 Bavaria	2.50	400 " "	41.00	50	100
1000 " "	7.20	250 " "	5.80	200 Dutch Indies & Indonesia	3.50	50	100
2000 " " mtd.	28.00	100 Belgian Colonies	1.80	300 " "	4.80	50	100
3000 " " mtd.	54.00	300 " "	10.00	500 " "	14.00	50	100
4000 " " mtd.	96.50	400 " mtd.	25.00	200 Ecuador	3.00	50	100
5000 " " mtd.	150.00	100 Belgian Congo	2.80	300 " "	7.00	50	100
6000 " " mtd.	245.00	200 " "	7.00	500 " "	1.00	50	100
10000 " " mtd.	680.00	50 Belgian E. Africa	1.80	300 " "	3.20	50	100
300 " "		100 " "	5.70	150 Egypt	2.00	50	100
500 Queen Eliz.	11.00	300 Belgium	1.00	200 " mtd.	3.00	50	100
1000 " "	8.00	500 " (mtd \$18)	17.00	400 " mtd.	15.00	50	100
2000 " " mtd.	12.50	1000 " semi-postals	5.50	500 " mtd.	26.00	50	100
3000 " " mtd.	30.00	100 Bohemia-Mor.	1.50	600 " mtd.	48.00	50	100
4000 " " mtd.	55.00	150 " "	3.75	50 " airs only	3.00	50	100
5000 " " mtd.	70.00	cpl country (in alb.)	16.00	50 Estonia	1.80	50	100
8000 " " mtd.	260.00	200 Bolivia	3.80	100 Ethiopia	8.75	50	100
10000 " " mtd.	390.00	350 " "	12.00	150 " "	14.00	50	100
13000 " " mtd.	1300.00	400 " mtd.	18.00	300 " "	51.00	50	100
200 Italian Col.	3.90	50 Bosnia	1.50	200 Finland	4.50	50	100
500 " "	18.00	100 " "	3.20	300 " "	4.75	50	100
1000 " " mtd.	46.00	200 Brazil	1.90	500 France	15.00	50	100
1500 " " mtd.	94.00	400 " mtd.	9.50	800 " mtd.	26.00	50	100
2000 " " mtd.	160.00	600 " mtd.	18.00	1100 " mtd.	35.00	50	100
300 Portuguese Col.	3.50	200 " commem	8.00	100 Fr. Cameroons	4.50	50	100
1000 " (mtd \$18)	17.00	300 Brit. W. India	2.20	100 Fr. Guinea	4.20	50	100
1500 " mtd.	45.00	500 Bulgaria	2.00	100 Fr. Guyane	4.20	50	100
2000 " mtd.	65.00	700 " mtd.	7.00	100 Fr. Guadeloupe	4.40	50	100
3000 " mtd.	145.00	150 " commem	17.00	100 Fr. Indochina	3.00	50	100
4000 " mtd.	400.00	300 marked & priced	2.00	200 " "	7.00	50	100
50 Canal Zone	4.00	300 " same	5.00	100 Fr. Ivory Coast	4.50	50	100
100 " "	18.75	50 Burma	1.00	100 Fr. Madagascar	3.00	50	100
150 " "	36.50	100 " "	3.00	100 Fr. Martinique	4.00	50	100
25 Dan. W. Indies	4.00	300 Canada	14.00	100 Fr. Mauritania	4.50	50	100
50 " "	12.00	100 Cape Verde	5.00	100 Fr. Morocco	1.90	50	100
50 Aden	3.75	100 Ceylon	3.80	200 " "	5.00	50	100
100 " "	12.00	200 Chile	2.60	100 Fr. New Caledon.	3.80	50	100
50 Afghanistan	2.80	400 " "	12.00	100 Fr. Niger	4.50	50	100
100 " "	7.00	200 Colombia	2.70	100 Fr. Senegal	4.00	50	100
150 " "	15.00	400 " "	13.50	100 Fr. Somali Coast	3.90	50	100
200 " "	29.00	500 " "	24.00	100 Fr. St. Pierre-Miquelon	4.00	50	100
100 Albania	4.80	600 Costa Rica	7.50	100 Fr. Togo	3.90	50	100
200 " "	20.00	300 " mtd.	16.00	150 " "	6.50	50	100
300 " "	55.00	400 " mtd.	32.00	600 Germany Proper	3.00	50	100
200 Algeria	3.90	450 " mtd.	48.00	300 " comm. pict.	7.00	50	100
300 " "	8.00	40 Crete	4.00	500 Germany proper	5.50	50	100
50 Andorra	2.00	100 Croatia	1.00			50	100
100 Angola	2.00	150 " "	2.00			50	100
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100 Germany, French Zone 2.00	1000 " airs 47.50	200 " 12.00	100 Serbia 5.00
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500 " 9.00	300 " 30.00	150 Peru 1.90	400 " 3.00
700 " 24.00	400 " 46.00	200 " 4.90	500 " 5.50
150 Guatemala 3.50	450 " 58.50	250 " 7.50	800 " mtd. 60.00
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400 " 24.00	150 " 9.50	100 Philippines 1.80	200 " 5.00
500 " 70.00	100 Lithuania 3.50	150 " 3.50	300 " 6.90
100 Haiti 5.20	150 " 5.80	200 " 5.00	500 " mtd. 15.25
200 " 13.50	200 " 7.50	500 Poland 2.90	100 Span. Morocco 2.00
400 " 49.50	100 Luxembourg 3.80	600 " 8.00	150 " 3.20
100 Honduras 3.10	300 " 7.50	700 " 12.50	50 Sudan 1.70
250 " 13.00	400 " mtd. 16.00	200 " comm. pict. 3.50	100 " 4.50
450 " 48.50	500 " mtd. 27.00	300 " comm. 5.50	50 Surinam 2.80
50 Hong Kong 1.70	100 Malaya 1.50	50 Poland, Gen. Gov. 1.00	100 " 6.90
600 Hungary 3.00	50 Malta 1.80	100 " 2.25	200 " 16.50
1000 " (mtd. \$8) 7.00	100 Mauritius 3.60	200 Portugal 1.60	300 Sweden 4.00
1500 " mtd. 24.50	50 Memel 2.00	300 " 3.30	400 " comm. only 6.50
400 " pict. marked, priced 8.00	100 Mexico 6.00	500 " (mtd \$7.50) 6.50	300 Switzerland 5.00
100 Iceland 4.25	100 " 18.00	800 " mtd. 80.00	500 " 14.00
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300 " 7.00	100 Montenegro 2.80	100 Port. India 3.90	100 " Pro Juvent. 3.80
400 " 17.75	100 Monaco 2.80	25 Port. Macao 1.00	100 Syria 1.80
100 Iraq 2.00	200 " 7.00	75 Rhodesia 3.00	200 " 5.00
200 " 7.00	300 " mtd. 15.00	100 " 5.20	150 Trieste 14.00
50 Ireland 1.00	400 " mtd. 28.00	125 " 9.50	100 Tunisia 1.40
150 Israel 6.00	500 " mtd. 49.00	300 Romania 3.00	200 " 3.80
175 " 23.00	100 Mozambique 3.20	500 " 7.00	300 Turkey 3.00
500 Italy 4.80	200 " 9.00	800 " 12.25	500 " 7.00
1000 " (mtd \$18) 17.00	200 " 12.50	1000 " 17.00	700 " 17.50
50 Italy Aegean Isl. 1.45	300 Netherlands 2.00	1200 " 22.50	1000 " mtd. 46.00
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100 " 4.50	600 " 11.00	200 " comm. mtd. 7.00	500 United States mtd 8.50
100 Italy Libia 4.50	200 " commem 5.00	300 " comm. mtd. 10.00	1000 " mtd. 32.00
50 Italy Somalia 1.80	500 " semipost 3.00	300 Russia 1.90	300 Uruguay 4.80
100 " 4.90	100 Newfoundland 3.50	200 " 4.80	400 " 9.80
50 Jamaica 1.90	100 New Zealand 2.00	500 " 8.90	50 Vatican City 1.80
300 Japan 5.00	200 " 8.00	1000 " mtd. 35.00	100 " 4.50
50 " comm., pic. 1.80	100 Nicaragua 1.80	1500 " mtd 65.00	150 " 10.00
50 Jordan 1.65	200 " 5.70	100 " comm. only 2.00	200 " 45.00
100 " 5.40	300 " 8.00	200 " comm. only 7.50	1000 Venezuela 2.00
300 Jugoslavia 1.75	400 " 12.00	300 " comm. only 10.00	200 " 5.40
500 " 5.50	500 " 20.00	1000 " 73.50	400 " 18.00
600 " 8.75	600 " 26.00	100 Saar 2.80	500 " 26.50
50 Kenya 1.75	700 " 31.00	150 " 6.50	600 " 39.50
100 Korea 6.90	150 Norway 1.00	200 " 11.00	800 " 73.00
	200 " 2.80	50 Sarawak 5.00	1000 " 160.00
	300 " 7.50	100 Salvador 3.00	100 Wurttemberg 2.00
	50 North Borneo 4.00	200 " 11.00	200 " 7.50
	100 " 14.00	300 " 24.00	100 " Frewar 2.00
	25 Palestine 1.25	600 " 34.00	50 Yemen (Scott) 15.00
	50 " 2.50	100 San Marino 2.00	100 " (Scott) 52.50
			50 Zanzibar 4.75
			100 " 13.00
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Modern Canadian Cancellations

BY A. G. McKANNA

The Directors feel that the promotion of philatelic study amongst the members should be one of the principal objects of the Society. Modern Canadian Cancellations are well suited for such a venture as the ground is relatively untouched, and it is a field in which all members may participate. Here is room for serious philatelic study, and the formation of interesting collections, within the bounds of everyone, as the required material is today's normal personal and commercial mail. Miss Harris' article in this issue on the British Columbia Centennial Slogan Cancellations illustrates this well.

Our aim will be to—

- (a) Arouse and stimulate interest
- (b) Report new discoveries
- (c) Encourage individual and group effort

The first aim will be covered by publishing introductory articles on the various facets of Modern Canadian Cancellations. To meet the second aim, Group Chairmen will co-ordinate members' reports and will publish them in the "Canadian Philatelist", together with replies to members' problems, where it is felt that these are of general interest. The third aim will be met by means of the special competition to be organized in conjunction with the 1960 Kitchener Convention.

We hope that members will co-operate to the fullest extent and keep information on all new cancellations flowing in to the Group Chairmen. We regret, however, that it may not always be possible for them to give personal replies, but a stamped addressed envelope will help! Those who, so far, have agreed to act as Group Chairmen are the authors of this issue's articles, viz:

1. "Moon" Cancellations
Ed. Richardson, 303 Pin Oak Drive,
Lamarque, Texas.
2. R.P.O. Cancellations,
T. P. G. Shaw, 1427 George Avenue,
Shawinigan, Quebec.
3. Toronto Cancellations,
Hedley Stokes, 396 Main Street,
Toronto 13, Ontario.

We are particularly anxious for a member, interested in Slogan cancellations, to offer to act as Chairman of that group. Anyone willing should write to Mr. McKanna, who will act as co-ordin-

ator of the project. Meanwhile, all reports of new slogans should be directed to him. Mr. McKanna will also act as Chairman for classes of cancellations not covered by other groups, such as Emergency Post Office cancels and Maritime cancellations. Of particular interest is the listing of the usage of the large circular cancels used in large towns and cities where the envelope is too large to be accepted by the machine cancellor.

An interesting area of study is the use of cancellations in conjunction with the St. Lawrence Seaway. A standard circular inscribed "Port Colbourne, Marine" is used on mail received from shipping at the Lake Ontario end of Welland Canal. Are there any similar cancels in use?

In order to offer encouragement, it has been decided to award two special trophies for modern Canadian cancellations at the 1960 Kitchener Convention. Entries will be accepted from members and chapters but will be restricted to one frame from each exhibitor.

All entries must cover a period between 1st January, 1959, and 31st March, 1960. There will be no restriction on subject matter for members' entries but chapter entries must be restricted to cancellations in use in the geographical area covered by the chapter.

Initially, this competition will be for one year only and the trophies will be for the permanent retention of the winners.

From this introduction and the articles in this issue, we hope members will appreciate the range of philatelic interest in those envelopes which might otherwise be discarded.

We hope that an interest in modern cancellations will add to members' collecting pleasure.

We hope that members will keep us advised of the cancellations they notice which have not previously been reported—Look well at your cancellations, and start planning your entry now!



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WOODMAN, DIXVILLE, QUEBEC(Member CPS, CPS of GB, BNAPS)**NOTICE OF SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING**

TAKE NOTICE that a Special General Meeting of members of Canadian Philatelic Society will be held on the 3rd day of October, 1959, at the hour of 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, at Room 216, King Edward Hotel, King Street East, Toronto, Ontario, to consider, and if thought fit, ratify, sanction and confirm By-Law No. 66 of the by-laws of the said Society, providing for an application for supplementary letters patent, changing the name of the Society from Canadian Philatelic Society to **THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA**.

Dated at Ottawa this 1st day of September, 1959.

By Order of the Board
(Signed) T. D. SPIELER
Secretary.

NOTE: If you are unable to be at this meeting, would you please sign and return, to Dr. G. M. Geldert, 516 Kenwood Avenue, Ottawa 3, Ont., the attached form of proxy.

----- DETACH HERE -----

The undersigned member of Canadian Philatelic Society hereby appoints G. M. Geldert, or him failing, Harry Sutherland or, him failing, Alan McKanna as proxy of the undersigned to vote for and on behalf of the undersigned at the Special General Meeting of the members of the Canadian Philatelic Society to be held on the 3rd day of October, 1959, and at all adjournments thereof, upon any and all matters that may properly come before the meeting and adjournments thereof, the undersigned hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said proxy may do by virtue hereof.

Dated this day of, 1959

CPS No.

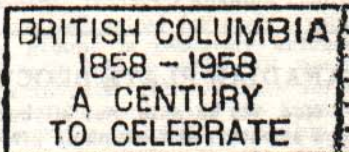
Signature of member

Centennial Slogans of British Columbia

By Marjorie Harris

The Post Office contributed to the success of British Columbia's Centennial Year with the issue of special slogan cancellations for use during 1957 and 1958.

Six steel dies were made, three with wording "A" and three with wording "B", for use in 15 Post Offices organized in three circuits of 5 times each.



The accompanying schedule shows that the six dies were used in the six initial towns from March 23rd to 31st, 1957. They were then in use for one month at a time at each town in the Lower Mainland and Victoria Island circuits and for half a month at the other towns. Within each group, the "A" and "B" dies circulated amongst the towns in the circuits in the same order. All dies were returned to the District Office at Vancouver on November 30th, 1957.

The six dies again came into use on February 1st, 1958 and circulated in a similar manner until November 30th, 1958, when again they were returned to Vancouver.

At Victoria, on June 10th, 1957, the upper left corner of the "A" die cracked and the entire corner blanked out by June 12th. It continued in use in this condition until November 30th. Prior to the commencement of the 1958 circuits it was replaced by a new "A" die, but with smaller lettering, known as die A.1. Die



A.1 was used only in the Kamloops, Trail, Prince Rupert, Nelson, Prince George circuit in 1958, and one of the "A" dies was sent to the Vancouver circuit where the breakage originated in 1957.

There was one other Centennial slogan cancellation used, that at Dawson Creek during 1958 as shown below:



The following details have been compiled through the kind assistance of Mr. Wm. Mason, of the Vancouver District Public Relations Department, and Mr. Bill Hewlett, Assistant Postmaster at Nanaimo.

ROTATIONS OF CIRCUITS (1) 1957 Circuit—Die "A"

New Westminster	Mar.	23-31
Port Alberni	Apr.	1-30
Victoria	May	1-31
	Jun.	1-16
Nanaimo	Jun.	16-30
Vancouver	Jul.	1-31
New Westminster	Aug.	1-31
Port Alberni	Sept.	1-30
Victoria	Oct.	1-31
Nanaimo	Nov.	1-30

1958 Circuit—Die "A"

Vancouver	Feb.	1-28
New Westminster	Mar.	1-31
Port Alberni	Apr.	1-30
Victoria	May	1-31
Nanaimo	Jun.	1-30
Vancouver	Jul.	1-31
New Westminster	Aug.	1-31
Port Alberni	Sept.	1-30
Victoria	Oct.	1-31
Nanaimo	Nov.	1-30

(2) 1957 Circuit—Die "B"

Nanaimo	Mar.	23-31
Vancouver	Apr.	1-30
New Westminster	May	1-31
Port Alberni	Jun.	1-30
Victoria	Jul.	1-31
Nanaimo	Aug.	1-31
Vancouver	Sept.	1-30
New Westminster	Oct.	1-31
Port Alberni	Nov.	1-30

1958 Circuit—Die "B"

Victoria	Feb.	1-28
Nanaimo	Mar.	1-31
Vancouver	Apr.	1-30
New Westminster	May	1-31
Port Alberni	Jun.	1-30
Victoria	Jul.	1-31
Nanaimo	Aug.	1-31
Vancouver	Sept.	1-30
New Westminster	Oct.	1-31
Port Alberni	Nov.	1-30

(3) 1957 Circuit—Die "A"

Nelson	Mar.	23-31
Pr. George	Apr.	1-15
Kamloops	Apr.	16-30
Trail	May	1-15
Pr. Rupert	May	16-30
Nelson	Jun.	1-15
and repeat to		
Pr. George	Nov.	16-30

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1958 Circuit—Die "A"

Kamloops	Feb.	1-15
Trail	Feb.	16-28
Pr. Rupert	Mar.	1-15
Nelson	Mar.	16-31
Pr. George	Apr.	1-15
Kamloops	Apr.	16-30
and repeat to		
Pr. George	Nov.	16-30

(4) 1957 Circuit—Die "B"

Trail	Mar.	23-31
Pr. Rupert	Apr.	1-15
Nelson	Apr.	16-30
Pr. George	May	1-15
Kamloops	May	16-31
Trail	Jun.	1-15
and repeat to		
Pr. Rupert	Nov.	16-30

1958 Circuit—Die "B"

Nelson	Feb.	1-15
Pr. George	Feb.	16-28
Kamloops	Mar.	1-15
Trail	Mar.	16-31
Pr. Rupert	Apr.	1-15
Nelson	Apr.	16-30
and repeat to		
Prince Rupert	Mar.	23-31

(5) 1957 Circuit—Die "A"

White Rock	Nov.	16-30
Kelowna	Apr.	1-15
Chilliwack	Apr.	15-30
Penticton	May	1-15
Vernon	May	16-30
White Rock	Jun.	1-15
and repeat to		
Kelowna	Nov.	16-30

1958 Circuit—Die "A"

Chilliwack	Feb.	1-15
Penticton	Feb.	16-28
Vernon	Mar.	1-15
White Rock	Mar.	16-31
Kelowna	Apr.	1-15
Chilliwack	Apr.	16-30
and repeat to		
Kelowna	Nov.	16-30

(6) 1957 Circuit—Die "B"

Penticton	Mar.	23-31
Vernon	Apr.	1-15
White Rock	Apr.	16-30
Kelowna	May	1-15
Chilliwack	May	16-31
Penticton	Jun.	1-15
and repeat to		
Vernon	Nov.	16-30

1958 Circuit—Die "B"

White Rock	Feb.	1-15
Kelowna	Feb.	16-28
Chilliwack	Mar.	1-15
Penticton	Mar.	16-31
Vernon	Apr.	1-15
White Rock	Apr.	16-30
and repeat to		
Vernon	Nov.	16-30



Meetings: First and Third
Mondays, 8 p.m.
Juniors at 7 p.m.

HONOUR ROLL

On which is inscribed the names of those who have contributed to the progress of the Society in securing the addition of new members.

6246	Anderson, D.K.	Ventura, Calif.
6680	Aspeslet, A. O.	Lethbridge, Alta.
6695	Averill, J. E.	Toronto, Ont.
3472	Barchino, J.	(3) Brantford, Ont.
3602	Baugild, G. C.	(8) Halifax, N.S.
6457	Bell, L. M.	Saint John, N.B.
6945	Black, Kalman	Montreal, P.Q.
3608	Boyd, Dr. N. O.	(2) Windsor, Ont.
6997	Bray, W. E.	St. Catharines, Ont.
3764	Burley, Edw. F.	Port Credit, Ont.
6966	Campbell, E. F.	St.-Laurent, P.Q.
3754	Canham, H. E.	(2) Hamilton, Ont.
5246	Chandler, C. M.	Downsview, Ont.
6927	Chapman, Dr. C. H.	(2) Lethbridge, Alta.
6741	Charron, J. J.	St-Lambert, P.Q.
4661	Christensen, A.H.	(4) North Hatley, P.Q.
4951	Christensen, E. J.	(12) Edmonton, Alta.
4004	Christianson, W. D.	(4) Hamilton, Ont.
4170	Cooke, J. R.	(2) Arkona, Ont.
6536	Corbett, Dr. H. V.	Truro, N.S.
6937	Cossette, Marcel	Noranda, P.Q.
3001	Crocker, Dr. J. H.	Sidney, B.C.
6986	Cronenberg, Milton	Toronto, Ont.
3512	Davenport, L. A.	(4) Toronto, Ont.
6056	Davies, C. M.	Bridgetown, N.S.
6752	Dowler, E. C.	Montreal, P.Q.
6841	Dunlop, H. D.	Edmonton, Alta.
6971	Ebdon, F. W.	Delhi, Ont.
4099	Fiach, Louis	Prescott, Ont.
7033	Flagole, Yvon	Noranda, P.Q.
3493	Foster, C. F.	Toronto, Ont.
6199	Geldert, Dr. G. M.	(53) Ottawa, Ont.
6447	Grant, J. A.	Toronto, Ont.
3080	Greene, Vincent G.	Toronto, Ont.
6585	Hall, Len	Courtenay, B.C.
5322	Hambleton, G. R.	Vineland, Ont.
4819	Heath, D. R.	Grosse Pointe Park, Mich.
3454	Higby, J. C.	Yarmouth, N.S.
7066	Irons, Randall	Port Huron, Mich.
6305	James, G. H.	Montreal, P.Q.
	Jarrett, Fred	Toronto, Ont.
6764	Jenkins, G. M.	Kansas City, Mo.
7014	Karpoff, Boris S.	Barrabute, P.Q.
3009	Kelson Aubrey	(3) Saint John, N.B.
7141	Kelley, J. R.	Ottawa, Ont.
6234	Kinnear, J. H.	Westerley, R.I.
5283	Lamb Richard M.	(3) Kitchener, Ont.
6477	Lamberton, C. H.	Sarnia, Ont.
5491	Lamouroux, Louis M.	(6) Toronto, Ont.
6697	Liberty, O. W.	(2) Ottawa, Ont.
4406	Law, James	Toronto, Ont.
7151	Lewrey, Norman	Ottawa, Ont.
5479	Maeulay, Ian M.	Port Dover, Ont.
6804	MacCormack, Dr. J. A.	(2) Truro, N.S.
6254	MacMaster, H. A.	Vancouver, B.C.
6558	Matejka, Dr. J. A.	(3) Chicago, Ill.
146	McIntyre, A. W.	(3) Edmonton, Alta.
6661	McKanna, A. G.	(3) Toronto, Ont.
3603	McMurtrie A. D.	(8) Sarnia, Ont.
6519	Marier, L. R.	Port Arthur, Ont.
6330	Mason, P. W.	Victoria, B.C.
6445	Oyler, Chas.	Toronto, Ont.
7101	Patten, D. F.	Carrot Creek, Alta.
3941	Patrick, Douglas A.	Port Credit, Ont.
6915	Purcell, Mrs. R. E.	Pembroke, Ont.
6708	Reed, Frank J.	New York, N.Y.
6991	Richardson, Ed.	(5) La Marque, Texas
5219	Richter, L. V.	Toronto, Ont.
6992	Rochford, B. L.	Pointe Claire, P.Q.
6781	Russell, W. H.	(3) Melrose, Mass.
6076	Séguin, Laurent	Montréal, P.Q.
5395	Shantz, Stan.	London, Ont.
6955	Short, C. J.	Hamilton, Ont.
6850	Slater, W.	Comox, B.C.
6066	Slute, Roger A.	(2) Bois-de-Fillon, P.Q.
6576	Smith, A. F.	Halifax, N.S.
6931	Spieler, T. D.	(8) Ottawa, Ont.
6119	Struthers, A. E.	(2) St-Eustache-sur-le-Lac, P.Q.
3815	Teare, W. A.	(2) Victoria, B.C.
5361	Valotton, J. C. F.	Montréal, P.Q.
6304	Watson, R. J.	Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, P.Q.
7006	Wener, Henry	Edmonton, Alta.
6296	Whitehouse, Ivor F.	(2) Dixville, P.Q.
5276	Wilkinson, Mrs. F. G.	Port Hope, Ont.
6681	Wilks, A. Y.	Knowlton, P.Q.
3367	Woodhead, Cyril	(22) Toronto, Ont.
5105	Woodman, Murray	Dixville, P.Q.
6186	Wrigley, Roy	Vancouver, B.C.

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HANDY NUMERAL CENSUS FORM. EXAMPLES

VALUE	TYPE AND NUMERAL	IF ON COVER, TOWN AND DATE	REMARKS, IF ANY
3c	2 Ring 49	Prescott, C.W. AU 19, 69	No backstamps to Concord, Ont.
1cy	1 Ring 19		Strike smeared
6c	B.C. 35		¾ strike, ½ of 3 & all of 5 show



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VISITORS WELCOME

B.W.I. Notes — Barbados Britannias

PART II

By Colin H. Bayley, Ottawa Philatelic Society

In Part I of this series, we have seen how the first Barbados stamps provided for the Island's inland postage requirements and also for the prepayment of mail sent to the other islands and territories of the British West Indies. Reference has also been made to the operation of the Packet Services, especially the one carrying mail between the British West Indies and the United Kingdom. The receipt and distribution in Barbados of Packet mail was the responsibility of the Imperial Deputy Postmaster until 1854, when a Post Office Act passed by the Barbados Legislature amalgamated this office with that of the Inland Post Office.

It was thus logical to extend the facilities of prepaying postage by means of stamps to the United Kingdom and since the postage rate on letters to the United Kingdom was sixpence per half ounce, a sixpenny and a shilling stamp were issued to prepay postage on letters of half an ounce and one ounce respectively. These were imperforate like the lower values. Their use evidently became popular, judging from the number of used copies that one sees, fine copies with good margins being, however, none too common.

The stamps were printed by Perkins Brown and Company from plates showing a modified design, with the value shown at the bottom and the words BARBADOS across the top. The paper was greyish and unwatermarked and varies considerably in thickness. There are numerous shades, the sixpenny varying from a rather pale to a deep, rich, rose red, and the shilling from various shades of brown black to a range of greys, grey-black and full black, these latter being apparently later printings. The numbers printed as given by Bacon & Napier were 82,500 sixpenny and 55,000 shilling, both stamps being sent to the Colony in October 1858. The shilling value in grey and in black is frequently seen with the "bootheel" postmark which came into use in 1863 and it seems that the imperforate shilling stamps were in concurrent use with the first perforated shilling stamps issued in December 1863. This is only to be expected since there would be a natural tendency for both the public and the post office clerks to prefer the more readily separated perforated stamps and hence, especially in the parish post offices, the imperforate shilling stamps may have lain around for a considerable time be-



Sixpenny stamp on cover to "CANADA WEST". This was the rate from Barbados to Quebec, the "3 MORE-TO-PAY" being the additional cost of carrying it on to Amherstburg.

Continued on Page 192

CANADA - The Thin Line

BY ANN DORIAN

"... how thin is the line between history and postal history" writes Lloyd W. Sharpe, Q.C., in a recent article elsewhere. There is another "thin line"—and a broadening one—formed by collectors of 20th century Canadian covers.

Collectors once shunned those graveyards where philatelic corpses lay mouldering on envelopes or under shrouds of cancelling-ink. Now they are happy hunters in those unhallowed grounds. Of ...? Why, cancellations, of course.

It all began when collectors learned the worth of dated cancels in research, and later, to appreciate the challenge and beauty of the "cork" and "ring" and other "killers." Interest snowballed when "Squared Circles" burst like a thunderhead on Canadian philately. Now it is the turn of "Duplex," and those black villains—aimed with maniacal accuracy at your favourite stamps—will also come into their own.

BUT—many of these markings were only found on the cover, or perhaps the town cancel's help was sought in tracking down the killers.

All this has brought The Cover to the fore. Even the most unglamorous of the early stamped covers have now been courted and won by amorous collectors, and many a troth was even plighted sight-unseen. Abandoned, the rare shade of brownish-purple (or is it purple-brown?) becomes a shrinking violet. It sheds its part original gum, pulls its perfs in pique, and exits sadly, showing no sign of re-entry.

I am delighted.

No matter that the cancellation now is king, that stamps are taking second place. No matter that the more prolific postmark, perfectly applied, is cast aside in favour of the badly-banged or weakly-whacked-on one of some more bashful borough.

It is all part of our hobby's growth, and it may yet serve to vindicate the theories held by some collectors. They say that the mint stamp is a mere label, however decorative, and that even the used stamp alone has little to recommend it. The stamped cover, they believe, is the golden fleece of stamp-collecting. Not only has its stamp fulfilled its destiny, but is immortalized at its best — replete with cancels to record its travels, and perhaps with a thumbnail sketch of those it served. They may have something there, if the present-day popularity of first day covers is taken as a standard.

They will also tell you that a single cover item may serve you better than a handful of stamps, or that it offers clues

to postal rates or routes which might not otherwise be known. That not only is the cancelled cover a necessary part of the study of postal history, but is often collateral with, or encourages, the study of local or national history. They would like to raise a monument to those whose foresight and common-sense (or even plain cupidity!) caused them to preserve the unpromising and "worthless" material which is such a source of riches today. And so on.

Are they right? Well, whether they are or not, I found myself infected a few years back, and never was there a happier victim. It may be that "covers" were in my blood. The "classic" ones were always beyond my reach, and the cheaper ones were no longer cheap when I deigned to look at them. The cancel-collectors had cleaned the 19th century cupboard bare, and interest had swung to 20th century covers. I soon discovered that these were just as interesting and varied, and often just as rare.

I chose to collect the Canadian "Admirals" on cover, and how elusive they proved to be! But, when caught, they were all the more worthy of the chase, and turning the album pages, I thank my luck for having found so many.

Here is a King Edward Hotel airmail envelope, bearing the 20c and \$1.00 values—scarcer, when used on letters, than true love — addressed to the Argentine and re-addressed to Chile. For an "air-mail" letter, it might have done better by Tortoise Mail—it is backstamped Toronto, May 9th, 1930; Cristobal, Canal Zone, May 16th; Buenos Aires, May 23rd; and Santiago, May 27th—a journey of 18 days. I just couldn't help being nosy about this cover. What, for instance, inspired a Toronto lady to pay so dearly for a post-haste (?) letter to a gentleman in South America? I suspect that my versions are much more interesting than the truth—but that is half the fun.

I see there are many lesser items, all chosen for that extra something—not necessarily for postal interest alone. Here is a common 2c Red, on a dignified illustrated cover — a milling company's — which announces: "We Sell The Stuff That Makes The Dough." From this I gather that what they sold was corn, but it inspires wry amusement.

What an invaluable aid the cover can be to pure research! This is a recent one. I bought, with some reluctance, a cheap but unlikely bundle of covers unexamined. It delivered up this main re-entry on a War Tax stamp—I'm usually not so lucky.

Continued on Page 192



The HOLLOW TREE

By Ed. Richardson

303 Pin Oak Dr., La Marque, Texas, U.S.A

No. 434—SOME FLAG CANCEL NOTES

Those of you who are interested in those fascinating Canadian Flag Cancels probably have a copy of McCready's handbook on the subject. McCready lists *one* double strike among the early varieties. This is his type No. 3, cancel No. 24, which is the early wavy (two folds) type without the heavy lines above and below "CANADA", used from Toronto with the letters F and D, both used on same cover.

I now can report that a combination also exists in this same type cancel Toronto B and D combination.

In type No. 8, with the heavy lines above and below "CANADA" we can report another combination, or double strike. This is also from Toronto, and the combination is C and E.

But the best news is the discovery of still another flag cancel among the same type No. 8 used from Toronto. McCready lists cancellers A through F. We can now report a "G" used from Toronto.

A lot of new earlier dates are showing up,—my notes indicating that at least 35 flag cancels are known with dates earlier than those shown in the handbook. We hope that there will be sufficient demand for a THIRD edition one of these days to warrant its publication.

No. 435—3c CARMINE ADMIRAL VARIETY

Looking over a group of this stamp some time ago for Railroad Cancels, I came onto this very distinct "hairline" or "plate scratch" or "cracked plate" variety. I do not know what the cause, but the line is a very distinct one, and crosses horizontally the entire stamp, extending into the margins. It is almost straight, bowing downwards slightly. It extends thru the upper center of the lower leaves, and is continuous. Can anyone verify this variety?

No. 436—CIVIL WAR PATRIOTIC USED FROM CANADA

It isn't often one can increase his collection by 50% merely by adding one cover! But inasmuch as all I previously owned was two U.S. Civil War Patriotics

used from or in Canada, and now, after a number of years when nothing turned up, such an increase took place. The addition is a very beautiful "Remember Ellsworth" patriotic with Flag and soldier, with added line "To Richmond." This was used from Hamilton, C.W. Ju 27, 1862, a stampless cover to New York, bearing the familiar two line "CANADA/PAID 10cts."

Wonder how long I'll have to wait now to increase the collection another 33⅓ percent?

No. 437—NEW ISSUE OF ALBERTA HOLIDAY-WITH-PAY

A new issue of Alberta Holiday-with-Pay stamps has made its appearance. This I believe is the third issue of these provincial revenues. The new issue containing values from the 1c to \$2 is in two basic designs. For the CENTS, there is a large figure of value in the center. For the ONE and TWO dollar, the values are spelt out in thick, large, sans-serif letters. I have not seen all values as yet, but it would appear that the colors are approximately those of the previous or 1953 issue.

According to our notes the first issue appeared in 1947.

No. 438—NOVA SCOTIA, 3d—CARD GAME REPRODUCTION

Following up packet No. 18 in which we reported the 1c New Brunswick Locomotive appearing as one of a set of cards, evidently used for some sort of card game,—we can now report on the Nova Scotia item in the set.

This is a reproduction in blue of the 3d stamp. Like the others it is approx. 3⅜ x 2⅞ in., and this one is No. "46" in the series.

To bring us up to date the following have been reported:—

Canada—5c Beaver, vermilion—No. "42"

New Brunswick — 1c Locomotive. brown—No. "43"

Nova Scotia—3d, blue—No. "46".

Still unreported are any cards for Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, or British Columbia.

Apparently these cards were produced in the early 1860's, and originated in Austria. We'd welcome any further information.



No. 439—EXPRESS LABELS—ON MONEY PACKAGES OR LETTERS

On pages 363-64 of Jarrett's 1929 BNA Book, one finds a listing and illustrations of several Express labels used on Money Packages and Letters. Definitely these are not common. However, occasionally one will find a single cover in an auction, or offered for private sale by a dealer or collector. Imagine my pleasure then to be able to secure a rather nice "collection" of seven different varieties,—all but one on cover!

Reported below are those which differ from those listed and illustrated in Jarrett's.

- 1). **AMERICAN MERCHANTS** — Jarrett's type A109. Whereas he mentions only being used from Suspension Bridge, Toronto and Brantford—this is from *London, Ont.* The name appears typeset as part of the design. Used on money package to Toronto, 1873.
- 2). **AMERICAN MERCHANTS** — as above, but *Ingersoll, C. W.* Used on money letter to Toronto, 1867.
- 3). **AMERICAN EXPRESS** — unlisted by Jarrett. However his type A-106 appears to be the bottom third of this type label. The entire label is approximately 50mm high, x 37mm wide. Jarrett's illustration is one from *Clifton, C. W.* This is from *Goderich, C.W.,* to Toronto. A money letter.
- 4). **AMERICAN EXPRESS** — "**CANADA ROUTE**" — unlisted by Jarrett. Approx. 40 x 28mm. From Niagara Falls, N.Y. to Toronto. On Money Letter containing draft and 11 shares of N.Y.C. RR. stock.

- 5). **CANADIAN EXPRESS** — Jarrett merely comments that this company printed "A set in black and red on white paper." Like most other Express labels this one is black on white wove, surface printed in red. It is approximately 62 x 43mm. The town of origin printed on the label is, in this case, Newcastle, on money letter containing \$300 to Toronto.
- 6). **AMERICAN EXPRESS**—Jarrett's type A108, but instead of the town of origin being Toronto as illustrated, in this case it is Dundas, C.W.—to Toronto, money letter containing \$1,180. 1868.

While not governmental issues, these interesting private labels and covers form a very interesting part of Canadian Postal History.

No. 440—COIL END AND STARTER STRIPS

Coil stamps of Canada offer a tremendous field for the collector who decides on specializing on a 20th century stamp group. Surprisingly enough, not too many collectors have made a serious effort to put together anything approaching a specialised collection of these coil issues.

Everyone should be aware of the possibilities offered by collecting "jump strips", line strips, and paste-up strips. A few less are aware of the various plate varieties which can be found on some coil issues, such as "corner flaws", the "narrow 1" and "cock-eyed Kings" to mention just a few. Relatively few collectors have bothered to save these "emergency paste-ups" — true double paper varieties which occur very frequently. They are caused either when a) the roll of paper breaks and must be joined, or b) when a new roll of paper is placed into the press and the printing run is continued.

But one of the least known, and to this writer, one of the most interesting groups of material awaiting the coil specialist, is made up of Coil END and STARTER strips. When these rolls of stamps are purchased at the post office, there is a strip of blank perforated paper at both the beginning (STARTER) and at the end (END) of each roll. Generally in STARTER strips these blanks are of colored paper, somewhat similar to the color of the stamps, and the blanks are usually to the left of the first stamps in the roll. Similarly, END strips are usually made up of white blank paper, and of course the blanks are to the right of the last stamps on the roll.

A very interesting field for the specialist, and don't let anyone think it would be an easy one to make any kind of a showing without a lot of hunting! A very challenging group indeed!

Continued from Page 188

fore being used up. The sixpenny stamp, on the other hand, had a comparatively short life — from the end of 1858 until around April 1861, when it was replaced by the sixpenny rose-red of the 1861 perforated issue.

This closed the first chapter on the Britannia issues of Barbados and while it was not my intention to deal, in detail, with later Britannia issues, a few notes on some of these may be of interest.

In 1859, a further supply of one penny blue stamps was ordered, it being requested that these be perforated. It must be remembered that, from 1850 to 1854, experiments on better ways of separating stamps, in sheets, had been going on in England and the perforated penny red had been appeared there in February 1854. Unfortunately, the Barbados half- and one penny stamps were given a rather ineffective form of perforation consisting, to quote from Messrs. Bacon & Napier: "... of a series of pin-pricks in the paper, and which, for practical purposes, must have proved nearly useless, since we generally find specimens of this issue have been severed by scissors, just like imperforate stamps". There were two perforations used, viz. 12½ and 14. The paper varies somewhat but is mostly hard and crisp.

It is, perhaps, understandable that this perforation should be confused with later perforations, especially those of the 1861 issue. These latter vary from well-defined holes to various types of punctures some of which, depending largely on the paper used, may be mistaken for the "pin pricks" of the pin perforations. One way to distinguish between them is by the fact that the pin perfs. appear to have been easier to tear horizontally, i.e., across the paper "direction", the use of scissors on the pin perf. stamps being, seemingly, more common in the vertical direction. It may have been customary for the postal clerks and others to tear sheets of these into horizontal strips along the perforations followed by cutting vertically.

The next issue of stamps consisted of half- and one penny values sent to the Colony early in 1861. The perforation of these stamps was very much better and is, in fact, as good as any perforating that has appeared subsequently. The gauge was 14 to 16½, and 100,000 of each value were printed.

Why, then, was the perforating of the next issue, covering the years 1861-70, so greatly inferior? No satisfactory explanation has been forthcoming. It is believed that all perforation carried out on the early stamps printed by Perkins Brown & Company was done on two machines, both of the single line variety, i.e., making one line of perfs. at a single stroke. The first of these had a gauge of 14—15 and apparently deteriorated rapidly in its capacity to punch a clean hole, giving so-called "blind" perforations. The

AUCTIONS SHOW THE WAY

Prices realized for good Canadian material continue firm with strong bidding and keen demand.

Our members will be interested to learn, from the following items recently disposed of at a recent Sissons' sale in Toronto what market conditions at this slack season of the year are like.

A very fine 3d laid paper brought \$75 - a fine 6d wove with stitch watermark, \$87.50. An extremely fine ½d. o.g. went for \$115.00, a fine ½d perforated \$48.00. Four very fine mint 5c Beavers, two with o.g., brought \$23, \$21, \$20.60 and \$16.50; imperf. pairs of the 1937 Geo. VI issue, \$175; 1942 imperf. pairs \$625.00. A 3d blue British Columbia on cover sold for \$190; three 1c. New Brunswick on Cover, \$67.50, \$57.50 and \$87.50. 10c New Brunswick "Paid All" cancellation on cover, \$125. 12½c New Brunswick "Paid" \$250 and \$200. 1c Nova Scotia on cover, \$70; Two copies on cover \$65; pair 12½c on cover, \$260. The Newfoundland De Pinedo cover sold rather cheaply at \$425; the DO-X mint brought \$26.

CANADA-The thin. . .

Continued from Page 189

Here is another War Tax item, illustrating local postal practice. The Act which brought the postal tax into being in 1915 provided (generally) that letters lacking the extra one-cent stamp should be returned to the sender via the Dead Letter Office. This Tillsonburg sender was more fortunate—his local post office sent the letter back at once, rubber-stamped "Returned For War Tax." He duly added the extra stamp, it was hand-stamped over the previous cancellation, and the letter went on its way again.

These, and a few dozen other covers, have given me pleasure beyond their cost or their equivalent in ordinary stamps. And, to my advantage, I have often had my attention diverted, by something on a cover, into byways of philately or Canadiana that I never knew existed.

Many "sleepers" drowse on modern covers. While you should not expect more from your hobby than you put into it, perhaps you too will find, in 20th century cover collecting, that there are unexpected bonuses.

Why not join the thin line of enthusiasts and find out?

other had a gauge of 11 — 13 and this too seems to have undergone the same type of deterioration with use, as the first.

(To be continued)

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Machine Cancellations of Toronto

BY A. H. STOKES

Early in 1896, sometime during March, the first electric cancelling machines were placed in use in Montreal. By April of that year, Ottawa, too, had these. They were first used in Toronto in August 1897, appearing on the well-known Flag Cancellations of that time. For this information I am indebted to the late Ed Goodale, writing in POPULAR STAMPS in 1943.

Just as the duplex cancellers were a method of easing the labour needed properly to cancel the ever-growing volume of letters, so the machines were considered a further step in expediting the mail.

In 1902, I find new types appearing as follows:

It will be noted that the dater is as before. These are my earliest dates. When they appeared I do not know. The second type, with the wavy lines, shows two varieties, a) Can. and b) Canada. There is also a sub-station issue showing "Can. Sta. B" in the dater. In the wavy lines appear numerals 1 to 4 and the letters "C T R". The significance of these escapes me.

By 1907, the dater shows a change to Toronto, Ont., but otherwise remains the same. Still later (my earliest is 1921) the modern types come into being. These all show 7 wavy lines with or without a numeral or letter in the centre, breaking the three central lines. There are two sizes of fount in the letters of the name. In the lines can be found a thick or thin D, blank, numerals 1—8. The lines may be replaced by a slogan. All daters have such lines, except that all do not have the thick or thin D, so far as I know. All daters, which will next be discussed, seem to be used contemporaneously once they appear.

The various daters, not in any particular order, are as follows:

- Toronto, Ont. (previously Ontario).
- Toronto, Ontario, on top, Canada at the bottom.

There are three varieties:

- All letters large.
- All letters large, except Canada in small letters.
- All letters small.

Special forms show the dater blanks in-side (on postcards), special Christmas daters with lines or slogans both in red (used when it was possible to post early for delivery on Dec. 24), V for Victory and others. There is also one for the Post Office at the Canadian National Exhibition with Toronto, Ont. at the top and at the bottom "Sub Post Office X" with the killer being blank. The dater does not always show the time indication and other minor variations may be noted. Minor variations in the seven wavy lines also occur.

When letters are dropped into the letter slot at Terminal A, they go up a belt to a table at which the D cancellation is applied. Other letters are collected by trucks and taken to Terminal A. Here they go unsorted as to destination to the second floor to a receiving platform which dumps them on to tables. They usually start at machine No. 4, though this is a matter of choice. Every table has a blank. This can be brought into use when changing hour indications and saves times in handling. Mail unsuitable by contents or any other reason for the machines is cancelled by hand.

As explained above, there are four types of daters. In conjunction with these there are cancellations numbered 1—8, the letter D, a blank canceller and slogans. A collection of all the combinations of these machine cancellations currently in use in Toronto makes an interesting study.

It must be noted that this is only a very brief discussion and that dates given are of specimens I possess, not actual dates of issue. Corrections and additions to this article would be very welcome.



New Australian Antarctic

We hear that new stamps will appear in September or October overprinted AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC TERRITORY, on the 4d, 7d, 1/- and 2/3 denominations, and will remain on sale for two weeks. Thereafter, the stamps will be available at the Philatelic Bureau, Melbourne, together with the 1957 2/- Australian Antarctic Territory stamp.

All orders for covers to be postmarked at any of the Australian P.O.'s at Macquarie Is., or at Mawson, Davis or Wilkes, must be sent to the Philatelic Bureau in Melbourne, C.1, Victoria. No covers are to be sent for servicing to the postmasters of the P.O.'s mentioned above.

All covers handled by the Philatelic Bureau bearing the new stamps will be postmarked on the date of issue at the local P.O. Necessarily, the dates will be different in each case and can not be stated in advance. As covers have to be sent to each Post Office, they may not be available until their return to Melbourne, possibly as late as March or

April 1960.

The Philatelic Bureau will also accept orders for any of the new stamps in singles, blocks or sheets bearing the postmark of any of the four Antarctic P.O.'s. Orders for such must be received at the Philatelic Bureau, Melbourne, not later than 22 October. Cost: Face value.

The Department sells a standard type of First Day Cover for 2d. per cover. Further charge of 2d. for addressing cover.

Service charge of 2d. per cover for affixing stamps in all cases.

Remittances to be made by Bank Draft or International Money Order, payable to Director, Posts and Telegraphs (Philatelic Bureau), Melbourne.

Airmail rate from Australia and U.S.A.: 2/- per ½ oz. Registration: 1/3. Deadline 22 October in Melbourne.

Stamps of other Australian Territories, such as Nauru, Christmas Is., Papua, etc., not available for use in the Antarctic.

FIRST SPANISH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

The First Spanish International Philatelic Congress will be held in March 1960.

With reference to this congress, the Spanish Ambassador, His Excellency Juan de las Barceñas, will welcome any suggestions concerning its organization and scope, in accordance with the request made by the Government of Spain. His address is The Spanish Embassy, 149 Daly Avenue, Ottawa, Ont.

As planned, the Congress will have three main parts:

- A Philatelic Congress before which papers can be read concerning any aspect of the postage stamp from its manufacture on;
- A world-wide gathering of stamp engravers;
- An International Exhibition which, in principle, should not be competitive.

Further information will be supplied through periodical bulletins which can be obtained on application to the Embassy in Ottawa.

MRS. GELDERT PASSES

We are deeply sorry to learn that Mrs. Geldert, wife of our President, Dr. G. M. Gelbert, passed away after a cruel illness on the 7th August.

All members of the Society join with the Officers and Directors in sending to Dr. Gelbert and his family their deepest sympathy in their sad bereavement.

New Australian



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Numeral Cancels on the Large Queens

By Horace W. Harrison & Stanley Cohen

The Dominion of Canada issued its first postage stamps on 1 April, 1868. These replaced the provincial issues of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. Concurrent with this issue, a set of numeral obliterators from 1 through 60 within two concentric circles, (fig. 1), were placed in use in the 60 largest Post Offices within the Dominion. These official 2 Ring Numeral obliterators replaced the 4 Ring numeral obliterators, (fig. 2), of Upper and Lower Canada; and the numeral within grid obliterators, (fig. 3), of New Brunswick, at least for those post offices which were assigned and issued the new Dominion two ring type.



FIG. 1—2-ring.



FIG. 2—4-ring.



FIG. 3—N.B. Grid.

Much has been written previously on the subject of these fascinating numeral obliterators, principally by Fred Jarrett in his 1929 edition of "British North America"; and by Winthrop S. Boggs in his exhaustive study "The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada" published in 1944.

Certainly, the thorough work which these two did has had much to do with the tremendous interest in the field of Canadian cancellations which is current from the United Kingdom westward to Australia. Because of this greatly increased interest, it seems to us that it is now time to attempt a comprehensive revision of what has previously been published in the light of what has been discovered in the past few years, and to make a real effort to elicit new information from the host of new sources created by the work of the pioneers. This is, of course, a mammoth task, though small in comparison to that of the trail-breakers.

However, the way to begin any large task is to begin. We have selected the numeral cancels found on the Large Queen Issue as our departure point, and we shall continue from that point in both directions provided the response and co-operation from our fellow philatelists, collectors and dealers alike, is sufficient for us to clear up some of the mysteries and to add substantially to the knowledge of Canadian Postal History.

To many, it will seem that we have begun in the middle, and so we have; but we have done so for the reason that the stamps of the Large Queen Issue are found with the vast majority of all the official numeral obliterators, both provincial and Dominion, and some or all were current as the Dominion expanded.

This is intended primarily as an article to arouse the interest and enlist the aid of the general collector of Canadian material as well as the advanced specialist. It is our intention, in this article, to cover in a rudimentary fashion the basic knowledge of numeral cancels on the Large Queen Issue; and to follow it up with a comprehensive and detailed study based on the responses to our request for help. We will try to keep those who assist us in any way informed as to our progress, and to furnish them with a mimeographed copy of the final article in advance of publication.

The history of the assignment of 2 Ring Numerals 20, 22 and 34 is somewhat of a mystery to us. In order to help clear up these problems, it is hoped that all collectors of Canada, including dealers having any stock of covers for the period 1868-1880, will examine their covers carefully, and send all covers bearing 2 Ring 20, 22, and 34 to us for examination and recording. We would like to see the covers franked with Small Queen issues as well as those franked with Large Queens. If you do not care to send us the covers, please have them photostated front and back, or make tracings thereof, and send them along.

Having checked your covers for 2 Ring 20, 22 and 34 cancels, and sent them along to us for perusal and return within 3 days (not counting Sunday); we now ask that you examine all your 1868 "Large Queen" Issue, (including the 1¢ yellow and the 5¢ olive green) both on and off cover, and list those with numeral can-

cels on the handy form provided at the end of this article, or a similar form of your own making, and send it along to us. Perhaps you are a specialist in modern plate blocks and have only a few earlyies. Even so, please check what you have and send along the information which we seek; postcards are most welcome. We are interested in turning up information as to the relative scarcity of these various numerals. We will not — repeat Not — attempt to establish their scarcity relative to the most common of them so that collectors and dealers alike will both be in a position to arrive at a fair value based on the clearness of the strike and condition of the stamp. To all those who help us out, we promise to send at least one cover bearing a modern stamp of recent design issued by either the United States or the United Kingdom; and enclosed therein will be a short note of thanks personally signed by one of the two authors of this article, plus mint stamps to the value of the postage which you expended in sending us the information; plus an extra added attraction to those who ask for it, a list of all the towns which were assigned numeral obliterators during the period 1857 - 1880, including the British Columbia numbers as well as the provincial numerals of Canada, New Brunswick, and the Prince Edward Island Lot Numbers, as far as we now know them.

As an aid in identifying the types of numeral, we have made sample drawings of the various common official types. If your collection contains a Large Queen cancelled with a numeral obliterator which does not fall readily into one of the type groups illustrated below, please make a tracing of the cancel and send it along with your list, or better still, enclose the stamp itself, which we guarantee to return within three days, even if our wives have to stay up three nights running to address the envelopes. (We doubt that we will be that swamped — but we hope that you prove us wrong.) If you are one of the luckier collectors or dealers to possess either a Boggs or a Jarrett, and your numeral is illustrated in either of these books, just identify the strike by referring to the illustration number as: Boggs Kingston 9, type 6: or whatever it may be.

There were numerous unofficial numeral obliterators used, either locally produced or privately purchased from the manufacturers. Figs. 4 and 5 illustrate variations of fig. 2. In addition to these variations which incorporated both the assigned numeral and the circular format, there are other obliterators, probably locally produced, which incorporate the assigned numeral but not the circular form — using barred squares, squared circles, and barred ovals as a surround for the numerals. Boggs listed 8 different numer-

als of the provincial Canada series with surrounds varying from the official 4 Rings: 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23 and 37. We are particularly anxious to have reports of varieties with other numerals.

There is only one variety that we know of in the provincial grids of New Brunswick, (fig. 6).



Fig. 4
3-ring



Fig. 5
1-ring



Fig. 6
St. John, N.B.

The greatest variety of the unofficial, locally produced, obliterators incorporating the assigned numeral in a fancy surround are those of the Dominion series of 1868. Boggs illustrates 16 various designs incorporating the numeral 2 assigned to Toronto, and we have noted four additional ones. Boggs shows 13 various designs of the numeral 9 assigned to Kingston and we have noted three others. He shows 6 different of the numeral 8 assigned to Ottawa and we have noted one other. He also shows two types of the numeral 5 assigned to Hamilton and the numeral 6 assigned to London (these were the killer portions of duplex) and one each for the numeral 11 assigned to Fredericton and the numeral 14 assigned to Guelph. We have noted a variety off cover in which the numeral 31 is surrounded by a barred diamond, (fig. 7). We make an educated (?) guess that it is from Oshawa, but we seek confirmation from the lucky fellow who has this strike on cover.



Fig. 7
?



Fig. 8
B.C.

Postal service in British Columbia was assumed by the Dominion on August 20, 1871. Since the ½¢, 2¢, 6¢, 12½¢, and 15¢ values of the Large Queen issue were still in current use, it is possible that all of the provincial British Columbia numeral cancels (fig. 8) can be found on these values. Can anyone report other than numeral 10 and 35 on a Large Queen?

Continued on Page 199

Canadian Railway Cancellations

By T. P. Gladstone Shaw

In opening this column it is well to understand what it is intended to cover. Railroad Cancellations or more correctly Postmarks are those applied by a mail clerk during the sorting of mail in transit, on mail cars, railway depots or in some cases coastal and inland vessels.

Such cancels are in general use in many countries of the world. Canadian R.P.O. cancellations usually include the termini of the run or a section of the run. It may also include or have in place of termini the name of the railroad and the letters M.C., R.P.O. or T.P.O. M.C. officially stands for Mail Car and is gradually being replaced by R.P.O. meaning Railway Post Office. Newfoundland uses T.P.O. which is also general in Britain meaning Transport Post Office. The clerk's name or in the west some coded symbol may also appear; particularly in the rubber stamp cancellers used on bag labels which I shall include as they are reported, but these are not supposed to be available to the public. All the above are permanently set in the canceller which is intended for the use of one clerk only. The indicia comprise the direction or P.M., A.M. or train number and the date and as these are changed daily some amusing errors sometimes are seen. Special "emergency" date stamps are available at district headquarters to temporarily replace lost, destroyed or badly damaged daters.



Canadian Railway Cancellation types cover almost every shape and a variety of sizes. The most common is a single ring circle like the common town date stamp.

The first known Canadian R.P.O. was used by St. Lawrence & Atlantic Railroad in 1853. It is very rare.

Mr. Fred Jarrett in his "Standard British North America Catalogue" lists a number of runs. Some of his information was obtained from Rev. F. W. Gedy who was the pioneer in the field. Mr. Gedy's published list, in the Stamp Herald, Dec. 20, 1926, was the basis for the organization used by me in my Ca-



logue of Canadian Railroad Cancellations. Historical information and a list of runs is given in that fine book "Mail by Rail" by Bryant A. Long.

Why collect R.P.O.'s? Many of us have run to the limit of our pocket books with our stamps of Canada or other special field. R.P.O.'s turn up in old postcard albums, cover lots or modern mission mixtures and in many cases we can add to our collection at a moderate cost. As usual we always hope to turn up rarities and sometimes do. Don't be too hopeful of so called unsorted lots of 19th century issues. I have yet to find such a lot that is not well picked over!

The object of this column will be to note new runs, types, train numbers and periods of use. An attempt will be made to answer your questions. If you wish a personal reply please enclose a stamped addressed envelope. A rough copy of your cancel with full information regarding colour of cancel, dates, train numbers, an exact route wording as far as it is legible, is required. Address your correspondence to:

T. P. Gladstone Shaw,
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Numeral Cancels on LQ's *Continued from Page 197*

On July 1, 1873 the provincial issues of Prince Edward Island were withdrawn and replaced by those of the Dominion. At this time, only the 2¢, 12½¢ and 15¢ Large Queen were in current use, but it is possible that some of these may be found with the Charlottetown numeral 13 (similar to fig. 8) or the Prince Edward Island Lot Number cancels, (fig. 9). Can anyone report a P.E.I. Lot number cancel on a Large Queen? or on a Large Queen cover?

Fig. 9
P.E.I.



As a resume of what we are seeking from our readers, we sum up as follows:
1. If Galt was originally assigned 2 Ring 20, what town was assigned 2 Ring 22; or vice versa.

TOWN ASSIGNMENTS OF THE 2 RING NUMERAL OBLITERATORS OF THE DOMINION SERIES

1 Montreal	16 Brockville	31 Oshawa*	45 Perth
2 Toronto	17 St. Hyacinthe	32 Barrie	46 Dundas
3 Quebec	18 Yarmouth	33 Sherbrooke	47 Napanee
4 Halifax	19 Peterborough	34 Brantford, Ont.	48 Simcoe
5 Hamilton	20 Galt	34 Chatham, N.B.**	49 Prescott
6 London	21 Goderich	35 Lindsay, Ont.	50 St. Andrew's, N.B.
7 St. John, N.B.	22 Galt	36 St. John's, Que.	51 Picton
8 Ottawa	23 Woodstock	37 Amherst	52 Caledon, Ont.
9 Kingston	24 Stratford, Ont.	38 Bowmanville	53 Three Rivers
10 Sydney	25 New Glasgow, N.S.	39 Whitby***	54 Truro
11 Fredericton	26 Windsor, Ont.	40 Cornwall	55 Berlin (Kitchener)
12 St. Catharines	27 Ingersoll	41 St. Mary's, Ont.	56 Brampton
13 Belleville	28 Sarnia	42 Acton Vale	57 St. Thomas
14 Guelph	29 Coburg	43 Windsor, N.S.	58 Aylmer, Ont.
15 Brantford	30 Pictou	44 Owen Sound	59 Clinton, Ont.
			60 Newmarket

* V. G. Greene reported 2 Ring 31 as from Oshawa, Popular Stamps, Oct. 1947.

** A. K. Grimmer reported 5 covers with 2 Rings 34 from Chatham, N.B. dated between March 1873 and December 1874; Popular Stamps, April 1955.

*** Recorded as such in 1954 edition Holmes BNA Catalogue. All others from covers in the authors' collections or the 1929 edition of Jarretts BNA or the 1944 edition of Boggs PS & PH of Canada.

Continued on Page 200

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Numeral Cancels on LQ's . . .

Continued from Page 199

2. If Boggs is correct in assigning 2 Ring 34 to Branchton, Ont., when was the numeral reassigned to Chatham, N.B. and what number was then assigned to Branchton?
3. Why was the numeral 5 removed from the Hamilton duplex in 1876? If it was not because of the abolition of the 1 through 60 series, then what city was assigned numeral 5 and what was Hamilton's new number?
4. Were any of the 1 through 60 series obliterators assigned to cities and towns of British Columbia after August 20, 1871, and if so, how were they shuffled?
5. Was Charlottetown, P.E.I., assigned a numeral in the 1 through 60 series after July 1, 1873, and if so, which one, when, and what was the assignment alignment at that time?
6. What was the official date of withdrawal of the 2 Ring 1 through 60 Dominion series of obliterators, or was the series merely allowed to expire with the advent and increased use of duplex and/or other obliterators?
7. What is the relative scarcity of numeral cancels on the Large Queen Issue? (This last question is the one which we hope to be able to answer as a result of your replies to our census of numeral cancels request.)

There is not so much to be learned about this transitory period of the Canadian Post Office when the Dominion was growing by leaps and bounds as more and more Provinces joined the Confederation. If each of us, who has a little knowledge of what occurred or a stamp or cover which gives a clue, will help out by letting us know what you know or have, perhaps we can assemble a clearer picture. Those of you in the Western Hemisphere please communicate with Horace W. Harrison, Box 5780, Pikesville 8, Maryland, U.S.A. (BNAPS 1501; RPSC 6779); and those located elsewhere, with Stanley Cohen, 51 Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham 15, U.K. (BNAPS 1474; CPSGB 72). We have been working together (by mail) on these problems for over a year now. and we need your help to go further.

HANDY FORM on Page 187

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The London Letter

By Robson Lowe

THE INDIVIDUAL EXPERT was the subject of conversation over dinner. In England expertisation of stamps is carried out by committees, one amateur and the other professional. The value of a committee lies in the internal criticism of the opinion and there is obviously less likelihood of an error in that opinion if more than one enquiring mind examines a stamp. The individual expert usually works in a restricted field about which he has a profound knowledge and deep experience and in one case an individual expert only expertises one particular stamp. The few individual experts who attempt a larger field or even purport to expertise the stamps of the world are usually much less reliable. There is one European expert who has stated that he expertises several hundred stamps each day but outside a certain limited field, he makes mistakes which must eventually result in a heavy loss for someone; this individual is so popular with some collectors on the Continent that they will not buy any stamp that does not bear his signature. This habit leads to inevitable abuses for however objective an approach is made by an individual of the highest integrity, that individual certainly has some bias in some direction. He may like (or dislike) the person who submits the stamp, he may be influenced by the signature/s and/or handstamped guarantees that already deface the reverse of the patient, and almost certainly there are stamps which he dislikes more than others.

One of the aspects of expertising by individuals which is new to me comes from Switzerland, where an expert has to obtain an annual license to follow his profession. To secure the license he has to be sponsored by a philatelic society and if any objections are lodged or his previous record be unsatisfactory, then the license is not granted. Further, should he give an opinion which is subsequently established as being inaccurate, then he has to bear the financial loss.

It is not surprising under these conditions that the reputation of experts in Switzerland is high, and it has always appeared to me that for a certificate to carry any weight, those who have signed it must be prepared to buy the "patient" if the opinion given indicates that the stamp is genuine and in sound condition.

THE NEW SEASON commences at 50 Pall Mall on September 16th with a British Empire Sale which includes the collection formed by Sir Frederick Brunnett, K.B.E. There is variety in good collection of Colonies and Dominions offered

intact up to the \$200 mark and the classic issues are strong in triangular Capes, Gambia, Mauritius, New South Wales and West Indies.

On the 23rd September is the first of the Specialised Stamp Sales of Great Britain which comprises the specialised plating study of the 1841-69 ld. line-engraved, and a fine collection formed by the late R. W. Lloyd. The latter bristles with fine unused multiple pieces and there will be a series of five British Empire sales to dispose of this property. In this particular sale there are mint multiple pieces of the 1840 ld. and 2d., the embossed 6d. and 10d, and many of the other 19th century issues including the £5 orange. The Officials include the 1d. "VR" unused and a very fine used copy cancelled with a red Maltese cross. The "IR" 1884-88 5/- and 10/-, the 1900 £1 green and the 1900 K.E. 5/- are among the other scarce items.

There have not been many announcements from our Private Treaty department for some time because in the main the collections have been selling before news of them could get into print. One wonderful property that has just come in for sale is the specialised study of the Essays, Proofs and Colour Trials of Great Britain formed by R. H. Sennett. This collection has only been exhibited on three occasions, the first over thirty years ago when it won two gold medals at an International Exhibition in London. There are literally hundreds of items in this collection which one could not repeat at any price and at £12,500 this property would give a lot of pleasure to an advanced philatelist.

The last sale in September is mainly confined to European stamps, and among the high spots are the specialised study of Danish cancellations an unused collection of early Egypt, a fine lot of Italian States with considerable strength in Naples and Sicily (this collection was formed by an American philatelist), Luxemburg first issues, some very pleasant Mexico, Russian, Spain and Colonies including Philippine Islands.

For some reason it is generally thought that pressure eases off in the stamp trade during the summer months but allowing for the fact that most of us try and snatch a break for fourteen days, there seems more to do than ever. At least, there are over a \$1,000,000 worth of material in the bank awaiting lotting and describing, and we want to try and get half way through that before the end of September. However, its a very pleasant form of slavery and I would not wish for any other.

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ARMS OF CANADA

The arms of Canada are those of England, Scotland, Ireland and France, with a "difference" to mark them as Canadian, namely on the lower third of the shield, a sprig of maple on a silver shield. The crest is a lion holding in its paw a red maple leaf, a symbol of sacrifice. The supporters are, with some slight distinctions, the lion and the unicorn of the Royal Arms; the lion upholds the Union Jack, and the unicorn the ancient banner of France (Courtesy of THE CANADIAN ALMANAC).

The heraldic description of the Armorial Bearings of the Dominion of Canada is as follows:

"Tierced in fesse the first and second divisions containing the quarterly coat following, namely, 1st Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or, 2nd Or a lion rampant within a double tressure flory-counter-flory gules, 3rd Azure a harp or stringed argent, 4th Azure three fleurs-de-lis or, and the third division Argent three maple leaves conjoined on one stem proper. And upon a Royal helmet mantles argent doubled gules the Crest, that is to say, on a wreath of the colours argent and gules a lion passant guardant or imperially crowned

proper and holding in the dexter paw a maple leaf gules. And for Supporter on the dexter a lion rampant or holding a lance argent, point or, flying therefrom to the dexter the Union Flag, and on the sinister A unicorn argent armed crined and unguled or, gorged with a coronet composed of crosses patée and fleurs-de-lis or; the whole ensigned with the Imperial Crown proper and below the shield upon a wreath composed of roses, thistles, shamrocks and lilies a scroll azure subscribed with the motto — A mari usque ad mare."

HOTEL RESERVATIONS IN LONDON

Bill Lea, of London, writes us that all philatelists intending to take in the London Philatelic Exhibition next July should immediately make their hotel reservations. Good hotel accommodation in London is always tight, particularly during the summer months.

Many reservations have already been made and prospective visitors should attend to this without further delay.

W. E. Lea, 446 Strand, London, W.C.2, will be glad to arrange accommodation. So please look after it immediately by dropping a line to Mr. Lea.

1959

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POLSKA 60

The Executive Committee of the International Exhibition "POLSKA 60" and the Polish Philatelic Federation, through the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, have appointed W. H. Maresch, of R. Maresch & Son, to act as their Commissioner in Canada for the International Stamp Show. "POLSKA 60" is planned to take place from 27 Aug. to 9 Sept. 1960 in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Poland's first stamps.

Entries accepted by the Executive Committee of the Exhibition will be shown without charge to the exhibitor. The exhibitor will be required to pay only the cost of sending the exhibit to Warsaw. At the close of the show, all exhibits will be returned to the sender, with the cost being borne by the Committee.

Preliminary applications for entering exhibits should be in the hands of the Executive Committee not later than 31 October 1959.

Copies of the prospectus and the provisional entry forms are now available from Mr. W. H. Maresch, 628 Yonge St., Toronto 5, Ont.

The Secretary's Page

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 7150 Brouillette, Dr. Maurice, Hotel-Dieu d'Alma, ALMA, P.Q.
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 7152 Millman, Dr. Peter M., 4 Windsor Ave., OTTAWA, ONT.
 7153 Brown, John Huntington, 621 Cummings Ave., Apt. 112, OTTAWA, ONT.
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 7156 Kirby, Richard, 5499 14th Ave., ROSEMONT, MONTREAL 36, P.Q.
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 Secretary: W. J. Grant, 800 Prince St., Truro, N.S.
 Chapter No. 69 — Toronto Stamp Collectors Club
 Secretary: R. L. Thomas, 23 Ashbourne Drive, ISLINGTON, Ont.
 Chapter No. 35 — Société Philatélique de la Mauricie
 President: Reynald Pérusse

JARRETT COLLECTION TO BE SOLD BY SISSONS

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