

# MAPLE LEAVES

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THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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Edited by JAMES E. WOODS

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## NOTES AND COMMENTS

1961

A special word of thanks to all those members who were kind enough to send along Christmas and New Year greetings, the pile of cards arrived during the Christmas week and it was impossible to reciprocate in time. A special word of thanks to Bob Duncan who sent along a delightful calendar depicting various Canadian scenery. This calendar has pride of place on the Editorial desk. Incidentally we are very sorry to hear that Bob is not at all well and we send him our wishes that the New Year ahead will herald an improvement for him.

### Convention, 1961

As already announced by our President, the venue of this year's gathering is to be Brighton. We know that Stanley Godden is working hard formulating plans for this event and announcements will be made in the April issue.

### Obituary

The many friends of Ernest Whitley will be sorry to hear that he has suffered a grievous loss in the sudden death of his wife Louie on Boxing Day. Louie was a regular attender at many of our Conventions and her passing will be felt by many members who made her acquaintance at these gatherings. To Ernest and his family we send the sympathy of the Officers and members of the C.P.S. of G.B.

### Hedley Hollands

It was a personal pleasure to meet our past Secretary who is now on a visit to this country from Canada. Alas he seems to be losing his English accent but this in no way detracts from his bubbling personality. We should like to record our thanks to Hedley who is doing sterling work for the Society in Canada and who has up to date enrolled over a hundred new members for us. Keep the flag flying Hedley and let us have plenty of news of our friends in Canada and U.S.A.

### Group News

There appears to be a dearth in reports from the various groups. Let us hear what you are up to. Although reports may be received late

for a particular issue rest assured that it will appear in the first available number.

### **Cancellations**

A very interesting article has recently arrived from one of our regular contributors. Mr. Smythies, a very well-known student of cancellations, has started the ball rolling with a comparison of Canadian and United States fancy cancellations. The article itself is of such interest to postmark students that we are taking the unprecedented step, for "Maple Leaves," of publishing the article in its entirety in the April issue.

### **London Reunion**

Another of these delightful occasions was held last November when a large gathering assembled at the Kingsley Hotel to partake of a feast of material. It was also the occasion to welcome Mr. Marshall Kay of U.S.A. this being the first attendance we have had of an overseas member at these meetings. It is hoped to arrange a further reunion later on this year. As is the usual practice full publicity will be given nearer the date.

### **Handbooks**

The handbook continues to sell at a steady rate and there are plenty of copies left for those who have not yet got one. Copies are available in Canada from B.N.A.P.S., those requiring them can write to either Gordon Lewis or Bob Woolley.

We understand that plans are well advanced for the new edition of the Shaw handbook on R.P.O.'s and we look forward eagerly to seeing a copy.

### **Annual Resume**

We gratefully acknowledge the receipt of Harmer's Annual Resume, their 43rd season. The total London turnover was £425,000, the second highest in philatelic history, as with the art world many Overseas vendors are realising that London is indeed the centre of the philatelic world. Copies are available from H. R. Harmer, 41 New Bond Street, London, W.1.

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## **PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE**

Since I wrote my first message to you, there has been a very enjoyable Reunion of the Society in London. This was held on the 26th November at the Kingsley Hotel and was attended by about 60 members and visitors. The first display was provided by the Manchester Group and presented by our indefatigable Dr. Willan. Although the Doctor resides more than 200 miles from London, I do not think he has yet missed a London Reunion! This display was obviously got together with much forethought and covering both Newfoundland and Canadian issues provided something of interest for everyone. After tea, the second talk and display was given by our Vice-President and Secretary Charles Hollingsworth with selected pages from his extensive collection. Here again, the material shown was most varied in character ranging from specialised studies of Flag cancellations to Edward VII varieties. Thank you Manchester Group and Charles Hollingsworth for an enjoyable and entertaining afternoon. One of the pleasant features of these

Reunions is their informality which enables members to meet on common ground to discuss their philatelic problems and show to others their latest discoveries and acquisitions.

After four years in Canada, Hedley Hollands, a former Secretary of the Society, has been home again for six weeks during December and January. Hedley spent his few weeks in England visiting many of his old friends in the Society and telling us all about life and the various philatelic activities in Canada. He was also able to attend two meetings of the London Group. Since he has been in Canada, Hedley has made many new friends in the Royal Canadian and British North America Philatelic Societies and has been one of our chief sources of news of events over there. Hedley's interest in the welfare of our Society is as keen as ever and during his residence in North America he has succeeded in enrolling over 100 new members. This is surely a record of endeavour which cannot be approached by any other member. Hedley brought over with him his collection of early Canadian R.P.O. covers and we spent a fascinating evening going through it, much of the material being new to us, having been acquired during the last few years. The collection contains many rare and several unique items and must now be one of the finest collections of its kind. It has gained gold and silver awards at Conventions in Canada and we are hoping to see part of it exhibited at our own Convention next October.

The Society has been invited by the Society of Postal Historians to give a display of Postal History material of Canada at their meeting on 11th July. John Bonar, a Past President, has kindly agreed to present the display on behalf of our Society. If any members have unusual items or covers, especially of historical interest which they would be willing to loan for this display, will they please contact John Bonar at 30 Greenhill Gardens, Edinburgh. The meeting will be held at Rotary House, Portman Square, London, W.1 at 8 p.m. and an invitation is extended to all members who wish to attend.

Members will be interested to hear that Betty Stephenson, the daughter of our Founder President and a popular figure at our Conventions, sailed for Canada on January 13th to take up an appointment in Toronto. Betty is looking forward to meeting all those friends of her Father's in Canada with whom he has corresponded for many years but has never had the pleasure of meeting personally.

I would like to conclude this message by thanking all the many members who have sent me Seasonal Greetings and good wishes for my term of office.

STANLEY GODDEN.

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### **A PROPOSED REGISTER OF CURRENT B.N.A. STUDY AND RESEARCH**

At the 1960 Annual General Meeting of the Society, our Founder President, Mr. A. E. Stephenson retired as Convenor of Study and Research, and I was nominated to continue the Office. I consider that the first essential is to have a Register of the studies that are actually being carried on at this moment, either individually or collectively by groups or study circles. Such a register would enable me to supply members with possible contacts for discussion and exchange of

information. It is hoped that this would lead to joint papers and new discoveries being circulated to all members through the pages of Maple Leaves.

In the first instance, I invite leaders of Study Circles and all members interested in B.N.A. study and research to send me the following information on postcards in order that I may start a file of current study.

1. Name and address.
2. Specialised interests collected.
3. Current study.
4. Do you want contacts in the same field of study?
5. Would you be willing to answer questions from beginners in the same study?
6. Have you any problems with your current study upon which you would like an opinion from workers on your subject?
7. Have you any notes which, if published in Maple Leaves would help to raise the interest of members and so create new workers and extra available material for study?

Please reply to:—GEOFFREY WHITWORTH,  
WESTFIELD,  
GREETLAND,  
HALIFAX,  
YORKSHIRE.

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**EARLY CANADIAN RAILWAY POST OFFICES**  
**Part XIX. The Hamilton and North Western Railway.**  
**The Hamilton and Lake Erie Railway**  
**by Lionel F. Gillam**

**The Hamilton and North Western Railway**

This railway was incorporated in 1871 to build from Hamilton to Tay with an extension to Lake Nipissing, and during subsequent years a line was built from Hamilton to Beeton. This line was completed in 1874.

In 1875 the Hamilton and North Western amalgamated with the Hamilton and Lake Erie Railway which had been incorporated in 1869 to build from Hamilton to Caledonia or Cayuga. This railway had in turn amalgamated with the Hamilton and Port Dover Railway in 1873. The Hamilton and North Western took over both the projects which the Hamilton and Lake Erie and the Hamilton and Port Dover had been incorporated to fulfil. At the time of the amalgamation construction had already taken place between Hamilton and Port Dover, and by 1879 the Hamilton and North Western had completed a line from Port Dover via Hamilton and Beeton to Collingwood and Barrie.

In 1881 the railway reached an agreement with the Northern Railway (its great rival) for the joint operation of the combined systems which were subsequently known as the Northern and North Western Railway, and as such it passed into the control of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1888.



REGISTERED  
 H. & L. E. R.

Railway post offices operated over this system from the time of its completion and postmarks reading 'H. and N.W.R.' or variations of such are known to have been used. When the railway passed under the control of the Grand Trunk postmarks incorporating the names of the different terminals served by railway post offices were introduced as follows: Beeton and Collingwood, Hamilton and Allandale, Hamilton and Alliston, Hamilton and Bolton, Hamilton and Collingwood, Hamilton and Meaford, Hamilton and Port Dover, Port Dover and Hamilton, and Port Rowan and Hamilton. Of these only the latter is still in operation. (Access to Port Rowan from Jarvis is over the former Great Western Air Line from Jarvis to Simcoe, and over the former South Norfolk Railway from Simcoe to Port Rowan. Access to Port Dover from Jarvis

is also via Simcoe and the former Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway (Port Dover to Simcoe). The direct line between Jarvis and Port Dover has been abandoned for many years.)

N.B. The Hamilton and Bolton R.P.O. is of very doubtful existence. Bolton lies on the former Toronto Grey and Bruce Railway at the junction with the C.P.R. line northwards to Sudbury. Connection with Bolton from Hamilton was either via Toronto, or Cardwell Junction where the Toronto Grey and Bruce intersected with the Hamilton and North Western.

### **The Hamilton and Lake Erie Railway**

This railway was incorporated in 1869 to build from Hamilton to Caledonia or Cayuga, Ontario, and was also empowered to take over the holdings of the earlier Hamilton and Port Dover Railway which had been incorporated in 1853. Very little building had been undertaken by the latter railway, and its proposed line from Port Dover to Hamilton was completed by the Hamilton and Lake Erie in 1870.

In 1875 the railway amalgamated with the Hamilton and North Western Railway. (q.v.)

Railway Post Offices appear to have operated over the line from Hamilton to Port Dover from the time of its completion, and postmarks reading 'Ham. and Lake Erie R.' and 'Registered H. and L.E.R.' are known to have been used.

N.B. For map of railway, and list of postmarks used after the formation of Hamilton and North Western Railway refer to article on the latter.

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## **ADMIRALS—DATES OF ISSUE**

**by Ann Dorian**

Students of the Admiral issues cannot but agree that Mr. Marler's "Notes" stands unchallenged as a source—in fact, **the** source—of information on these outstanding issues. It is a model of research, backed by facts and figures from the Canadian Bank Note Company and the Philatelic Agency.

Perhaps, however, it may be faulted on its very virtue, in that students may sometimes fail to examine their material with a sufficiently jaundiced eye. (I hasten to say that I mention this in a confessional rather than a critical spirit, as the "Notes" were the mainspring of my long-enjoyed study of the Admirals.) For example, I believe there is still much to be learned about actual dates of use and issue.

Concerning the 1c Green imperf. x perf. 8 coil, Mr. Marler says: "The Philatelic Agency is unable to determine the exact date when the coils were first placed on sale, but believes the issue to have been made in November 1912." I am afraid I had the cover shown in Fig. 1 (commercially used to the United States) for some little time before I noticed that it was dated 18th October, 1912.



Fig. 1 (above)

Fig. 2 (below)

and finally, there seems to be no reason why coils should not have been in use by this date, since the regular issue of the 2c Green was made 6th June, 1922. Or was it . . . ?

I was guilty of an even worse lapse in the case of the 2c Green horizontal coil (Fig. 2). This cover had been in my keeping for nearly two years before I realised that it appears to have been used five months earlier than the date of issue given, i.e. December 1922.

Any question as to its authenticity is rather difficult to raise—it is a local commercial cover; even if the wrong month-slug had been inserted in the dater, the Western Fair slogan at least advances the date by three months; the stamp, printed by the wet process, is also clearly from the pair of plates (11 and 12) laid down in 1918 for the 2c Red coils; and

### DETAILED EXAMINATION OF THE NUMERAL ISSUE (1898-1902) OF CANADA (concl'd.)

by H. H. Brown

CONSTANT PLATE MARKINGS made upon the plate by transfer roll or by burin.—retouches and re-entries.

HALF CENT. Slight close top re-entry on No. 6 of right hand pane this shows at top frame lines.

The major re-entry of this value is found on the same pane, being number 18. This exhibits bold doubling of most of the letters of "CANADA POSTAGE", and close doubling of parts of the oval frame inside letters DA, and in parts of top of portrait. Subject number 13 of this same pane also (an indication of what may have been a faulty entry) shows a dotted line parallel to the oval frame line near letters AN.

ONE CENT. There are numerous recuts to vertical lines in various spandrels and to the frames, and upwards of 100 re-entries have been noted. There are so many indeed that it was found necessary to classify them with respect to their type and to the number and position of the spandrels in which they are found. By classifying eight types of re-entry (according to direction of shift) and by considering the 15 possible combinations of position in the four corners, a tabulation consisting of 94-1, or 6,560 separate identities was devised, but even this did not give a separate case for every re-entry found! Several different re-entries of a similar shift were found coming in the same several spandrels.

TWO CENTS (violet). There are a few minor re-entries only.

TWO CENTS (red—type 1). There are very many recuts and re-entries.



Fig. 10. 1c. major re-entry



Fig. 11. 1c. angular re-entry



Fig. 12. Type I. 1c.

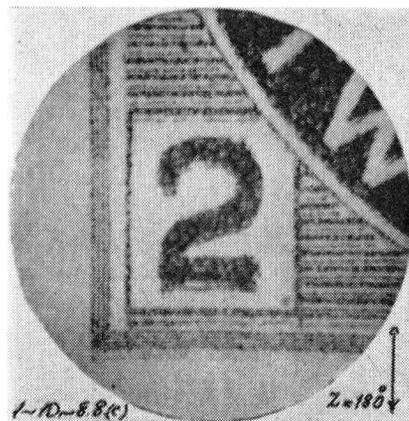


Fig. 13. 2c. Red. Type I.

Also may be found instances of the rare recut frame lines from the second state of Plates 11 and 12. Over 150 re-entries have been identified (but not with a particular plate) and at least 40 examples of retouches. It is quite evident that quite a number of plates were re-entered more than once, and several "states" must exist for these plates.



Fig. 14  
2c Red  
Type 2



Fig. 15. 2c Red. Type 2  
Recut frame and spandrel lines

TWO CENTS (red—type 2). Over 60 separate examples of re-entries are noted, and at least 50 retouches, some examples of recut frames and vertical spandrel lines being outstanding.

There appear more retouches to the frames in this type than in the former, which is to be expected from the nature of the recut frames. THREE CENTS (including those overprinted TWO CENTS). There are several re-entries, the major one mentioned by W. S. Boggs being from the left pane and most likely No. 83.

There are a few retouches and re-entries found in the 5 cents value, mostly recut vertical lines in the spandrels, and there is a slight re-entry with right shift showing along the length of the right frame. Retouches or re-entries quite possibly exist in higher values than the 5 cents but have not been seen by the author.



Fig. 16



Fig. 17

## OVERPRINTS

The reduction of the letter rate from three to two cents on January 1st 1899, resulted in less demand for the higher value, and some of the then current Maple Leaf issue as well as the three cents Numeral issue were overprinted 2 CENTS in black. Of these the numeral was the first to be issued. The normal place for the surcharge was at the base of each stamp, with the base of the surcharge upon the top of the numeral boxes. However there was an accidental reversal of a few sheets both of the Maple Leaf and of the Numeral issue resulting in INVERTED surcharge which came of course at the top of the stamp. As a number of forgeries of both issues are known to exist, care must be taken before accepting as genuine these rather scarce items. Photo-micrographs showing both a genuine and a forged surcharge, and which incorporate a millimetre graticule scale with a ten times enlargement, are reproduced in figs. 16 and 17.

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## PART INNER CIRCLE POSTMARKS

by W. M. C. Willcock



In Holmes catalogue 8th edition there is a tracing of a Whitby Ontario postmark with part inner circle, and one's curiosity may be aroused by the short note below stating that this was used by only about 20 places just after Confederation in 1867.

To date the writer has collected 19 different place postmarks and has recorded 10 others making a total of 29. These show 26 in use in Ontario and 3 in Quebec.

The earliest date reported, the 14th of August, 1867 is a Montreal C.E. postmark and possibly this may have been an experimental strike

as later Montreal postmarks vary from 23mm. to 22mm. and have the single letter "Q" and "Que". Some offices made use of this postmark for twenty years—the latest date seen is that of Peterboro 18th December, 1887.

Other collectors may be interested and able to furnish additional place names to add to the following list:

Belleville — Bowmanville — Chatham — Clifton — Cobourg — Collingwood — Dunnville — Durham — Goderich — Guelph — Hull — Ingersoll — Kingston — Montreal — Newmarket — Oshawa — Owen Sound — Peterboro — Prestcott — St. Catharines West — St. Hyacinthe — St. Thomas West — Sarnia — Seaforth — Thorold — Toronto — Whitby — Windsor and Woodstock.

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## NUMERAL CANCELS ON CANADA'S LARGE QUEENS

by S. Cohen (G.B.) and H. W. Harrison (U.S.A.)

### Introduction

During the latter months of 1959, the writers set out upon a survey of the various types of Numeral cancellations that are to be found upon the Large Head Queens issue of 1868. We appealed to collectors throughout the globe to send us lists of their holdings by means of an article which appeared in 'Maple Leaves' (Aug. 1959) in 'B.N.A. Topics' (September 1959), and in the 'Canadian Philatelist' (Sept.-Oct. 1959).

It is as a direct result from the response of the many co-operative collectors and dealers on both sides of the Atlantic that we are now able to embark on a series of articles which will attempt to portray in some detail the combined results of our findings.

All in all, some 50 different collections have been taken into account, whilst included in our figures are the listings we received from 30 collectors in the Western Hemisphere and 18 from the United Kingdom and elsewhere. We realise full well that this total falls far short of the number of specialists alone in this group on either side of the Atlantic. Nevertheless we have found a constant picture emerging throughout most of our research and we feel justified in arriving at certain conclusions. It should also be stated that a few major specialised collections have been itemized in our figures and these alone have provided a great deal of information to us. We are deeply indebted to the many friends who have made our task so much easier and who have gone to such great lengths to assist us.

The total number of Numeral cancels of all types on Large Queens that we have noted amounted to 2418 strikes. As was to be expected, the most common group being the Two-Ring type, with No. 7 the commonest individual strike with 144 examples noted. In our scarcity table we have taken this figure of 144 as our basic unit from which we have calculated a Rarity Factor for all other Two-Ring numerals as will be seen.

Far and away the most revealing and successful section of our enquiry centred around the fancy Toronto '2' obliterations. Considerable new information has been recorded, and we are now in a position to illustrate no fewer than 53 different types of these, plus three sub-types of Type 1. Many of the unique strikes which we shall illustrate are taken from the magnificent collection of Toronto cancels formed by Mr. R. J. McMurrich

LARGE QUEENS THE TWO RING-NUMERAL TABLE

2 Ring	Town	Copies Reported	Rarity Factor	2 Ring	Town	Copies Reported	Rarity Factor
1	Montreal*	85	7.5	31	Oshawa	9	90
2	Toronto*	82	7.5	32	Barrie	18	55
3	Quebec	117	5	33	Sherbrooke	15	65
4	Halifax	60	15	34	Chatham, N.B.	9	90
5	Hamilton	104	5	35	Lindsay	20	50
6	London	114	5	36	St. Johns, Que.	14	65
7	St. John, N.B.	144	2.5	37	Amherst	10	85
8	Ottawa	30	35	38	Bowmanville	6	150
9	Kingston	46	25	39	Whitby*	10	85
10	Sydney	31	35	40	Cornwall	9	90
11	Fredericton	49	20	41	St. Mary's, Ont.	19	55
12	St. Catharines	43	25	42	Acton Vale	4	200
13	Belleville	46	25	43	Windsor, N.S.	24	40
14	Guelph	30	35	44	Owen Sound	18	55
15	Brantford	22	45	45	Perth	12	75
16	Brockville	8	100	46	Dundas	9	90
17	†	4	200	47	Napanee	13	70
18	Yarmouth	18	55	48	Simcoe	13	70
19	†	5	175	49	Prescott	12	75
20	†	5	175	50	St. Andrews, N.B.	5	175
21	Goderich	20	50	51	Pictou	14	65
22	Galt	9	90	52	St. Hyacinthe	9	90
23	Woodstock	14	65	53	Three Rivers	21	50
24	Stratford	12	75	54	Truro, N.S.	31	35
25	New Glasgow, N.S.	20	50	55	Berlin	20	50
26	Windsor, Ont.	11	80	56	Brampton	11	80
27	Ingersoll	21	50	57	Paris*	11	80
28	Sarnia	9	90	58	St. Thomas	9	90
29	Cobourg	23	45	59	Clinton, Ont.	11	80
30	Pictou, N.S.	11	80	60	Newmarket	16	60

**Notes** 34. Boggs gives Branchton, U.C. 57. Boggs gives St. Thomas. 52. Boggs and Holmes give Caledon, U.C. 58. Boggs gives Aylmer, U.C.

†

17, 19, 20. Not known. We can find no confirmation that any of these were assigned to towns listed by Boggs or Holmes.

\* 1, 39, 57, 2. Exist with 'barred' rings. (Through cloth?)

of Gananoque, Ontario, who so kindly lent his stamps to us for study and recording.

In order for us to do justice to the wealth of detailed information which we should like to publish, we have found it necessary to treat the various Numeral types by means of a series of articles which we hope will appear in sequence after short intervals. These will be presented as follows:

- Part One     The Two-Ring Numerals.
- Part Two     The One, Three and Four-Ring Numerals.
- Part Three    The fancy Toronto '2' types.
- Part Four     Other types of Numeral Cancels.

## PART ONE

### THE TWO-RING NUMERALS

We should firstly like to report on the questions we posed in our preliminary article appertaining to these, with such conclusions as we have been able to reach, as follows:

1. **If Galt was originally assigned No. 20, what town was assigned No. 22; or vice-versa?** No one has reported to us a Two-Ring 20 on a cover mailed from Galt, but we have noted a rather strange fact that the Galt c.d.s. mark often appears as a second strike on a variety of different Numeral cancels. We have seen it on Two-Ring No. 5, 14, 21 and on no less than five Toronto 2's. It is our opinion therefore that the Postmaster at Galt was accustomed to use his circular date stamp on incoming mail as a receiving mark. It seems to us rather more than likely that the original assumption that Galt may have been assigned No. 20 came from a copy bearing the Galt c.d.s. We now know that this certainly does not mean that Galt was assigned No. 20. Accordingly in our Table, we prefer to note No. 20 as 'Town, not Known'.

2. **If Boggs is correct in assigning No. 34 to Branchton, Ont., when was the number re-assigned to Chatham, N.B., and what number was then assigned to Branchton?**

No one has reported a cover from Branchton, Ont. with No. 34. Several collectors have shown us such covers with dates as early as 1869 from Chatham, N.B. We can only assume therefrom that the original assignment of No. 34 to Branchton was incorrect. (Note:—Holmes lists No. 34 as Chatham.)

3, 4, 5. There has been no reply whatever to any of these questions so there is little point in now reiterating them.

6. **What was the official date of the withdrawal of the Two-Ring No. 1-60 Dominion series of obliterators, or was the series merely allowed to expire with the advent of other obliterators?**

In view of the late usage of certain of the Two-Ring obliterators, it appears to us to be fairly certain that they were never officially withdrawn but were left to die a natural death as new and possibly more efficient devices were developed and furnished by the Post Office Department. Information supplied to us on this point has been scanty but we did hear of one copy of 1ct Admiral Yellow (1922) with Two-Ring No. 21 but this copy was not on cover.

7. **What is the relative scarcity of Numeral cancels on the Large Queens?**

In this article we shall only deal with the Two-Ring types of which we have drawn up a Rarity Factor Table as appended at the end of this article. We show in the Table, the number of copies of each No. reported to us and also the towns of origin where we have been able to definitely trace these. Apart from No. 20 noted above, both No. 17 and No. 19 also are listed as 'Towns not known'. Very few copies of any of these Nos. have been reported to us and all have been off cover. With regard to No. 17 an interesting development is that St. Hyacinthe (listed by both Boggs and Holmes as No. 17) has been shown to us with Two-Ring No. 52 cancel.

No cover has been reported to us from Caledon with No. 52 and so we have reassigned this number to St. Hyacinthe and left No. 17 as not known.

Also, from various reports we have received, we have reassigned No. 57 to Paris and No. 58 to St. Thomas. This finding now agrees with Holmes list, but is contrary to Boggs listing of No. 57 as St. Thomas and No. 58 as Aylmer, U.C.

With regard to our Rarity Factor Table, we have taken a range of R.F.2.5 for the commonest, to R.F.200 for the rarest Nos. This is intended to be a guide purely as to relative scarcity, and it does not mean that any specific value can be calculated for any strike simply by multiplying the R.F. with a catalogue price. It is obvious that many other considerations would have to be taken into account where this done, such as the particular denomination of the stamp and its condition.

We cannot overstress that the R.F. Table relates only to these cancels when found on the Large Head Queens series. A completely different Rarity Table would apply to the same cancellations on any other issue, i.e. the small queens, because of the different periods of usage of these stamps. To illustrate this clearly, No. 6 which is quite common on Large Queens (R.F.5) is decidedly difficult to find on the small queens, whilst No. 9 is not even believed to exist at all on the latter, the obliterator having almost certainly been withdrawn or destroyed for some unknown reason prior to 1870.

In the case of No. 9 we hasten to add that no single copies have been shown to us without the parts of the rings having been cut under the figure '9' (in exactly the same way as under the figure '6'). We mention this because it is reported elsewhere that only No. 6 had a small portion taken out of each ring and that No. 9 had no such mark.

In our next article we shall deal with the three other types of **Ringed** Numerals to be found on the Large Head Queens.

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#### REVIEW

#### AN INTRODUCTION TO CANADIAN MACHINE CANCELLATIONS

By Ken Barlow Price 10/6 (\$1.50)  
post paid.

Many collectors of 20th century Canadian postal history material would like to see publications catering to their

needs, and there now appears to be a movement in this direction.

Mr. Barlow has produced a welcome addition to philatelic literature with this work. It takes up the story of machine cancels where the McCready handbook left off—with the "International" type—and continues it through to the present time. Mr. Barlow has tackled this complex subject in a

way which may not have occurred to some of us—he uses a coding basis, not on the wavy-line killer portion, but on the hub or dater portion, and identification is made with surprising ease. He excludes special-purpose machine cancels, such as “Free,” “Customs Duty Paid,” etc., and also military types (in order to avoid overlapping existing information). All known dater and killer types are illustrated in 9 plates—then follow 26 pages of listings by province and town (376 towns and 839 cancel types), with earliest and latest dates of use known to the compiler. Also—and this will be of interest to slogan specialists—a note is added when a slogan die has been used with a particular dater type.

The large format and clear listings contribute much to the usefulness of the work, and Mr. Barlow has managed to reduce a complicated subject to deceptively-simple proportions. He does not pretend that the handbook is complete, but no doubt collectors will be stimulated to assist in making it more so.

A.L.S.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### IDENTIFICATION

Dear Mr. Woods,

You will recall our correspondence last winter that was occasioned by Sir G. A. Williamson's letter in the October 1959 Maple Leaves, regarding a cover from Okanagan, B.C. to Watermillock, Cumberland, in 1879.

Recently I had the good fortune to obtain another cover addressed in the same hand-writing to the same Joseph Greenhow, Watermillock, nr. Penrith, Cumberland, which carries a 2½d. British Columbia and Vancouver Island stamp cancelled with the numeral cancel (3) of Fort Hope, a large San Francisco circular date stamp of July 2 (1861), and on reverse a London receiving stamp of Aug. 9, 1861.

Could you possibly advise me how I could try to find the identity of Mr. Greenhow. Evidently he had a vital interest for a period of over twenty years in British Columbia, from the gold rush days on, and it would be most interesting to know who he was.

Sincerely,

J. A. PIKE.

*Note:— It would be appreciated if any of our members could assist to identify Mr. Greenhow. — Ed.*

## THE SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS OF CANADA

By the Slogan Study Circle of the C.P.S. of G.B.

### PART XXIII

	<p>1905 — 1955 _____</p> <p>ALBERTA JUBILEE _____</p> <p>50 GOLDEN YEARS _____</p>		<p>CANSO CAUSEWAY _____</p> <p>ROAD TO THE ISLE _____</p> <p>OPENING CEREMONY _____</p> <p>AUG 13 1955 _____</p>
	<p>8<sup>TH</sup> BOY SCOUTS _____</p> <p>WORLD JAMBOREE _____</p> <p>AUG. 18-28-1955 _____</p>		<p>K-W COLLEGIATE _____</p> <p>VOCATIONAL SCHOOL _____</p> <p>CENTENNIAL _____</p> <p>MAY 6-1955 _____</p>

Increased impetus in Charity Appeals from the main as well as smaller offices, emphasised Canada's fight against Cancer, Polio and Tuberculosis in 1955. Alberta celebrated its Golden Jubilee, the Navy League of Canada its Diamond Jubilee and United Nations its 10th Anniversary. The 8th Boy Scouts World Jamboree was held at Niagara-on-the-Lake, and the Canso Causeway Road was opened in August.

"Special" slogans were used for London's Centennial Celebration, Whitby's Centennial Week, the Golden Jubilee and Exhibition at Lloydminster, North Battleford's Golden Jubilee, Estevan's Jubilee Fair and two unusual items, the K. W. Collegiate Vocational School Centennial from Kitchener, and Rotary Golden Jubilee from London.

### 1955

Advise Correspondents of Your Correct Address				Aurora
Advise Correspondents to use Postal Zone Number				Winnipeg
Air Parcel Post for Speed				
Edmonton	Regina	Toronto		Vancouver
Winnipeg				
Air Parcel Post for Speed			Biling.	Montreal
Alberta Jubilee 1905-1955	50 Golden Years			
Calgary	Edmonton	Lethbridge		Medicine Hat
Peace River	Red Deer			
Apple Blossom Festival May 27-30				Kentville
Art Gallery Week Oct. 21-28				Toronto
Avoid Delay Address Mail to Street and Number				Winnipeg
A World to See at the Pacific National Exhibition Aug. 24-Sept. 5				Vancouver
Beautify Toronto				Toronto
Beautify Your Community in May				Toronto
Bring Back Christ to Christmas			Biling.	Montreal
Buy and Use Crippled Children Easter Seals				
Brantford	Fort William	Hamilton		Kingston
Kitchener	London	Oshawa		Ottawa
Peterborough	St. Catharines	Stratford		Toronto
Windsor				
Buy and Use Easter Seals				
Calgary	Edmonton	Halifax		Lethbridge
Medicine Hat	Red Deer			
Buy Christmas Seals				Vancouver
Buy Christmas Seals and Fight Tuberculosis			Biling.	Grand Mere
Buy Christmas Seals Tuberculosis			Biling.	
Ottawa	Rouyn	Shawinigan Falls		Victoriaville
Buy Easter Seals Help Crippled Children				
Antigonish	North Bay	Regina		St. John's N.F.
Saskatoon	Sydney			
Buy T.B. Christmas Seals Fight Tuberculosis				Toronto
Buy Easter Seals to Help Crippled Children				
Chatham	Vancouver			
Buy T.B. Seals Fight Tuberculosis				Winnipeg
Canadian National Sportsmen's Show March 11-19, 1955				Toronto
Canso Causeway Road to the Isles Opening Ceremony Aug. 13th, 1955				
Halifax	Sydney			
Centennial Celebration June 30-July 9, 1955				London
Centennial Week June 26-July 3, 1955				Whitby
Christmas Seals Fight T.B. in Every Home				New Westminster
Clean, Paint, Beautify Montreal			Biling.	Montreal
Compass Direction Necessary on Mail for Calgary				Calgary
Conserve Canada's Wild Life				
Edmonton	Halifax	Ottawa		Regina
Saint John	Toronto	Vancouver		Windsor
Winnipeg				
Conserve Canada's Wild Life			Biling.	Montreal
Correct Addressing Speeds Delivery				Toronto
Diabetes Week Nov. 14-21				Winnipeg
Don't Miss the Exhibition Sept. 5-10				Fredericton
Don't Miss the Exhibition Aug. 27-Sept. 3				Saint John
Eat Right for Health				Fredericton
Education Everybodys Business				Hamilton
8th Boy Scouts World Jamboree Aug. 18-28, 1955				Niagara-on-the-Lake
Enroll to Conquer Cancer				London
Exhibition June 24-July 2 Riel Park				Winnipeg

Fight Cancer				Biling.	Montreal
Fight Cancer Give Now					
Calgary	Fredericton	Halifax			Hamilton
Medicine Hat	Moose Jaw	Nanaimo			New Westminster
Ottawa	St. John's N.F.	Saskatoon			Toronto
Welland					
Fight Polio Aid Canadian	March of Dimes				
Charlottetown	Dartmouth	Edmonton			Halifax
Moose Jaw	(Halifax)	Saint John			Sydney
Toronto	Regina	Winnipeg			
	Victoria				
Fight Polio Aid Canadian	March of Dimes			Biling.	Montreal
Fight Polio Give to B.C. Polio Fund					
Vancouver	Victoria				
Fight T.B. With Christmas	Seals				
Calgary	Charlottetown	Drumheller			Fredericton
Halifax	Lethbridge	New Glasgow			
Fight Tuberculosis Buy T.B. Christmas Seals					Saint John
First Canadian Highway Safety Conference May 24-26					Ottawa
Give from the Heart to St. Michael's Hospital Fund					Toronto
Give to Conquer Cancer					
Brantford	Chilliwack	Edmonton			Moose Jaw
Regina	Saint John	Sarnia			Sydney
Vancouver	Victoria				
Give to Fight Cancer				Biling.	
Edmunston	Montreal	Quebec			Trois Rivieres
Give to Red Feather				Biling.	
Montreal	Sudbury				
Golden Jubilee and Exhibition July 25-27					Lloydminster
Golden Jubilee 1905-1955 July 17-Aug. 10					North Battleford
Help Boy's Club Build Citizens of Tomorrow					Ottawa
Help Canada Conquer Cancer					
Lethbridge	Prince Rupert				
Help Prevent Fires					London
Help Prevent Forest Fires					
Edmonton	London	Ottawa			Regina
St. John's N.F.	Toronto	Vancouver			Winnipeg
Help Prevent Forest Fires				Biling.	Montreal
Help the Handicapped				Biling.	Montreal
Help the Red Cross					
Brandon	Calgary	Charlottetown			Drumheller
Edmonton	Halifax	Hamilton			Lethbridge
London	Medicine Hat	Moncton			Moose Jaw
New Glasgow	Ottawa	Regina			Saint John
Saskatoon	Toronto	Vancouver			Victoria
Winnipeg					
Help the Red Cross				Biling.	
Drummondville	Montreal	Quebec			Shawinigan Falls
Help Your Community Chest Campaign					Chatham
Hire the Handicapped					St. Catharines
Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition May 2nd to 7th					Victoria
International Dog Derby Feb 9-10					Ottawa
International Dog Derby Feb. 9-10				Biling.	Ottawa
Invest in Post Office Savings Bank					Prescott
It is Ability not Disability that Counts					Windsor
Join the Air Force Now					Vancouver
K. W. Collegiate Vocational School Centennial May 6, 1955					Kitchener
Letter Writing Week October 1-8				Biling.	
Calgary	Montreal	Quebec			
Mail Early. Be Sure Your Gifts Arrive in Time					Toronto
Mail Early for Christmas					
Calgary	Edmonton	Estevan			Halifax
Hamilton	London	Regina			Saint John
Toronto	Vancouver	Windsor			Winnipeg
Mail Early for Christmas				Biling.	
Montreal	Ottawa	Quebec			

Mail Your Christmas Parcels Early			Toronto
Mention Your Postal Zone		Biling.	Quebec
Nations Unies 10c Anniversaire 26 Juin 1955			
Montreal	Quebec		
Navy League of Canada Diamond Jubilee 1895-1955			
Charlottetown	Edmonton	Halifax	Regina
Saint John	Toronto	Vancouver	Winnipeg
Navy League of Canada Diamond Jubilee 1895-1955		Biling.	Montreal
Northern Manitoba Trappers Festival			The Pas
Observe Sunday			
Calgary	Fort William	Fredericton	Halifax
Moose Jaw	Regina	Saint John	Toronto
Yorkton			
Observe Sunday		Biling.	
Drummondville	Jonquiere	Montreal	Shawinigan Falls
Kenoquin			
Parcel Post Reaches Everywhere			Dunville
Philatelic Exhibition April 22-24		Biling.	Montreal
Protect Whooping Cranes Now Facing Extinction			
Edmonton	Regina	Winnipeg	
Protect Your Parcels Address Distinctly Wrap Carefully Insure			Georgetown
Provincial Exhibition Aug. 1-Aug. 6, 1955			Regina
Put Christ Back into Christmas			Edmonton
Red River Exhibition New Arena October 22-29			Winnipeg
Regional Fair Aug. 22-26		Biling.	Noranda
Regional Fair Aug. 20-24		Biling.	Rouyn
Register All Letters of Value			Kenora
Repeat the Feat Give to Your Community Chest			Toronto
Rotary Golden Jubilee 1905-1955			London
Royal Agricultural Winter Fair November 11-19			Toronto
Sauvons la Famille 9-12 Juin 1955			Thetford Mines
Save Lives Promote Water Safety			Peterborough
See the Exposition Provincial Quebec The Greatest Event of the Season		Biling.	Quebec
Shakespearean Festival June 27-August 27, 1955			Stratford
69th Annual Caledonian Games July 23			Vancouver
Spring Fair Memorial Gardens May 2-7			North Bay
Stamped Envelopes Save Time and Money			Antigonish
Stamp Out Tuberculosis Buy Christmas Seals			
Brantford	Edmonton	Hamilton	Vancouver
Red Deer	St. Catharines	St. John's N.F.	London
Victoria	Windsor		
Stop Forest Fires			
Halifax	Saint John		
Stop Forest Fires		Biling.	
Montreal	Quebec		
Support Generously Your Community Chest			Kingston
Support Music Week			St. Catharines
Support Red Feather			Sarnia
Support Red Feather 1-31 Oct.		Biling.	Ottawa
Support Shower of Dimes			Vancouver
Support Shower of Dimes for Crippled Children			Victoria
Support the Poppy Fund Campaign			Edmonton
Support Your Community Chest			
Edmonton	Victoria		
The Christmas Seal Protects Your Home from Tuberculosis			
Kitchener	Medicine Hat	Oshawa	Saskatoon
This Mail was Carried by Travelling Letter Box to Toronto			Toronto
United Nations 10th Anniversary June 26, 1955			
Calgary	Edmonton	Halifax	Hamilton
London	Montreal	Ottawa	Regina
Saint John	Saskatoon	Toronto	Vancouver
Victoria	Windsor		
Use Post Office Money Orders			
Amherst	Halifax		
Use Your Democratic Right Vote			Chatham

Visit Saskatoon Exhibition July 20-25	Saskatoon		
Visit the Fall Fair Sept. 22-24	Powell River		
Visit the Jubilee Fair July 7-8-9	Estevan		
Visit the Western Fair Sept. 12-17	London		
Vote as You Like but Vote	Kenora		
Vote as You Please but Please Vote			
Edmonton	Saskatoon		
White Cane Symbol of the Blind	Victoria		
Why not Hire the Handicapped they Make Good Employees	Vancouver		
Write a Letter Today Letter Writing Week October 2-8			
Calgary	Edmonton	Halifax	Hamilton
London	Ottawa	Regina	St. John's N.F.
Saskatoon	Toronto	Vancouver	Victoria
Windsor	Winnipeg		
Write a Letter Today Letter Writing Week October 2-8	Biling.	Montreal	
You Need Civil Defence Civil Defence Needs You		Vancouver	
Your Friend Will Appreciate a Letter Write Today		Glace Bay	

**CANADIAN POST OFFICE  
NEW RELEASE**

A new large size five cent postage stamp, a tribute to the development of Canada's Northland and the increasing activity there in recent years, will be issued on the 8th February, 1961. The announcement was made by the Hon. William Hamilton, Postmaster General.

This stamp depicts a large modern earth-moving machine and a surveyor with a transit below a compass rose. Lines of latitude and longitude illustrate the great expanse of Canada's last frontier in the north and the design as a whole emphasizes the prodigious activity being directed to the development of these parts of the country. The background of the stamp will be red and the lettering and foreground will be green.

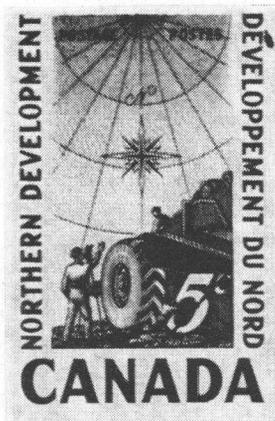
Mr. Hamilton pointed out that in recent years, the economy and society of the Northwest Territories have been changed and vitalized by the Federal Government's northern development programme. Potential riches in minerals and oil revealed by geological survey have attracted exploration on a large scale. Settlements like Frobisher Bay and Inuvik have emerged as main centres of population. The isolation of the North has been broken by improvements in airfields, radio facilities, navigation routes and roads into the resource-rich areas.

The Postmaster General said the stamp emphasizes the changing concept of Canada's North from a remote land of untapped possibilities to an active and vital segment of the Canadian economy. He declared that the government programmes in mining, communications and other fields have already begun to move many aspects of

northern development from the planning stage to actual production.

The Eskimo people, Mr. Hamilton added, are to share in the northern opportunities through an expanded educational and vocational programme. The formation of Eskimo co-operatives has demonstrated the value of neglected natural resources and resulted in new industries. In the cultural field the Eskimos have been encouraged to express their unique artistic talents not only in the traditional stone sculpture but also in the new art form of stone and sealskin prints.

The new stamp was designed by B. J. Reddie of Ottawa, who received his training at Toronto Central Technical School. Mr. Reddie is a member of the Canadian Army and has made his home in the Capital since 1944.



## THE POSTAL HISTORY AND STAMPS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (contd.)

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

In 1871, the island adopted decimal currency, and in January 1872 the seventh and final issue of stamps were made. The issue comprised six values, namely 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 6c and 12c. It was only used for 18 months, so that used stamps are scarce, in fact I have never seen a cover with cents stamps used to Great Britain. Although Whiting rendered only one invoice for these stamps, there is some evidence that the 1c and 3c values were ordered first, that on arrival many of them were found to be damaged through immersion in the sea during the crossing to the island, and that a second order was placed for these two and for the other values. It is interesting to note that 1c and 3c values were perforated in part by the old Machine C, and the remainder by the new Machine E, whereas all the other cents values were perforated by Machine D. It is also interesting to note that the 1c and 3c plates were built up quite differently from all the other cents plates. However, it is impossible to assess the significance of these facts.

It is thought that the plates for the 1c and 3c values were prepared as follows. A group of ten moulds in two horizontal rows of five were used to prepare five electros, which were then made up into a plate. Further electros were taken of the whole plate in one operation, and were joined together to form the complete plate. Thus each mould was reproduced ten times on the plate, which for these values, and for all the other cents values, consisted of 100 clichés, ten rows of ten. In the case of the 1c value, six of the moulds have more or less well-defined and constant secondary types. The remaining four have no well-marked features, and can only be defined by inconsistent but fairly general tertiary flaws. In the case of the 3c value, five of the moulds have more or less well-defined features, but as the tertiary flaws are less constant, reconstruction of the group is impossible when using single copies.

The remaining four values came from plates which were prepared in a different manner, in fact, the same method was used as for the pence values, namely a mould was used to prepare sufficient electros to build up the 100 impressions on the plate. In the case of the 2c and 12c values, the mould did not last out, but the 4c and 6c plates were prepared from a single mould, so that there are no secondary types. In the 2c value, 65 clichés came from one mould, and 35 from a second one. In addition, five clichés show a well-defined and constant sub-type. In the 12c value, three moulds were used, of which there were 72, 21 and 7 clichés. The secondary types of these four values were distributed in an apparently haphazard manner on the plates. Only one of the cents values secondary types is catalogued, a 3c, though other varieties are equally well-defined, especially the sixth cliché of the 1c value.

Various partly perforated stamps are known in several values, together with compound perforations. An interesting variety is the 6c which was perforated throughout on Machine E. The 2s value exists perforated compound of the D and C Machines.

The paper used for printing the cents values was of very poor quality, and as it is very brittle, large blocks or sheets are almost impossible

to handle without serious damage. The stamps curl up and the perforations tend to part.

Now for a few words on the subject of the imperforate stamps or proofs. These exist in all values except, I believe, the 2c. In 1895, proofs from the plates of several values were used in the London Philatelist to illustrate an article by Tilleard. A thick paper was used, and they are readily identified, as under each sheet is printed the words "Proof from original plate of — value." These were private, not printers' proofs, although they came from the plates, which are in the possession of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, and they cannot command a high price. Only two die proofs are recorded, in the 4d. and 4½d. values, and the former is stated to exist in several colours. Plate proofs printed in black are fairly common in some values. The only value in which colour trials appear to exist is the 2d., and the shade variations are considerable. Colour proofs exist in all values, except perhaps the 2c. They should only be collected in pairs, strips or blocks, since apparently imperforated stamps can be prepared from selected normal issues with the aid of a pair of scissors. Some of these proofs are found gummed. The 3d. wide-gutter *tete-beche* pairs in colour, and the 3d. colour proofs with proofs from the 4d. plate printed on the back, both in blue and black, appear to be printer's waste. Several types of paper were used for proofing. There is as yet no satisfactory evidence of any of the proofs having been issued. Full details of the proofs have been published in the London Philatelist.

Two essays are known. One is a 6d. value Chalon, probably by the American Bank Note Co.—see New Brunswick S.G. Type 31, 1860. Specimens of this essay exist as a die-proof in black, or proof in dull rose and a proof in green on Indian paper. The last-named proof is unrecorded. The other essay is a 3c green perforated 11½ and also 13, probably by the British American Bank Note Co. For comparison of design, see Jarrett's Bill Stamps Types A6-7, 1868, and also Canada, S.G. Type 28, 1893. Nothing is known of either essay.

Three bogus stamps are known. One is a 10c dull mauve in the style of the 3d. value, the second a 15c lilac rather like the 9d. value, and the third is the 10c ship design in yellow and black, but which is said to exist in several other colours, with the error of Edwards for Edward. They are very rare. There are quite a number of fakes and forgeries, some being very crude, others dangerous. Details have been published in the London Philatelist. (To be continued)

