

B·N·A TOPICS

Journal of the British North America Philatelic Society



"A Faithful Friend, but a Fearful Foe."

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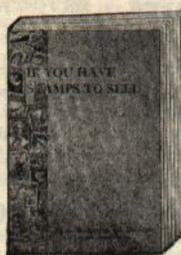
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	1	Missing period		18.00	—
O10	1	20.00	20.00	16.00	18.00
O11	1	14.00	12.00	16.00	16.00
CO1	1	1.50	2.00	4.00	7.50
	2	2.00	2.00	4.25	6.00
O25	1	30.00	30.00	32.00	32.00
245	1	15.00	17.00	15.00	—
251	7	3.00	3.00	2.50	1.75
252	7	15.00	—	8.00	—
	10	10.00	10.00	6.00	12.00
	18	12.00	—	10.00	15.00
254	12	6.00	4.00	2.25	2.25
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• **Stamp Collectors' Annual**, published by **Harris Publications Ltd.**, 29 Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.2, England. Price 50c (3/6). Edited by Tom Morgan. This year's issue is as bright and cheery as ever, with a smiling picture of Princess Anne on the cover. The 8-page art insert features royal children on stamps and how they look today. Other features are articles on Germany, Rhodesia, Switzerland and Hungary; the ten best designs of the year, and much information about stamp clubs, etc., in the reference pages.

• **Rocket Mail Handbook** (Billig's Specialized Catalogues No. 8) by Stephen H. Smith; published by **Fritz Billig** (address above). Price \$3.00. According to this handbook, 17 countries have used rockets as a means of carrying mail, and the book lists the history behind each dispatch and prices as a guide to the scarcity of the various covers. A history of the first experiments in rocket flight is a very informative section. An interesting book.

• **Stanley Gibbons Two Reigns Postage Stamp Catalogue**, published by **Stanley Gibbons Ltd.**, 391 Strand, London, W.C. 2, England. Prices for various editions from 5/- to 10/6d. A colorful blue cover features the third edition of this popular catalogue. Thoroughly revised and brought up to date, it should contain all the information needed by collectors of George VI and Elizabeth II Empire and Commonwealth issues. Contains 251 pages, 8502 stamps listed, 2080 illustrations.

• **Frank Warner's 1956 Market Report**, published by **Frank Warner**, 109 Nassau St., New York 38, N.Y. Price 50c. This report contains a great deal of valuable information on the state of the stamp market, particularly the impact of topical collecting on the stamp scene, the astonishing boom in "Rotary" stamps, and first-hand impressions on the stamp market in Cuba and Mexico, which countries were recently visited by Mr. Warner. Some interesting observations on B.N.A., too, which we hope to reprint in our next issue.

• **Third Caspary Sale, March 5, 6, 7**. Although the Alfred H. Caspary Postmasters' Provisionals brought over \$225,000 when sold by H. R. Harmer Inc., Nov. 15, it is believed that the Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals will comfortably exceed this total when sold by Harmer's March 5, 6 and 7. The de-luxe art catalogue with all illustrations adjacent to the descriptions will be published about Jan. 20, and can be obtained from **H. R. Harmer Inc.**, 6 West 48th St., New York 36, N.Y., at \$1.00 (refundable to purchasers in Caspary auctions). An attractive brochure with four-color plate, details of auction dates and contents of the 16 Caspary auctions is available for 25 cents. ★

Varieties in Some Later Newfoundland Issues: Correction

THE following letter was received too late to allow corrections to be made in Marshall Kay's article "Varieties in Some Later Newfoundland Issues" which appeared in the December issue:

"In looking over the carbon of the article on the Newfoundland varieties, I find a typographical error on page [354] that I wish you would correct. In Table 16, the very last item has a "v" under #4, but it should be under #3; thus the line should be '171 20 cents Horiz. Black . . v .'

"Also, it has been commented that there is no reference to watermarks. Hence, will you add on page [354], at the end of the first line [Gilbert Issue], after 'elongate', a semicolon, and the words 'watermarked paper with coat of arms'. And on page [356], second line, after '1937', similarly place a semicolon, followed by 'watermarked paper with coat of arms.'" ★

MAX ROSENTHAL (BNAPS 1104)

A Pioneer Stamp Magazine

LOOKS AT

Early Canadian Stamps

POSTAGE STAMPS have not been in existence for much more than one hundred and fifteen years, therefore, a stamp magazine dating from ninety years ago must picture the hobby of philately in its infancy. Such a publication was "The Stamp Collector's Magazine" issued in Great Britain from 1863 to 1874—the first periodical on stamps ever printed in the English language. Stamp collectors who can visit the Toronto (Ont.) Reference Library are able to see the complete series of this pioneer publication.

"The Stamp Collector's Magazine" was printed, every month, in London, England, by E. Marlborough & Co., and in the city of Bath, by Stafford, Smith and Smith. The first issue was dated February 1, 1863, and it began with an article entitled "Postal Chitchat" to introduce itself to its readers. Explaining how he was introduced to the hobby, the editor wrote as follows:

"Have you a yellow Saxon? 'I wouldn't give a Russian for twenty English!' Such were the exclamations that saluted our ears two years or so since, when waiting for an interminable line of vehicles to break sufficiently to allow us to cross Cheapside. We turned around in expectancy of seeing some sallar foreigner's countenance, but found the remark proceeded from an unmistakably English face of a boy, one of a score or more youths just poured forth from a noble educational institution. We had abundance of leisure to take note of what was going on, and found each of the juvenile locutants was

provided with a small book studded with dark patches, which on closer examination discovered to be postage stamps of all nations. Further inquiries initiated us more deeply into its mysteries, and a very brief time saw us regularly enrolled as a rotary of what a special English appellation is wanted for, but which the Belgians and French appropriately term *Timbromanie*.

"Stamp Mania"

"Timbromanie, or stamp mania, has long prevailed in Belgium, Germany and France, originating, as we have been given to understand, in the former country; and it is within

-
- This article has been published in mimeographed form by the Stratford (Ont.) Philatelic Society, of which Mr. Rosenthal is an honorary member.
-

the last two or three years only that it appears to have taken a firm root in the metropolis, extending its ramifications to all parts of the United Kingdom."

Naturally, "The Stamp Collector's Magazine" had articles about all of the countries and colonies in the world which then issued stamps, and it would be beyond my scope to attempt an outline of its contents. Therefore, my purpose is to touch on those items concerning the Dominion of Canada, which,

at the beginning of this magazine was still only a self-governing colony, consisting of Upper and Lower Canada.

In the very first issue, of February 1, 1863, the stamps of Canada had their first mention in an article on "The Rise and Progress of Postage Stamps." One sentence read: "Except for the Swiss, whose different cantons formerly issued diverse patterns, the colonies of Canada and New Brunswick exhibit the greatest diversity of design, each imaging six devices, including the effigy of one of the postmasters, whose harmless vanity cost him his appointment." The last reference, of course, was to the famous Connell stamp of New Brunswick.

In its "Reviews of New Works, Etc., on Postage Stamps," the third edition of the Catalogue of British, Colonial and Foreign Postage Stamps, by Mount Brown, was reviewed. "There are a few clerical errors and some omissions which we propose noticing for the future", it concluded. Keeping this promise, C. W. Viner added in the issue of March 1, 1863, the 12½ cents Canada Packet Postage, which he called blue. This was actually a blue-green shade.

On July 1 of the same year, the postage rates were explained. It said: "The ten cents Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, are almost solely used for letters from these colonies to the United States, and are all the more difficult to obtain here." On October 1, 1864, there was more addenda to Mount Brown's Catalogue, to the fifth edition. Dated August 1864, the 2c rose, with Queen Victoria's head, was announced.

B.N.A. Comment

So far, not too much space was devoted to Canadian stamps, but, on April 1, 1865, there appeared "Notes on Our North American Colonial Stamps", by Overy Taylor, a writer whose articles appeared in many issues. These were some of his comments:



"The stamps of the most extensive and important of our British American colonies, Canada, come under our notice. In them the young historian and embryo naturalist may each find something to interest them.

The former will perhaps be surprised to see the features of Jacques Cartier. The latter will be pleased with the beaver, which is represented in the act of damming a stream. Lower Canada is still peopled by the descendants of the Gallic colonists, and we need not wonder that one of their most honoured ancestors should figure on the 10 pence and 17 cents Canadian postage stamps. The beaver is typical of the trade in skins. On the 6 penny and 10 cents stamps are the only authorized portraits of Prince Albert. The twelpenny Canada, now recognized as a stamp, much resembles the sixpenny. The old issue appeared in 1856, according to Mount Brown, in 1957, according to Moens, and was superseded by the present issue in 1860, to which the two cents has been recently added.

"Canada is the only one of the North American colonies which uses envelopes. It is very possible that in the event of the proposed confederation becoming a 'fait accompli', there will be an envelope issue to do duty throughout all the states of which it may consist, as well as an issue of adhesives, with the same range of currency."

Any doubts that the twelpenny stamp actually carried mail were quieted on April 1, 1870, by the announcement that one of its readers had written the deputy postmaster general on the subject and obtained the following reply: "The twelpenny postage stamps were issued to the public in 1851, but did not find favour, and so few were sold—only a few hundred altogether in three or four years—that they ceased to be issued in 1855." The editor then commented, "We are surprised that no used copies turned up. Mr. Philbrick informs us that no unused copy of the stamp was ever seen by him nor does he know of its existence. Plenty of proofs on India paper, etc., exist, but the paper of the stamp was laid and thin, of a hard texture."

Dates Guessed At

The dates of even recent issues were still being guessed at. The first perforated issue of Canada, which was referred to as "the old issue", appeared in 1858 and 1859, while the first issue in cents came out on July 1, 1859. This was the current issue of Canada when "The Stamp Collector's Magazine" began publication.

A reader from Montreal wrote in this news for the November 1, 1866, issue: "It may interest you to know that a company is being organized in Montreal under the name of the British American Bank Note Com-



pany, Limited, which will engrave and print all the stamps for the British American Confederation. These stamps may be expected about May 1868."

July 1, 1867, saw Canada become a nation. On August 1, "The Stamp Collector's Magazine" said this about the Dominion: "By the Queen's proclamation, lately issued, the act of Parliament for the confederation of the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, takes effect, the confederation commencing on the first of July. We understand it is intended to issue new stamps for the entire Dominion, as soon as the central Post Office is in working order, and the stamps can be got ready, probably during the ensuing autumn."

The "Newly Issued or Inedited Stamps" column of April 1, 1868, proved the correspondent to have predicted the more correct date. The announcement, "We are just in time to note the emission of a 15 cents for this colony." (!) marked the inauguration of the large-sized cents issue (what we call the "big heads"). This was followed in May 1868, by news of the rest of the set as then issued.



"We are now in possession of, as we presume, the entire series of stamps for the Dominion of Canada, consisting of seven values, ½ cent, 1, 2, 3, 6, 12½, and 15 cents. They are the work of a newly-formed colonial company, and are worthy to take rank beside any which have been manufactured by the rival companies of New York. The design, as we stated last month, in noticing the 15 cents, the first of the set to appear, bears a resemblance to that of

the lower values of Nova Scotia, but shows the Queen's head to the right.

"The new 'British American Bank Note Company, of Montreal and Ottawa' has done well to copy so good a device. By enclosing it in a differently patterned frame for each value, they have given greater variety to the series. In all, care has been taken to make the numeral distinct; and it is well that this has been done, as two of the values assimilate considerably in shade. The half cent is distinguished from the rest by its smallness—it is quite one-third less in size. The stamps are all printed on substantial paper, are perforated, and of the following colours: ½ cent, black; 1 cent, dull red; 2 cents, green; 3 cents, vermilion; 6 cents, brown; 12½ cents, deep blue; 15 cents, mauve.

Outcry from Newspapers

"The two lowest values are for the newspapers," this article continued. "It had been expected that newspapers would be sent throughout the Canadian provinces free of charge; and there has been a loud but ineffective outcry against the general impositions of even a reduced rate of postage, and more especially at the enactment that the charge must be paid for by the senders. The new rate is to be one cent for two numbers of a newspaper, until the first of January next; after that, one cent for every three numbers. The half cent will be employed for single copies.

"The 2 cents is no doubt primarily intended for soldiers' letters. The 3 cents pays the new single rate for postage; the 6 cents, the charge on letters to the United States. The 12½ cents represents the postage to England; and the 15 cents the rate for letters sent to New York. Possibly a 10 cents will be added to the series. The new rates came into operation on the first of April and we suppose on that date all the pre-existing stamps of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were withdrawn."

On June 1, "The Stamp Collector's Magazine" had a little to add about the new postal rates. "To Prince Edward Island the charge for letters is the same as within the interior of the Dominion, whilst for Newfoundland the rate is as high as for Great Britain, 12½ cents. The rate to British Columbia is 10 cents. The regulations with respect to newspapers are upon a liberal scale, the ordinary rate being computed for a sort of subscription, payable in advance, either by the publisher or receiver. Exchange papers passing between publishers in Canada, and publishers in the United States, Prince

Edward Island, or Newfoundland, are to pass free, one copy of each paper to each publisher. The half cent will only be specially available for periodicals weighing less than one ounce, when posted in Canada for any place in the Dominion, but, of course, may be used also in conjunction with others."

P.O. History Reviewed

The very next month, on August 1, 1868, the history of the Canadian Post Office was reviewed. "The transfer of the Canadian Post Office from the control of the Imperial authorities to the colonial government was effected April 6, 1851. The postage, which had hitherto been according to distance, and had averaged fifteen cents on each letter, was reduced to a uniform rate of five cents per half ounce. The operation of the department was greatly extended, and last, but most decidedly not least, was the introduction of postage stamps. Letters seem to have been registered in 1856. The decimal system of coinage was introduced in 1859; this, of course, necessitated a new issue of postal labels.

"The Post Office Act was passed on the twenty-first of December, 1867, and came into operation on the first of April last. The internal rate is reduced from five cents to three cents the half ounce; but the postage to this country remains unchanged." Then, the writer quoted the official order for the new issue: "The postage stamps now in use in the several provinces may be accepted, as at present, in prepayment of letters, etc., for a reasonable time after the first of April; but, from and after that date, all issues and sales to the public will be of the new denomination."

On October 1, 1868, under "Postal Chit-chat", the secretary of the British American Bank Note Company gave particulars about its establishment. "This company was established in 1866, with offices in this city (Quebec) and Montreal. The engraving and printing of stamps, for the Canadian government is done in this city, under the supervision of a government superintendent."

On January 1, 1869, there was given a list of stamps first noticed in "The Stamp Collector's Magazine" for 1868. The new large cents issue of Canada was listed, with the same colors as when first mentioned, except that the 1 cent stamp was called brick red, instead of dull red, and the 12½ cents stamp was simply blue, instead of deep blue. Whether these changes were more than

varieties in descriptions rather than the actual shades is hard to say, but on March 1 a definite change in color was noticed: "We have just received copies of the 1 cent printed in brilliant orange. No doubt this colour has been adopted in order to better distinguish it from the 3 cents, which it has hitherto too nearly approached." In the January 1870 list of new issues of the previous year, this stamp was called orange yellow.

New Issue Forecast

However, the large cents issue was not to continue for long, except for the 15 cents value, and a 5 cents value which came out briefly in 1875. On October 1, 1869, "The Stamp Collector's Magazine" already had a rumour about a new issue for Canada, from the "American Journal of Philately": "Canada is shortly to have a new set of stamps. Taking lessons in economy from our own country [United States] it seems they are altering their stamps to make them smaller, so as to save paper. The head will remain exactly the same as now, but the frame and margin around the head will be considerably less. We cannot see how this can be done without spoiling the beauty of the stamp."

"The Stamp Collector's Magazine" commented: "We trust this intelligence is incorrect; that the example of the new United States stamps can have any attractive influence on the Canadian authorities is hardly possible." However, on March 1, 1870, this report was admitted to be correct.



"It appears that the reduction in size of the Dominion postage stamps is really to be carried out, and . . . we receive the three cents red, cut down to the size of a half cent, and with the design made to resemble that of the latter. The cause of the change is not to be sought in any desire to economize paper; it lies in the simple fact that the smaller size is found the more convenient. The head, and that alone, remains as large as ever. The stamps, though in a fair way to become small by degrees, as the

Canadian ideas of convenience increases, are not likely to become 'beautifully less'. A new value, however, made up from the parings of the old ones, an 8 cents, is said to be in preparation, and will help to make up in quantity, for any deterioration in quality."

On April 1 the magazine announced that the 1 cent value of the small type had been issued, in an orange color, but, on May 1, it had to admit that the promised 8 cents had not yet made its appearance. It did not come out, either, until 1893, in the second Ottawa printing.

The year 1871 was a gap in "The Stamp Collector's Magazine", as far as stamps of Canada went, but in 1872 it noted the appearance of two more values. In February, the magazine said: "We have received specimens of a new six cents brown of the small size. It is printed of a warm tint, and is as effective as its congeners."

In April 1872, it mentioned: "Another new value of the small series has been issued, the two cents of a delicate chrome green." In May, it quoted this unusual item from a Canadian stamp magazine: "The Canadian Philatelist says, 'It is unlikely that the 12½ cents small size will be issued, as the large ones are very little used, and can now be bought at the Post Office at twelve cents'."

New Magazine

Thus appeared the name of the first stamp magazine to bear a title to be used by various philatelic publications in Canada up to the present day. In the same "Stamp Collector's Magazine" issue of May 1872, in the section "Reviews of Postal Publications", the "Canadian Philatelist" was reviewed upon its debut. "We hail with pleasure the starting of a stamp collector's magazine in the Dominion, and wish our young contemporary success. Its present dimensions are modest. 'In Canada,' says the new journal, 'the whole body of collectors are boys; in fact we do not know of more than half a dozen adults who collect stamps, and are acquainted with but one philatelist.' 'What Shall We Collect?' is written with a freedom from ignorant prejudice against the accepting of watermark and perforation varieties, which, in an article written on the other side of the Atlantic, causes us surprises."

"The Canadian Philatelist" was printed in Quebec City, by Birt, Williams & Co. There was apparently soon a lapse in its publica-

tion, because in November 1872, in the "Our Contemporaries" column, "The Stamp Collector's Magazine" remarked: "This is a resuscitation of the journal which discontinued publications some months since. It dates from Quebec, and consists of eight pages of legible print. From 'The Progress of Philately in 1872', we are pleased to learn that 'in Canada the prospects of stamp collecting are brighter', and no longer can it be said 'the whole body of collectors are boys.' A paper entitled 'Stamp Collecting and its Advantages' is the first effort of Mr. John Lindsay."

"The Stamp Collector's Magazine" never reviewed "Stamp Collector's Record", published by S. Allan Taylor in Montreal in 1864, the first stamp magazine not only in Canada, but in North America. However, in its issue of February 1, 1867, it answered a correspondent who asked about the "Monthly Gazette". It informed him that Mr. George Stewart, Jr., published this in St. John, New Brunswick. "The price is five cents per number," it added.

Another periodical in that province was quoted in October 1873, in the section on "Newly Issued or Inedited Stamps." "The Stamp Collector's Chronicle states that a registered letter stamp for Canada is being discussed among the postal officials, and it further adds that Prince Edward Island joined the Dominion on the first of July last; its stamps consequently fall out." British Columbia had already joined Canada in 1871.

In February 1874, it stated: "Our New Brunswick contemporary, the Stamp Collector's Chronicle, says that the one cent card now in use in Canada appeared on the first of October, 1873, in a bright sky blue, which contrasts more favourably with the dull blue of the former issue." Another change of shade which occurred in that year was noted in the May 1873 issue of the Stamp Collector's Magazine. "By the courtesy of a Montreal subscriber we are in possession of specimens of the current three cents. Printed in bright orange vermilion, a supply in this colour has just been issued."

The Final Issue

The last time that Canadian stamps were mentioned in the pages of "The Stamp Collector's Magazine" was in its very final issue, that of December 1874. It stated: "The current series has received an addition in the shape of a 10 cents pale rose. It is of the

same design as the 2 cents green, but with the numeral 10 in the upper angles. The 15 cents of the large series is still in use, and has just made its appearance in a dull deep mauve."

This 10 cents pale rose belonged to the set perforated 11½ by 12, this value not appearing with the regular 12 by 12 perforations until 1876. In that year the small 5 cents also appeared, and thus, year by year, what we call the "Small Queens" set was filled out.

At the beginning of this last issue of publication, "The Stamp Collector's Magazine" addressed this message to its readers: "We take up our pen with infinite regret for the purpose of informing our indulgent readers that this is the last time we shall have the pleasure of addressing them in an editorial capacity. The present number of 'The Stamp Collector's Magazine' is the concluding one. A twelvemonth ago we took occasion to maintain, when announcing the publisher's intention to advance the price of the magazine that it had ceased to pay its way. The hope then entertained, that the increase in the subscription rate would enable the publishers at least to cover their expenses has not been realized. . . . We believe our readers will share our regret that the extinction of the oldest philatelic publication in the English language should have been necessary. . . ."

So ended the life of the pioneer stamp publication in the English language. "The Stamp Collector's Magazine" carried no advertisements, and was solely devoted to news and information about stamps, and related material, such as envelopes and post-cards, for its readers. It fought endlessly against the many fraudulent issues and forgeries which plagued collectors of the last century. Four different kinds of local stamps were supposed to have been issued by private express companies in Canada, but, in its issue of May 1, 1868, it protested that Bancroft's City Express and Bell's City Post were "mere fabrications, got up by American dealers." "Ker's City Post, and Winslow & Co.'s Express are, we believe, no better," it added.

"The Stamp Collector's Magazine" was a worthy predecessor to the philatelic publications which have followed it. Its pages can be read today for the same purpose of gaining information about stamps and their backgrounds as when those pioneer stamp collectors read it back in the early days of philately. ★

A PRINTING MYSTERY

Printing methods of Canadian stamps, and cancelling inks of the postmark, have been a deep study of mine. I have been a worker at printing in many forms, even having hired one of the last commercial wood engravers in my time—about 1910.

The problem of the Canada 1931 issue that was printed by flat plate and also rotary methods, has been referred to me, to try and discover how it could be that rotary method plates in United States stamps stretched in the direction they were curved, while in this Canada 1931 issue they did not stretch. I have known the answer, but was unable to prove it was so.

I thought a curved plate could be entered easily; in fact, some advantage might accrue by using a curved plate as less surface of the transfer roll would be in contact at one time.

No book on printing methods I had seen answered this query until a TOPICS advertisement mentioned a book that answered almost completely this whole problem. In "The Postage Stamps of Switzerland" advertised by S.C.E.C., Arkona, Ont., is a wonderful illustration of the entering of a curved printing plate, in this instance using a Swiss centennial issue transfer roll. This is the answer as to what no doubt was done on the 1931 issue of Canada. Many other fine points about printing are described in this book.

The perforations on the 1931 curved plate printings vary in one direction very considerably from the flat plate printing. Now the crowd that derives such a thrill on finding a Small Cents stamp perforated one-quarter of a hole off may make a raid on the 1931 issue with their micrometers.

And I, with some chemists in England, still have much to learn about the early cancelling inks. Help wanted on this, if someone has the data.

The libraries of the great rubber companies have nothing that tells the year rubber was first used as a stamping medium.—**Frank W. Campbell (No. 143) ★**

• **The Progressive Index** to the current volume of BNA TOPICS will appear in the issues for the months of March, June and October. ★

Canada's Election Return Envelopes

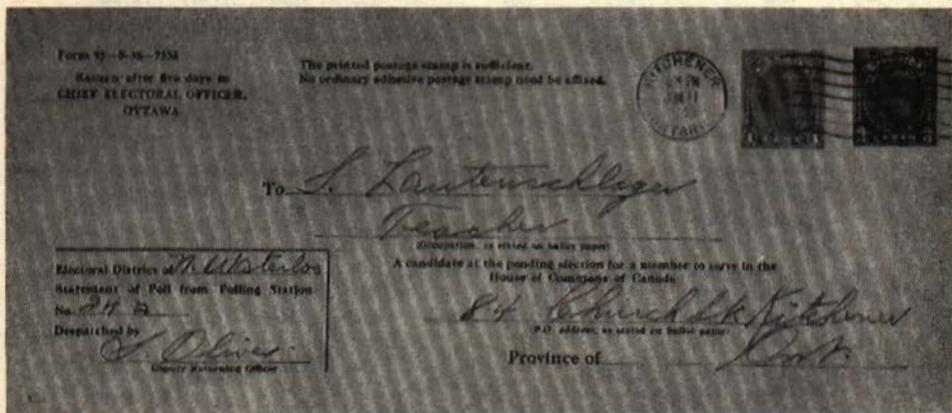
IT IS by no means surprising that in recent months certain "election returns" envelopes of Canada have commanded good prices at auctions. These envelopes are attractive novelties, especially interesting to postal stationery specialists, because they frequently bear stamp impressions in colors and combinations not found on regular issues.

What is remarkable is the fact that to date no catalogue or dealer's price list has attempted to differentiate between the commonest of these envelopes and their exceedingly rare (thus properly more valuable) siblings. It is customary to find an auction catalogue merely describing a "1925 election returns" envelope, without specifying which of four such varieties is offered. The Holmes catalogue (8th edition) also ignores these important differences in rarity and value. Holmes 1050d groups together four separate and distinct varieties of the 1931 2c+1c red plus green "shaded head" envelope which range in value from \$2 to \$25, and fails to list an exceedingly rare variety

worth more than a hundred dollars!

True values on these envelopes may be estimated mathematically. In the upper left corner of each the government noted the date of issue and number printed. Certain basic types were returned to the printer for addition of a second stamp impression. Therefore, when we read "150M" on some envelopes we must remember that while 150,000 copies of this basic envelope were issued, some percentage of this number appeared in the normal condition, while the remainder were re-impressed. But from frequency of occurrence we can arrive at a pretty fair estimate as to how these issues were split, and our table of comparative values—if not absolutely perfect—is still far more accurate than the former "lump-'em-all-together" method of price-fixing.

The mere words "elections returns" or "election" are not a satisfactory way of describing these envelopes. We must know which "election returns" form is being offered. At least three different government forms were printed to handle the intricate



HOLMES 1070: One of the 16 totally different varieties now grouped together under this number. The article points out the wide difference in true value between this and other Election Return envelopes bearing the same stamp impression.

CHECK LIST

FORM 65 — Size 9 x 4 — Kraft Paper

Bond Type	Denom.	Stamp Color	Date	No. Issued	No. Used (Est.)	Value (Used)
ER+ER	3c+1c	red+green	1/43	50M	(50M)	4.00
ER+ER	3c+1c	red+green	1/43			
ER	4c	red	8/48	40M	(40M)	5.00
ER	4c	red	8/48	15M	(15M)	13.50
ER	4c	red	1/52	45M	(45M)	4.50
ER	4c	red	1/52			

FORM 95 and FORM 98 — Size 9½ x 4¼ — (White paper unless otherwise noted)

Bond Type	Denom.	Stamp Color	Date	FORM 95			FORM 98			Notes
				No. Issued	No. Used (Est.)	Value (Used)	No. Issued	No. Used (Est.)	Value (Used)	
EJ	3c	red	8/25	125M	(120M)	1.65	30M	(30M)	6.75	
EJ	3c	red	8/25				7M	(7M)	28.50	
EJ	3c	red	11/25	100M	(100M)	2.00	25M	(25M)	8.00	
EJ	3c	red	11/25							
EJ+ER	3c+1c	red+green	8/25	(125M)	5M	40.00	(30M)	none		
EJ+ER	3c+1c	red+green	8/25				(7M)	none		
EJ+ER	3c+1c	red+green	11/25	(100M)	none		(25M)	none		
EJ+ER	3c+1c	red+green	11/25		none			none		
EL	2c	green	11/27	75M	(50M)	4.00	21M	(14M)		
EL	2c	green	11/27	17M	(12M)	16.50	4M	(2.5M)	80.00	
EL+EL	2c+1c	green+green	11/27	(75M)	25M	8.00	(21M)	7M		
EL+EL	2c+1c	green+green	11/27	(17M)	5M	40.00	(4M)	(1.5M)	135.00	
EL+EL	2c+1c	red+green	1/31	100M	(100M)	2.00	30M	(30M)	6.75	
EL+EL	2c+1c	red+green	1/31				8M	(8M)	25.00	
EQ	3c	red	9/35	80M	(60M)	3.50				
EQ	3c	red	9/35	20M	(15M)	13.50				
EQ+ER	3c+1c	red+green	9/35	(80M)	20M	10.00				
EQ+ER	3c+1c	red+green	9/35	(20M)	5M					
ER	3c	red	8/38	75M	(50M)	4.00	15M	(10M)	20.00	
ER	3c	red	8/38				10M	(7M)	28.50	
ER	3c	red	6/39				10M	(10M)	20.00	
ER	3c	red	6/39							
ER	3c	red	1/42	100M	(75M)		30M	(20M)		black inscr.
ER	3c	red	1/42							
ER	3c	red	1/42	100M	(75M)	2.75	30M	(20M)	10.00	red inscr.
ER	3c	red	1/42							
ER+ER	3c+1c	red+green	8/38	(75M)	25M	8.00	(15M)	5M	40.00	
ER+ER	3c+1c	red+green	8/38				(10M)	3M		
ER+ER	3c+1c	red+green	6/39				(10M)	none		
ER+ER	3c+1c	red+green	6/39					none		
ER+ER	3c+1c	red+green	1/42	(100M)	25M	8.00	(30M)	10M	20.00	black inscr.
ER+ER	3c+1c	red+green	1/42							
ER+ER	3c+1c	red+green	1/42	(100M)	25M	8.00	(30M)	10M	20.00	red inscr.
ER+ER	3c+1c	red+green	1/42							
ER+ER	3c+1c	red+green	10/42				25M	(25M)	8.00	kraft paper
ER+ER	3c+1c	red+green	10/42							
ER	4c	red	1/46	150M	(150M)	1.35				
ER	4c	red	1/46	50M	(50M)	4.00				
ER	4c	orange	1/52	125M	(125M)	1.60				
ER	4c	orange	1/52							

mechanism of reporting election results. Form 65 contained the preliminary account for a polling station. Form 95 contained a final poll statement. Form 98 was used for sending final returns to the returning officer for an electoral district. Each of these forms differs from the others; all are equally collectible.

To date we have scant information on Form 65 varieties, so our listing is commensurately short. But we do have a comprehensive listing of Form 95 and Form 98 varieties, and with the exception of possible recent issues, our checklist should prove definitive.

Values stated are for USED copies. Ob-

ervation indicates that mint copies are worth at least double the stated amounts; in some cases, more. Items seen have been assigned values. Our checklist provides blank spaces for forms which have neither been seen nor reported, thus may or may not exist. Forms were printed in both English and French. French forms are invariably much rarer, hence more valuable, than their English counterparts. In our checklist, English values are quoted on the first line, and French on the second.

It is urged that all collectors will check their holdings against this list and advise the author as to any presently unlisted varieties. ★

Trail of the Caribou

By DAN MEYERSON (BNAPS L3)



OUR BIT in the October Yearbook issue of TOPICS concerning the earliest and latest dates of use of the CAPO cancels, has brought us five replies, with a heavy flavor of the Canadian Pacific coast. Our correspondents were Pieter D. vanOudenol (No. 684), North Vancouver, B.C.; A. M. Provick (No. 1071), Hazelcliff, Sask.; W. H. Walton (No. 745), Penticton, B.C.; M. H. Harris (No. 1010), Vancouver, and W. H. Russell (No. 587), Melrose, Mass. There were six changes submitted and every CAPO will have an adjustment with the exception of CAPO #3. There were two earlier dates of use and four later dates. We will list all of the CAPO's below with the new earliest and latest dates of use and we hope that our readers will keep sending in all additions.

	Earliest date recorded	Latest date recorded
CAPO #1	9-7-41	1-16-46
CAPO #2	9-7-41	12-14-44
CAPO #3	9-7-41	2- 7-45
CAPO #4	6-8-43	7-25-45
CAPO #5	12-8-42	7-25-45
CAPO #6	7-13-42	8-18-43

Harry M. Daggett (No. 50), Vancouver, B.C., has submitted for our examination a circular put out by Francis J. Field of Sutton Coldfield, England. This circular is most interesting, particularly to Newfoundland airmail collectors, as it lists an uncatalogued variety of a Newfoundland airmail stamp. We quote from the circular, which is dated 4/15/55: "We have recently discovered the only known pane of the 1919 unissued air stamps (prepared for the Newfoundland Postmaster General by Whitehead & Co.) in dark brown frame, black centre, imperforate. The normal perf. stamp is cat. by Sanabria (No. 503) at \$50."

Francis Field offers an imperf. pair for £11 or \$30, and imperf. block of four for £20 or \$56, and a block of four as above, but creased and somewhat imperfect, at £18 or \$50. We haven't seen any of these offered in the States as yet. ★

• A complete index to Volume 12 of BNA TOPICS will appear with the February issue. This will be in four-page format so that it can be bound in the front of the volume. ★



FIG. 1—World War I Patriotic, used at Winnipeg, June 12, 1915.

CANADIAN PATRIOTICS

IN MY 15-year search for Canadian Patriotics of the Boer War period, I have also tried to be on the lookout for Canadian Patriotics of other periods. The earliest group, of course, seems to be U.S. Civil War Patriotics used from Canada. Then there was the territorial expansion period when the organization of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan took place (1905). This period was particularly prolific in patriotic postcards.

Then, why is it that choice Patriotic covers of the World War I period are seen so infrequently? Aside from the usual single or crossed flag designs, usually of small format, even Patriotic advertising covers seem comparatively scarce.

Figures 1 and 2 illustrate two beautiful Patriotics similar to those of the "Wilson Series" of the Boer War. They are the finest examples of Canadian World War Patriotic covers I have yet come across. Both bear an imprint on the back: "Patriotic Envelopes for Correspondence with our Soldier Boys at War" (or "the Front"), and appear to be products of C. J. Campbell, Publisher, Winnipeg. Also reminiscent of the Boer War covers is the fact that they both have patriotic verses on the reverse.

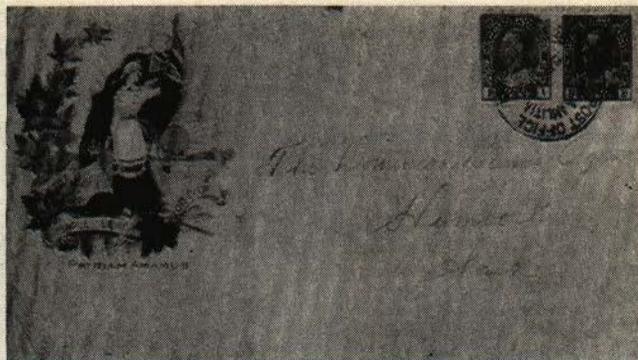
Figure 3 illustrates the most beautiful of all Canadian Patriotic postcards I have seen.



"A Faithful Friend, but a Fearful Foe."

FIG. 3—One of the few really outstanding, colorful Patriotic postcards of World War I.

FIG. 2—Reminiscent of a popular Boer War Patriotic, this is postmarked "Field Post Office—Sewel Camp Mail—Canada Militia—Sp. 15".



ED. RICHARDSON (BNAPS 168)

OF WORLD WAR I

It bears the imprint "Entered According to Act of Parliament of Canada, in the year 1914 by Geo. A. Learn at the Department of Agriculture."

Figure 4 is another very pretty design, which was not limited to use by "Hants Central House". I have seen it with other advertising corner cards. However, this makes a nice combination Patriotic and Hotel cover.

Figure 5, the humorous "If you don't catch him in ten days return to" type, was issued by the Eclipse Specialty Co., Edmonton.

Anyone interested in colorful covers of this period should not restrict themselves to the commercial Patriotic only. Covers like these five are not common, and it would take a great deal of hunting to assemble a respectable collection. However, if one takes in the Auxiliary Services covers of World War I it is possible to make quite a showing. These are usually illustrated, often in color, with the emblem, flag or other insignia of the organization.

Among Auxiliary Services covers I have seen are:

- (1) Several types, The Salvation Army.



FIG. 4—Flags of the Allies, France and Belgium. Used at Windsor, N.S., Oct. 4, 1915.

FIG. 5—Humorous
Patriotic of World
War I. Used at
Edmonton, Aug. 14,
1916.



- (2) One type, Church Army.
 - (3) Several types, "C.A.H.", Catholic Army Huts.
 - (4) One type, Scottish Churches Huts.
 - (5) Numerous types, Canadian Y.M.C.A.
- It is my own opinion that it will not be long before World War I Patriotic covers

will become as popular as the Boer War Patriotic is today. After all, while to some of us it seems like "only yesterday", it was just 40 years ago. The outbreak of World War I was just 12 years after the end of the South African conflict. Better get started! ★



Revenue Group News

SECRETARY: PROF. R. DeL. FRENCH,
7481 Upper Lachine Road, Montreal 28, Canada

EXCISE AND WAR TAX STAMPS PRECANCELLED FOR USE ON PLAYING CARDS

This list does not include precancellations on the current playing card stamp.

American Playing Card Co.

"A.P.C.—CO." in 2 lines between 2 horizontal bars in black; printed.

1. 3-leaf excise, 20c, red x

Canada Game & Stationery Co.

"Cancelled—C.G.&S.Ltd." in 2 lines in black.

	Hand-stamped	Printed
	A	B

2. K.G.V excise, 15c, orange x x

Canada Litho Manufacturing Co.

"CANCELLED—C.L.M.CO." in 2 lines in red; Type I, "M" with vertical legs; Type II, "M" with sloping legs.

	Type I	Type II
	A	B

3. K.G.V excise, 15c, orange x x
4. 2-leaf excise, 8c, blue x x
5. 2-leaf excise, 10c blue x x
 - a. Inverted x x
6. 3-leaf excise, 10c, blue x

Canadian Playing Card Co.

"C.P.C.Co." in 1 line in red; printed.

7. 2-leaf excise, 10c, blue x
 - a. Inverted x
8. 3-leaf excise, 5c, blue x
9. 3-leaf excise, 10c, blue x
 - a. Inverted x

International Card Co.

"International" in 1 line in black; printed.

10. 2-leaf excise, 10c, blue x
11. 3-leaf excise, 10c, blue x

(Continued on Page 23)

Sketches of BNAPSers . . .

By V. G. GREENE (BNAPS L40)

No. 74: H. Warren K. Hale (102)

THE foremost authority on "local" stamps in Canada is H. Warren K. Hale. Mr. Hale was born in Philadelphia on May 23, 1870, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania as a Bachelor of Science in 1890 and received the further degree of Mechanical Engineer in 1891, which profession he has never practiced.

In Philadelphia, he became vice-president of the Hale & Kilburn Manufacturing Co. (railway equipment) and, later, vice-president of the Dixieville Notch Corporation, Dixieville Notch, New Hampshire. Moving to Canada in 1918, he became a naturalized Canadian citizen in 1935. For a number of years Mr. Hale was on the board of directors of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, until appointed comptroller of the

company, and later secretary, which office he held for many years until his retirement in 1938.

Mr. Hale started to collect stamps about 1882 and in 1918 began to specialize in "locals", particularly those of the United States and Canada. Some years ago he wrote a series of articles on Canadian "locals" for the Collectors Club Philatelist, and a very contentious series on "Philatelic Orthoepy" for the weekly magazine, Stamps. Two items discussed in the latter series may be of interest. In the pronunciation of Newfoundland, the preferred pronunciation is with the accent on the last syllable; but when the word is used as an adjective careful speakers prefer to put the accent on the middle syllable. For instance, they say NewFOUNDland dog and NewFOUNDland



Mr. and Mrs. H. W. K. Hale, their five daughters, four sons-in-law, and nine of eleven grandchildren.

stamps, but you collect the stamps of Newfoundland! The other item was with regard to the pronunciation of Bahamas, which is pronounced by the natives BaHAHmas but the adjective is pronounced BaHAYmian—a BaHAYmian native or a BaHAYmian stamp.

Apart from stamps, Mr. Hale's principal hobbies are oil paintings of the old school, and the game of bridge. He holds the longest membership in the Philadelphia Zoological Society, his grandfather having put him up for life membership when he was six years old.

He is a consultant for "locals" with the Philatelic Foundation, a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, and a member of the Collectors Club of New York, American Philatelic Society, life member of the Union League of Philadelphia, of the University Club of Philadelphia and of the University Club of Montreal. He is also a member of

the Pennsylvania Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America.

Mr. Hale's only son, Warren Macaulay, was killed in 1944 when he was serving with the RCAF on secret missions, at the age of 24.

Mr. and Mrs. Hale have five daughters and eleven grandchildren. The photograph was taken on Mr. Hale's 84th birthday and shows Mr. and Mrs. Hale, their daughters, sons-in-law and grandchildren. ★

Publication Received

• **The Beaver Newsletter**, published by Wyndham's Stamp Co., St. Martin's Court, London, W.C.2, England. Though primarily a list of Canadian offers, some of the comments are of interest. No doubt a sample copy will be sent by the company on request, and the offers of Canadian material are very attractive in the issue sent to us.

HIGHER COSTS FORCE ADVERTISING RATE BOOST

RISING production costs have forced us to institute a small increase in advertising rates for BNA TOPICS. New rate cards have been prepared and sent to all advertisers at present using the columns of our magazine. Others intending to advertise may get a copy of this rate card by dropping a line to the advertising manager, Geo. B. Llewellyn, 315 Maple Ave., Somerton, Phila-

delphia 16, Pa.

With these increased rates it is more than ever important that members patronize the dealers who use our advertising columns. They support your magazine—won't you support them? It is in your interest to do so.

A facsimile of the new rate card appears below.

RATE CARD No. 3

Effective January 1, 1956

BNA TOPICS

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Bringing News About People and Stamps

By REV. JOHN S. BAIN (BNAPS 19)

HERE it is a new year, and we look forward to the great Fifth International Philatelic Exhibition (FIPEX) when once again BNAPS will be represented by having a lounge. The great gems of B.N.A. will be on display, and all in all it should add up to a great boost for our collecting field and society.

BNAPS

This year also marks the beginning of the eleventh year of this column. It started in 1944 (one column only), then 1945 (one column only), and from January 1946 has continued down to date. I must confess at times I thought it would not continue, but I had one goal, and that was to better the record set by another columnist, one "Phil Atts" (a BNAPSer) who wrote for *Popular Stamps*. This new record has now been set. It has been a lot of fun and I have made a lot of friends through it, and I trust no enemies. However, there were times when things waxed rather hot. I remember once when I landed in the editorial columns of a certain Ottawa, Canada, newspaper!

Most of the writing has been done in the wee small hours of the morning, sometimes with my head nodding, trying to make the deadline. I have tried to bring a page that would make easy reading with varied interests. Whether or not I have succeeded, I leave to the judgment of the readers. The encouragement to continue through the years has been given by Jack Levine and Gordon Lewis. They have been wonderful in their judgment and help. Letters from the readers naturally have always been a source of help and encouragement. Thank you, each one, for them. The past year has been a slim one for me in things philatelic, and causes me to wonder how long I can continue the column. The crowding in of other responsibilities limits me even more than previously. Nevertheless, I shall endeavor to continue until I find it impossible to take the time to do such writing.

BNAPS

Has anyone examined a copy of "Maple Leaves" as mentioned in the "Postman's Knock", Vol. I, No. 9, Saint John, New Brunswick, January 1, 1867? The descrip-

tion reads: "Maple Leaves is the title of a new paper issued by Geo. Blackie & Co., of New York at 50 cents per annum. It is well worth the money. Send for a specimen." I have never been able to get any further information on this early philatelic publication.

BNAPS

It is not generally known to many students of Canada that S. Allan Taylor must have had some competition as a stamp dealer. A John L. Hardman, Box 519, Montreal, Quebec, advertised in the "Boys' Own Magazine", August 1863, as a stamp dealer. This puts him in the Taylor era and locale. I wonder if this is the oldest Canadian dealer to advertise? Does any BNAPSer have an earlier dealer to present? It would be interesting to know if any price lists, covers with corner cards, etc., exist belonging to Mr. Hardman.

BNAPS

One hears a few gripes from readers about the postal system in Canada from various angles. However, taking all into consideration, it is one of the finest in the world. My recent travels brought me into contact with postal functions of foreign governments. Out of eight letters written by my wife, only two were received. On one of our outposts the mail was carried over 60 miles on the back of the local postman. In one country I went into the post office for information as to rates, etc., and then was sent across the street to a general store to purchase the stamps! The post office handled none at all! To obtain first day covers and certain cancellations in foreign countries is not as simple as it sounds. The next time Canada issues a stamp be thankful for all the wonderful help extended in the interests of philately.

BNAPS

I note the Jennings insurance business and the Vizzard Jewellers are still going strong by the evidence that these BNAPSers mailed your columnist first day covers of the Boy Scout Jamboree and the Tupper and Bennett stamps. Many thanks for them and the mint copies enclosed. They have been added to my collection of covers formed from similar sendings. They all tell a story of philatelic friendships. ★



OFFICIAL SECTION

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

MONTHLY REPORT . . .

From the Secretary

JACK LEVINE, 2000 HOPEDALE AVE., CHARLOTTE 7, N.C., U.S.A.

December 15, 1955.

NEW MEMBERS

- 1364 Allum, H. A., 235 Riverside Drive (P.O. Box 743), Drumheller, Alberta
1365 Brown, Albert G., 6 Kings Lane, Essex, Connecticut
1366 Brown, Robert J., 3101 Victoria Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan
1367 Crumney, Dr. Clarence B., 94 Guestville Avenue, Toronto 9, Ontario
1368 Dowsley, Douglas B., 1040 Harvey Avenue, Kelowna, British Columbia
1369 LaFrance, Leo J., 4525 Nicholas Drive, Knoxville 18, Tennessee
1370 Gooch, John E., 926-16th Street, Bellingham, Washington
1371 Menard, Clement H., 11 Hartford Avenue, Wethersfield 9, Connecticut
1372 Moyle, Dr. H. B., Town Hill Road, New Hartford, Connecticut

APPLICATIONS PENDING

Bond, C. C., P.O. Box 335, Station B, Montreal, Quebec
Chandler, Charles M., 114 Armour Blvd., Downsview P.O., Toronto, Ontario
Grierson, Thos. H. J., 3791 West 35th Avenue, Vancouver 13, British Columbia
MacLaurin, J. C., 12 Burnside Drive, Toronto, Ontario
McConnell, Mrs. G. H., 1445 Kingston Road, Apt. 103, Toronto, Ontario
McIntyre, V. S., 122 Lancaster East, Kitchener, Ontario
Pinniger, William J., 8 Pascoe Street, Burwood, E13, Victoria, Australia
Walker, Harold W., 26-300 River Avenue, Winnipeg 13, Manitoba
Woodman, M. M., Compton, Quebec

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

(Objections must be filed with the Secretary within 15 days after month of publication)

- CATTERALL, F. W., 518-6th St., Saskatoon, Sask. (CX) CAN—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. Coils. OHMS. Mint booklet panes. Federal and provincial revenues. Mint, used and semi-official airmails. "Locals". Proposed by C. A. Anderson, No. 361. Seconded by H. A. MacMaster, No. 484.
- FRASCH, Zoltan, 122 Drayton Ave., Toronto, Ont. (CX) CAN—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Mint and used booklet panes and complete booklets. Mint and used airmails. Literature. Proofs and essays. Squared circle cancellations. SPECIALTY: 2c Small Queens; 1897 4-leaf; 1898 Numerals; Edward VII; re-entries, general. Proposed by G. P. Lewis, No. 506.
- HARRISON, A. F., 37 Elizabeth St. N., Brampton, Ont. (C) CAN, NFD—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. 1st day covers. Plate blocks. Coils. OHMS. Proposed by W. J. Foster, No. 748. Seconded by G. P. Lewis, No. 506.
- JOHNSON, Finlay, 305 Sherwood Bldg., Spokane 1, Wash. (D-C) CAN, NFD—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and mint blocks. Coils. OHMS. Mint booklet panes. Proposed by H. A. MacMaster, No. 484. Seconded by F. B. Eaton, No. 608.
- KING, William Henry, 144 S. Edwards Ave., Syracuse 6, N.Y. (C) CAN, NFD—Mint and used postage. Coils. OHMS. Seals. Federal and provincial revenues. Proposed by A. H. Zahm, No. 1212. Seconded by T. E. Boggs, No. 99.
- KOEPPEL, Adolph, 633 Chelsea Rd., Oceanside, L.I., N.Y. (CX) CAN, NFD, PROV—Federal, provincial and tax-paid revenues. Proposed by J. Schonfeld, No. 1246.
- LINCOLN, Leo L., 14 Kenwood St., Pittsfield, Mass. (C) CAN—20th century mint and used postage. Pre-stamp, stampless, 1st day and 1st flight covers. Plate blocks. Coils. Mint, used and semi-official airmails and on cover. Proposed by L. W. Banks, No. 631.
- ROSEN, Saul W., 107 Ave. Louis Pasteur, Boston 15, Mass. (C) CAN—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and mint blocks. Coils. Mint airmails. Proofs and essays. Proposed by W. H. Russell, No. 587. Seconded by W. T. Pollitz, No. 763.
- WASSERMAN, David, 160-55 Willets Pt Blvd., Whitestone 57, N.Y. (CX) CAN, NFD, PROV—Mint postage. Plate blocks. Coils. OHMS. Mint booklet panes. Mint airmails. Postal stationery entires. Proposed by W. C. Peterman, No. 8.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- Brandom, Lee W., P.O. Box 6811, Alamo Hgts. Sta., San Antonio 9, Texas
Burt, Roland C., 355 Lawrence Rd., Broomall, Pa.
Chapman, C. Edward III, 2403 Forest Park Dr., Dyer, Indiana (from Chicago, Ill.)
Day, Walter T., 818 Semlin Drive, Vancouver 6, B.C.
Forfar, Keith, 2966 N. 41st St., Milwaukee 10, Wis.
Guess, A. L., 3 Silvio Ave., Scarborough, Ont.

Hicks, Donald G., 183 Pickering St., Toronto 13, Ont.
 Laird, William W., 26 Arjay Crescent, York Mills, Willowdale, Ont. (NOT Arjay Crescent)
 Nystrom, David, 3656 E. 27th Ave., Vancouver, B.C. (from Nelson, B.C.)
 Oertel, Roland C., 1909-94th Ave., Oakland 3, Calif.
 Pugh, W. G., 4078 Hampton Ave., Montreal, Que.
 Stewart, Alex W., 116 King St. W., Yorkton, Sask.

RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED

372 Epstein, Joseph, 30 Sherwood Road, Rockville Center, N.Y.
 811 Brisley, Charles L., 310 South "J" Street, Lake Worth, Florida

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

White, Major K. Hamilton

DROPPED FOR NON PAYMENT OF DUES

686 Cohen, Max C.	624 Lowe, Harry D.	916 Patten, Paul
1075 Cooper, Richard J.	874 Lychalk, John J.	835 Rogers, Sherman E.
482 Emery, E. G.	1243 Lynn, Thomas W.	1107 Spung, Richard S.
707 Hagen, Gustav	1052 McCubbin, John W.	1209 Swanker, Dr. W. A.
511 Hyre, John E.	779 McLean, William E.	1211 Williams, Honer F.
1238 Kalinowski, Victor W.	118 Olivier, Georges	803 Zirinsky, Henry

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, November 15, 1955	939
NEW MEMBERS, December 15, 1955	9
	948
RESIGNATIONS, December 15, 1955	1
DROPPED, December 15, 1955	20
	21

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, December 15, 1955 927

JACK LEVINE, Secretary.

BNAPS — FIPEX

As advised in the November BNA TOPICS, FIPEX will be held at the new Coliseum in New York City, at its grand opening, from April 28 to May 6, 1956. BNAPS has reserved a lounge at this show for the use of its members visiting during this occasion, and the cost of about \$300 in all will not come from the BNAPS treasury but from member contributions of \$1.00 or more. The \$100 payment required with application for lounge has been advanced by the New York Group and the balance is due by March 15, 1956. Contributions have been coming in but are quite a bit away from the required and needed amount. So, please, if you intend sending in a contribution, do it now as you can readily see the time for final payment is right at hand.

W. C. Peterman, Treasurer,
 P.O. Box 348, Caldwell, N.J.

REVENUE GROUP — Continued

United States Playing Card Co.

User(s) Unknown

Type I, "U.S.P.C.CO." (large "O"); Type II, "U.S.P.C.Co." (small "o"); printed.

Horizontal bars in black (B) or red (R); printed.

	Black Red Black Red					Number of Bars								
	A	B	C	D		1	2	3	B	R	B	R	B	R
12. K.G.V excise, 7c, brown	x													
13. K.G.V excise, 15c, orange	x			x										
a. No period after "p"				x										
b. 16 mm. cancellation				x										
c. Gothic letters				x										
14. K.G.V war tax, 4c, blue	x	x												
15. K.G.V war tax, 8c, brown	x			x										
a. Inverted	x													
b. Gothic letters		x		x										
c. Gothic letters, inverted				x										
16. K.G.V war tax, 25c, red	x													
17. K.G.V. war tax, 50c, brown	x													
18. 2-leaf excise, 8c, blue				x										
19. 2-leaf excise, 10c, blue				x										
a. Inverted				x										
b. Gothic letters				x										
c. Gothic letters, inverted				x										
20. K.G.V war tax, 5c, yellow										x				
21. 3-leaf excise, 5c, blue										x				
22. 3-leaf excise, 10c, blue										x	x			
a. Vertical bars										x				
23. 3-leaf excise, 15c/2c, blue, blue surcharge														x
24. 3-leaf excise, 20c/15c, blue														x
25. 3-leaf excise, 20c blue														x
26. 3-leaf excise, 50c, blue														x
"Cancelled" in black; printed.														
27. 3-leaf excise, 10c, blue														x
28. 3-leaf excise, 15c/20c, blue, blue surcharge														x
29. 3-leaf excise, 15c/20c, blue, black surcharge														x
30. 3-leaf excise, 15c, blue														x
31. 3-leaf excise, 20c/15c, blue														x
32. 3-leaf excise, 20c, blue														x
33. 3-leaf excise, 20c, red														x

Classified Topics

Reserved for Members of BNAPS

RATES—2 cents per word per insertion; 500 words to be used as desired, \$8 00.

COPY for Classified Topics should be sent to Gordon P. Lewis, 37 Eldomar Ave., Brampton, Ont., to arrive before the 15th of the month previous to publication date.

FOR SALE

BETTER CANADA. Sets, singles, mint blocks. Send want lists (with references). H. G. Saxton, 139 Twelfth Ave., N.E., Calgary, Alta., Canada. (981f)

CANADA, British Empire. Want lists please. E. K. Allen, 240 Spring Garden Road, Halifax, N.S., Canada.

HEADQUARTERS for Railway Pictorial Post-cards. I buy, sell or exchange. What do you want? What do you have? Nelson Bond, 1625 Hampton Ave., Roanoke, Virginia. (127-ff)

EXCHANGE

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CANADIAN PLATE BLOCKS from #284 on, for Canadian Revenues, or O.H.M.S., quality stuff, collection, or any quantity. Advise what you have, or forward for offer. Roy Wrigley (#1065), 2288 Bellevue Ave., West Vancouver, B.C. 117-ff

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