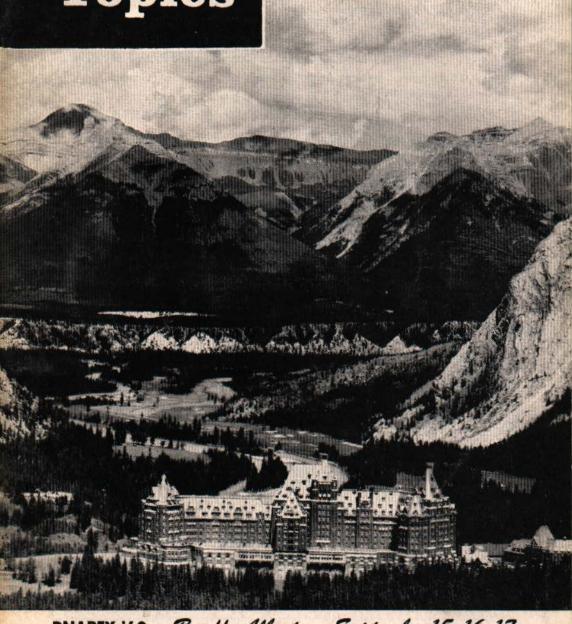
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THE HUMBLE POSTCARD

OR MANY YEARS I foolishly rejected postcards. I have changed my mind these many years.... A postcard is unrivalled for receiving and showing up in a sparkling manner a carefully struck impression. Don't despise the humble postcard..." Thus Dr. Alfred Whitehead in a recent issue of The Canadian Philatelist — and how right he is! I used to make the same mistake, and how I wish I could whistle back all those postcards which I gave away contemptuously or bundled up and sold for next to nothing.

There is no doubt that postcards, being firm and resistant, usually take a better impression of postal markings — whether hand or machine-stamped — as witness the bulk of my own slogan cancels superbly struck on private or official postcards.

I am strictly a 20th century cover collector, but I have learned by sad experience not to ignore the 'humble' postcard. I no longer cry over those lost opportunities — I try instead to be grateful that I came to my senses in time to add some satisfying material to my collection. There is now no one more hawk-eyed than I when postcards come my way.

Swing Away from Stamp

It is good to see a swing away from the tendency to go no further than the stamp, to see the postal marking of all periods coming deservedly into its own, but there is another aspect of postcards which IS sometimes overlooked — the 'collateral' aspect. Member Lloyd Sharpe's article on the C.N.E. has pointed my own interest in collateral



(Lewis Ludiow collection)

The smooth finish on the stock used for postcards results in brilliant postmark impressions

collecting, and the best items I have found relating, for example, to the C.N.E., are all postcards.

The first item has a complete strike (superb, of course) of the 1912 C.N.E. slogan, while on the reverse is a color photo of "York Pioneer House, Exhibition Grounds at Sunset, Toronto, Canada." The second is an aerial view of the 'Ex' in color — with a few stunting planes and a balloon obligingly painted in — nothing else, but a wonderful frontispiece for a C.N.E. slogan collection. Others show ground views in color of the 'Ex': one a night view of the Government Building with, on the reverse, a perfect strike of the 1924 "From Postal Educational Exhibit, Toronto Exhibition" slogan.

Indeed, one may find slogan-cancelled postcards with related material on the reverse. Briefly, some examples are: a view of Niagara Falls, with 1920 slogan "Conserve Energy Locate Factory at Seat of Power"; an aerial view of Calgary, and 1924 slogan "Calgary Exhibition and Stampede"; a photo of "A Few of the 50,000 People at the Stampede Winnipeg 1913" and appropriate slogan on reverse; and many similar — again, all perfect strikes.

Watch the Ink

Cards printed on coated stock usually yield the most brilliant markings (and for some reason, cards generally show the entire slogan die, which covers seldom do). A word of warning about coated cards if you are, like me, a nut about 'clean' covers. When I think I can get away with it, I swab covers or cards with a weak solution of peroxide of hydrogen. By this clever manoeuvre, I once lost the finest strike ever seen of the 1912 Brockville Fair and Horse Show, which simply vanished along with the coating. Normally - as most cover collectors know already - the black ink used for postal markings is impervious even to 20-volume peroxide, but watch out for coated cards and fugitive inks.

Of course, postcard interest is not limited to slogan / related - material. mutations (though it would be hard to find anything choicer than a 1912 Child Welfare Exhibition item with reverse showing two plump kids who are obviously the progeny of a filthy rich industrialist). One can find, for instance, many examples of postage due handstamps, especially during periods of rate change, and some of them look strangely 19th centurish. A scarce hand-

stamp is the bilingual House of Commons Ottawa one in use in the 1920s. I found it on a postcard retrieved from France. And so on . . .

Then there is a Winnipeg & Moose Jaw R.P.O. on card, which has on the reverse a picture of the "Canadian Pacific Limited Mail Train at Chapleau, Ont." The writer of this card has travelled from Montreal, and she says: "... This is our train. I wish you could see the crowd on board... We were nearly dead with the heat yesterday and we are frozen this morning, but I much prefer it, for the train is full, and it was awful..."

Soldiers' Letters Frontispiece

As a frontispiece to my World War I soldiers' letters, there are several items which I might have by-passed at one time. One is a splendid multi-color picture of Kitchener of Khartoum festooned with flags, and the verse "Bravo, Kitchener! say what you want, / No one shall say you nay; / And the world shall know where our bugles blow, / We've a man at the head to-day." (As far back as that they knew a thing or two about Ad-mass, it seems.) Beneath it I have mounted a card with a photo of Canadian soldiers at range practice in Valcartier Camp, Quebec. Flanking these are an advertising card, showing a calendar for August 1914 and a rural scene with crimson-tinged clouds (gathering clouds?), ironically advertising trunks and travelling bags; together with a card showing that well known 'boob' - the C.N.E. slogan of 1914 (date, August 21!) which bears the words "Peace Year."

All of these cards are quite ordinary in the sense of postal use — low-value stamps and uninspired markings — but they give a decided lift to one's collecting.

I could go on in this vein almost indefinitely, but I hope I have given enough added incentive to collectors to keep a 'Sharpe' look out for that gold mine of 'collateral' possibilities — The Humble Postcard. *

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WINNIPEG SQUARED CIRCLE HAMMERS

PERIODS OF USAGE

HAMMER I:

- (a) Aug. 26, 1893 Jan. 1, 1894

- (b) Jan. 2, 1894 Aug. 11, 1894 (c) Aug. 12, 1894 Jan. 27, 1895 (d) Jan. 28, 1895 Oct. 27, 1897 (e) Oct. 28, 1897 May 21, 1898

HAMMER II:

- (a) Jan. 2, 1894 Aug. 11, 1894 (b) May 23, 1897 May 29, 1897 (c) Oct. 28, 1897 May 21, 1898
- (d) May 22, 1898 Aug. 20, 1898

HAMMER III:

(a) Jan. 28, 1895 — Oct. 31, 1897

Exclusive Usage Concurrent with Hammer II **Exclusive Usage**

Concurrent with Hammer III Concurrent with Hammer II

Major Usage, Hammer I concurrent Special Usage, Hammer III concurrent Major Usage, Hammer I concurrent **Exclusive Usage**

Major Usage, Hammer I concurrent

Note: An interesting overlap of the usage of all three hammers occurs between October 28-31, 1897, during which four days all three hammers are known in use as follows:

	Hammer I	Hammer II	Hammer III	
Oct. 28, 1897	1 reported (#4)	1 reported (#7)	1 reported (#1)	
Oct. 29, 1897	1 reported (#1)	1 reported (#1)	none reported	
Oct. 30, 1897	none reported	3 reported (#4,6,7)	1 reported (#8)	
Oct. 31, 1897	1 reported (#7)	1 reported (#1)	1 reported (#8)	

MASTER SUMMARY OF ALL REPORTED DATA

					HAMM	ERI					
Period:					Time M	larks:					Totals
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
I (a)	11	2	7	5	19	28	49	12	1	_	134
I (b)	2	6	1	1	6	16	2		-	_	33
I (c)	26	5	8	22	33	11	35	40	20	16	216
I (d)	62	2	10	26	23	10	76	24	11	2	246
I (e)	21	1	7	17	6	39	6	2	1	_	100
	122	16	32	71	87	164	168	78	33	18	729
					намм	ER II		- 0.0			
II (a)	30	8	11	16	62	120	46	1	_		294
II (b)		_	-	1	2	_	2	_	2 2	_	7
II (c)	22	2	18	43	12	36	30	10	2	_	175
II (d)	3	_	1	1	\ -	4		-	_	-	9
	55	10	30	61	76	160	78	11	4	-	485
					HAMMI	ER III	and the				
III (a)	181	61	110	305	237	142	330	153	131	32	1682
				TOTAL	- ALL	HAMM	IERS				
1	358	87	172	436	399	406	566	242	168	50	2895

TIME MARK FREQUENCIES

HAMMER I	HAMMER II	HAMMER III		
Time Mark # 7—23.0% 1—16.9	Time Mark # 6-33.3% 7-15.8	Time Mark # 7—19.1% 4—17.6		
6—14.3	5—15.6	5—13.6		
5—12.0	4—12.5	1—10.3		
8—10.6	1—11.4	9— 9.7		
4— 9.7	3— 6.2	8— 8.8		
9— 4.5	8— 2.3	6— 8.1		
3— 4.4	2— 2.1	3— 6.3		
10— 2.4	9— 0.8	2— 3.5		
2— 2.2	10— —	10- 3.0		

ALL HAMMERS

Time Mark # 7—20.0%
4—15.1
6—14.0
5—13.8
1—12.3
8— 8.3
3— 6.0
9— 5.8
2— 3.0
10— 1.7

NOTES

Hammer I. Period I (a), August 26, 1893-Jan. 1, 1894, exclusive usage.

Sunday dates—rare in this period, only 5 of 18 Sundays reported. Neither Christmas Day 1893 nor New Year's Day 1894 are reported.

Time marks—#10 is not known, only one report of #9, #1 is not known until Nov. 5 but thereafter is quite frequent. #7 is predominant, 49 of 134 reports.

Dates have been reported for 85 of the 129 days in this period.

Hammer I: Period I (b), Jan. 2, 1894-Aug. 11, 1894, concurrent with Hammer II.

The introduction of Hammer II sharply reduced the usage of Hammer I. It disappears completely from Dec. 29, 1893 to Jan. 30, 1894 inclusive, is reported for Jan. 31, 1894 and again disappears until Mar. 1, 1894. Thereafter it appears infrequently but regularly through the balance of the period.

Sunday dates—completely unreported although Sunday usage of Hammer II during the same period is not uncommon.

Time marks—#6 strongly dominates this period (16 of 33 reports). #s 3, 8, 9 and 10 are unreported, #s 1, 4 and 7 are known but scarce.

Dates have been reported for 27 of the 227 days of this period.

Hammer I: Period I (c), Aug. 12, 1894-Jan. 27, 1895, exclusive usage.

The last reported date of Hammer II is Aug. 9, 1894 and the first usage of Hammer I thereafter is Aug. 13, 1894—thus the first day of this period lies within the area Aug. 10-13 and the Aug. 12, 1894 date is arbitrary.

Sunday dates—relatively common, reported for 13 of 25 Sundays in the period. Neither Christmas Day 1894 nor New Year's Day 1895 are reported.

Time marks—all numbers from 1 to 10 are known.

#8 is the commonest (40 of 216 reports) but is not predominant.

Dates have been reported for 125 of the 169 days of this period.

Hammer I: Period I (d), Jan. 28, 1895-Oct. 27, 1897, concurrent with Hammer III.

Infrequent but fairly regular usage is reported throughout the period. The only important gaps are from Jan. 3 to Feb. 6, 1896 and from Feb. 13 to April 3, 1896. Otherwise the hammer has been reported at least once every 10-12 days.

Sunday dates—are known but infrequent, having been reported for 16 of the 143 Sundays in the period.

Time marks—all numbers from 1 to 10 are known. #7 (76 reported) and #1 (62 reported) predominate. #s 2 and 10 (2 reports each) are the scarcest

Dates have been reported for 208 of the 1003 days of this period.

Hammer I: Period I (e), Oct. 28, 1897-May 21, 1898, concurrent with Hammer II.

This period is, of course, only a continuation of the preceding period I (d) with the predominant hammer changing from III to II. As pointed out previously under the Periods of Usage, there is a complete overlap of all three hammers during the few days Oct. 28-31, 1897, and thus the first day of Period I (e) may be considered as either Oct. 28, 1897 (the first day of Hammer II's reappearance) or Nov. 1, 1897 (the first day after the final usage of Hammer III). The former date has been chosen arbitrarily.

Sunday dates—relatively common, having been reported for 14 of 30 Sundays during the period. The incidence of Sunday dates is much stronger in the later portion of the period, 9 consecutive Sundays having been reported in April and May of 1898. Neither Christmas Day 1897 nor New Year's Day 1898 are reported.

Time marks—#10 is unreported. #s 2, 8 and 9 are scarce, #6 is predominant (39 of 100 reports).

Dates have been reported for 83 of the 207 days of this period.

Hammer II: Period II (a), Jan. 2, 1894-Aug. 11, 1894, major usage, Hammer I concurrent.

No dates of any hammer have been reported for the period Dec. 29, 1893-Jan. 1, 1894 inclusive. The first reported date of Hammer II is Jan. 2, 1894. Thus the actual first day of use of Hammer II is still in doubt—having been proofed on Dec. 28, 1893, it could easily have been put in use as early as Dec. 31, 1893, and very possibly was first used on Jan. 1, 1894.

Sunday dates—are relatively common having been reported for 17 of 31 Sundays in this period. July 1, 1894, a holiday and a Sunday, has been reported.

Time marks—#s 9 and 10 are unknown (note that #10 is unknown for Hammer II in any period and #9 is very scarce). #6 is markedly predominant (120 of 294 reports). #8 is very scarce (one report only).

Hammer II: Period II (b), May 23, 1897-May 29, 1897, special usage, Hammer III concurrent.

This unusually short-term revival of Hammer II remains a mystery. Nine copies have been reported covering seven different time mark-dates. Of these seven, two are on May 23, 1897, two on the 28th and three on the 29th. There is no report of a Hammer I usage for these three days and only one report of a Hammer III (May 23).

Hammer II: Period II (c), Oct. 28, 1897-May 21, 1898, major usage, Hammer I concurrent.

The revival of Hammer II as the major hammer on Oct. 28, 1897, overlaps by a few days the final usage of Hammer III on Oct. 31, 1897, and since Hammer I is also known during these four days, it creates the only instance of a complete overlap of all three hammers. Hammer II is without question the major hammer through the later part of 1897 and January of 1898, but from February 1898 through May of that year the concurrent Hammer I reports are actually a good deal more frequent than those of Hammer II. However, since Hammer I ceases completely on May 21, 1898, while Hammer II continues to make an occasional further appearance until August, I have designated it the major hammer of the entire period

Sunday dates—relatively scarce, being reported for only six of 31 Sundays of the period. Neither Christmas Day nor New Year's Day of 1898 are known.

Time marks—#10 is unknown; #4 is the commonest but not predominate. #s 2 and 9 are scarce.

Dates have been reported for 88 of 207 days in this period. However, of the first 100 days of this period, dates have been reported for 78—a rather high average.

Hammer II (d): May 22, 1898-Aug. 20, 1898, exclusive usage.

This is the tail-end of the usage of the Winnipeg squared circle (other than the appearance of Hammer IV some six years later) and only nine copies have been reported for the entire period. These nine encompass only four different time marks and none are Sunday dates. Six of the dates fall between June 20, 1898 and July 12. Thereafter there is a gap of over a month, followed by one report on Aug. 19 and one on Aug. 20.

Hammer III (a): Jan. 28, 1895-Oct. 31, 1897, major usage, Hammer I concurrent.

Sunday dates—relatively common, being reported for 67 of 144 Sundays in the period. July 1 is reported for each of the three years, 1895-6-7. Christmas Day is reported for 1896 but not for 1895. New Year's Day is reported for both 1896 and 1897.

Time marks—all numbers from 1 to 10 are reported. However, it is interesting to note that #10 is known only from Nov. 14, 1896 to April 15, 1896. During this period it is quite common but disappears completely thereafter. Also about 40 per cent of the #9s reported for the entire period fall into this same fivemonth period.

Dates have been reported for 822 days of the 1008 days of this period. The longest gap between reported dates at any time during the period is three days.

500 Frames Feature Show by Royal Philatelic Society of Canada

The 32nd annual convention and exhibition of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, under the patronage of His Excellency Maj.-Gen. Georges P. Vanier, Governor General of Canada, was held at Kitchener, Ont., April 28-30. It was a most successful gathering and a fine exhibition of over 500 frames of competitive material was staged by the host club, the Kitchener-Waterloo Philatelic Society, on its 25th anniversary.

The Court of Honor included a display by Dr. G. M. Geldert of Ottawa, president of the RPSC, consisting of the Pence Issues of Canada, and including a beautiful 12d black on cover.

The Canada Post Office display featured a mint block of 25 of the inverted Seaway stamp, and created a great deal of public interest. A post office was located on the floor of the exhibition. Others showing in the Court of Honor included the Collectors Club of New York, Switzerland PTT, and the British North American Bank Note Company.

The Grand Award was won by C. P. deVolpi with his most interesting showing of 19th century Canadian adhesives on cover, illustrating their usage and the postal rates for domestic, transocean and across-border mail. This exhibit was also awarded a gold medal, the Seagram Trophy for 19th century Canada and the Philatelic Specialist Society of Canada medal for research.

Other gold medal winners were; Dr. R. V. C. Carr (Youngstown, Ohio), P.E.I. Specialized; George L. Lee (Bernardsville, N.J.), 20th century Canada including block of the inverted Seaway (also awarded the Woodhead Trophy for 20th century Canada); C. L. Marston (Spokane, Wash.) Great Britain 1d Black Specialized (also awarded Christensen Trophy for Great Britain); Dr. J. J. Matejka (Chicago, Ill.), Siberia-Czechoslovak Army Posts; and Ed Richardson (LaMarque, Texas), British Columbia and Vancouver Island covers.

At the annual meeting of the society, Dr. G. M. Geldert was re-elected president for the 1960-61

In recognition of his contribution to Canadian philately and his long association with the society, Fred Jarrett of Toronto was presented with the first Fellowship granted in the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.

NEW NOTES ON

CANADIAN FLAG CANCELLATIONS

PART FIVE (Part Four appeared in the June issue)

AUTHOR'S NOTE: Compilers who have assisted with this month's notes are: (A) J. Millar Allen; (F) Keith Forfar; (G) R. S. B. Greenhill; (GP) George Potts; (H) Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth; (R) the writer.



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147 (137)	Charlottetown	Oct. 31, 1918		\$1.50-\$3.50
148 (138)	Edmonton	Nov. 12, 1918		1.50- 3.50
149 (139)	Halifax	Oct. 15, 1918		1.50- 3.50
150 (140)	Moncton	—(NEEDS	CONFIRMATION)—	
151 (141)	Montreal	Nov. 20, 1918		1.50- 3.50
152 (142)	Ottawa	Oct. 22, 1918		1.50- 3.50
153 (143)	Quebec	Oct. 27, 1918	Nov. 8, 1918 (A)	1.50- 3.50
154 (144)	Regina	Oct. 30, 1918 (H)	Nov. 14, 1918	1.50- 3.50
155 (145)	St. John, N.B.	Nov. 14, 1918		1.50- 3.50
156 (146)	Toronto	Oct. 11, 1918	Nov. 17, 1918 (R)	1.00- 2.50
157 (147)	Vancouver	Oct. 28, 1918 (R)	Oct. 31, 1918	1.50- 3.50
158 (148)	Winnipeg	Oct. 28, 1918	Nov. 11, 1918 (R)	1.00- 2.50

*Note: Old handbook numbers are shown in () after the new flag cancel number.



Type 40 (Old Type 25) EXHIBITION

TYPE 40-SASKATOON (Industrial Exhibition)

159 (new)	Saskatoon	June 22, 1918 (H)	1.50- 3.50
160 (149)		June 17, 1919	1.50- 3.50

Note: Do either of these exist with SEVEN wavy lines?

THANKS TO ALL FLAG CANCELLATION FANS . . . AND A NEW REQUEST

The response to our request for help in regard to the 1937 Coronation Flag Cancel has been tremendous-much more than we had hoped-which convinces us that there is a great interest

among Canadian collectors in their flag cancellations. For this help, MANY THANKS!

We would now like to obtain help in two other areas: (1) Your earliest and latest dates for each town you might have bearing the 1941-42 "ENLIST NOW" flag cancel, and (2) your list of ALL dates for each town bearing the 1953 Coronation flag cancel. All assistance will be acknowledged in the new handbook.

Send data to: ED RICHARDSON, 303 Pin Oak Dr., LaMarque, Texas.

TYPE 41-MOOSE JAW (Rancher's Fair & Livestock Show)

161 (new) Moose Jaw

1917

-(NEEDS CONFIRMATION)-

TYPE 42-PRINCE ALBERT (Exhibition)

162 (new) Prince Albert

-(NEEDS CONFIRMATION)-



Type 43 (Old Type 26) English Only

TYPE 43—(GENERAL USE)

163 (150)	Calgary	June 27, 1927	Aug. 10, 1927 (R)	.50- 1.50
164 (150a)	Charlottetown	June 30, 1927	July 14, 1927 (H)	.50- 1.50
166 (150b)	Halifax	July 4, 1927 (R)	July 29, 1928 (R)	.50- 1.50
157 (151)	Ottawa	June 16, 1927	Aug. 2, 1927 (F)	.40- 1.25
168 (152)	St. John, N.B.	June 30, 1927 (H)	Oct. 2, 1927 (R)	.50- 1.50
169 (153)	Sydney, N.S.	—(NEEDS	CONFIRMATION)—	
170 (154)	Toronto	June 28, 1927		.50- 1.50
171 (155)	Vancouver	June 27, 1927	June 29, 1927 (R)	.50- 1.50
172 (156)	Winnipeg	June 27, 1927	Nov. 28, 1927 (G)	.40- 1.25



Type 44 (Old Type 27) Bilingual

TYPE 44—(PROVINCE OF QUEBEC)

173 (157) Montreal 174 (158) Quebec

June 27, 1927 (GP) June 6, 1927 (G)

July 7, 1927 (F) Aug. 11, 1927 (R) .40- 1.25 .40- 1.25



Type 45 (Old Type 28)

TYPE 45—WINNIPEG

175 (159) Winnipeg



Type 46 (Old Type 29)

TYPE 46-PORT ARTHUR

176 (160) Port Arthur Mar. 1, 1934

(To be continued)

Trail of the Caribou By DAN MEYERSON (BNAPS L3)

SOME YEARS AGO, in fact during BNAPEX '57 in Philadelphia, I attended an auction run by Earl Apfelbaum and came home with a miscellaneous lot of Newfoundland that I purchased because the cancel on one stamp intrigued me. However, the cancel was so odd that I never wrote it up because I wasn't sure that it wasn't made in some youngster's cellar. It was like nothing I had ever seen before. Just recently, though, I received a letter from Bill Russell (BNAPS 587), Melrose, Mass., and he sent along a few items for my inspection. One of them was a copy of the 3c, Scott No. 51, with the identical cancel. Now we don't know what it is, but we are in hopes that some member may have it on cover and be able to give some hint as to its origin. The stamp on the left is the one in my collection, and the one on the right the one that Bill Russell sent in.



It has been several years since we last mentioned Newfoundland perfins in this column, but N. W. Scales (BNAPS 1058), Evanville, Ind., is in with a nice piece certainly worth reporting. He submits a copy of the 12c Caribou, Scott No. 123, a nice stamp in its own right, with the AND perfin. The strike is reading downward from right to left.

That was a nice item that Stan Wood (BNAPS 221), Auckland, New Zealand, sent along the other day. It was a copy of the 1c, Scott No. 41, struck with the "PAID ALL" cancel in the 24 mm, circle that was used as a provisional cancel during the shortage of stamps during the latter part of 1897.

And still they rise! It may be the proximity of the London International as this is being written two months before the big show, or it may be that collectors are truly beginning to appreciate the scarcity of B.N.A. covers, Newfoundland in particular. At the "W. S. Davy" sale held in London by H. R. Harmer Ltd., on May 10, some new records were established for New-foundland covers. A superb large margined copy of the 4d scarlet, Scott No. 4, used on letter wrapper to New York during 1859 was sold by the auctioneer at £600, while a bisect of the 8d scarlet on one of the

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"Tucker" letters brought the handsome figure of £250, well above any previous record. A seldom seen example of the bisected 10c, Scott No. 27, used on cover from Ferryland to Nova Scotia during 1866 realized £400 against the original cost of £36 some 30 years ago. What bothers us is that we were around collecting Newfoundland even then, but we must have bought the wrong items.

A matter that has bothered us for years was just brought back into focus as we thumbed our way through the auction catalogue of the sale to be run by Irwin Heiman on June 9, 1960, in New York. The item in question is the 3c on 6c surcharge in black, Scott No. 160c. This stamp, as well as No. 160b, are only trial color overprints. Why are they dignified with a catalogue listing while those of the 1920 Provisionals are not? Excuses might be found why the "THREE CENT" on 6c Cabot, Scott No. 66, is omitted because the overprint finally appeared on the 15c value, Scott No. 70. If that is the reason, what reason is there for omitting the "TWO CENTS" on 30c Cabot, Scott No. 72, in red. It is the exact overprint that appeared on Scott No. 127, and it is on the same stamp. Personally we feel that neither should be in the catalogue and we would like to know how we go about getting this done. However, with our usual luck, instead of getting Scott Nos. 160b and 160c removed, we will probably wind up with the color trial of Scott No. 127 listed.

Very often the sight of an item makes you realize certain facts that, while always present, were not recognized previously. Just the other day we were offered a postally used block of 10 (2x5) of the 5c roulette, Scott No. 40, which we immediately purchased and it was only then that we realized that in all our years we had never previously seen a used block of any of the roulettes of this issue. Mint blocks of all are known, and those of the 2c and 5c are not too uncommon, but used blocks are something else again. Our collection contains used pairs of all but the 2c. Scott No. 88, and we have two used vertical strips of five of the 5c, but used blocksnever! We would be interested in hearing from anyone who has large used multiples of the stamps of this issue-let's find out how scarce they really are. *

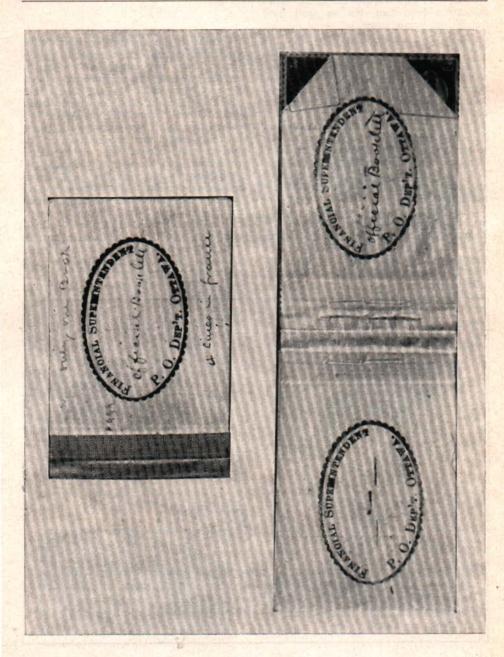


You'll dance for joy . . .

at the results you will get from an advertisement in the Yearbook Edition of BNA TOPICS. Contact your collector friends through the 1960 edition to be published in November. An advertising reservation form is included in this issue. Look for it! Send it to the Advertising Manager TODAY!

COOK'S BOOKS

ALFRED P. COOK, Coy Glen Road, Ithaca, New York



NOTE: Before embarking on the listing and cataloguing of the booklets and panes of the Victoria and Edward issues, a word of appreciation should be expressed to those pioneers in the field of booklets and panes of Canada whose work, starting from scratch, is now taken for granted. Boggs, Bond, Holmes, Hoffman, Hunter, Jalkut, Richardson and Rogers, all did the spadework in this fertile field, and as a result, the interest and further specialization of others was made possible. Credit should be given the Post Office Department, too, for the release of the quantity figures long after the issues themselves appeared.

The Victoria Booklets and Panes of Canada

Ex-1: The Essay

N 1899 the Post Office Department investigated the possibility of issuing postage stamp booklets. This was done either upon the persuasion of the American Bank Note Company of Ottawa, or because the department had seen booklets of other countries and decided to experiment with the design of a booklet for Canada. A booklet was then prepared by hand, using regular sheet stamps.

This booklet consists of plain, cream-colored, coated stock covers, with a pale blue binding tape over the covers. The interleaves are pasted to the selvedge of the panes, which are, in turn, stapled together with two staples. Both panes were torn from the left hand margin of regular sheet stamps, but apparently they did not provide wide enough selvedges and a small piece of paper was pasted onto these to give the required length.

The front cover, inside front cover, front of first interleaf, backs of both panes, front of second interleaf, back of second interleaf, and inside back cover all bear an official oval Post Office stamp which states around the upper half "Financial Superintendent," and around the lower half "Post Office Dep't, Ottawa." To this is added "Official Booklett" (sic!) on five of the eight official stamps.

The postage stamps making up two panes, each three stamps long and two high, 2c Red, Victoria Numeral Issue, are the Die I variety. ★

'SECRET DATES' OR DATED DIES OF CANADA

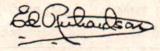




1938-39—Special Delivery Issue: 20c, June 15, 1938 10c Overprint on 20c, March 1, 1939

"1937" in triangle below "AL" of SPECIAL, above and to the left of the central coat-of-arms. Note that this is one of the so-called date "errors." They are of course not errors in the true sense. The date merely indicates the year in which the die was prepared.

No. 7 of a Series







-Alberta Government Pnoto

LAKE LOUISE - A Convention Beauty Spot

THE BEAUTIFUL PICTURE advertising our Convention in this issue is Lake Louise, with massive Victoria Glacier in the background. The picture was taken from the grounds of the Chateau, and shows Mt. Fairview, Mt. Lefroy and Mt. Whyte, and is just one of the thrilling scenes you will see while on your Convention trip.

While writing this (in late May) we have over 30 paid reservations and several exhibition entry forms, including some top collections of Pence and Newfoundland. So, if you haven't sent in your reservation form, please do so now. Tuck a \$15.00 cheque in for each person attending the Convention, and mail with your reservation form to:

MR. BOB TRAQUAIR, 1836-27 AVENUE, S.W., CALGARY, ALBERTA

By the way, your \$15.00 includes the reception on Thursday, the trip to Lake Louise, the Western barbecue, the cocktail party, and the annual banquet. And the ladies get extra value for their reservation fee, with four planned events strictly for the wives.

Deadline for entry of exhibits is AUGUST 1st, but if this time has come and gone, please write anyway, as we might be able to handle your exhibit.

As a last minute reminder to those journeying to Banff, be sure to bring warm coats and sweaters for the cool mountain evenings, and some informal sportswear for the Western style barbecue. If you have any last minute questions, or if we can help in planning your trip, please write:

MR. ED HARRIS, 7516-80 STREET, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

See you all . . .

FOR A HIGH TIME . . . BNAPEX '60

Banff, Alberta

September 15, 16, 17

TRAVEL INFORMATION FOR YOUR TRIP TO BNAPEX '60

AT THE REQUEST of several BNAPSers in the East, your Permanent Convention Committee checked with the various railways, airlines, etc., as to the cost and time for the trip to Banff, Alberta for the first Western Convention and Exhibition of the Society.

As a result of this survey, this writer's desk looks like a travel agency, with the maps, schedules, etc., piled on it. Due, too, to the fact that many were surprised at the time involved for travel and the costs of same, we have been asked to submit the following for your perusal.

Now, please understand the following is offered merely as a guide in planning your trip. We cannot guarantee either the price or the time. The time and the estimated budget are as of May 1, 1960. The schedule shown is the one submitted by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and has been chosen as an example. If you want to drive or take a plane, we suggest you contact your local travel agency.

The budget is based on those of us from Philadelphia and New York who plan to travel by car to Toronto, and entrain from there. If we can be of any further help, get in touch with the writer NOW!

Come on, BNAPSers, especially those in the East—let's show our Western hosts that neither time nor distance can stop a BNAPSer from attending the annual event.

See you in Banff!

Al Kessler, Chairman, Permanent Convention Committee

Please Note: Fares quoted are subject to change. Time shown is also subjected to change. Fares are based on Canadian funds. There is a 10 per cent federal tax on railroad fares in the U.S.A. There is NO TAX on Canadian rail travel.

Round Trip Fares-Toronto-Banff

Individual		Family Plan (Husb.&Wife)
\$156.35	First Class	\$243.20
*******	Bedroom (for 2)	84.40
37.50	Lower Berth	
30.00	Upper Berth	
124.40	Coach Class	191.30
	re quoted in Canadia t U.S. tax NOT inch	

Departure and Arrival Time

Leave Toronto	Mon.,	Sept.	12	******	5:00	p.m.
Arrive Banff	Wed.,	Sept.	14		3:35	p.m.
Leave Banff	Mon.,	Sept.	19		3:07	p.m.
Arrive Toronto	Wed.,	Sept.	21		5:10	p.m.

Estimated Budget Cost for Husband and Round trip, by car, from New York or	Wife
Philadelphia to Toronto	\$ 50.00
R.R. fare round trip Toronto to Banff	
16 meals aboard train (2 meals each per-	
son each day	80.00
Miscellaneous expenses, tips, unforeseen	
items while travelling	
Lodging, registration, etc., at Banff	100.00
	\$600.00

All the above is estimated, based upon rates, etc. as of May 1, 1960, and are subject to change, and is offered merely as a guide in figuring time and costs.

Publications Received

The second edition of the PHILATELIC HAND-BOOK OF JAMAICA has been received from E. F. Aguilar, P.O. Box 406, 91½ Harbour St., Kingston, Jamaica.

This new edition contains the following: Section 1—Listing of all Jamaica stamps, changes, errors, etc., with market price for mint, used and on full cover. Section 2—Listing of the Obliterator Numbers known for Jamaica. Compiled by R. A. Gibson. One will always be able to add to this listing. Section 3—Lists all the post offices and postal agencies for each parish, listing all Temporary Rubber Date Stamps since 1880. Also gives the market price for these marks.

This edition is priced as follows: paper cover, \$3; cloth cover, \$4.28; leather cover and auto-

graphed, \$6.50. *

THE MAILBAG

Topics 'Too Specialized'

I have been a member of BNAPS for some time now and receive BNA TOPICS regularly. May I be a little presumptious and give you my opinion of the material carried in that publication?

The articles are much too specialized and not too interesting to the general collector of Canada and B.N.A. stamps, etc. For example recent articles have been on "The Early Niagara Post Offices," "Early Post Offices of York Township," "Vancouver's First Air Mail Flight," etc., ad nausseum. I venture to say that if you took a poll among the members of the Society, not 50 per cent were interested in those articles nor read them. Let me retract and make that figure 15 per cent.

Cannot the writers for your journal write on topics that would have a wider interest? Why not ask in a future issue just what your readership wants. I for one joined BNAPS mainly for the magazine as my geographical position does not allow for much contact with the Society, and if the material in the magazine stays at such an ultraspecialized level, why should I keep receiving it?

Please do not interpret this as destructive criticism, but as my personal opinion as to what I think of BNA TOPICS.

Edward S. Mercantini, M.D. (BNAPS 1636)

Editor's Note: Please see our comments on the above under The Last Word on page 192 of this issue.

Revenue Group News

EDITOR: ED. RICHARDSON, 303 Pin Oak Dr., LaMarque, Texas

ALBERTA PROSPERITY CERTIFICATE

BECAUSE it would appear that a great many collectors have never seen a copy of the Alberta Prosperity Certificate, we illustrate it herewith, both front and back, in actual size.

This prosperity certificate was born of the depression of the 1930s. The idea was that the application of 104 of the 1 cent stamps on the reverse side of the certificate—one for each week, from August 5, 1936 through August 5, 1938, would then permit the redemption of the certificate for \$1.00 face value.

The small stamps are often seen in collections, but these should be collected in blocks. The size of a block of four is just about the size of a normal stamp. We cannot find any reference as to the size of the full sheets, but we do know that they were 10 stamps wide. We have in our collection a block which is straight-edged on both sides, which is 10 stamps wide. We suspect that the sheets may have been 10 by 20 but would welcome further information on this.

Saskatchewan Laws—1st Issue, 2nd Printing. Some time ago we called attention to the double impression that exists on the 75c value of this issue, and it has long since been included in the Holmes Catalogue. BNAPSer Dudley Atwood (No. 998) calls our attention to the fact that Bileski reports the \$2.00 value also existing with double impression. According to reports, it would appear that only one sheet was so printed, as all copies are from different plate positions. This would be Holmes' No. SL 19A.

Atwood also reports the "CCNTS" variety on the 75c value for position No. 23. Although the C.R.S. catalogue lists many varieties of this issue, we do not find the one mentioned.

Halifax Law Library Stamps. The lithographed 1950 issue with no denomination

(Holmes' No. NSLL 5) actually exists in two varieties, it has recently been discovered.

While other differences occur, the main one is found in the shading bars (vert.) to the left of the solid panel containing "Halifax."

Var. 1: Two (2) full vert. bars to the left. Var. 2: THREE (3) full vert. bars to the left.

No doubt these two varieties will be listed separately in the next edition of Holmes.

The only example we have seen of the \$1 overprint on this stamp (Holmes' No. NSLL 6) appears on variety No. 1. Can anyone report this overprint on variety No. 2

Associated Societies Savings Bank Stamps of Hamilton. For some time we have had in our collection of "numismatic-philately" (War Savings, Thrift, Postal Note, Postal Script and Prosperity Certificate stamps) what appear to be the forerunner of them all. This is a set of stamps used by the Associated Societies Savings Bank of Hamil-

25 CENTS

The 25c rose

In our collection we have four varieties:

- 1c yellow
- 1c pale purple
- 5c dark blue
- 25c rose

These four varieties are all that are known to BNAPSer Charles Armstrong who kindly loaned me his notes on these.

At the recent exhibition and convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada held at Kitchener, Ont., BNAPSer Bill Rockett kindly called my attention to, and I was able to obtain, a "Savings Card" of this organization, together with a number of these savings stamps attached, and subsequently cancelled. These cards hold only

18 stamps (6 x 3). When cancelled they were struck with a large handstamp covering a horizontal row of six. This has a frame and "CANCEL" arranged so that one letter comes on each stamp in the row.

This explains the large letters found on each of those in my collection.

The card is dated on the reverse Sept. 1893—this being the first clue we have had as to their date of use.



FACE of Alberta Prosperity Certificate

ALBERTA 11 CENT	THE PARTY OF THE P	ATTENTA	CENT	ALITESTA II CENT	AUTOA SIL CENT	AUTON 51	ALITERIA 11 SERTI	MLGA CESTA		ALGII SINI		100 m	MEETIN 11	
ALDERTA 1 CLNT	ALDIOTA SI CENT	ALITHA 11 CINT	CIN		TI CCNT		## E	TOTOL TI		SERVICE CONTRACTOR	1	AL SENT	STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 1	NI TO
ALBERTA 1 CENT	AND IN	MOTOR SERVICE			ALI CINI	APRIL 21 1937	APRIL 28. 1937	MAY 5. 1937	MAY 12 1937	MAY 19. 1937	MAY 26, 1937	JUNE 2 1937	JUNE 9 1937	JUNE 16, 1937
JUNE 23. 1937	JUNE 30, 1937	JULY 7. 1937	J U L Y 14 1937	JULY 21. 1937	JULY 28. 1937	AUG. 4 1937	AUG 11. 1937	AUG. 18 1937	AUG. 25. 1937	SEPT. 1 1937	SEPT 8 1937	SEPT. 15, 1937	22 1937	SEPT. 29 1932
OCT 6. 1937	OCT. 13, 1937	OCT. 20. 1937	OCT. 27, 1937	NOV. 1. 1937	NOV 10. 1937	NOV. 17. 1937	NOV. 24. 1937	DEC 1. 1937	OEC. 6. 1937	DEC. 15. 1937	DEC. 22 1937	DEC 29. 1937	JAN	JAN. 12. 1938
JAN. 19. 1938	JAN 26 1938	FEB 2, 1938	FEB. 9. 1936	FEB. 16 1938	FE0. 23. 1938	MAR. 2 1938	MAR. 9. 1938	MAR. 16. 1938	MAR. 23. 1938	MAR 30 1938	APRIL 1930	APRIL 13. 1938	APRIL 20. 1930	APRIL 27 1038
MAY 4 1938	MAY 11 1938	MAY 18 1938	MAY 25 1938	JUNE 1936	JUNE 8 1938	JUNE 15 1938	JUNE 22. 1938	3UNE 26 1938	JULY 6. 1938	3 U L V 13. 1930	30. 30. 30. 30. 30.	J U L Y 27, 1996	AUG.	

REVERSE of certificate, showing a number of the stamps filling a portion of the 104 "weekly" spaces

BNA Literature TOPICS

A COLUMN CONDUCTED BY H. M. DAGGETT, JR.

THIS is the first of a series of columns dealing with B.N.A. philatelic literature. I have felt for a long time that such a series was needed, and with the encouragement of a number of BNAPSers, and with the blessing of our editor, I have decided to have a go at it. No promises are being made that this column will appear monthly, or even regularly. Whenever enough material is at hand it will be worked up into a column.

A great deal of information on B.N.A. literature has appeared in TOPICS. There have, of course, been the usual reports and reviews of new publications (periodical and non-periodical) dealing with B.N.A. In the decade starting with 1946, R. J. Duncan published details of nearly 50 B.N.A. periodicals, and listed the B.N.A. contents of each. Many times there has been discussed the desirability of the publication by the Society of a specialized handbook and catalogue on B.N.A. (a need that still exists). There have been perhaps a dozen articles by various members pointing out the importance of an abstracting service covering the B.N.A. content of the current literature. But, outside of the series by Duncan mentioned above, there has not been any kind of a continuous or systematic coverage of the field.

It is this gap that this series of columns will attempt to fill. Here is a partial list of what needs to be done:

- The continuation of Duncan's listings of B.N.A. periodicals;
- 2. The gathering of information about the non-periodical literature;
- A start on a B.N.A. bibliography, consisting of reports on articles on B.N.A. in the world's philatelic literature.

As a start, columns dealing with the following topics are planned for the immediate(?) future:

- A detailed listing of the publications of the Canadian Revenue Society (whose work is being continued by the Revenue Group of BNAPS);
- 2. A listing of philatelic yearbooks published in Canada:
- 3. A listing of exhibition programs or handbooks;
- 4. A listing of official Post Office publications.

It is my hope that this series will eventually deal with ALL aspects of B.N.A. literature, not just those referred to above. Thus a rather large body of information would be obtained about this much-neglected field, which would lead to making it relatively easy to find out WHAT has been done and WHERE it may be found. (It will probably be my recurring theme that any study in any B.N.A. field is of little value unless it is known and is available.)

These tasks are so numerous and varied that no one person could hope to tackle them all, or even to carry a few of them to a satisfactory conclusion. And in addition, there is the problem that no one person can reasonably have access to the many publications that would need to be examined to cover the field. Thus I should like to suggest that a Literature Study Group be organized within the BNAPS. This need not be established in a formal way at the start, for it will take some time to decide on the best way to achieve the desired end. This column could very well serve as the reporting medium to the membership at large. If those members who are interested in participating in this program would write to me, I shall be glad to "start the ball rolling." Correspondence may be addressed to: Dr. H. M. Daggett, 4078 West 37th Ave., Vancouver 13, B.C., Canada. *

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THE STORY OF WATERMARKS

HE STORY of watermarks is intimately tied up with the history of papermarking. The Chinese, who first pounded mulberry bark or hemp mixed with water in a stone mortar, pouring the resultant pulp into a shallow wooden frame and allowing it to dry in the sun, was the first man to make paper. The principles of papermaking remain virtually the same today. While the original method was to allow the water to drain off through a screen of woven ramie grass, some later genius thought up the idea of a mould from which the sheet could be removed while still moist. This, the original Chinese 'laid' transfer mould, had a covering of thin rounded bamboo placed side by side, 23 'laid' line to the inch, and stitched together at intervals of an inch or so with silk, flax or horse-hair to form the 'chain' lines. These 'laid' or 'chain' lines showing on the resulting sheet of paper might be called the first 'papermarks'.

Substitute Wire

These early bambo moulds, however, did not lend themselves to the forming of applied designs which would watermark the paper, but when substitution of wire for the original bamboo and horse-hair moulds came into vogue, applied designs interlaced to the original 'laid' and 'chain' lines of the mould became possible. Where the interlaced wire of the superimposed design appears on the mould the fibres lie thinner, thus leaving the impression of the design, that is the watermark—on the wet sheet.

When one holds a sheet of modern handmade paper against the light, the watermark containing the name of the mill producing it can be clearly seen, and in the background the transverse 'laid' and vertical 'chain' lines forming the wire mesh which superseded the bamboo and horsehair.

On holding a sheet of machine-made letterhead paper to the light it will be observ-

This information on watermarks was originally prepared by a printing class in an English technical school, and was kindly supplied to us by D. C. Milton, an instructor in the Printing Management Department, Ryerson Institute of Technology, Toronto.

ed that there are no 'laid' or 'chain' lines and only an expert would be able to identify the fine continuous wire mesh on which the sheet was formed, but it shows clearly a watermark usually composed of a tradename and the name of the mill where it was produced. This watermark, however, was made by a 'dandy-roll'—a small wiremesh cylinder under which the moist paper stock passes after the sheet is formed.

So much for the 'who' of watermarking; the reason for the 'why' is wrapped in mystery, as is so much else in the long history of paper-making, but the most acceptable explanation is that the marks were emblems and trade marks of craftsmen who were proud of their product and craftmanship.

First Used in 13th Century

The earliest known use of watermarks was by the Italians early in the 13th century. The first paper used in England was of foreign make, and the earliest record of the use of a watermark in that country was the device of a ram's face, which appeared on paper used for a book, probably of French origin, in 1330.

The first book printed on paper made in an English mill was printed around the years 1495-96 and bore the watermark of a wheel. The wheel or star watermark is that of John Tate, who started the first paper mill in England in 1495.

The paper used for the printing of the famous '42-line Bible' in 1450-55 has the watermark of a bunch of grapes, which is unusual in its clarity and brilliance.

Watermarks, quite apart from their relation with the wider and older craft of papermaking, are in themselves well worthy of study, many of the designs holding meaning as well as beauty. *

MAILBAG

Thanks . . .

Thank you indeed for your kindness in telling your readers about the CBC Stamp Club's 10th anniversary on Radio Canada. We are now in our 11th year — somebody goofed at CBC in saying the 10th.

My wife Mary and I are indeed grateful for your thoughtfulness, and maybe some day we will be able to do something equally constructive for you.

Doug Patrick (BNAPS 517)





THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

POSTAL STATIONERY PANORAMA

EDITOR: MARK L. ARONS, 204 Muriel Street, Ithaca, New York

RELATED MATERIAL

THE PURIST may argue that "pigs is pig", and postal stationery is postal stationery; therefore, if it wasn't issued by the post office department or doesn't have a stamped impression, it doesn't belong in a postal stationery collection. We will agree that if the above conditions are not met, it is not postal stationery, but we collect what we please and hope you do, too. Figure 1 shows a registration envelope which comes mighty close to being postal stationery. It was officially produced by the Newfoundland P.O. Department and was sold in the post offices: Size A, 6x3¾ inches at 1 cent, and Size B, 8x4½ inches at 2 cents. The reverse of these envelopes states that postage stamps to cover Postage and Registration must be affixed over the flap, etc. They may not have a stamped impression, but postal stationery or not, these envelopes remain in my Newfoundland collection.

Figure 2 shows a postal card with stamped impression but not of Postal Department origin. L. W. Durbin, dealer in foreign stamps, postal cards, stamp albums, etc., of Philadelphia, liked Holmes' design No. 1670 so much that he had it reproduced in orange as an advertising card.

Items like these add spice to the meat of our collection.

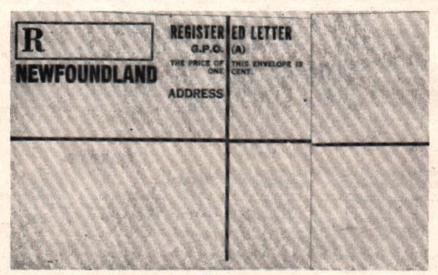


FIGURE 1



FIGURE 2

AN OVERPRINTED VARIETY

We have always been a stickler for logic and every once in a while we find that our reasoning was correct. When the Canadian P.O. Department overprinted the large and small size George VI 3 cent envelope, and raised their value to 5 cents in 1954, the only ones we saw with this overprint were the offset printed pale mauve envelopes (Bond ER16 and ER19). It seemed to us at that time that surely some of the earlier printings, the typographed purple (Bond ER7 and ER9) and the typographed mauve (Bond 7R12 and ER14) must have also received this overprint. We based this conclusion on the fact that it had happened in previously overprinted issues such as the Victorian 2 cent on 3 cent, the George V 2 cent on 3 cent, and the George VI 2 cent on 1 cent overprints—why not in this issue? Certainly there must have been copies of the earlier printings mixed in with the later printings in some post offices or in the P.O. Department stocks.

With this idea in mind, we closely examined every copy of this envelope that came to hand and finally, after six years, reaped the reward of our vigilance. The overprint does exist on Bond ER9, the large purple envelope. Have any of our readers found it on any of the other three possible envelopes?

REPLY CARDS

As we try to collect both unused and used examples of all B.N.A. stationery, what we strive for in reply cards is an entire unused, an entire with message-half used and reply-half unused, and a reply-half used. (We would glady substitute for the latter two an entire card with both halves used, but these are virtually impossible to find.) We think the above makes a nice looking page and contains all variations possible in a reply card.

Bond states in his introduction to postal cards on page 51 of his catalogue, that "A used half of a double card (whether address or reply portion) is valued at one-half the value of an unsevered used entire." This has long been the accepted method of pricing used halves of reply cards, and in our opinion is completely unrealistic. There is no generalization which can cover the relationship between used message halves and used reply halves. It varies from issue to issue and it is conceivable that in one issue message halves are much scarcer and in another, reply halves are. Our own observations have shown us that reply halves are invariably scarcer and still we realize that at any moment someone may come across a company file containing a large number of a particular reply card and throw the balance of that issue in the opposite direction. *



OFFICIAL SECTION

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

MONTHLY REPORT.

From the Secretary

JACK LEVINE, 209 PINE TREE ROAD, OXFORD, N.C.

June 1, 1960

NEW MEMBERS

- 1775 Beaver, Paul F., 33 Pleasantview Avenue, Longmeadow 6, Massachusetts
- 1776 Johnson, John Finlay, 305 Sherwood Bldg., Spokane 1, Washington 1777 Margeson, Paul B., 6 Grosvenor Square, Schenectady, New York
- 1778 Padbury, Melvern H., 2493 West First, Apt. 203, Vancouver, British Columbia
- 1779 Scisco, Lubert H., 3226 Santa Anita, Altadena, California
- 1780 Simpson, William L., 374 King Street West, Chatham, Ontario

APPLICATIONS PENDING

Armson, Louis, P.O. Box 8, Gravenhurst, Ontario

Cameron, Gordon A., Q.C., 311 Royal Trust Bldg., Victoria, British Columbia

Irvine, Alan F., 572 St. James Street, London, Ontario

Nault, M. L., 5365 de Lanaudiere Street, Montreal 34, Quebec

(APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

(Objections must be filed with the Secretary within 15 days after month of publication)
Acutt, Mrs. John, Box 265, Melville, Sask. (C) CAN, NFD—Mint blocks. 1st day covers. Plate blocks. OHMS-G. Precancels. RPO, flag, slogan and squared circle cancellations. Proposed by G. P. Lewis, No. L506.

Gyorfi, Dr. A. W., 62 Harborview Drive, Sydney, N.S. (C-CX) CAN, NFD-Mint and used postage. 1st day and 1st flight covers. Plate blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint, used and semi-official airmails and on cover. Literature. Proofs-essays. All type cancellations Scott Nos. 87 and 88. Specialty: Scott Nos. 87 and 88. Proposed by G. D. Hicks, No. 1033; seconded by F. C. Bricker, No. 468.

Hammell, Daphne (Mrs.), R.R. #1, Malton, Ont. (C-CX) CAN, NFD—Mint and used postage. 1st day,

1st flight, royal train and squared circle covers. Plate blocks. RPO, flag and squared circle cancella-

tions. Specialty: Small Queens. Proposed by G. P. Lewis, No. L506.

Houston, John C., 128 Henry St., Prescott, Ont. (C) CAN, NFD—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. 1st day covers. Plate blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint and used booklet panes. Mint

and used airmails. Proposed by A. E. Hetherington, 1451; seconded by P. L. Brown, No. 652.

McKay, Walter Garry, 62 Westview Drive, Calgary, Alta. (C-X) CAN—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint and used booklet panes and complete booklets.

Mint and used airmails. Territorial cancellations. Proposed by E. A. Harris, No. 729.

McQuade, Thomas, 173 East 91st St., New York 28, N.Y. (C-C) CAN, NFD, NB, PEI—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. 1st day covers. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint and used airmails. Postal stationery entires. Literature. Proposed by E. A. Richardson, No. 168.

Walck, Edna, M.D., 6 Longmeadow Road, Dover, N.H. (C-X) CAN, NFD, NB, NS—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint and used airmails. Squared circle cancellations. Proposed by W. C. Peterman, No. L8; seconded by V. R. Yeaton, No. 1067.

Webber, Sid, 10615-130 Street, Edmonton, Alta. (C-X) CAN, NFD—19th and 20th century mint postage and mint blocks. Plate blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint booklet panes. 2 and 4-ring numeral and squared circle cancellations. Proposed by E. J. Christensen, No. 1093; seconded by A. W. McIntyre, No. 762.

Zinkann, R. W., M.D., 737 King St. West, Kitchener, Ont. (C) CAN-19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Coils. Proposed by L. S. Holmes, No. 177; seconded by R. M. Lamb,

No. 1255.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

(Changes of Address should be sent direct to the Secretary)

120 Armstrong, Charles, R.R. #1, Upper Rawdon, Nova Scotia (from Toronto) 1646 Crawford, Douglas A., 95 Charles St., Apt. 4, Halifax, Nova Scotia (from Toronto)

560

Halliday, W. E. D., 420 Lisgar Rd., Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa, Ont. O'Neill, W. Paul Jr., American Consulate General, Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa (from Maryland) 1574

658

Profit, Arthur R., 567 Borebank St., Winnipeg 9, Man. Reals, Willis B., 30 Algonquin Rd., Norwalk, Conn. (from Illinois) Vincent, V. H., 1023 Sixth St., St. Louis, Mo. 89

357

Yeaton, Vinton R., 219 Washington St., Dover, N.H. 1066

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

Outram, Robert H.

Wrigley, Roy

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, May 1, 1960 NEW MEMBERS, June 1, 1960	1041	
RESIGNATIONS, June 1, 1960	2	1047 9
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, June 1, 1960	-	1045

OFFICIAL NOTICE

FINAL NOMINATIONS

PRESIDENT: Walter W. Chadbourne VICE-PRESIDENT: Arnold E. Banfield SECRETARY: Jack Levine TREASURER: James T. Culhane

BOARD OF GOVERNORS: Leslie A. Davenport, Alfred H. Kessler, Willard Rorke

Respectfully submitted for and on behalf of the Philadelphia Group this 6th day of May, 1960, after written assent received from all above nominated.

(Signed) Alfred H. Kessler for W. W. Chadbourne, G. B. Llewellyn, J. T. Culhane, W. C. Rockett, E. J. Whiting, R. W. Grimble

The above slate was submitted for and on behalf of the Nominating Committee duly signed by:

Fred Jarrett, Chairman, for Messrs. Fee, Sissons, Workman and Sharpe.

Since all candidates to be elected are unopposed, according to Article IV, Section 3, no official ballot need be prepared nor mailed.

JACK LEVINE, Secretary.

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EXCHANGE

CANADA—Early singles. 1922 to date mint or used blocks, including booklets. Will exchange for U.S. mint or used, also FDC world. General first flight covers including fine Zeppelin mail. Atmost anything of Austria, including rare postal stationery mint or FD cancelled. Stamps of the world mounted by country. Joseph Bush, 61 W. 74 St., New York 23. 146tf

AN 1875 WALKER AND MILES Dominion of Canada Atlas with lists and maps of early post offices, excellent condition (only two known in collectors' hands) for York, Oxford, Wellington, Essex, or Lambton County atlases. European atlases also for trade. E. Drake, 136A Walmer Road, Toronto 4, Ontario. 181-1t

FOR SALE

PRICE LIST of used Canada on request. W. C. McClammy, Rocky Point, N.C., U.S.A. 149tf

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED in any of the following I will be pleased to send you approvals: 2-Ring Numerals on Large and Small Cents; 4-Ring Numerals on 5c Beavers and Large Cents; Squared Circles on postcards, mostly common ones; Duplex, Railroad and Flag cancellations on postcards. Choice selection of issues from 1859. Correspondence a pleasure. Walter P. Carter, 47 Risebrough Ave., Willowdale, Ont. 172-6t

20TH CENTURY COVERS/MARKINGS. Want lists of provincial postmarks welcomed — please state whether cover or piece wanted, period, type: such as circular, duplex, slogan, MOON, MOTO, military, meter, interrupted circle, machine, etc. We will help you to locate what we cannot supply. Ask for details of our Club Plan for filling your want lists or disposing of your material. Sample copy of monthly "COVERMARK NEWS" containing notes, illustrations of cancellations, offers, members' wants, auctionette, etc.—on request. Correspondence invited, no obligation. COVERMARK, 311 High Road, Ilford, Essex, England. (86w)

FOR SALE

100 CANADIAN POSTCARDS 1870-1900 issues. Fine for shades, town and duplex cancellations; also some unused. A snap at \$5.00. Many used Canadian stamps available on a per 100 basis at prices that will surprise you. S. Lukow, 472 McKenzie St., Winnipeg 4, Man. 172tf(40w)

SQUARED CIRCLES

WANTED—SQUARED CIRCLES on cover or cards.
Will pay cash or exchange Canada C-1 on
first flight covers. Also have Semi-Official
flights. Jack McMurry, 1214 Norview Ave.,
Norfolk, Virginia. 181-5t

WANTED FOR CASH—Squared circle, two-ring numeral and fancy cancels on or off cover, Small Queens only; also illustrated and corner card covers. George Hicks, Listowel, Ont. 142-tf

WANTED on 3c Small Queen: Belleville, "4" above the line, April 26, '97. Dr. C. S. McKee, McKee Rd., R.R. No. 3, Abbotsford, B.C.

WANTED FOR RESEARCH: HALIFAX, any dates in August, 1893; Ja 4, '94; Ju 3, '95; De 19, 20, '96; Ja 21, '97; Mr 30, '97; Au 4, '97; Mr 4, '98; Oc 18, 19, 29, '98; Fe 11, '99, and Ja 29, 30, 1908. Will purchase or give generous exchange. Dr. Alfred Whitehead, 52 Havelock, Amherst, N.S.

WANTED

BNA TOPICS issues as follows: Vol. 2, No. 12, Dec. 1945; Vol. 3 (1946), Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10. Want Popular Stamps for years previous to 1942; C.P.S. Bulletins and C.P.S. News Letters (some mimeo, some printed); also certain copies of Ontario Philatelist (St. Catharines); Nova Scotia Philatelist; Canadian Stamp Collector (Brockville); Canadian Philatelist (London, Ont.); Same (Rouleau, Sask.); Stamp Collectors Magazine (Richmond, Va.); Emco Journal. Also want Jarrett's "Study of First Issue Bill Stamps" and his three editions previous to his "1934 Jarrett's Canada." Also Holmes' 6th (1945) catalogue bound with second Handbook. Have still more "Wants"; also a "For Sale" list. Write please. Mrs. E. A. Totten, 4600 Bruce Ave., Minneapolis 24, Minn. (100w)

WANTED

FEDERAL REVENUES—FB35, 38; FCF 2 through 5; FSC 13, 17; FEG 1B, 25, 27A, 40, 72, 72A, 89B; FCU 5, 6. Mint preferred. F. M. Remick, 157 Ridge Rd., Grosse Pointe Farms, Michigan.

CANADA WANTED—Early singles. From 1922 to date wanted blocks, coils, booklets, mint or used; will purchase or trade. Have European or U.S. collections, strong in Austria; also wanted, Austrian used blocks. Joseph Bush, 4601 N.E. 3rd Ave, Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 172-tf

IMMEDIATE CASH for Canadian material. Can use large lots, coil rolls or wholesale material but not packet junk. What can you offer? Leo Scarlett, 80-20 208th Street, Queens Village, New York 177tf-30w

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WANTED

LITERATURE—Anything in philatelic literature of BNA or the British West Indies: books, pamphlets, periodicals. Single numbers or runs equally welcome. H. M. Daggett, 4078 West 37th Ave., Vancouver 13, B.C. 178-28w

Strong Increase in Value Shown In B.N.A. Over 30 Year Period

Recent highly successful auction sales at H. R. Harmer Ltd. have clearly demonstrated that there is no let-up in the market for fine and rare stamps in Bond Street, London.

Perhaps the most astonishing sale of the season took place on May 9-10, when the W. S. Davy Commonwealth cover collection amassed no less than £17,200, against a cost of about £3,300.

This unusual collection was made some 30 years ago and the owner estimated his total outlay at around £3,300, and many lots made ten times their original cost.

A "combination" British Columbia cover with a strip of three of the 1860 perf. 2½d and a U.S.

24c (cost £21) went for £130.

All the Canadians showed big increases, such as £170 for a 10d bright blue on thin wove paper which cost only £15. An 1868 3c brown-red used with Nova Scotia 10c made nearly 20 times cost at £155, and a bisected 1c bright yellow used on "The Railway News" in 1897 sold for £145 compared with the cost of £10.

In New Brunswick £170 secured a 6d and bisected 3d (cost £13) and £220 a split 6d (cost £40). Newfoundland opened sensationally with £600 (cost £72/10) for a beautiful scarlet-vermilion. The 1866 10c bisected which cost £36

brought a new record of £400.

In Nova Scotia a split 6d which cost £12/10, made £145, and £280 was paid for a cover costing £6/6 bearing six "cents" values, while four 12½c on a wrapper made £270. A registered cover with a pair of the 12½c and a 10c brought perhaps the maximum increase at £195 on a cost of £3/5.

British North Americans proved their sound investment value during this sale. *

Numbers of Plates Used For Regular Issue Stamps

During the past few months, additional printing plates have been introduced by the printers of Canadian postage stamps. Plates used to date for the various denominations of the current issue are listed below:

- 1 cent-1-9 incl., plate 10 not used*, 11 and 12.
- 2 cent-1-15 incl.
- 3 cent-1-2.
- 4 cent—1-17 incl. 5 cent—1-17 incl.
- 7 cent-1-2.
- 10 cent-1-4 incl.
- 15 cent-1-3 incl.
- 29 cent—1-3 incl. 25 cent—1-2.
- 50 cent—1-2.
- \$1-1-2.
- *—Plate No. 10 of the I cent has 400 impressions. Plates 11 and 12 have 600 impressions. Since two plates are used on the press at one time, it is probable that plate 10 will never be used.

The Last Word

. From The Editor

ARE WE 'TOO SPECIALIZED'? . . .

LETTER TO THE EDITOR from BNAPSer Edward S. Mercantini of Ottawa, which is printed on page 181 of this issue, raises the point that BNA TOPICS is "too specialized" for the general collector of Canada and B.N.A. stamps. Is this true? Are our articles, which cover a wide range of subjects connected with B.N.A. philately, too specialized to interest the majority of our members? This is the first time that we have received such a complaint, although we have had numerous brickbats tossed in our direction over the years.

We are not criticizing Dr. Mercantini for writing this letter; in fact, if he feels as he does, we are glad he let us know about it. And if there are other members who have similar feelings we would most certainly appreciate it if they would write and tell us. We want to produce a magazine that is interesting to our readers, for if this is not the case, what use printing it at all. Of course, ALL members will not be completely satisfied with EVERY issue — that is understandable. But our correspondent seems to feel that only 15 per cent of our membership finds TOPICS of interest (or at least the articles to which he refers), and if this is the case we should most certainly know about it.

We admit that there has perhaps been a preponderance of articles on postal markings in recent volumes, but this has been because of the great interest in this field. Squared circles have been the "big" thing for several years now, and the same is now becoming true of duplex and other markings. We can only publish articles on subjects about which our various writers wish to write. And they usually write about that which is of the greatest interest at the moment.

However, as the Society was founded for "specialists" in British North America, does it not follow that our magazine should be a specialist one? That is the very nature of the Society, and thus the magazine should follow suit. Articles of a general nature are available in many other philatelic magazines, while we feel it is our duty to publish much material that would not see print if it were not for the existence of our own magazine. We are specialists in our collecting — therefore, the articles which our magazine prints must be of a specialized nature.

Following Dr. Mercantini's suggestion, we are going to enquire in a future issue as to exactly what our readers do want. We are preparing a questionnaire which will appear in the September issue, in which we will ask our members to indicate exactly what they like or dislike about the magazine now, and as to the type of material they would like to see in the future. When this survey is completed, we will try to mould the magazine to suit the majority — that is if a change is indicated. If most readers like us the way we are, well and good. But we are as open to suggestions for improvement as anyone, and will always try to give members the type of publication they want. *

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