

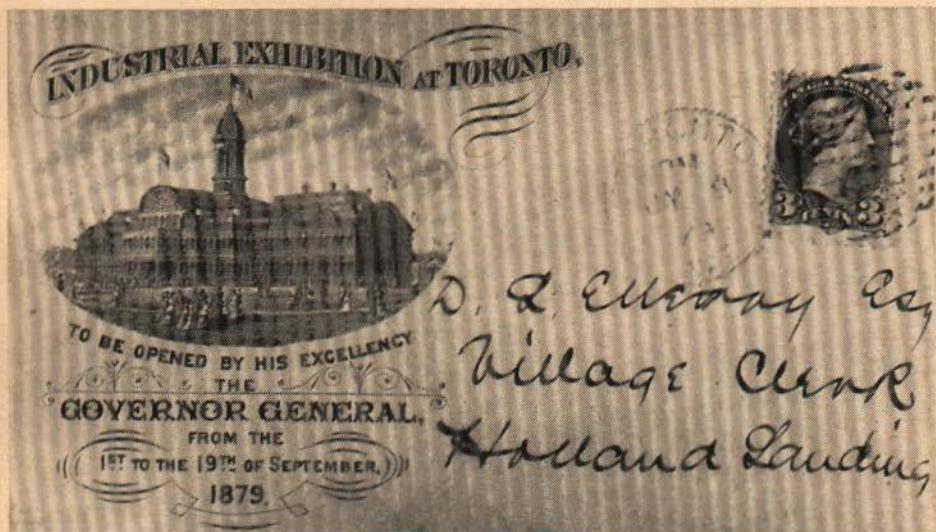
# BNA Topics

MARCH 1959

VOLUME 16 NUMBER 3

Whole Number 166

▲ Official Journal  
of the  
British North America  
Philatelic Society



(V. G. Greene collection)

AN EARLY 'C.N.E.' COVER SHOWING THE CRYSTAL PALACE, LATER DESTROYED BY FIRE

## *In this issue:*

Part One of The Origin, History and Postal  
History of Canadian National Exhibition •  
Plus many other B.N.A. articles of interest



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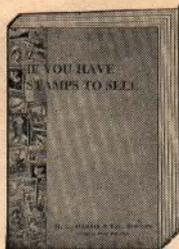
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# BNA Topics

Official Journal of the  
British North America Philatelic Society

VOLUME 16

NUMBER 3

WHOLE NUMBER 166

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# THE Editor's MAILBAG

## More on 1/2 Large Queen Wmk.

In the past three years or so, I have had experience with this stamp, seeing two specimens. Very definitely, one was on the thin paper, and even more definitely, one was on a very thick paper, perhaps thicker than the 15 cent Script or the normal 5 cent.

I have a fair showing of this issue—about 70 on cover, of which only about 10 are the 3 cent so I have comparison of six or seven of the papers noted. I was under the impression that Dr. Reford had no 1/2 cent watermark specimens.

About three years ago I bought the above very thick paper stamp because the paper was so different, and also it must have been printed from a very dry plate as the stamp roughly all over did not print, which gives it a speckled appearance. When I soaked the hinge off the watermark showed rather clearly (when dry it is hard to see). The watermark is a single line arc on each side of the stamp, face down. The left arc is large, like half an 'O'. Top point is level with forehead of the Queen, bottom point is level with bottom of the figure 1/2'. The arc on the right side is also as an 'O' or 'C' cut down its centre by the perforation, but is shorter than that on the left side; starts about below 'C' of CANADA to about 'H' of HALF. Stamp appears gray or bluish; no definite mesh is seen (perhaps paper too thick); perf. exactly 12; used.

The second copy was seen only about a year ago. It was a really perfect copy, very fine print, coloring and centering; unused (with gum, I think) on THIN paper, the stamp almost showing behind. The definite Bothwell watermark showed parts of two letters. It was sent from Montreal to a dealer, with three very fine imperf. 6 pence, three very fine 10 pence and one horizontal and one vertically ribbed 1/2 cent, plus some 17 cent perf. I did not want to appear too keen on the 1/2 cent watermark, but merely said I wanted to buy it. The dealer's reply was "They are too high priced. See me next week when you come in." I did, re-examined the 1/2 cent and asked the price, but the dealer said he had not heard as the owner had left Montreal to live in England. So I said that will give me time to check the letters with Boggs' illustration.

One or two weeks later I saw the dealer and he told me he had returned all the shipment as they were too highly priced, and I actually never knew where it went—quite possibly to a customer who could pay more than I could.

But here you hear of perhaps both watermarks and certainly thick and thin papers. But I cannot figure out what letters two reverse arcs could be; in size they should be part of the Script, but no two letters show two arcs back to back.

C. B. D. Garrett (BNAPS 15)

## Quantities of Canadian Stamps

The Philatelic Branch, Post Office Department, Ottawa, publishes a list of quantities of Canadian stamps that have been issued.

It has troubled me for several years that I cannot seem to find any reasonable explanation why the quantities issued of some Canadian stamps seem to bear no relation to the market value of

these stamps. In all cases I mention herewith I refer to used stamps. As an example the list states that the following quantities of stamps were issued and in brackets following I will place their indicated retail price or value:

No. 204	4,854,200	(25c)
223	4,085,500	(5c)
244	4,924,100	(40c)
246	50,000,000	(5c)

Thinking that possibly the quantity mentioned for No. 223 was in error, I wrote the department and they stated (I quote): "We are confident that the quantities indicated are correct."

Thus, I am bewildered that a fine stamp such as the large, attractive No. 223 Mountie should only be worth the same as a stamp such as No. 246 that had ten times as many printed. Or that No. 223 should be worth only one-fifth as much as a stamp such as No. 204, the Royal William, with the same quantity.

What is the answer—or is there one?

G. Wightman (BNAPS 1599)

## Back Copies of Topics

I have run across about 40 different copies of TOPICS between January 1947 and June 1954, and have noticed in TOPICS from time to time that members are looking for back copies.

I will be glad to send any of these to members wishing them if they will send me postage to cover the mailing.

Kenneth Minuse (BNAPS 67)

1236 Grand Concourse,  
New York 56, N.Y.

## Reprinting of Topics

I noticed a letter in the December issue of TOPICS advocating the reprinting of the magazine back through issue No. 1.

I do not know whether this is technically practical, but if it is then it is most certainly an excellent suggestion which I hasten to second. I would visualize this reprinting in the form of a complete booklet rather than as individual issues, perhaps even with a hard cover, and I am certain that a very large percentage of the membership would be quite willing to purchase such a booklet at a price which would not only cover the cost of printing but also afford the society a modest profit.

If the idea is practical but the financing presents a problem, then I believe that a call could be issued for advance subscriptions with publication contingent on a minimum number of replies.

Daniel G. Rosenblat (BNAPS 1445)

## Copy of 'First Days' Available

The American First Day Cover Society is an organization of philatelists who are interested in first day covers. A copy of 'First Days,' the official organ of the society, will be sent to those requesting same from Louis Meyer, Box 1071, Philadelphia 5, Penna., U.S.A.

LLOYD W. SHARPE, Q.C. (BNAPS 395)

The Origin, History and  
Postal History of the . . .



# CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

## PART ONE

**T**HE COLLECTING of Exhibition Covers is one of the most interesting and popular sidelines of stamp collecting. I found that though collectors, myself included, eagerly sought these covers, they knew little, if anything, of the story behind these interesting items.

These covers constitute a wide field, so I decided to limit my interest. I chose the Canadian National Exhibition for several reasons. Firstly, because it actually had its origin in my own city—Hamilton, Ontario. And further because it is perhaps the world's best known exhibition; it has been in existence many years; it has the largest and most varied field of study of any exhibition; it has almost, if not everything, to collect, to study, to search for, that is dear to a collector's heart.

The task I set myself I found to be interesting and a pleasant one. I would like to share with you my pleasure and the information I have gathered.

### An Unique Place

Have you seen the "Ex"? That is a question, especially we in Ontario, often hear and are often asked each year around the end of August and the first days of September. If you have never seen the "Ex"

**AUTHOR'S NOTE:** (1) All cancellations and other markings are in black unless otherwise noted. (2) I wish to thank all those who have so readily helped me, loaning me covers for illustration, giving advice as to set-up, checking information, and in many other ways. Some are mentioned in the text; I regret the list is too long to mention all the rest by name.

we feel you have missed something really worth while.

This world famous exhibition, which so many thousands now take for granted year after year, has a unique place in the world. It is the greatest annual show on earth. Year after year it goes on—each succeeding year a greater success. Visitors from all over the world enjoy its world-wide exhibits. From a humble beginning in a few very temporary buildings, it has grown to be a truly magnificent spectacle. The splendid permanent buildings, show places and beautiful grounds of this "Greatest Show on Earth" now occupy some 350 acres on the shores of Lake Ontario at Toronto—a truly wonderful location. Nearly three millions, young and old, now pass through its turnstiles each year.

I repeat myself when I say, as I have said many times before, the line, if any, between history and postal history is very thin. No record of the C.N.E. would be complete without the story of its origin. May I tell you something about it? I feel sure you will find it interesting.

In the year 1749 the French established Fort Rouille, sometimes called and perhaps better known as Fort Toronto. This fort was built on the orders of the Governor of New France, M. de la Jonquiere, as a counter move in the struggle between the French and English for the fur trade. In 1750 the garrison numbered under twenty. The final struggle for Canada between the French and English forced its evacuation, and it was burned and abandoned early in 1759. The



FIG. 1—Scene at the Exhibition in earlier days (Sharpe).

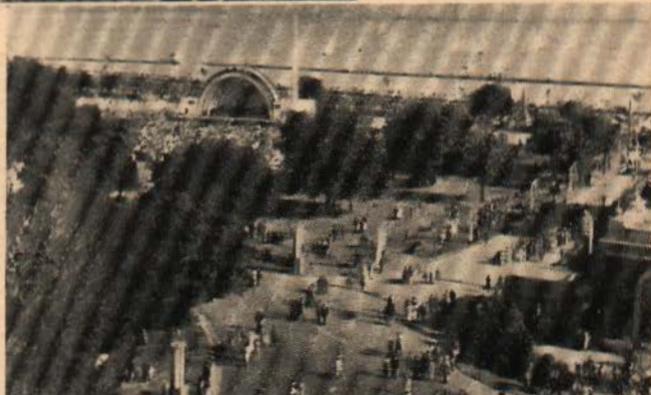


FIG. 2—A modern scene of the Exhibition (Sharpe).

site of this old fort is marked by a granite column in Exhibition Park.

#### First Building Erected

This French fort was the first building to be erected on the site of the City of Toronto (until 1834 known as "Muddy" York), the home of the C.N.E. The location of this famous old fort, as you will have surmised, was on what is now almost the very heart or centre of the present C.N.E. grounds.

With the fall of New France, Quebec was added to the British Crown by the Treaty of Paris in 1763. Benjamin Franklin, the American Colonial Deputy of the British Postmaster General, was instructed to set up a postal system for the new British Province of Quebec. He appointed Hugh Finlay to the office in this new province. But progress was slow. In time Finlay extended a "yearly express" to the far western points of the province, which included a large part of what we now know as the Province of Ontario. This service extended to and was mainly for the convenience of

the British garrisons at Kingston, Niagara, Detroit and Michillimackinac. By 1816 only 11 post offices had been established in all of Canada.

In 1791, by an act of parliament, the Province of Quebec was divided into two provinces—Upper and Lower Canada, corresponding roughly to what we now know as the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

The first British post at Toronto was established in 1793. The Lieutenant Governor, Colonel John Graves Simcoe, named it Fort York in honor of the Duke of York. On July 29, 1793 the King's ship "Mississauga" brought the Lieutenant Governor, his family, and a detachment of the Queen's Rangers to Toronto harbor from Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake), hitherto the capital of Upper Canada. Fort York may in some ways be called the successor of Fort Toronto (Fort Rouille).

#### New Barracks Built

It is interesting to note Fort York was erected about a half a mile east of the C.N.E. grounds, really closer now due to

the extension of the grounds. In 1840 a new stone barracks was built about half a mile west of Fort York, called Stanley Barracks. This new stone structure is, of course, now within the C.N.E. grounds. Some of Fort York has been restored, while some of the Stanley Barracks have been demolished.

May we just go back a little in the picture. Perhaps you can visualize what a lonely life the early settlers lived in this really rugged, virgin country. They were indeed hardy pioneers, and soon learned the value of helping each other and working together. On occasions "bees" were organized to perhaps help a newly-arrived family, and settlers would often gather from distant points. These were social gatherings after the day's work was done. They had much to discuss, and often these "bees" developed into earnest conferences on farming methods, cattle raising and other matters of mutual interest and concern. Views and results were exchanged and debated. Out of these gatherings came the first agricultural society of Upper Canada. In the year 1791 at Newark (now Niagara-on-the-Lake) was formed "The Niagara Agricultural Society." Fairs were held from year to year in various places, mostly at Queenston, Chippawa and the nearby district. The Canadian National Exhibition is in direct line of descent from this pioneer project. These were difficult years.

Then came the disastrous years of the

War of 1812 to 1814. At the outbreak of war, Toronto had a population of about 700 persons, but the surrounding farm lands were populous and prospering. The district of York in those days extended from Oshawa to Burlington, and northward indefinitely.

When the naval war of 1813 came to York, it is of interest to note that the main advance of the Americans took place just about where the C.N.E. grounds are now located.

### Signs of Progress

However, by 1818 the country was again showing signs of real progress. There are some records of a cattle show having been held in Toronto (York) in the year 1820 under a local society. The year 1830 saw the passing of an act providing for certain grants to fairs called "An Act to Encourage the Establishment of Agricultural Societies in the Several Districts of the Province." Some local societies did develop as a result of this act, but no real or continuing success was achieved.

On July 15, 1846 a meeting was held in the Court House at Toronto, to try to organize a provincial society but no acceptable plan was evolved.

It fell to the "Ambitious City" (Hamilton) to take the matter in hand. To Hamilton must go the credit for the real start of the C.N.E. A month later, on August 6, 1846 the "Provincial Agricultural Associa-

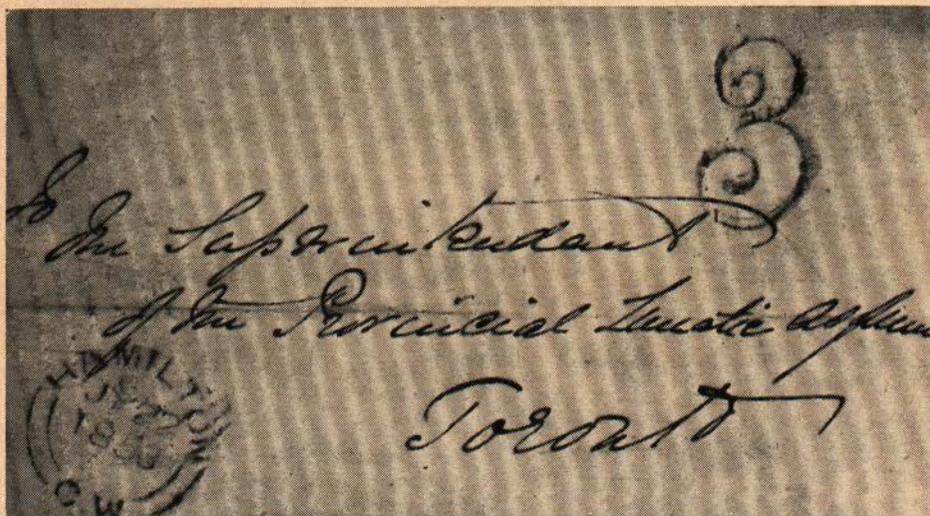


FIG. 3—This cover is year held in Hamilton, 1853. Note address referred to later in article. Postal markings in blue. (Sharpe).



FIG. 4—Cover showing Crystal Palace in Toronto (Norman Brassler collection).

tion and Board of Agriculture for Canada West” was officially organized. Thus came into being what has become the world-famous C.N.E.

The first fair opened in Toronto on Wednesday, October 21, 1846, in Government House grounds, then at the corner of King and Graves (now Simcoe) streets. The cattle show was held in a meadow at the rear of Upper Canada College, then on the north side of King Street, opposite Government House.

#### Fair Rotates From City to City

From then until 1878 the fair “rotated” from city to city (a list of years follows this paragraph). If you have a cover from these cities of year the fair was held there you could almost call it an early C.N.E. cover. It would certainly be nice to include such items in your C.N.E. collection.

City	Years Held
Brantford	1857
Brockville	1851
Cobourg	1848-1855
Hamilton	1847-1853-1860-1864-1868-1872-1876
Kingston	1849-1856-1859-1863-1867-1871
London	1854-1861-1865-1869-1873-1877
Niagara	1850 (Niagara-on-the-Lake)
Ottawa	1875
Toronto	1846-1852-1858-1862-1866-1870-1874 1878

When it returned to Toronto in 1878 that was the last fair held under the organization set up in 1846, by now known as the “Provincial Agricultural Association of

Upper Canada.” To continue the moving of the fair from place to place each year was now proving economically unsound. Though it had always been reasonably successful financially, the cost and effort of erecting temporary buildings to house the growing exhibition was getting to be a very serious problem.

Some 30 years earlier, on March 18, 1848, Toronto had signed a lease and obtained part of the Military Reserve, some 187 acres, to run for 999 years at one penny Sterling per annum. This property was approximately the present location of the C.N.E. The lease was from Queen Victoria by her Principal Officers of Ordnance. The 3,500-word lease was really quite a document, a “masterpiece” of repetition, legal jargon and “odd” phraseology. The main reason or purported intention of the lease was to provide land for military purposes. Over the years, however, parts of the land was used for various purposes. The Provincial Asylum (see Fig. 3) was erected on part of it; another substantial part was used for building lots.

#### Lease in Dispute

The lease was often in dispute. The government said the lease expired in 1858. However the City of Toronto appealed to the courts and eventually, in 1856, a compromise was made. A site in fee simple (outright ownership) was given to the city on surrender of the lease. One of the terms



FIG. 5—A fine cover, design in black, showing a picture of the Crystal Palace (V. G. Greene collection)

of the settlement was that some 20 acres be set aside for exhibitions of the "Provincial Agricultural Association of Upper Canada."

Toronto's first permanent exhibition building was erected in 1858 and named the "Palace of Industry" but soon became known as the "Crystal Palace" due to its type of construction. (See Figs. 4 and 5—

very beautiful covers illustrating it, the former in a pink shade of red.) It was destroyed by fire some years later.

Later the city acquired additional land, some 60 acres with lake frontage. Now, as I have pointed out, it has grown to some 350 acres.

It was hoped by Toronto when the fair returned in 1878 it would stay there and

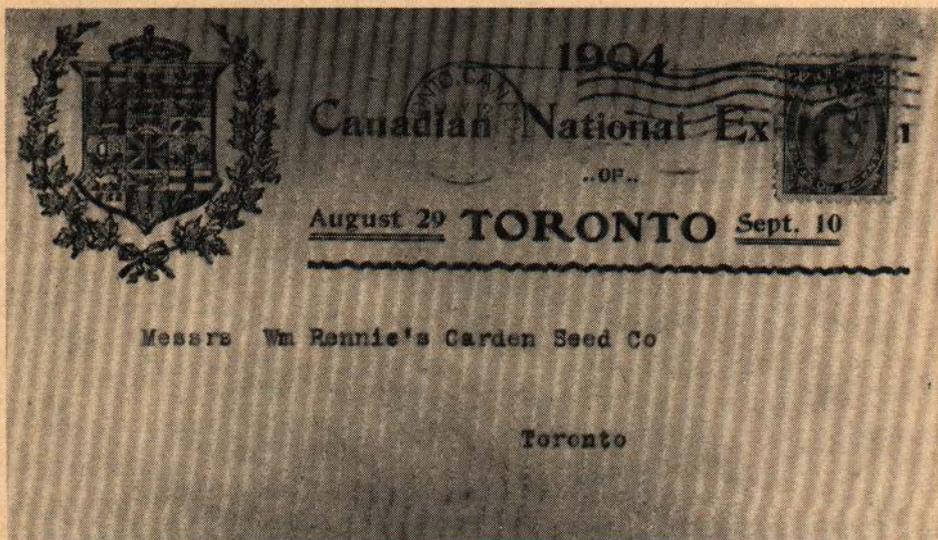


FIG. 6—A 1904 cover with the new name. This one is from the V. G. Greene collection. Design in blue. There is a similar cover in the Norman Brassler collection. The only two I have seen.



FIG. 7—A beautiful cover, design in pink and blue, 1900 (Sharpe).

become a permanent yearly exhibition. Though several other places sought to have it permanently, Toronto won out. They did have some permanent structures to house it and perhaps faced with the terms of settlement referred to earlier, they were determined to have a fair of their own anyway. Toronto's location was also favored due to its more central location. A local committee was formed to run the fair, or their own fair. This committee was a ponderous, unwieldy, impractical organization composed of representatives of various organizations and societies.<sup>1</sup>

On March 11, 1879 an act was passed incorporating the "Industrial Exhibition Association of Toronto." The first exhibition under the new body, some records show, opened on September 5, 1879 under the name of the "Industrial Exhibition." However the cover illustrated in Fig. 5 gives the dates "1st to 19th of September." Perhaps the official opening by the Governor General was on the 5th.

It has continued annually since, except

<sup>1</sup> Much of the information in this article is from "The Romance of the C.N.E." by Dr. Oswald C. J. Withrow (Reginald Saunders, Toronto, 1936).

during the years 1942 to 1946 inclusive, when the grounds and buildings were turned over to the Department of National Defence for use by the armed services as barracks and training grounds. During the war years 1914-1918 inclusive, the exhibition continued to function, troops being under canvas mostly at Niagara-on-the-Lake. However, in the off-exhibition season, the grounds were used to some extent by the armed services during these years.

In 1904 the name was changed to the "Canadian National Exhibition." This year (1959) it will have been located in the same place 81 years because it has actually been there since 1878. If one goes back to its real origin in 1846, it is 113 years old this year.

Prior to 1904 the exhibition had been known by several different names. Even after 1904, in fact as late as 1907, merchants advertising it on their envelopes still referred to it by names other than the Canadian National Exhibition. By 1907 its new name had become pretty well known and used (See Figs. 7 and 8; two different names used, one in 1900, another in 1903.)

(To Be Continued)

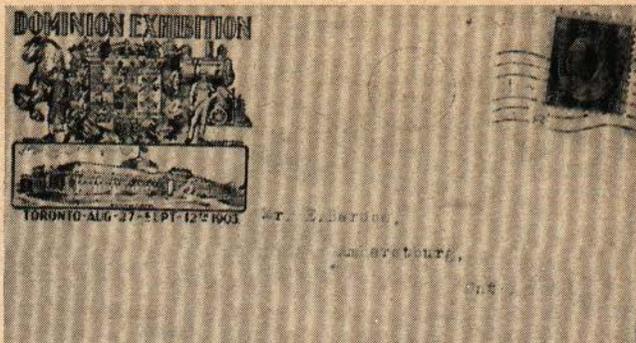


FIG. 8—A nice cover, design in black, 1903. Described as "Dominion Exhibition" (Sharpe).



# REVENUE GROUP

## News

EDITOR: E. A. RICHARDSON, 303 Pin Oak Drive, La Marque, Texas

**Excise Overprints on Tobacco Revenues.** Many collectors of Canadian Revenues do not collect Tobacco Tax Paid stamps. However those which were overprinted with various excise tax denominational surcharges are in the same category as all other excise stamps. For awhile these were included in the Holmes' Catalogue. They were included in the 7th edition published in 1949. They were dropped from the 8th edition published in 1954 in the interest of keeping the number of pages down. At present, unless one has an old copy of Holmes' or has some of the mimeographed studies of Dr. French issued by the old Canadian Revenue Society, there is no catalogue available.

If sufficient interest is shown, the editor of this column, and under the auspices of the Revenue Study Group, will attempt to publish a looseleaf catalogue of these. The cost will be nominal. However there are two big "ifs" to be hurdled. **First:** sufficient members of BNAPSers must advise us of their interest. This carries with it no obligation, just let us know you think such a catalogue is needed. **Second:** we will have to have the cooperation of all collectors of these in order to bring the catalogue up to date. This means reporting new items. It also means a willingness to help check preliminary listings against the collections which exist. How about it?

**British Columbia "Centennial" Laws.** As collectors of these issues know, they were printed in three colors. Now comes word that the 50c value has been found with **one color missing.** The normal stamp has a brown frame, and a green vignette against a yellow-orange background. While I have not seen a copy, BNAPSer Harold Walker reports the existence of this **without the yellow-orange background!** In this instance the background would be white.

For those hunting for copies of these beautiful Centennial Law stamps fully perfed all around, I hasten to point out that 64% of all copies have one or more straight

edges. Only 9 copies in each sheet of 25 are fully perfed!

Did you note that the last issue of Canadian Christmas Seals had the same type of "gum" as these Centennial Laws?

**More British Columbia Law Imperfs.** I'm no longer surprised when I hear of a new variety of imperforate or part perforate law stamp from this province! They appear with such regularity, one wonders a bit about their origin. The latest one to come to my notice is an imperforate 50c Gray Brown of the 9th Issue (1949) Holmes' #BCL38. Thanks to BNAPSer Harold Walker again for reporting this.

**Saskatchewan 1938 Issue Law Stamps.** The \$10 value of this set, Holmes' #SL55 is a Blue Green. This is to report that a distinctly different shade, a **light yellow green**, has made its appearance. The blue green is much darker. Two very definitely different printings.

**Ontario Vacation Stamps.** Up to a short time ago, the only used copies of this issue we had seen were those which were cancelled **and punched.** More recently however we have seen copies with hand cancels, but without the familiar large hole punch. It's nice to know they are available in this condition. ★



EDWARD VII 1c

Graver's slip at bottom slightly to the right of slip reported in June 1958 issue. Occurs on stamp with strong doubling in ONE CENT value tablets.

—Reported by Horace W. Harrison (BNAPS 1501)

# Obliterations and Cancellations

## Between 1851 and 1900

### PART FOUR—Conclusion

(Part Three appeared in December 1958 Issue)

THE second division of cork cancellations includes the ordinary cork. These are less fancy and considerably more common and were probably made by the thousands. It might be noted here that more than one cork would emanate from the same post office, for as corks were fairly short lived (probably six months or so), a postmaster would cut many in the space of a few years.

#### Cog Wheel Types

These are a little fancier than the ordinary corks.



FIG. XXVIII

Cogwheel—Jarrett Type 1147



FIG. XXIX

Cogwheel—Jarrett Type 1144



FIG. XXX

Spoke Type

● Conclusion of our survey of cancellations of the 1851-1900 period, written in a manner which should prove of particular interest to beginners in this field. Postal markings are enjoying a boom at the present time, and illustrations and descriptions of the main types should prove useful.



FIG. XXXI



FIG. XXXII



FIG. XXXIII  
Small

#### Cork Dots

These may be described as small, medium and large. They may be square, round, oblong or diamond-shaped.

#### Corks Quartered or More

These corks differ from the cork dots as the cork is quartered or divided into sixths, sevenths, eights, and may be notched.

FIG. XXXV  
Quartered  
Jarrett Type 1355



FIG. XXXIV  
Large



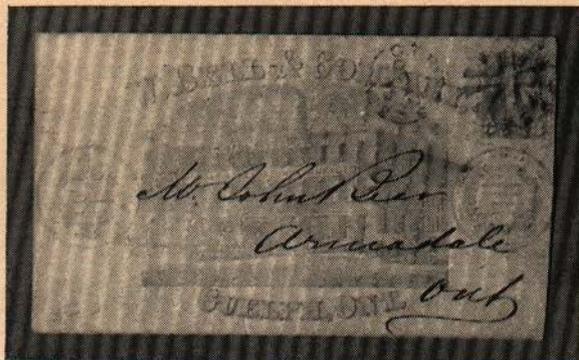


FIG. XXXVI  
Jarrett Type 1400  
Quartered and Notched



FIG. XXXVII  
Eighth and Notched

The price or value to be placed on the ordinary cork ranges from five cents to two or three dollars, depending on its clearness, the stamp it is struck on, or the cover it is on. These corks are usually collected on the 3 cent Small Queens.

#### Miscellaneous Markings

There is another class of cancellation which I might mention in passing—these incorporate a number or official post office cancels not used necessarily to cancel the stamp, but used to direct a particular piece of mail, or classify it.

I have not mentioned steamboat or R.P.O. cancellations as these are in a class by themselves.

In closing I might mention that to get a clear picture of the price of many of these obliterations, a close watch on the prices



FIG. XXXVIII  
Jarrett Type 778



FIG. XXXIX  
Jarrett Type 760

FIG. XXXX  
Jarrett Type 1474



alized at auctions throughout the country will give one a good idea of the prevailing market for this type of material.

As I mentioned at the beginning, this article is only a simple guide to this fascinating field. I might suggest that the student who is interested watch the various

philatelic journals closely as many articles appear on some particular point of this vast field. I personally would most certainly like to hear from anyone interested in further information, or to contribute further details. (Editor's Note: See last month's Mailbag.) ★

N. A. PELLETIER (BNAPS 1268)

## NOTES ON CANADIAN AIRMAILS

# 1927 London-to-London Flight

**T**HE PIONEER air stamp as illustrated was issued in August 1927. Approximately 100 were printed, with only four or five known to exist. The stamps, on white paper, were perforated and lithographed in green and yellow. The printing was by Lawson and Jones of London, Ontario. Mr. H. Slade, from the firm, told us that as a very young man, he had watched the pulling of the stamps from the stone. Another person informed us that the stamps had not been officially sold but were handed to those who were closely associated with the flight.

(In April, 1958 a story on the above flight appeared in the "Airport Journal". As more information has come our way, the story has been rewritten for our own publication.)

Mr. Charles Burns then President of Carling Breweries had some, and it is believed that the Honorable Ray Lawson retained a few at the time. The originator of the flight, Mr. Arthur C. Carty, gave his copies to the Late Mrs. Tully. What became of them is not known.

### The Flight

Mr. Arthur C. Carty, a young free lance newspaper man and a specialist in publicity and advertising had originated the idea of a London Canada to London England flight. Messrs. Charles Burns, Marco Leon, and Harry Low, directors and owners of Carling Breweries Ltd., of London, offered a \$25,000 prize for the first flight from London to London. The pilots had to be Canadian or British subjects and were to be selected from their flying records by a



The pioneer air stamp of August 1927.

Sketch of cachet used on this flight.

committee of advisors including the commandant at Camp Borden, and the chief of civil aeronautics at Ottawa. The advisors were chosen because their official connections enabled them to check official records, although they had to act privately. Also included was Commodore Erickson, the man who had outfitted Lindberg's successful flight. Commodore Erickson had for years a summer home at Bronte on Lake Ontario.

Out of several applicants, Captain Terrence Bernard Tully and his friend, Lieutenant James Victor Metcalf were selected. Tully was a highly qualified man with a long distinguished record; he had been presented the Air Force Cross by the late King George. When instructor at the Marlborough Airdrome in Norfolk, England, one of his pupils had been Sir Alan Cobham, who gained fame in 1926 because of a successful flight from England to Australia. Metcalf also had a fine record as a pilot and navigator and had made many long ocean flights on naval missions to contact warships at sea. He had also ferried aircraft from Britain to Egypt and the Orient. Both were products of war flying and had seen service in France with the R.A.F. during the first world war.

Because the pilots had no suitable aircraft, Carling's purchased a Stinson Detroit monoplaner. On August 12th, 1927 the aircraft was "christened" the "Sir John Carling" by 11 year old Leonard Carling, son of Colonel Innes Carling, and great grandson of the distinguished London parliamentarian whose memory was honored by the naming of the green and gold monoplaner. The christening consisted of releasing of a number of pigeons from a cage covered by a Union Jack. Following this, Mayor Moore of London performed the act of swearing in the pilots, Terry and Metcalf,

**AUTHOR'S NOTE:** We wish to thank Mr. Arthur C. Carty, Mr. R. A. Cottrell of Carling; the firm of Lawson and Jones, and newspapers, including the London Free Press, for their help with this story.

as official mail carriers for the Canadian Government. The mail bag was reported to have contained 97 letters.

#### No Expense Spared

No expense had been spared in preparing a suitable airfield close to the city. On August 28th, the evening prior to the take-off, many people had gathered to see the monoplaner. Early the following morning the two brave airmen successfully became airborne for what was intended to be a direct flight to London, England. Some time later a dense fog in the vicinity of Kingston forced them to return. The original flight plans were then modified and a more prudent decision was made to leave from Harbour Grace, Newfoundland.

The second attempt was made on September 1st., 1927. This time they were forced down by fog in a field six miles from Caribou, Maine. Five days later they managed to complete the flight to Harbour Grace. On September 7th., at 7:25 a.m. eastern standard time, and confident that the last leg of an epic flight would soon be completed, the fliers with a plane that rated a maximum speed of 131 miles an hour, were last seen heading across the Atlantic at Cape St. Frances, 30 miles away. The Atlantic Ocean had claimed two brave men.

A lone London to London flight cover with a genuine special flight stamp below a Canadian 3 cent commemorative was seen at the FIPEX show in the spring of 1956. A sketch of the cachet was made. We contacted the owner who told us that he believed that it had been taken out of the mail bag when the aircraft returned from its first take-off. It had been kept out of sight for several years. It was later found and bought by the present owner.

Lloyds of London honored a verbal agreement and paid \$10,000 to each of the widows, even though the premiums had never been paid. The Company sponsoring the flight also paid the \$25,000. From this a trust fund of over \$40,000 for the widows and children was formed. ★



# Rounding Up SQUARED CIRCLES

EDITOR: DR. A. WHITEHEAD, 52 Havelock St., Amherst, N.S.

## The Revised Handbook

**B**Y THE TIME these brief notes appear, the manuscript of the second edition of the Squared Circle Handbook should be ready for the press. It is being entirely rewritten. Some of the material, naturally, is drawn from the first edition, and from the monthly contributions to the subject in TOPICS during the last two years. But there will be much that is new, for research by the present writer and by many keen and well-informed students, is going on ceaselessly, and new conclusions are being reached and new discoveries made, all the time. The dates of registration given by W. S. Boggs in his article on Squared Circles in *Maple Leaves*, December 1957, will be drawn upon throughout.

A committee to deal with Rarity Factors, under the leadership of Clarence Kemp, has been busy for weeks. Lewis Ludlow will tell the story of his visit to the Philatelic Foundation in order to see the Proof Book kept by the makers of the hammers—this in order to solve some difficulties of identification and dates of hammers and other problems.

The many discoveries made since the first edition of the Handbook appeared will be fully covered. Early and late record dates are right up to the minute, the very latest reported. The vast subject of indicia, which has proved to be one of the most challenging in this field of collecting, and in which scores of collectors take the keenest interest, will for the first time receive something like adequate attention.

Finally, there will be short chapters on the Ottawa Squared Circle of 1880-81, the first Canadian squared circle, and on the Postmark of 1892, which immediately preceded the great groups of 1893, with which of course, the new Handbook will mainly be concerned.

## The Markdale Mystery

Two years ago, Dr. E. C. Banno of Kamloops, B.C., made the surprising discovery that the small office of Markdale, Ont. [population 950] used two squared circle hammers. This was before the Boggs article put two Markdale hammers on record. The announcement startled us all into examination of our copies, and specimens were quickly found. Recently, more carefully going over my Markdale pages because of necessary revision for the new Handbook, I found evidence that there were not two Markdale hammers only, but THREE. Hurried letters to several students, with some of my material enclosed, soon produced complete agreement with the new theory, first by Dr. Banno, triumphantly established by H. M. Dilworth, Vancouver, and later confirmed by J. Millar Allen of Northern Ireland. Present knowledge is strongly in support of the theory that the three hammers were used in succession; there is not much likelihood that any two were in concurrent use.

**Hammer I** is known from Sep 4, 93 to Mr 14, 94.

**Hammer II** is known from Ju 18, 94 to Jy 23, 94. (This is by far the rarest of the three and is sure to prove a 'toughie'. It was my discovery of two copies in my collection that led to the recent flutter of excitement.)

**Hammer III** (Hammer II of Dr. Banno's report, TOPICS, March 1957) is known from Sp 27, 94 to Ja 30, 99. This hammer, whilst somewhat scarce, is the commonest of the three, being, in fact, the one generally seen.

The dates given above will largely help in the allocation of known copies. Further details for identification will be given in TOPICS later. Some of the differences are marked, especially in the length of the side-

pieces, which become successively longer in the three hammers—6½ mm., Hammer I; 8 mm., Hammer II, and 10½ mm., Hammer III.

#### Markings Concurrent With Squared Circles

Postmarks contemporary with squared circles should not be ignored. For some time now, I have been putting them aside, and am finding them interesting. They explain in large measure the gaps—some of them long—in the use of such squared circles as WOLFFVILLE, N.S., DANVILLE, LEVIS and SHERBROOKE, Que., BRACE-

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### Your BNAPEX-59 Bulletin

Plans are moving on apace to make the '59 Convention and Exhibition the best ever but enthusiasm on the part of the members seems to be outstripping our ability to get ready. Before we had decided on the dealers bourse we already had received two requests from dealers reserving space. At the present time we plan to provide tables for 10 dealers and these tables will be in the same room as the exhibit so that the members will always be in the vicinity. The cost for the table will be \$25 and we will accept applications immediately. At the same time we have already had requests for exhibition space and reservations. These blanks are ready right now and will probably be distributed to the members along with their May TOPICS, though we wouldn't mind sending the information on sooner if requested. The exhibit should be the biggest and best ever as the frames will be the same as used for FIPEX and will hold 16 pages of most albums. Present plans call for 120 frames and we hope to have these spoken for by August 1st so that there will be plenty of time to prepare a catalog. The Hotel has provided rooms at a very low rate for a resort such as Atlantic City. Double rooms are available under the modified American Plan (Breakfast and Dinner) at \$11.15 per day per person and up, this price includes tips to the waiters as well as the tip to the maid. So come along because "You'll like it fine in Fifty-Nine".

Dan Meyerson,  
69 Fenimore Dr.,  
Harrison, N.Y.

*You'll like it fine in '59*

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BRIDGE and PETERBOROUGH, Ont., and NANAIMO, B.C. I have listed here only a few. My readers will, I am sure, readily think of others. I have found that those who seek for complete matched groups of A-B-C of Owen Sound, and 1-2-3 and later A-B-C of Paris, will have to include circular marks in their collecting, for I am convinced that in these two cases at least, such complete groups cannot be found without them. Perhaps I ought to say that a 'matched group,' the hunting for which has now become so popular, is a complete set of letters, numbers, or other time-marks normal to the town in question, **all used on the same day.** I have been an ardent hunter of these elusive groups for many years—ten at least. Clarence Kemp, Lewis Ludlow, several in the Boston and Vancouver areas, and many others I could mention, are already well advanced in this fascinating pursuit

#### This 'n' That

J. Millar Allen of Northern Ireland has found FONTHILL, Ont., dated Jy 3, 93; also another copy of MONTREAL, Type 2, 2nd hammer, first reported by H. M. Dilworth. . . . Copies of OTTAWA and PETERBOROUGH with 'blank' above the date will be found to be SUNDAY dates. Is this feature of Sunday dates known in other squared circle towns? Please report. . . . MAITLAND, N.S.; NOEL, N.S., My 25, 95 (found by Braden Elliott); and PALMERSTON, Ont., Oc 4, 94 (found by J. B. Whelan) are new discoveries. ★

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# Trail of the Caribou

By DAN MEYERSON (BNAPS L3)



**D**O THEY EXIST? If so, who will be the first to report their presence. The other day while visiting at the Philatelic Foundation in New York I had occasion to look through the book of proof impressions of the cancelling devices supplied to Newfoundland by the firm of Pritchard & Andrews, Ottawa, Can., from the years 1876 to 1895. What we noticed that piqued our curiosity were two mis-spelled cancelling devices and we wonder if they were ever used on mail or whether they were taken out of service as soon as they were recognized. The first is a 21mm open circle cancel reading FLAT ILAND instead of FLAT ISLAND and the second is an open circle of the same size reading GAULTOES instead of GAULTOIS. The former was prepared on June 13, 1891 and the latter on Mar. 9, 1881. Among the other interesting items that we took note of were on Newfoundland duplex, the only one in the book. It is a 24mm closed circle reading ST. JOHNS, NEWF'D and the accompanying 24mm 9 bar circle completes the duplex. This device was prepared on May 9, 1888. Last but not least we have always envied Canadian postmark collectors because of the territorials available to them. Well it does seem as though Newfoundland has gone and gotten into the act. Like the duplex there is only one example in the proof book but we've never heard of anyone that has ever seen it. It was prepared on Sept. 19, 1889 and is a 21mm open circle that reads ELANC SABLON / NEWF'D TR. We are sure that it refers to Labrador but does anyone have an example on cover.

There were some interesting Newfoundland airmail items sold by the Star Stamp Co., at their auction held Nov. 26, 1958. A copy of the Halifax Invert with wide space between Air and Mail and with period sold rather reasonably at \$235. and an unused vertical pair of the \$1, imperforate between, Scott C8b realized \$185. In the watermarked Airmails an o.g. horizontal

pair of the 15c, imperforate between, Scott C9a, did a little better as it changed hands at \$210, a nice price for this scarce item.

In the October 17 issue of 'Stamp Collecting' W. E. Fyndem advises that the 5 cent Caribou, Scott No. 191, in the line perf. 14.1 has been raised in the Gibbons catalogue from 90 shillings to £8. This is a well-merited increase as we find the stamp to be rather scarce, and far rarer than the previous 90 shilling price would indicate.

Jim Sissons (BNAPS 17), Toronto, made a shambles of the bidding for the Newfoundland items being sold out of the "DAWSON" Airmail collection by H. R. Harmer on Jan. 15, 1959. Jim bought up just about everything worth having. He purchased a never hinged copy of the Hawker, Scott C1, described as light gum crease towards top right, for \$1550.00 and he purchased a "HAWKER" cover for \$1100. Then he went on to take possession of a complete pane of 25 of the Alcock-Brown, Scott C2, for \$280.00 and a flown cover of this flight for \$210.00. Just to keep the ball rolling he also bought a pane of 25 of the "HALIFAX" airmail, Scott C3, showing the complete setting of the surcharge for \$210. A copy of the "de Pinedo," Scott C4, used on flown cover also went to Sissons at \$525 as did an absolutely superb never hinged copy of the "Columbia", Scott C5 at \$660 close to the catalog price of \$700. The same stamp on flown cover with two pinholes through the stamp was knocked down to the same buyer at \$240.00. In the 1931 unwatermarked Airmails, Sissons purchased two part perforates. A vertical pair imperforate between of the 15c, Scott C6b went to him for \$180 while a horizontal pair imperforate between of the 50c, Scot C7a was bid from its opening at \$110 until it was finally knocked down to Sissons at \$190. There were a few other items of interest

(Continued on page 75)

# Unofficial and Freak Duplex

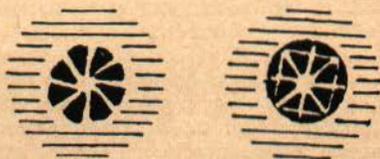
## PART TWO

(Part One appeared in the February issue)

**Category (ii).** Standard type circular daters attached to "Cork" type killers. As every student of Canadian cancellations knows, the 20 year period 1868-88 was characterised by such a flood of fancy cancelling designs as the World has never seen before or since, made by local postmasters according to their fancy. Some were made from corks (from empty bottles, as Jarrett pointed out), others from boxwood, rubber, or metal (as Boggs pointed out), the former ephemeral and short-lived, the latter comparatively durable and longer-lived. Until recently, however, it had not been realised that some of these fancy designs had in some way or other been clamped to standard type daters, presumably of metal, to make duplex hammers! It seems a mad idea to affix a cork killer, which would be worn out within a month or two and have to be replaced, to a metal dater with a life of years, but the evidence appears conclusive that this was actually done, as the following examples show:

17.a.b.c. As previously recorded (TOPICS June '57 page 154), the Postmaster of **Port Hope** in December 1869 cut a hole in the barred killer of his duplex hammer, received from Berri in 1860, and inserted a small round cork, uncut, i.e. a plain round blob. Two months later, in Feb. 1870, we find this replaced by a cork cut in 8 segments.

Again, about two months later, we find this same duplex with a third design, a sort of flag. Whether the process continued further, or whether the Postmaster became tired of changing the corks, I do not know, the evidence available at present stops there.



18.a.b.c. Another beautiful example is provided by **Toronto** in 1874. Here, in August, the Toronto postoffice was using a duplex hammer composed of a standard type dater (J.310) with a cork of intersecting triangles (J.1179). A month later in September, we find the same dater with a new cork cut into 8 segments (J.1369). Again, a month later, the cork had been changed to one of a new pattern not illustrated in Jarrett. This series is well confirmed by examples in the collection of Member McMurrich (780) and in mine.

It is just possible these were three different duplex hammers in simultaneous use, but this seems unlikely, as no overlapping dates have yet been found.

### To Publish Handbook

E. A. Smythies, author of this article, has recently completed the manuscript of the handbook on Duplex Cancellations which will be published by our sister society, the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain. Full details of this publishing venture will appear in our columns as soon as available. ★



22. Lunenburg N.S. 1886. Another rare type of "Cork" duplex (in the Willcock collection) comes from Lunenburg, N.S., where



19. 20. 21. **Toronto 1881.** By 1881 the expansion of Toronto necessitated the opening of three branch offices, called North, East, and West Branches. For these, three rare and remarkable duplex were prepared of the "Cork" type, probably locally. The daters were of the standard type II of the period, while the killers show albino letters, N for North in 14 thin horizontal bars, E for East in 11 thick diagonal bars, W for West in 15 thin horizontal bars. These rare cancels were short-lived, being soon replaced by another type of duplex made and supplied by Pritchard and Andrews. The complete set of three is in the C. A. Kemp collection, and a few scattered examples have been recorded elsewhere.

in 1886 a "quoit" or thick single circle killer (J.27) was attached to a standard type II dater. I know of only one strike of this unusual duplex.

23. **The Stellarton Star. 1888-89.** Member Frank Campbell (143) has already described this improvised and "screwed" type of "Cork" duplex, so there is no need to illustrate it again. The earliest and latest dates of use, so far recorded, show it was in use for 1½ years, June 1888 to November 1889.



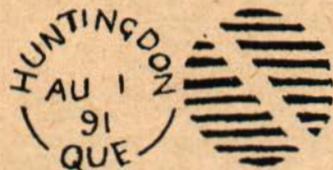
24. **Stellarton Broken Bars 1888-89.** In contemporary use with the star was another unusual duplex, the dater identical with the star (type 1, part outer circle), but the killer was an oval of 8 thick bars enclosing a small blank circle, rather similar to the St. Andrews duplex of 1882 mentioned later.

This was in use for 10 or 12 months. The bars show a long thin crack in the N.W. corner, and a late strike of 1889 shows the N.W. corner broken off. Members Willcock (995) and Gordon have kindly shown me examples of this duplex.

**Category (iii). Freak duplex.** There remain a few freak duplex which do not fit into any classification. Most have already been recorded in earlier articles in TOPICS, so need only be briefly mentioned again, to record the latest information about them.



25. **The 'House of Assembly' crooked duplex.** (TOPICS June 1958). This was erroneously described as an Ottawa Federal duplex. It was in fact a Toronto duplex of the Provincial Legislative P.O. Member McMurrich (780) has recorded the earliest known date, 19 Jany. 1879, in black. This freak hammer was in continuous use to 1901, i.e. for 23 years, which is almost, if not quite, a record! From 1881 to 1897 the strikes were almost invariably in blue, and from 1897 again in black.



26. **Huntingdon QUE. 1891.** (TOPICS June 1958). The ten bars of the killer cut diagonally. Barred killers with similar cuts are well-known and several are illustrated by Jarrett (913, 914, 015.) but this is the only example known used as duplex.

27. **R.P.O. QUE. & CAMPBELLTON EXPRESS. 1895-98.** This rare freak was described so recently in TOPICS that it will be fresh in the memory of readers.



28. **Toronto 1901.** (TOPICS June 1957, fig. 9) This remarkable freak was in use for 9 or 10 months in 1901. It is the only duplex known in which the dater is not circular and does not show the name of the postoffice.



29. **St. Andrews N.B. 1882.** Dr. Whitehead (192) has recorded an interesting duplex used in St. Andrews N.B. in 1882, with an oval killer of 9 bars enclosing a small circle which is blank. Apparently the number, usually inserted in these small circles, was forgotten.



30. **Woodstock, ONT. 1887.** To bring the total of duplex described in this article to a nice round number, I illustrate a duplex used in Woodstock, ONT. in 1887. It had a large oval killer with 7 bars, which has the distinction of having the thickest of any bars known in duplex, enclosing a small circle with the number 10. Jarrett (175) illustrated this killer, but was apparently not aware it was used as a duplex, nor its place of use, nor the date of use. Only two strikes of this rarity have been recorded to date.

To summarise the information recorded in this article. The duplex cancels are:

Category (i) 16; Category (ii) 8; Category (iii) 6; Total 30. None of these is recorded in the proof book of Pritchard and Andrews or from other official sources, and they are nearly all scarce or rare. If I may adopt the Rarity Factor System so ably evolved by Shaw and Whitehead in their well-known handbooks, none would be lower than R.F. 15-20, and quite a few, of which only one or two strikes are known at present, would rank as R.F. 50. If readers have any more of these scarce cancels not recorded to date, it is hoped they will bring them to notice. And I gratefully acknowledge the cooperation of Members mentioned above, who have recently brought to notice some of the rarities described in this article.

**Footnote:** Since this article was drafted, two more cork insertions in the Port Hope duplex have been recorded.

- (a) The earliest was dated 2 Oct. '69, and showed a sort of "portcullis" design, with vertical and horizontal cuts. Another strike of this design a fortnight later clearly suggested that this cork was beginning to disintegrate.
- (b) This was followed in November by the "plain round blob" already recorded.
- (c) The next cork (undated but probably Jany '70) was neatly cut into four segments. This in turn was followed by
- (d) the 8 segment cork in Feby '70 and (e) the flag design which have been recorded above. Illustrations of the two new corks, (a) and (c) are shown below. ★



CORK (a)



CORK (c)

## TRAIL OF THE CARIBOU

(From page 71)

in the sale that he did not buy and I'll pass that information on as well. An inverted Halifax from the sheet with the misplaced surcharge sold to order for \$230 and a second "de Pinedo" also sold to order for \$500. A third cover but this time franked with the stamp that has the short "7" in 1927 brought the handsome price of \$925 from the floor, about 1½ times full catalog. A "Columbia" cover, one of the few posted at Harbor Grace on Oct. 9, 1930 went at better than full catalog when it was sold to order from \$625 against a valuation of \$550. A complete set of the watermarked airmails, Scott C9-11, sold to order for \$40 while Greg Mozian bought the o.g. vertical pair imperforate between of the \$1, Scott C11a, for \$220. A single of the "Do-X" realized \$33, a block showing the setting of the surcharge went at \$115 and a single on cover realized \$36. Ezra Cole bought the inverted "Do-X", Scott C12a, one of 8 known for \$750.00, a bargain considering that a copy was sold in the Cromwell sale for \$900. The "Balbo", Scott C18, sold for \$17 while a block of four realized \$87.50 and the same stamp on cover sold for \$40. ★

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**"MAPLE LEAVES"**

**JIM WOODS, Editor**  
2 Hengrave Road,  
Honor Oak Park  
London S.E.23, England

★ Copies of philatelic books, price lists, auction catalogues, and other items of a trade nature should be sent to the editor for review and write-up in this column.

## Highlights of Canada Stamp Co. Sale of January 29-30

The January 29-30 sale held by Canada Stamp Co., 33 Pheasant Rd., Willowdale, Ont., featured 1859 Cents, 1868 Large Queens, 3 cent Small Queens on cover and bulk quantities, officials perforated and overprinted, provisionals; covers included squared circles, patriotics, Assiniboia, and hundreds of RPO covers; complete stamp booklets including No. 77b; plate blocks and imprints 1859-70, plates and lathework of the Admiral issues; complete plates 1928 to date, including officials and overprints. Highlights of the prices realized at this sale are as follows:

Very fine mint Large Queens, 1 cent \$32 and \$38; 2 cent \$23 and \$28; 3 cent \$36 and \$22; 6 cent (No. 27c) \$42; 12½ cent \$34 wmk. Very fine used, No. 28a \$48; 3 cent laid, fine mint only, \$320. Superb crown cancels: No. 80, \$32; No. 81, \$20; No. 82, \$18. British Columbia cancels: No. 2, \$38; No. 2 (San Francisco), \$42; No. 4, \$182; No. 5, \$18; No. 6, \$16; No. 7, \$13; No. 8, \$14; No. 9, \$24. Canada, No. 21, \$16.

Squared circle cancels: Sutton \$72; Sandon \$66; Golden \$37; New Castle Creek \$62; Quebec RPO \$52; Western RPO, three different, \$38; four different on same cover, \$48. Plate blocks: 1937 1 cent pt. 10LL, \$152; 11LL, \$168; 1943 3 cent purple pt. 6UR, \$128; airmail, superb, No. C8 pt. 5UR \$78, LR \$64. Officials: No. O1 pt. 30LR \$142, No. O4 pt. 39UR \$223.

Bill Jackson of Canada Stamp Co. reports that he will be in Ireland for the H. G. Bertram sale and expects to visit London, Paris and Zurich afterwards. Because of this trip all correspondence of a non-urgent nature must be put aside, and it may be the end of March before the firm can resume normal operations. Upon his return correspondence will be answered as quickly as possible.

## 1957-58 Was a Season of Records For the H. R. Harmer Organization

"The 1957-58 season was a story of records for H. R. Harmer, Inc." is a statement that is well borne out by a perusal of the 33rd Annual Resumé for the H. R. Harmer Philatelic Organization, recently issued by this firm.

In New York the firm's total auction turnover for the season was \$1,874,801.50, the largest in philatelic history, as record after record was broken.

The London branch reports that the season's total was £292,085, which was lower than the previous season, but bearing in mind the somewhat disturbed political and economic conditions the market remained firm and the general level of prices was more than satisfactorily maintained.

The Australian house in Sydney reports a successful season, with an increase in demand for unusual items.

Prices of interest to B.N.A. collectors have been reported in this column throughout the year, so it is only necessary to say that most realizations were outstanding for fine material.

Copies of the 1957-58 Resumé are available from H. R. Harmer, Inc., 6 West 48th St., New York 36, N.Y., or H. R. Harmer Ltd., 41 New Bond St., London W.1, England. ★

## The Sales Department . . .

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# OFFICIAL SECTION

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

MONTHLY REPORT . . .

## From the Secretary

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

February 1, 1959

### NEW MEMBERS

- 1630 BAILEY, William Johnstone, c/o Officers Mess, Royal Canadian School of Infantry, Camp Borden, Ontario  
1631 BLUNT, Leland D., 2522 5th Street, St. Joseph, Missouri  
1632 DAVIES, Donald H., 566 Bay Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario  
1633 HAYSTEAD, Robert A., 24911 Oxford, Dearborn, Michigan  
1634 HOWARD, J. R., P.O. Box 77, Comox, British Columbia  
1635 KUTTNER, William R., 159 Hewitt Avenue, Buffalo 15, New York  
1636 MERCANTINI, Edward S., M.D., 14651 Eastwood Street, Detroit 5, Michigan  
1637 OROBKO, William, D.D.S., 300 Birks Bldg., Edmonton, Alberta  
1638 TRUDEAU, Rev. J. P., Saint-Benoit-du-Lac, Brome Co., Quebec

### APPLICATIONS PENDING

Bentham, Lorne William, 184 Mafeking Avenue, Ottawa 2, Ontario  
Black, Edgar C., 1726 Western Parkway, Vancouver 8, British Columbia  
Davison, Mrs. Merle O., 833 Valley Road Place, Birmingham 8, Alabama  
Feldman, Harold, 1102 Western Avenue, Albany, New York  
McLellan, Robert F., P.O. Box 45, Truro, Nova Scotia  
Weill, Robert K., 484 Avenue Road, Apt. 607, Toronto 5, Ontario

### REPLACED ON ROLLS

- 204 SHOEMAKER, Laurence D., 440 Acacia Drive, Sapphire Shores, Sarasota, Florida  
(N.B.: Incorrectly listed as "New Member" in February issue)

### APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

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

- Armstrong, Robert John Peter, Box 341E, G.P.O., Brisbane, Queensland, Australia (CX) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Pre-stamp, stampless, 1st day and 1st flight covers. Plate blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint, used and complete booklets. Precancels. Seals. Mint, used, semi-official airmails and on cover. Literature. Proofs and essays. "Locals." Specialty: Admirals. Proposed by J. H. Eley, No. 1488.  
Borton, Clarence F., 632 So. Arden Blvd., Los Angeles 5, Calif. (C-X) CAN, NFD—Mint postage. Plate blocks. OHMS-G. 4-ring numeral cancellations. Proposed by A. H. Kessler, No. 334.  
Crawford, Douglas A., 111 Lawton Blvd., Apt. 411, Toronto 7, Ont. (C-X) CAN—Squared Circles; 3c Jubilee. Proposed by J. H. M. Young, No. 1523; seconded by T. B. Elliott, No. 1463.  
Hastie, Walter, 4339 Maywood St., Burnaby 1, B.C. (C-X) Proposed by W. S. Johnstone, No. 172; seconded by B. C. Binks, No. 74.  
Mortonson, W. H., 153 High St., Closter, N.J. (C) CAN—Mint and used postage. OHMS-G. Mint booklet panes. Mint and semi-official airmails. Proposed by E. A. Richardson, No. 168.  
Niewchas, Wallace S., M.D., 10011-119 Street, Edmonton, Alta. (C-X) GENERAL. Proposed by A. W. McIntyre, No. 762; seconded by W. Rorke, No. 1511.  
Peal, David, 12310-104 Avenue, Edmonton, Alta. (C-CX) Proposed by A. W. McIntyre, No. 762; seconded by F. N. Harris, No. 1147.  
DeSantis, Ricardo, 38 Church Ave., Willowdale, Ont. (C-CX) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint booklet panes. Precancels. Federal, provincial and tax-paid revenues. Mint, used and semi-official airmails. Postal stationery entires. RPO, territorial, flag, slogan, 2 and 4-ring numeral cancellations. Proposed by E. A. Richardson, No. 168; seconded by G. Johnston, No. 721.  
Scott, Donald O., 54 Raymond, Petaluma, Calif. (C) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th century used postage. Literature. "Locals." Proposed by E. A. Richardson, No. 168.

**CHANGES OF ADDRESS**  
(Notice of change must be sent to the Secretary)

- 1357 Brandom, Lee W., 1214 North Main, McAllen, Texas
- 1043 Darnel, Henry L., 54 Whitelands Ave., Chorley Wood, Herts., England
- 1325 Jarnick, 1/Lt. Jerome C., 4347th StuRon, Box 404, McConnell AFB, Kansas
- 327 Kreischer, Peter, 3332 N. Randolph Rd., Phoenix, Arizona (from Illinois)
- 1302 McTaggart-Cowan, Dr. Ian, 2088 Acadia Road, Vancouver 8, British Columbia
- 1564 Stanford, Eidsel C., 4124 Wexford Court, Kensington, Maryland (from Alabama)

**RESIGNATION RECEIVED**

- 1443 Farewell, Mrs. Joan B., Burns Lake, British Columbia

**RESIGNATION ACCEPTED**

- Coons, Clarence E.

**MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY**

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, January 1, 1959 .....	997	
NEW MEMBERS, February 1, 1959 .....	9	
	997	
RESIGNATION, February 1, 1959 .....	1	1
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, February 1, 1959 .....		1006
		1005

**OFFICIAL NOTICE**  
**CALL FOR NOMINATIONS**

**ARTICLE IV, Section 3. ELECTIONS:** Three (3) members to the Board of Governors shall be so elected each year for a term of three (3) years. Nominations for the office to be elected may be filed with the Secretary by any Regional Group of the Society or by any five (5) members in good standing in time, at least, for publication in the issue of BNA TOPICS scheduled for release ninety (90) days before the opening of the Convention and Annual Meeting for such election year. At least 150 days before the opening date of such election year Convention and Annual Meeting, the President shall appoint five (5) members of the Society to serve and function as a Nominating Committee whose prime purpose shall be to prepare and present a slate of candidates for the elective offices to be voted, which slate shall be published in the issue of BNA TOPICS scheduled for release 120 days before the opening date of the Convention and Annual Meeting of such election year.

JACK LEVINE, Secretary.

**EASTER SEALS IN CANADA**

**W**HILE Easter Seals have been identified with crippled children's rehabilitation programs since 1934, it was not until 1945 that they were first adopted in Canada as a medium to support work for crippled children by the Children's Hospital Aid Society of Calgary, Alberta. In 1946 the Lions Club of East Vancouver, B.C., issued the first of a series of seals; they adopted the national issue in 1952. The On-

tario Society for Crippled Children issued a seal of its own in 1947, but adopted the national seal in 1949.

Through a collectors' service originated by Bert Baulch, who has been identified with crippled children's work for many years, a great many seal collectors have been able to maintain a complete collection of these distinctive seals. See Mr. Baulch's advertisement on this page. ★



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**COPY** for Classified Topics should be sent to Gordon P. Lewis, 37 Eldomar Ave., Brampton, Ont., to arrive before the 1st of the month previous to publication date.

## FOR SALE

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

**BETTER CANADA.** Sets, singles, mint blocks. Send want lists (with references). H. G. Saxton, 139 Twelfth Ave. N.E., Calgary, Alta., Canada. (98ff)

**CANADA OFFICIALS** collection of 79 varieties with one on cover, and four rare 5-hole perf. OHMS, \$10.00. Canada Officials Checklist, listing 729 varieties, \$1.50. Canada Officials Catalogue, pricing all major varieties, \$1.50. Selections of Canada Officials or Canada Revenues sent on request, or send want list. Roy Wrigley (APS, BNAPS, CPS, etc.), 2288 Bellevue Ave., West Vancouver, B.C. 151-ff

**BUY NEW ISSUES AT FACE!** Directory listing 125 Addresses of Worldwide Philatelic Agencies (Where Stamps May Be Purchased at Face Value), \$1.00. BEDARD PUBLICATIONS, Box 637-V, Detroit 31, Michigan. 161-18

**I HAVE A CHOICE SELECTION** of the following to offer: 2 Ring Numerals on Large and Small Cents; 4 Ring Numerals on Beavers; Duplex Cancellation on early Canadian Postcards; Squared Circle Cancellations on Post Cards, mostly the common ones; Railroad Cancellations on early Post Cards; Flag Cancellations on Post Cards; grand selection of Large and Small Cents, all values, and a choice selection of 1859 issues, and also have practically all Twentieth Century issues. Correspondence a pleasure. Walter P. Carter, 47 Risebrough Ave., Willowdale, Ont. 163-4f

**CANADIAN PHILATELIC LITERATURE**, books, pamphlets, booklets, pioneer stamp magazines, 'Popular Stamps' magazine. BNA Topics, May 1956 to Dec. 1958 complete, 29 issues for \$8.00. A. L. McCready, Cobden, Ont. 166-1

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND 1861** 2 pence grey black proof on card, \$5.00; 1872 3c pair and 12c black black proof on card, \$9.00; 2 pence and 3c have small reproduction of sheet; 12c has large picture of proof sheet. J. Roger Gratz, 2105D Tenn. Circle, Loring AFB, Maine.

## EXCHANGE

**CANADA OFFICIALS AND REVENUES** wanted in exchange for Canada Postage or Plate Blocks. Roy Wrigley, 2288 Bellevue Ave., West Vancouver, B.C. ff

**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. Almost 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. 146ff

## WANTED

**WANTED**, from dealers and collectors: New Brunswick cents used with various cancels; Newfoundland 1966-1931 used with cancels of interest; No. 60 on cover or dated piece. Net price and send on approval; returns in seven days by air. Laurence Tyler, 6227 Radford Drive, Seattle 15, Washington. 162-7f

**WANTED**—"Weeping Princess" and "Broken Leg Mountie" varieties, as well as other Canadian constant varieties. R. S. Traquair, 1836 - 27th Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alberta.

**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-ff

**CANADA REVENUES WANTED** for cash, or in exchange for Canada and world postage. Harold Walker, Box 218, Palmerston, Ont. 163-10f

**CORRESPONDENCE** invited from collectors interested in the 5c Caribou of Newfoundland, Scott 190, etc. S. A. Wood, 25 Ronaki Rd., Mission Bay, Auckland E.1, New Zealand. 164-10f

## MORE CLASSIFIED ADS ON NEXT PAGE



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## MORE CLASSIFIED TOPICS

### SQUARED CIRCLES

I WILL IDENTIFY difficult partial strikes. Fee: Two copies of Paris or Belleville or Owen Sound (this must have letters above date) for each stamp. I will advise as to sale of collections, accumulations or rarities. Write first. Dr. Alfred Whitehead, Amherst, N.S. (45)166-f

**SQUARED CIRCLE COLLECTORS**—Please write for my free checklist and indicate your needs. A second copy is supplied for your own reference. I have been able to assist on all want lists received to date. I can also submit very useful selections on approval of 1859-1868 issues, especially strong in cancellations. R. M. Lamb, Box 573, Kitchener, Ont. 166-3f

**SQUARED CIRCLES WANTED**—St. Hilarion, Great Village, Noel, Pointe A Pic, St. Gabriel, Nasagaweya, Pontypool, Waterdown, Ashcroft Station, Revelstoke. L. M. Ludlow, 22595 West River Road, Grosse Ile, Michigan. 164-f

**SQUARED CIRCLES, Type 2:** Lambton Mills, Millbrook, Mission, Revelstoke, Simcoe, Massagawa, Freeport, Fort William West, Waterdown, Forest, Blythe, Cache Bay, Clifton, Lennoxville, Point Au Pic, Stanstead, Sutton, Matane, Font-hill, Noel, St. Gabriel. **Type 1:** Aldergrove, Beeton, Byng Inlet North. What do you wish in exchange? C. S. McKee, M.D., McKee Rd., R.R. No. 3, Abbotsford, B.C. 155f

he is a member of the Canadian Philatelic Society; C.P.S. of Great Britain and the precancel societies of the United States and Great Britain.

In addition to precancels, Mr. Walburn has a general collection of Canada and 'side-line' collections of 'Railway Post-offices', 'Perfins', British Columbia 'Town' cancellations and U.S. precancels. He has written extensively on Canadian precancels in various magazines and still finds time to enjoy his other hobbies of boating, fishing and hunting. ★

## Sketches of BNAPSers

By V. G. Greene (BNAPS L40)

### No. 87—H. G. WALBURN

**B**NAPSer H. G. WALBURN of Kelowna, British Columbia, was born near Manchester, England in 1902 and was educated in Wales. Heeding the call of the "wide open spaces," he arrived in Winnipeg in 1929, just ahead of the depression, and for the past 27 years has been fruit ranching in the beautiful Okanagan Valley of British Columbia.



Mr. Walburn started a general stamp collection at an early age, as his father was a collector, and a generous uncle helped considerably. For the past twenty-five years he has been specializing in British North America and precancels for about twenty years. He first became interested in precancels when a collector asked if he had any. Going through his duplicates he noticed a few and immediately became interested in this attractive 'side-line' of Canadian philately. Mr. Walburn has probably the most complete and finest collection of Canadian precancels in existence. His appreciation of the relative values of precancels has been helped by his purchase of the very fine collections of C. C. Sonne, Jack Levine, Frank W. Campbell and Dr. Mychenberg.

About fifteen years ago, after the purchase of the 'Sonne' collection, BNAPSer Walburn became editor of the Official Precancel Catalogue then published by Hoover Bros. and now included in the Noble line of precancel catalogues. Besides our Society

1959

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1959

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December 29, 1958

Mr. Bernard D. Harmer, Director  
H. R. Harmer, Inc.  
6 West 48th Street  
New York 36, New York

Dear Mr. Harmer:

When I assumed responsibility as the Executor of Mr. Caspary's Estate, I sought the help of Mr. Thomas F. McCarthy, an eminent business man and friend of Mr. Caspary, respecting the disposition of Mr. Caspary's stamp collection. His help to me has been invaluable and in no respect more effective than in his recommendation to me that the task of disposing the collection be placed in the hands of H. R. Harmer, Inc.

The amount of \$2,895,146 realized in the auctions you planned and conducted in itself justified the selection of your firm. Your advice and judgment throughout have been excellent. Disposal of the 13,500 individual items, so well displayed in the catalogs you prepared, being accomplished without any dispute between us best testifies to the integrity with which your work was done.

That Mr. Caspary's collection was unique is acknowledged everywhere, but the amount realized was greater in consequence of the exhibitions and publicity you planned, and the expertness with which you conducted the sixteen auctions necessary to dispose of the collection favorably.

As Executor of the Estate, I am grateful to you for carrying out a large task so splendidly and in a manner that would have pleased Mr. Caspary.

Cordially yours,

George Murnane, Executor of  
the Last Will and Testament  
of Alfred H. Caspary

NOV 3 1958

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