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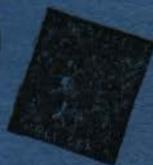
# B·N·A TOPICS

*Journal of the British North America Philatelic Society*

First Instalment of . . .



## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND HANDBOOK



PREPARED BY THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND STUDY GROUP

. . . In this Issue



FEBRUARY 1952

VOLUME 9 - NUMBER 2 - WHOLE NO. 88

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## Principal Contents

Views and Reviews .....	31
Prince Edward Island Handbook (Prepared by P. E. I. Group) .....	33
Covers Addressed to John V. Woolsey, 1859-1864 ..	39
Trail of the Caribou .....	41
The Post Horn and Saddle Bag .....	42
Sales Topics .....	45
Bringing News About People and Stamps .....	46
Canada: Marginal Lathework 1911-1925 .....	47
Saskatchewan "Doubles" .....	50
Sketches of BNAPSers (S. C. Calder) .....	51
Variety Hunting in Canada .....	51
Various and Sundry .....	52
Pages from a BNA Scrapbook .....	53
To the Editor .....	54
A New Example of Postmaster's Initials .....	55
Report of the Secretary .....	55



Editor—GORDON P. LEWIS, 34 Jessie Street, Brampton, Ontario, Canada.  
 Associate Editors—Jack Levine, R. J. Duncan, E. J. Whiting, Rev. J. S. Bain,  
 V. G. Greene, D. C. Meyerson, W. S. Meyerson, G. E. Foster.

## *Views and Reviews* By the Editor

### THE 1952 STAMP MARKET

According to opinions expressed by two firms in publications received by the editor at the end of the year, the stamp market in 1951 was better than in past years and 1952 should see a firmer market still. In his assessment of the 1952 season, dated December 10, 1951, J. N. Sissons, Canada's leading stamp auctioneer, says in part:

"Judging by our last 1951 sale, 1952 should see a firmer market. We had a marked increase in the number and quality of bid sheets for our December sale, although December is normally a poor market.

"Increase and demand is noticeable all across the board particularly in the 20th Century Imperforates which have been selling at abnormally low levels due to all the sizeable holdings in existence coming on the market at once. Many of these are exceedingly rare, particularly those from 1930 to 1943. . . .

"The prospects for the future of the stamp trade appear much brighter than at any time since 1946. . . ."

We have also received from Robson Lowe Ltd., London, England, one of the world's leading auction houses, a copy of their "Review 1950-1951," a beautifully illustrated (some in color) brochure reviewing their activities for the past year, and prospects for the future. We quote: "This year has been an exciting one. From the figures published . . . it will be seen that more people than ever sold stamps through the medium of 50 Pall Mall. Our mailing list shows that even more people were buying stamps.

"Economic conditions restricted the individual sum spent, but so many more people have been attracted to the hobby that prices for anything desirable remain firm. This situation is unlikely to change.

"Political events affected adversely the value of the stamps of certain countries. . . . Fine classics and interesting covers and pieces with character attracted as much competition as ever. . . ."

Robson Lowe's "Review" lists a total of 93 sales in the period under review (August 1, 1950, to July 31, 1951), containing 19,022 lots which realised a total of £200,145. Comparison with the previous season's sales shows an increase of 13 sales, 3,203 lots and £41,523 in realisations. Outstanding items from the various sales conducted by this firm are illustrated and listed. A sale of British North America material held May 16 last was one of the most outstanding of the season, and the following are some of the interesting realisations:

British Columbia: 1860 no wmk., unused 2½d	£ 32
1865 CC imperf., used: 5¢, £165; 10¢, pair	42
Canada: 1851 used: 3d, £18; 6d	42
1852 thin wove, used: 6d, £42; 10d, £40; cover, 6d and 10d (2)	82
Unused: 7½d, £120; 10d, £140; thick paper, used 6d	48
1858 perf. 12, unused 6d, £56; 1859 used 5¢ bisect with 10¢	46
1870 used 1¢ bisect on newspaper, £42; 6¢ bisect with 1¢ (2) on cov.	35
1897 Jubilee, mint blocks of four ½¢ to \$5	500
New Brunswick: 1851 half 3d and 6d on piece, £34; 6d yellow, fine used	38
6d olive-yellow, used, £42; bisect on cover	63
1/- used	110
Newfoundland: 1857 used: 2d, £125; 3d, £21; 4d, £88; 6d, £52 10/-;	
6½d, £35; 8d, £36; 8d bisect on piece, £165; 1/-	165
1860 used: 4d, £75; 6d, £36; 1/-	190
1866 2¢ bisect on cover, £175; 10¢ bisect on cover	130
1897 3¢ imperf. pair on piece	48
Nova Scotia: 1851 used 1d, £29; strip of three £67 10/-; 3d and 6d (2)	
on cover, £52; 6d dark green, £42; 1/-	120

• • •

"A Review, 1950-1951," published by Robson Lowe Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1 England. (2 shillings 6 pence).

### NEWFOUNDLAND

A part o.g. block of four of the 1919 Alcock air stamp, \$1 on 15¢, comprising Scott C2 (vert. pair), C2a and C2b, brought £40 in a recent London sale of H. R. Harmer.

Our Recruiting Booklet, "Introduction to the British North America Philatelic Society," is being included with the mailing of your 1952 membership card. Use this folder to in-

troduce your friend to the many services offered by BNAPS—your society.

### In March Topics

In the March issue, the first instalment of "Prisoner of War Mail in Canada" by Lloyd W. Sharpe will appear; together with another article from Dr. Whitehead and an article on "Victorian-Era Covers" by Richard P. Hedley.



# PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND HANDBOOK



PREPARED BY THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND STUDY GROUP

It is with great pleasure that BNA Topics commences publication of this Handbook in our society magazine. This work is the result of many hours of investigation and study by the members of this group, and we hope it will be the forerunner of similar series by the other BNAPS Study Groups. Instalments will appear in Topics as they are completed by the members engaged in this task.—Editor.

## Definitions of Terms Used Throughout this Handbook

BOGUS	A pretended stamp which is fictitious, or an actual stamp with an unauthorized overprint.
CANCELLATION	A mark of defacement of any kind applied to a stamp or envelope to prevent it being used again. It includes a postmark, postal obliteration, or pen-mark.
CLICHE	Originally denoting a stereotype cast, the word is now commonly used to describe separate stereotypes, electros or zincos, of which a number may be grouped together to form the printing plate.
COLOR PROOF	Impression in the adopted color struck from the plate or stone before the printing of the stamp is begun.
COLOR TRAIL	Proof impression taken in various colors for the purpose of determining the color of the stamps to be issued.
COUNTERFEIT	A fraudulent imitation of a stamp or part thereof, forgery.
COVER	Envelope, wrapper or other cover of correspondence.
DIE PROOF	Impression taken from die before it is used for making plate or stone.
ENTIRE	Usually denotes the letter, invoice, etc. in whole or in part.
FAKE	A genuine stamp which has been tampered with in some way.
FORGERY	A fraudulent imitation of a stamp or part thereof, counterfeit.
OBLITERATING MARK	Special postmark employed for defacing stamps.
PLATE PROOF	Impression taken from the plate or stone before it is used for printing stamps.
POSTMARK	Any official mark struck upon letters, etc., passing through the post to indicate place of receipt or sending, time, date, etc. A special postmark employed for defacing stamps is more properly termed an obliterating mark.

## Prince Edward Island Study Group

This Study Group was officially organized October, 1949, when Group Letter #1 made its public appearance. Previously a great many of the members had written articles dealing with the postal history, or postage stamps of Prince Edward Island, as shown in the membership list:

### Membership List

**CHAIRMAN** Leslie G. Tomlinson, BNAPS #574  
Betley, Nr. Crewe  
Cheshire, England

Fellow, Royal Philatelic Society. Many of his articles have appeared in the London Philatelist. Winner of a Silver Medal at London 1950, and a Bronze Award at CAPEX. He possesses many unique PEI pieces such as the earliest known post-mark (1817), a copy of the rare 2d roulette, numerous perforation varieties (see Reference List in Appendice A) and a remarkable collection of post-marks (for details see Chapter 11).

**SECRETARY** Mervyn V. Quarles, BNAPS #393  
8255 S. Ellis Ave.  
Chicago 19, Illinois

\* Articles have appeared in BNA TOPICS and the STRAIGHT EDGE prior to the formation of the Study Group. He possesses the only known copy of the 2d Perforated 11, and several scarce post-marks. Past Chairman, Regional Directors, Board of Governors 1951 and Publicity Director British North America Philatelic Society.

Rev. John S. Bain, BNAPS #19  
1477 Locust  
Dubuque, Iowa

The Rev. Bain specializes in forgeries. He conducts a regular column in BNA TOPICS. Board of Governors 1947-49.

Frank W. Campbell, BNAPS #143  
1112 Pinehurst  
Royal Oak, Michigan

Co-author with Harry Konwiser on "Canadian and Newfoundland Stampless Cover Catalog." He is a serious student of British North America Postal history. Board of Governors 1947-49.

Walter W. Chadbourne, BNAPS #100  
3 Corinne Ct.  
Wilmington 278, Del.

Outstanding student of postal history of the Maritime Provinces and conducts a column in BNA Topics. Author of series of articles in BNA Topics. Owns one of the two known 4½d Prince Edward Island on cover. Won Grand Award at BNAPEX 1950; Silver Award at CAPEX.

Louis S. Crosby, BNAPS #79  
Box 543  
Banff, Alta.

Member of the Royal Philatelic Society. A native of the "island" he received his early training there, later made his mark in the west. His interest in the history and stamps of PEI is natural and he has many unique items in his collection including the earliest known registered cover. Articles authored by him have appeared in Popular Stamps and BNA Topics.

Robert J. Duncan, BNAPS #37  
Box 118  
Armstrong, B. C.

Member of the Royal Philatelic Society. The genial Librarian of British North America Philatelic Society, he possesses an outstanding collection of literature and his articles have appeared in BNA Topics and Maple Leaves.

C. George Kemp, BNAPS #85  
4402 King Edward Ave.  
Montreal, Que.

"Bill" is Past-President of the BNA Collectors Club, Montreal. His collection of Newfoundland and the Maritime Provinces has won many awards including the First Award at BNAPEX 1949, a Bronze Medal at London 1950, and Bronze Award at CAPEX.

A. K. Grimmer, BNAPS #81  
Temiskaming, Quebec

Collector of Cancellations on Prince Edward Island and the Small Queen issues of Canada, being a member of both Study Groups. He is Mayor of his town and was on the Board of Governors 1945-47. Winner of Bronze Award, CAPEX.

Lt. Col. S. S. Weatherbie  
533 Roosevelt  
Ottawa, Ontario

The "Colonel" also comes from Prince Edward Island being one of the island's outstanding native sons. The military title originated in his early days when he was Senior Ordnance Officer of the Canadian Army. His outstanding collection was broken up in 1950-51 and is now spread among several members of the Study Group. Much of the early data relating to the postal history of the island was uncovered during his research.

#### ACTIVITIES 1949-50

During the first year of its existence the PEI Study Group was assisted by the following periodicals in publicizing its organization: BNA Topics, Popular Stamps, American Philatelist, and Maple Leaves. Articles were printed in the following:

- MAPLE LEAVES—An Introduction to Prince Edward Island  
Jan. 1950 — Leslie G. Tomlinson
- BNA TOPICS—Prince Edward Island Perforations  
Dec. 1949 — Leslie G. Tomlinson
- POPULAR STAMPS—Bibliography of Prince Edward Island  
Mar., Apr. and May, 1950

Data concerning the postage stamps and postal history was organized for the handbook to cover all phases of PEI and much of the preliminary work was completed during this period.

#### ACTIVITIES 1950-51

Our second year was celebrated by official affiliation with BNAPS (British North America Philatelic Society) and the appearance of our MARITIME NEWSLETTER (our group letter of the study group was appropriately renamed in September, 1950, in YEARBOOK BNAPEX 1950).

Our program of publishing articles in various periodicals was expanded during this year and the following are noted:

- LONDON PHILATELIST—Prince Edward Island Proofs  
Nov. 1950 — Leslie G. Tomlinson
- BNA TOPICS—Worthwhile Varieties of P. E. I.  
Part I Dies of the 2d — Jan. 1951  
Part II Dies of the 3¢ — Apr. 1951  
Mountings of the PEI Printing Plates  
March 1951 — Frank W. Campbell

## WEEKLY PHILATELIC GOSSIP—Prince Edward Island—

An Introduction — Oct. 5, 1950 — Mervyn V. Quarles

## STAMP COLLECTORS FORTNIGHTLY—Prince Edward Island—

An Introduction (Reprint of above) Dec. 1950.

## AMERICAN PHILATELIST—Postal History and Postage Stamps of Prince Edward Island—Oct., Nov., Dec., Jan. 1950-1.

Mervyn V. Quarles

## SCEC MAGAZINE—Prince Edward Island

Mar.-Apr. 1951 — Mervyn V. Quarles

The group's first major accomplishment was the completion of the Reference List reproduced in Appendix A.

## INTRODUCTION

The Garden of the Gulf is the term popularly applied to the smallest and most densely settled province of Canada; viz. Prince Edward Island. The island lies in the Gulf of St. Lawrence separated from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by the Northumberland Strait. It varies in breadth from three to thirty-four miles and is 130 miles in length. Charlottetown is the capital and the other towns of importance are Summerside, Souris and Georgetown. The population of the island according to various records was as follows:

1806/7	10,000	1861	80,856
1827	23,000	1881	108,894
1832	32,000	1891	109,078
1848	62,634	1901	103,259
1851	70,000	1941	95,047
1855	71,000	1949 est.	94,000

At present the government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor nominated by the Governor-General of Canada; an Executive Council of nine members and a Legislative Assembly of Thirty members. The province is represented in Ottawa by four senators and four members of the House of Commons.

The island was at first known as "Abegweit", which in the tongue of the Micmac Indians means "cradled in the waves"; then "Ile St. Jean" by the French; "St. John's Isle" by the English and finally in 1799 was renamed in honor of Prince Edward, Duke of York, then Governor-General of Canada.

## HISTORY

Sebastian Cabot is supposed to have sighted Prince Edward Island after discovering Newfoundland in 1497 but with more likelihood the honor is also assigned to Jacques Cartier 1534, but it was not until 1603 that Samuel de Champlain took possession of it for France. Little progress was made in settling Ile St. Jean until the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 when Louis XIV ceded Acadia (present-day Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) and Newfoundland. It was provided therein that the French inhabitants of those provinces would be permitted a period of one year to locate elsewhere. Many of the Acadians availed themselves of this privilege and migrated to Ile St. Jean where a French office and some sixty soldiers were garrisoned at Port la Joie, now Charlottetown. Prince Edward Island was taken by the British in 1745; restored to the French by the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. It again fell to the British after the capture of Louisburg in 1757. It became a dependency of Nova Scotia and was partitioned by Lot in 1767, being erected into a separate province in 1769. In 1862 responsible government was conceded. On July 1, 1873 Prince Edward Island joined the Dominion of Canada.

## REFERENCE LIST

### Print Edward Island Stamps

#### ISSUE I

	Jan. 1, 1861	Yellowish toned paper	Perf. 9 (Machine A)
1	Type 1	2d dull rose Die I	
a		Die II (No. 15 on sheet)	
b		Bisected (1d) authorized	
*c		Imperforate vertically (Crosby collection)	
*d		Imperforate horizontally	
2	Type 2	3d dull blue	
a		Bisected (1½d) authorized	
b		Double impression	
3	Type 3	6d yellow-green	
a		Bisected (3d) unauthorized	
		Yellow toned paper	Rouletted
4	Type 1	2d dull rose	

#### ISSUE II

	1862	Yellowish toned paper	Perf. 11 (Machine B)
5	Type 4	1d orange-brown (shades)	
6	Type 5	3d dull mauve (shades)	
*a		Double perforations (Tomlinson collection)	

#### ISSUE III

	1864-68	Yellowish toned paper	Perf. 11½-12 (Machine C)
7	Type 4	1d yellow-orange (shades)	
a		Perf. compound 11 (B) and 11½-12 (C).	
b		Bisected (½d) unauthorized	
*c		Imperforate vertically (Tomlinson collection)	
8	Type 1	2d carmine pink (shades) Die I.	
a		Die II (No. 15 on sheet)	
b		Perf. compound 11 (B) and 11½-12 (C).	
c		Bisected (1d) authorized	
*d		Imperforate vertically	
*e		Perf. 11 (B) (Quarles collection)	
*f		Imperforate horizontally	
9	Type 2	3d blue (shades)	
a		Perf. compound 11 (B) and 11½-12 (C).	
b		Bisected (1½d) authorized	
c		Double impression	
*d		Imperforate horizontally	
*e		Perf. compound C x C x B x E (Crosby collection)	
10	Type 3	6d yellow-green (shades)	
a		Perf. compound 11 (B) and 11½-12 (C).	
b		Bisected (3d) unauthorized	
11	Type 5	9d lilac (shades)	
a		Imperforate vertically	
b		Perf. compound 11 (B) and 11½-12 (C)	
c		Bisected (4½d) unauthorized	

#### ISSUE IV

	1869	Yellowish toned paper	Perf. 11½-12 (Machine C)
12	Type 6	4d gray black (shades)	
a		Perf. compound of 11 (B) and 11½-12 (C)	
b		Bisected (2d) unauthorized	
*c		Imperforate between stamp and margin (full sheet in Tomlinson collection)	
13	Type 3	6d blue-green (shades)	
*a		Perf compound 11 (B) and 11½-12 (C) (Tomlinson collection)	

#### ISSUE V

	1870-71	Coarse Wove Bluish-White paper	Perf. 11½-12 (Machine C)
14	Type 1	2d rose pink Die I	

a		Die II (No. 15 on sheet)
*b		Imperforate horizontally (Crosby, Tomlinson and Mrs. John Denny Dale's collections)
*c		Imperforate vertically (Tomlinson collection).
15	Type 2	3d bright blue
*a		Imperforate vertically (Tomlinson collection, full sheet)
*b		Imperforate horizontally (Mrs. John Denny Dale's collection)
16	Type 6	4d black (shades)
a		Imperforate vertically
b		Bisected (2d) unauthorized
*c		Perf. compound of 11 (B) and 11½-12 (C) (Tomlinson collection)

#### ISSUE VI

	June, 1870	Brown toned paper	Perf. 12
17	Type 7	4½ yellow-brownish (shades)	

#### ISSUE VII

	Jan. 4, 1872	Thin brittle wove paper	Perf. 11½-12 (Machine C)
18	Type 8	1c orange-brown (shades) Die I-X	
a		Perf. 12½-13 small holes (Machine E)	
b		Perf. compound 11½-12 (C) and 12½-13 (E)	
19	Type 9	3c rose-pink (shades) Dies I-X	
a		Perf. 12½-13 small holes (Machine E)	
b		Perf. compound 11½-12 (C) and 12½-13 (E)	
c		Bisected (1½c) unauthorized	
*d		Imperforate vertically (Crosby collection)	
	Jan. 4, 1872	Thin brittle wove paper	Perf. 12-12¼ large holes (Mach. D)
20	Type 10	2c ultramarine (Shades) Die I (65 stamps)	
a		Die II (35 stamps)	
b		Bisected (1c) unauthorized	
*c		Perf. compound 11½-12 (C) and 12-12¼ (D) (Crosby and Tomlinson collections)	
21	Type 11	4c yellow-green (shades)	
a		Bisected (2c) unauthorized	
22	Type 12	6c black (shades)	
a		Imperforate vertically	
b		Bisected (3c) unauthorized	
*c		Perf. 12½-13 (E) (Tomlinson collection)	
23	Type 13	12c deep mauve (shades) Die I (72 stamps)	
a		Die II (21 stamps)	
b		Die III (7 stamps)	
c		Bisected (6c) unauthorized	

All issues except the 4½d electrotyped and printed by Chas. Whiting, Beaufort House, Strand, London. No watermark. The 4½d engraved and printed by the British-American Bank Note Co. of Montreal and Ottawa.

The stamps were withdrawn from sale on 1st July, 1873 but were never demonetized.

Considerable variations of shade occur in a number of the stamps of the same issue; in all cases the main tone is given, and the variations which are due to inking are not listed.

The gum varies considerably from thin almost colorless to thick brown.

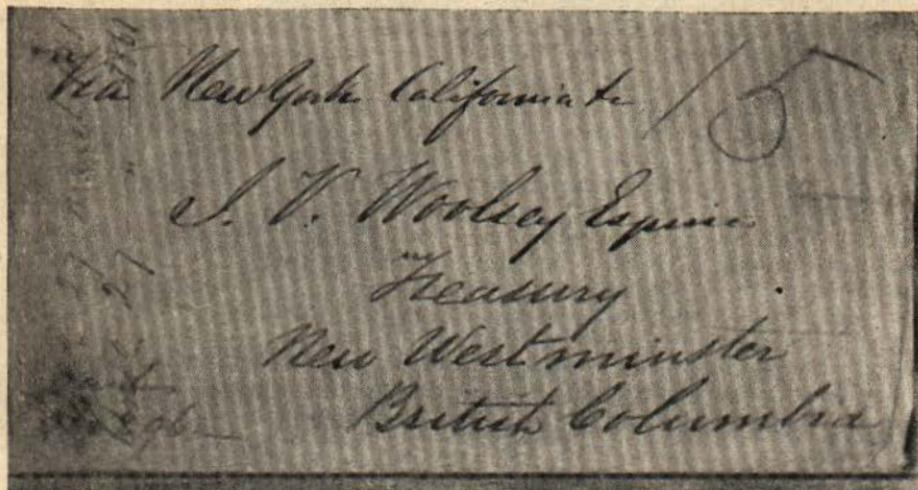
Imperforate stamps are found in almost all values, some printed on gummed and others on ungummed paper; all are printers' proofs and although a quantity was sent to the Island by the printers no satisfactory evidence of their issue exists. The printers' proofs comprise die proofs, plate proofs, color trials and color proofs.

Minor variations such as tertiary types caused by crust flaws and by inefficient cleaning of the plates are not constant and have been omitted.

Some authorities profess to identify other types of paper than those listed in several of the issues.

(To Be Continued)

COVERS ADDRESSED TO JOHN V. WOOLSEY  
1859-1864



Some time ago we published a letter in BNA TOPICS from Charles McDonough of Philadelphia, in which he described a group of covers he had acquired. Among these were quite a number addressed to a John V. Woolsey, Victoria and New Westminster, British Columbia, via New York and California. These letters were all mailed from about 1859 to 1864, and Mr. McDonough was seeking information as to the route they took from New York, and other pertinent facts.

BNAPSer W. E. D. Halliday of Ottawa, a noted authority on early Canadian covers, has supplied the following information about John V. Woolsey and the covers addressed to him.

"John V. Woolsey left Quebec as a young man to seek his fortune on the West Coast. He sailed in 1858 by ship around Cape Horn and arrived in San Francisco early in 1859, keeping a log of part of the journey as well as making an interesting map of the coast line. From San Francisco he went to Victoria from where, after a short while, he proposed to sail with a group of young friends in April of that year 'by the Beaver for Langley & from there by canoe & pack trains to Bridge River by the Harrison Riv-

er route & Lilloet trail' to try his luck at the gold fields.

"However, by June he was in Victoria teaching school and working in a law office 'waiting for something to turn up' and wrote a very interesting, though critical and somewhat despondent, letter about the difficulties of a 'Canadian' getting any government position in the colony because all places were pre-empted by 'young Englishmen' with letters from the Colonial Office and 'of course they would get places before anybody else.'

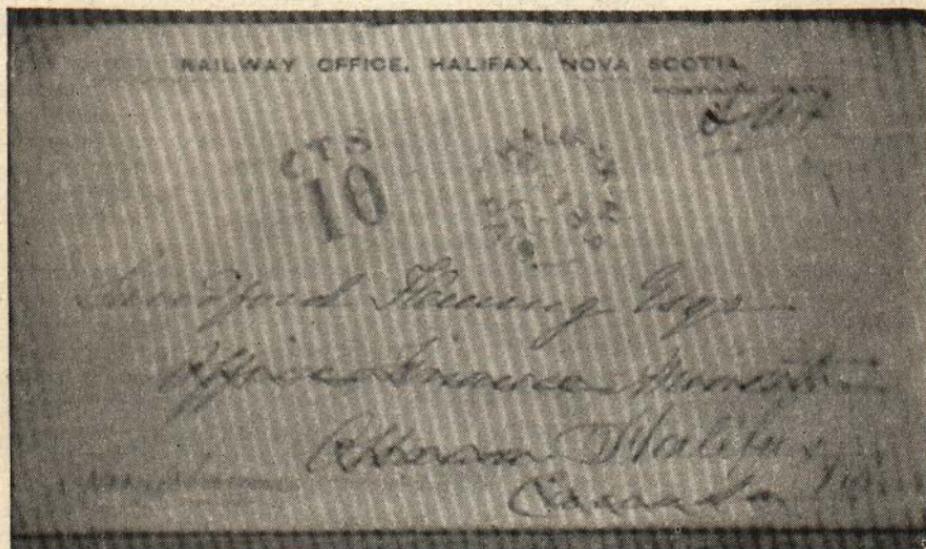
"Ironically, however, a short while later, in August of that year, he was employed at the Customs House at Queensborough, the infant capital of British Columbia shortly to be renamed New Westminster by Queen Victoria. In 1860 he was transferred to the Treasury Department in the same place where he stayed until 1865 and then appears to have moved inland up the Fraser River, to Quesnel and the Cariboo. Shortly after he returned to the East, perhaps having made his fortune, married and eventually settled in Ottawa.

"Letters to the British settlements on Vancouver Island and the mainland of British Columbia (mostly to and from the United Kingdom) went by way of the Isthmus of Panama

at one time—by the Panama Railway Company, at least after 1858. However, in 1859, the United States Government, in return for similar services from the government of the Province of Canada, agreed to send letters overland with U. S. mails by train from New York to St. Louis and thence to San Francisco by the American Express Company. This route was faster but had its disadvantages of delayed and lost mail, partly from Indian raids, and the Panama route continued to take a large portion of letters and all newspapers, parcels, etc. (Of course, there was also the Pony Express via St. Joseph, Mo., which was reputed to have a record of never losing a letter but none of the correspondence in question seems to have gone this way).

"It is difficult to say definitely whether the Woolsey correspondence went by Panama or overland. I doubt if much went by the former way. For instance, I have a letter from Victoria to Quebec via San Francisco as early as June 1859, which, from its markings must have entered Canada at Windsor via Detroit. An examination of dates of posting and receipts for various letters between Victoria and Quebec show ones in 1859 taking from 32 to 41 days (in this case twenty days from Victoria to San Francisco!), in 1860 taking forty-six days, in 1861 taking fifty-three days and in 1863 taking thirty-nine days. It is known that letters from London, England to Victoria in 1857 via the Panama took over ninety days."

### A Sanford Fleming Cover



Mr. McDonough was also seeking information about a letter addressed to Sanford Fleming, signed with the initials "S.A.F." In reply to a query as to whether Fleming had a middle name starting with "A", Mr. Halliday had this to say: "With regard to Sanford Fleming, he was named after his maternal grandfather, Sanford Arnot, which may account for the middle initial although he never appears to have used it publicly."

## WHERE

can you have the time of your life during the summer of '52?

ITHACA, N. Y.

## WHEN

at the annual BNAPS Convention . . .

AUGUST 21-24

# Trail of the Caribou

By Freres Meyerson



One of our more recent members, Marshall Kay, BNAPS #760, has just come up with a very fine item at a very reasonable price. It proves once again that it pays to know your subject. Readers of this column will recall that time and again we have quoted excerpts from English magazines such as "Stamp Collecting" concerning the rarity of the 7¢ long Coronation stamp in the comb perf. 13.3. In mint condition this stamp is listed at £12 in the 1950 Gibbons and it is unlisted in the used condition. We know that the stamp is scarce as we have examined thousands since 1945 to no avail. When it was reported from England we felt that it might only exist there in mint condition, but Mr. Kay has changed our idea on that subject. At the meeting of the New York Group he showed us the entire long Coronation set used on three pieces from St. John's on June 25, 1937, and the 7¢ value is definitely the rare comb perforation. Mr. Kay knew that the stamp in question was the scarce variety before he bought the lot and we certainly congratulate him on his very good fortune. His purchase convinces us that this stamp was evidently sold over the counter at the post office in St. John's. Maybe we will be the lucky ones next time.

Bill Lea of Manchester, England, BNAPS #687, has recently let us see some Newfoundland items that we think have not been recorded elsewhere. The first is a block of four of the 2¢, Scott #185, in the line perf 13.1 (the same as the booklet) imperforate between the top stamp and the top margin. Another variety is a block of four of the 2¢, Scott #186, with a very clear offset on the reverse gummed side. The 2¢ Gilbert is there very clearly double printed with the second print a few mms.

higher and shifted to the left. The last item is a block of four of the 2¢, Scott #164, with part of the word SPECIMEN perforated through the center of the block. It would take a block of eight to show the entire word.

A very interesting article in the Nov. 9, 1951 issue of "Stamp Collecting" by W. Dennis Way, reminded us that there was one phase of Newfoundland collecting about which very little has ever been said. Prior to Pearl Harbor there were U. S. forces at many bases in the West Indies and Newfoundland. The United States took over these bases on a 99 year lease in return for 50 destroyers which were badly needed by Great Britain at that time. There are eight definite postmarks known from Newfoundland as follows: "Mar. Det. Argentina—Nov. 10, 1941"; "American Base Forces APO 801—Oct. 25 1941" (St. John's); "American Base Forces APO 801-A—Oct. 10, 1941" (Argentina); "American Base Forces APO 801-B—Nov. 1 1941" (Fort Peperell); "American Base Forces APO-C—Oct. 21, 1941" (Stephenland); "American Base Forces APO 801-D—Oct 10, 1941" (Quidi Vidi); "Naval Opr. Base, Argentina, Newfoundland Registered—Apr. 19, 1947. The eighth and last cancel is one that I have never seen but it is described by Mr. Way as the rarest of the lot. The strike he describes reads "American Forces in Newfoundland—Jan. 15. 2pm 1941", that being the first day of the first post office in the Western Hemisphere defense plan.





THE POST HORN and SADDLE BAG

## The B. N. A. Pre-adhesive and Stampless Column

BY JAMES C. GOODWIN, M.D. (No. 171)

The study of Postal History as in other branches of Philately involves considerable detective work; and the cover under discussion this month is no exception. This cover showing the S. L. marking YORK APR 6 1813 presents many points of interest. The postal marking is according to my listing Type 1a. The ms. red prepaid 1N2 is the postal rate for the 376 miles from York to Montreal. The writer of the letter is Donald McLean a man of historical importance; and his letter is of interest coming in the 1812-14 War period.

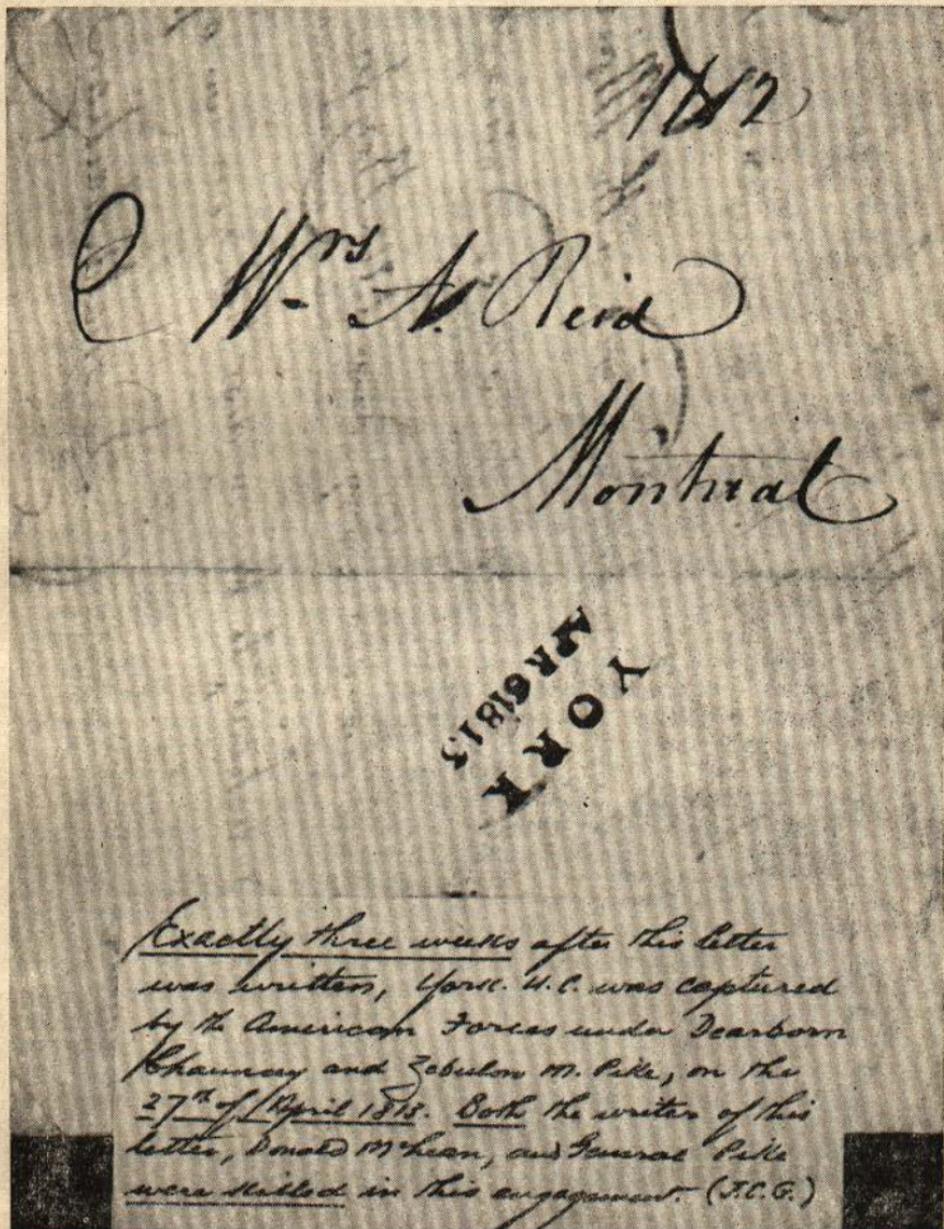
A. Hitherto much confusion has existed as to the persons and their tenure of office as the early Postmasters of York U. C. (later Toronto 1834). References consulted (1, 2, 3, 4) quote doubt as to the identity of York's first Postmaster, and others state blithely that William Allan, York's first Collector of Customs was also its first Postmaster. I shall endeavor to clear up, and give references to prove, that he was not only not the first but the third Postmaster of York. For those who desire this proof, the references are appended at the end of this article. The following are the early Postmasters of York U. C.

1. **William Willcocks:** In a letter (5) dated York U. C. 6th Sept. 1797, the Hon. Peter Russell, Administrator of the Province of Upper Canada, (John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieut-Gov. of U. C. having secured leave of absence, returning to England in the fall of 1796) writing to General Robert Prescott Governor-in-Chief of Canada states "I beg leave to request to your Excellency, to recommend to Mr. Hugh Finlay (Dy. P. M. G.) if he has not already determined on a Postmaster for York, Mr. Wm. Willcocks, a merchant, who offers to undertake the management of the (postal) business for his own benefit and that of the community." Wm. Willcocks in 1796 had also been engaged in promoting immigration of Irish settlers to Canada (6) and had forfeited a large land grant in the Whitby area by being absent from Canada in 1796 and failing to cultivate and improve his land grant. (7)

It may be presumed therefore, that Russell's recommendation was approved by Hugh Finlay; with Willcocks opening a Post Office in York either late in 1797 or early in 1798; as another letter (8) Peter Russell to Hugh Farmer in Cork, Ireland, dated Jan. 31, 1799 states "As my patronage has been hitherto so very limited that I have not been able to give Mr. (Wm) Willcocks any appointment but that of Postmaster in this town (York) which has not yet yielded him £10;" i.e. Willcock's share of the postal revenue of his office as Postmaster for York for 1798. Again (9) the U. C. Gazette of 1801, notes the following: "To prevent disappointment and trouble the public is requested to take notice that some time ago Wm. Willcocks resigned his place as Postmaster for York, his reasonable charges for rent of an office, stationery, fire, candles, and a servant to attend, being disputed." The P. O. business even though York was capital of U. C. of necessity was small, as even

by 1803 there were only 456 inhabitants and the P. M. G. in England was not interested in operating post offices at a loss.

2. Donald McLean. This is spelled MacLean or McLean (cover illustrated is signed Donald MacLean and docketed D. McLean). He was appointed Clerk of the Commons House of Assembly of Upper Canada on the 12th of March 1801 by Lieut. Gov. Peter Hunter. (10) At this time in the history of the Government of U. C., multiple offices were often held by the same man. In my collection there are four letters of Donald MacLean (two docketed D. McLean) from 1810-18 in which he refers to his office as Clerk of the Legislative Assembly; and in the one illustrated (dated Apr. 6, 1813) he refers to



the arrival of Naval and Military forces, ready for action, and "I am of the opinion we shall be an over match for the Jonathans" (the nickname for the Americans). He is writing to his daughter Mrs. A. Reid of Montreal. This letter was written exactly three weeks before the American attack upon York (Apr. 27, 1813) at which time he was killed "while bravely opposing the landing of the Americans;" (11); his premises plundered, the strong chest of the Receiver-General being broken open and about 1000 silver dollars taken therefrom. This letter therefore may have been his last. He was the second Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, succeeding Angus Macdonell who had been appointed by Simcoe in Sept. 1792. Following McLean's death, Grant Powell, M.D., became the third Clerk of the Legislative Assembly. Dr. Grant Powell was an early military surgeon (War 1812-1814) in York, who gave up the practice of Medicine in 1817, devoting his time to government duties.

Donald McLean is recorded as Postmaster of York in the listing of George Heriot (Dy. P. M. G.) supplied to both the Quebec Almanac and the U. C. Almanac of 1802, the latter information obtained from Fred Ketcheson Esq., of Richmond Hill. (12) The earlier almanacs are almost non-existent, but I believe I am safe in assuming that the name of D. McLean will be found in those for 1801 or earlier. His name appears as P. M. of York, U. C., in the Quebec Almanacs each year until 1806, when the name of Wm. Allan is listed as Postmaster for this town, but not in 1807, as D. McLean appears for this year only; and then Wm. Allan takes over as the Postmaster of York continuously until 1827.

3. William Allan, First Collector of Customs for York, U. C. (13) appointed 1800-01. (2) He was appointed Postmaster for York in 1806 and was succeeded by D. McLean in 1807. (12) Then he succeeds Donald McLean in 1808 and appears as P. M. of York until 1827; when he was followed by James Scott Howard, who, though dismissed in Dec. 1838 for his sympathy with the Rebellion of 1837, was given another Government office.

B. The S. L. Post markings of York U. C. are known to exist as early as 20 MAR 1803, in black (Halliday collection; 14). I believe later discoveries will show York S. L.'s as early as 1798-9; as a S. L. hand stamp markings exists for Niagara in 1792, in my collection; and much earlier S. L. dates in L. C. are not uncommon. The York U. C. Type 1, I am listing as YORK in serifed capitals above Day, Month and Year in the second line. This is followed in my collection after 1810, by Type 1 with the second line showing Month, Day and Year until 1813; then reverting to Type 1 (Lussey collection; 15) for 1814. Type 1a again appears for 1818 (Goodwin). Type 1 is found for 1 MAY 1818 and 16 FEB 1818, (Lussey and Goodwin). In 1819 I have Type 1b, YORK, with JAN. 21 in the second line (no year date); and Type 1c occurs in NOV. 1920, i.e. YORK above 16 in the second line (no month or year date). In 1821 again occurs Type 1b JAN 1 and the same in APR 29 (1822) and AUG 21 (1823) (Goodwin). I have no S. L. Markings for 1824, 25, 26, 27; but do record a ms "YORK P. O." in red ink (dated on the letter sheet JAN 6, 1825). In 1828 I have a YORK S. L. with a ms. NOV 27 in black ink (no year) in the second line, which I shall designate as Type 1c. In 1829 I have a YORK with FEB hand stamped in the second line with day 5 in ms. black ink which I list as Type 1d. The next month, i.e. March 1829, introduces the black double circle (italic) YORK U. C. with type set dating 16 MAR 1829 in three lines in the centre. This I shall designate as the Type 2 York postmark. The postmarkings of York obviously will be subject to revision when more "finds" of covers are made; of which I am hopeful. Variations such as reversed Month in the second line of the York S. L.'s are reported for 13 DEC 1818 (Goodwin) and in 1819 (Lussey). These may be given a sub-classification if necessary.

There is still a great deal to learn about the York U. C. S. L. markings;

but with your help I expect to make further progress. Accordingly I shall be most grateful for any help I may receive in completing a more accurate York S. L. listing from 1798-1829. The historical data quoted above also may be subject to further additions; all I can say is with the information I have been able to "dig up", the statements are as accurate as I can make them at present. I will be pleased to record any and all revisions which can be proven by further facts or "finds."

#### References

1. **Toronto of Old:** Henry Scadding D.D.; Adam, Stevenson and Co., Toronto 1873. P. 38.
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3. **Robertsons Landmarks of Toronto:** J. Ross Robertson; 1894, Toronto. Vol. 1, p. 155.
4. **The History of the Post Office in British North America.** Wm. Smith; Cambridge University Press 1920. P. 94.
5. **The Russell Papers.** Ont. Hist. Soc. 1932, Vol. 1; p. 272.
6. **The Russell Papers.** Ont. Hist. Soc. 1932, Vol. 2; p. 108.
7. **The Simcoe Papers.** Ont. Hist. Soc. 1926, Vol. 4; p. 169.
8. **The Russell Papers.** Ont. Hist. Soc. 1932, Vol. 3, p. 72.
9. **The Upper Canada Gazette 1801.** (Quoted in the Handbook and Catalogue of Canada and B. N. A.; Holmes; 1943, p. 11).
10. **Journal of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada for 1801:** Ontario Archives Reprint: Vol. 1; 1909, p. 180.
11. **Toronto of Old.** Henry Scadding D. D.; Adam, Stevenson and Co., Toronto 1873; p. 484.
12. **U. C. Almanac 1802; Quebec Almanacs 1802-1807—**giving George Hertot's list of Postmasters of U. C. and L. C. Courtesy of F. G. Ketcheson; Richmond Hill, Ontario. Jan. 1952.
13. **Toronto from Trading Post to Great City.** E. C. Guillet, M. A.; Ont. Pub. Co., 1934; p. 61.
14. **W. E. D. Halliday.** Personal communications 1951; 420 Lisgar Rd., Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa, Ontario.
15. **Harry Lussey.** Personal communications 1951; 137 Voorhis Ave., New Milford, N. J.

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## SALES TOPICS

Total sales from the 75 circuits sent out during 1951 amount to \$787.-52. Seventy new books were entered and 38 retired, with \$618.92 going to the owners. There are 118 books on hand with some nice material for those who are looking for something to add to their collections.

One of our newer members wrote me: "Wish I had joined years ago. These circuits are a wonderful source of supply." You said it, Doc, but we're glad you are with us now, and hope you will have lots of fun with the circuits.

If you are not now getting circuits, drop me a line.

If you have good material to place in the circuits, send for some blank

books; they are 5 for 25¢.

Address your inquiries, or send your orders to the Circuit Sales Manager—Harold R. Meyers, 42 West 35th Street, New York 1, N. Y.

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#### 'Barclay Loose-Leaf Album of Canada'

We have received a very attractive sample page from the above album from Barclay Press Co., 3451 Masson St., Montreal 36. This 70-page album is printed in three colors and provides spaces for all Canadian issues to the recent Royal Visit stamp, including those of the various provinces. Those interested in a printed album should write to the company for a sample page.

# Bringing News About People and Stamps

By Rev. John S. Bain

In the J. N. Sissons auction sale, January 10, Lot #4 is described as, "U. S. A. 5¢ 1847 used in Canada on cover dated Kingston UC JY 11 1850 in red to Morris Otsego Co. N. Y.; 5¢ Canadian postage is paid by endorsement 'CH Box 190 HY'; U. S. stamp cancelled in pencil in Kingston and tied to cover with Sackets Harbour N. Y. cancellation." This description is not accurate. There was no Canadian charge since the Postmaster of Kingston was also the U. S. Postmaster. Also 5¢ Canadian postage was not in use until 1859! This is an example of a letter posted in Canada with only U. S. postage to pay. The amount charged to Box 190 was 5¢ U. S. A. postage only!

## BNAPS

Many thanks to all BNAPSers who sent Christmas cards. As usual we received philatelic and non-philatelic cards. Each one carried the good wishes of the sender, and that is certainly one of the binding powers of BNAPS. I mention BNAPSer Walter S. Bayley's card as it had the BNA setting, the historical setting, and the Christmas greeting together. He chose again for this year (1951) a reproduction of the Christmas greeting card used by the Toronto Letter Carriers in 1885. These cards were left at residences and business places to which the carriers delivered mail. As far as is known this was the first card used. The design shows a lady in the upper left corner mailing a letter in a street collection box, while the upper right shows a postman (complete with sideburns) making delivery of the mail. In the lower left there appears a globe with letters tumbling all around it. The design is completed by the lower right showing a coat of arms and the words "Toronto Letter Carrier's Annual Greeting To Their Friends Everywhere. Compliments of the Season.

1885-6". The entire card was printed in full color. It certainly made a wonderful greeting card. If any reader of the column knows of such cards used earlier than 1885-6 or later than 1892 let us hear from you.

## BNAPS

Strange to say, CAPEX offered a very fruitful hunting ground for the collectors of fakes and forgeries. In my examining of material offered by dealers these items showed up many times. One dealer offered me copies of Canada, Scott #C3a and #C3b. When asked about the guarantee of genuineness he hedged a little and turned the stamps over and pointed to the Gibbon guarantee mark on the back. I mentioned that I had never seen a Gibbon mark like that. Imagine my surprise when later going over the frames of Mr. Bainbridge's forgeries to find that he had similar forgeries on display, completely written up, telling the whole story about them. When I told the dealer about these frames he removed the copies from under the counter glass, and put them in his stock book. He would not come and view the display of forgeries at my invitation. Saw several Newfoundland forgeries as well as some of the United States. Canadian items in addition to the above were seen. I purchased a faked cover from a dealer (sold as genuine) with a Canada 5¢ beaver cancelled with a four-ring numeral cancellation #23 and bearing the postmark on the front Sarnia C.W. JY 11 65. The four-ring numeral cancellation #23 is for Niagara, U. C. The stamp had been stuck on the cover where another had fallen off. A close examination showed that the tying cancellation rings on the cover did not match those of the stamp.

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TOPICS Ads Get Results

# CANADA: MARGINAL LATHE WORK—1911-1925 ISSUE

By MAJOR K. H. WHITE (#660)



Type "A" Lathework

The collector specializing in one country, especially if this happens to be Canada, can enter fields of absorbing interest that may entail many years of interesting study and research. The range is wide. It may be plating the early issues; hunting for elusive re-entries and retouches; possible shades, paper or dies. One interesting study that has apparently been very much overlooked is the lathe work of the 1911-25 issue.

Boggs, in his Vol. I of "Postage Stamps", gives considerable space to the data covering lathe work, but it was not until Marler's Notes were first published that engine turnings first came into prominence, tied in as they were so meticulously with the plate numbers of all denominations. Several issues are unfortunately not included in Mr. Marler's Notes of the period, and this article purports to bring to the collector's notice a rough résumé of the whole subject.

Lathe work may have been one of the "war babies" of the first war. Wear on the plates always occurred first on the lower edges as they were curved slightly in the vertical direction. Entering a band of lathe work

at the lower edge of the plate gave perfect indication of the rate of wear the plate was undergoing.

It seems established, with some certainty now, that four different designs of engine turnings were employed which for reference can be termed Patterns "A", "B", "C" and "D"—of which only patterns "B" and "D" occur with the design inverted, it is thought.

Mr. Marler's Notes give the following information covering the approximate period each pattern was in use:

Pattern "A"—

January 16, 1917, to March 24, 1917  
Pattern "B"—

March 29, 1917, to October 26, 1920  
Pattern "C"—

March 18, 1920, to January 21, 1921  
Pattern "D"—

November 22, 1920, to Dec. 16, 1924.

The machine used by the printers to manufacture these strips of lathe work looks sufficiently massive to turn out siege guns, and it is said that once set in motion, mechanical perfection follows to an uncanny degree. It is not known what lengths these strips of lathe work came in

for entering on the plates, but it is very curious the number of instances that can be found of distinct joins or overlapping in the engine turning, perfectly visible to the naked eye, and some very badly matched together,

The method utilised to enter the lathe work on the plate is the most intriguing problem. "Rocking" a strip the length of ten stamps seems utterly impossible; extreme pressure does not seem altogether feasible, and the plates could not have been inserted in the engine turning machine, as the joins seem to preclude this possibility. An expert engraver can presumably solve this problem with the greatest of ease.

The essential purpose of lathe work is early detection of plate wear, and, given plenty of suitable material, a pleasing and logical evolution is to assemble strips of engine turnings graduating from full colored width down through the steps of pronounced wear until vanishing point is almost reached.

Some of the peculiarities in lathe work for the various denominations now follow:

#### 101 1¢ Green—Types "B" and "C"

Type "B" with lines above and below the design.

Type "B", join between 9th and 10th stamp (lower right); large figure "1" 5th stamp shows through engine turning.

Type "B", strong guide line extending just below top line (trip of three stamps).

#### 106 2¢ Carmine—Types "B" and "C"

Type "B", join at 3rd stamp and again at 7th stamp, strip of 10 lower right.

Type "B", lathe work does not run full length of 10 stamps in several instances.

#### 108 3¢ Brown—Types "B", "B-Inverted", "C", "D" and "D-Inverted"

Type "B", join at 7th stamp, strip of 10 lower right.

Type "B-Inverted," only found one strip to date but see M.R. 4 2¢ plus 1¢ Brown.

#### 116 10¢ Plum—Types "A", "B" and "C"

Type "A", Imprints A-7 & A-8 appear in left or right corners level with lathe work.

Join in lathe work appears level with 3rd stamp both left and right positions Plate A-8 on strips of 10 stamps.

P. O. No. 934. F. can be traced through the engine turning at 9th stamp Plate A-7 left and right, and at the 10th stamp Plate A-8 right.

"A-8" can be detected under the engine turning at the 2nd stamp of Plate A-8 left, and "7" at the 3rd stamp of Plate "A-7" right.

It can only be surmised that existing lettering was not burnished out before entering the lathe work on these two plates.

Type "C", join in lathe work (position not known).

#### 119 20¢ Olive Green—Types "A" and "D"

Type "A", join in lathe work at 3rd stamp both on Plates A-4 and A-5, right positions. The figure "5" appears beneath the engine turning at 2nd stamp on Plate A-5 right position.

Imprints "A-4" and "A-5" appear in left or right corners level with lathe work.

#### 109 3¢ Carmine—Type "D"

Type "D", a series of guide dots appear just above the top line of the engine turning.

Lower Left Positions at stamps 4 and 10, other strips at stamps 4, 7 and 9.

Lower Right Positions at stamps 4, 7 and 10; other strips at stamps 1, 3 and 7; and still other strips at stamps 4 and 9.

These guide dots appear to be constant, in the respective strips, and must have been useful to the engraver for some reason.

The writer possesses one pane of 100 stamps, upper right, with no imprint but with a definite band of engine turning at the extreme TOP of pane. A pencil note on the selvage states: "First lot on sale—Calgary P. O., 4 Feb. 1924."



**Type "D" Lathework**

**Coils in Sheet Form**

The first group printed on thick wove paper, lower strips of 20, confirm Mr. Marler's Notes.

**126b 1¢ Orange**—Lathe work Type "B" well defined.

**128b 2¢ Deep Green**—Lathe work Type "D" but very badly worn to a fine strip of color, disappears at stamps 8, 9 and 10.

**130b 3¢ Carmine**—Lathe work Type "D" but badly worn to a fine strip of color.

(Note: The second group printed on medium wove paper, 126a 1¢ Yellow and 128a 2¢ Green, has no lathe work.)

**112 5¢ Violet**—Lathe Work Type "D"

Type "D-Inverted" is also believed to exist.

**114 7¢ Red Brown**—Lathe Work Type "D"

Lower Right Positions—Guide dots appear at stamps 1, 5 and 6; again on other strips at stamps 4 and 7.

**1915 War Tax M.R.2 2¢ Carmine**—Type "B"

Upper and lower lines show above and below body of engine turning.

Lower Right Position—Lathe work terminates at mid-centre of 10th stamp (two strips of 10 are identical).

**1916 War Tax M.R.4 2¢ plus 1¢ Brown, Die II**—Types "A", "B" and "B-Inverted"

Lower Left Position—Type "B", a strip of 10 with a beautiful join at 6th stamp.

Lathe work Type "A" commences with Plate No. A-31 (Serial No. 937. M) which follows Plate No. A-30 low-

er left showing imprint "Ottawa No. A-30" between 2nd and 3rd stamp, Serial No. 937M. below 9th stamp. Type "A" is used continuously on all Plate Nos. between A-31 to A-42 (inclusive). Possess all these plate numbers mostly in strips of 10 both left and right positions. The imprints appear below the first stamp right position, and the 10th stamp left. The serial number was evidently always shown below the imprint, but was sometimes either cut in half or guillotined off completely. Some imprints exclude the prefix "A", such as Plate 36.

Plate No. A-43 (Serial No. 937 P) is the change-over to lathe work Type "B" with the location of the imprint changed to a vertical position; lower left covers stamps 81 and 91; right stamps 90 and 103. Plate No. A-44 (Serial No. 937.P) has the imprints horizontally; lower left below the 10th stamp, and lower right below the first stamp, with no sign of lathe work being entered. It is thought that from Plate No. A-45 onwards imprints only appeared in top positions, left and right, with lathe work Type "B" covering all 10 stamps in the lower panes. Possession of strips of 10 confirms this idea, but further investigation is necessary to substantiate this view on all Plate Nos. A-45 to A-56 (inclusive). Much of the lathe work in this denomination is of an unusual nature, sometimes truncated once or twice, cut off at an angle, and other funny stunts.

It is hoped that the foregoing remarks on lathe work may have proved of general interest. Below is given

a summary covering the whole field.

### SUMMARY LATHE WORK

Denomination	Marler's Code	Bogg's Code
104 1¢ Green	B.C.	II.III.
105 1¢ Yellow	C.D.	III.V.
106 2¢ Carmine	B.C.	II.III.
107 2¢ Green	C.D.	III.V.
108 3¢ Brown	B.C.D.	II.III.V.
109 3¢ Carmine	D.	V.
110 4¢ Distre	D.	V.
112 5¢ Violet	D.	V.
113a 7¢ Bistre	B.	II.
114 7¢ Red Brown	D.	V.
116 10¢ Plum	A.B(a).C.	I.II(a).III.
117 10¢ Blue	D.	V.
119 20¢ Olive Gr.	A.D.	I.V.
120d 50¢ Brnsh Blk	D.(b)	V.(b)
122 \$1 Orange	D.	V.

M.R.1 1¢ Green	War Tax	B.	II.
M.R.2 2¢ Carmine	War Tax	B.	II.
M.R.4 2¢+1¢ Brown	War Tax	A.B.	I.II.
126b 1¢ Orange, first printing	B.	II.	
128b 2¢ Deep Green, first printing	D.	V.	
130a 3¢ Carmine, first printing	D.	V.	

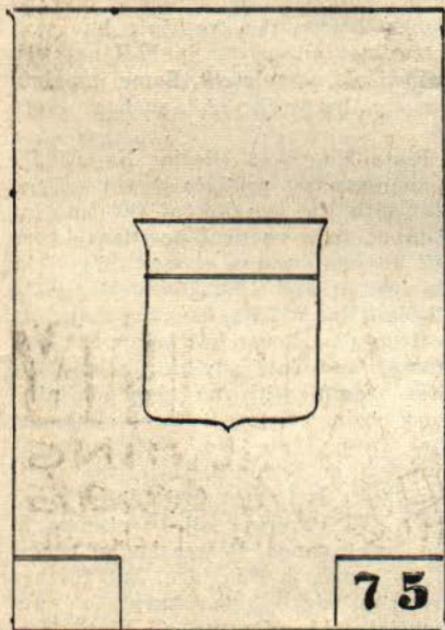
Note: Denominations not shown in the above list have no marginal lathe work.

N.B.: All the above mentioned types are now in the writer's collection excepting two items—

(a) 116 10¢ Plum, Type "B".

(b) 120d 50¢ Brownish Black, Ty. "D"

## SASKATCHEWAN "DOUBLES"



A very definite "double" is found in the Saskatchewan Law, 1st Issue, 2nd printing, of the 75¢ value. This is C. R. S. #KL 17, Marks S 17 or Holmes SL 17.

It would appear that one sheet of 25 passed through the press twice.

It was issued and used. So far eight copies have been reported, all of which I have seen. Their sheet positions are as follows: Nos. 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 19 and 21. Assuming that there was only one sheet with a double impression there would not be any duplicates of any position.

The double is very distinct in all horizontal lines. (See drawing.)

Whilst on the subject of Saskatchewan Doubles—I have a North Battleford pre-cancelled double on the 1¢ Green 1930 Leaf Issue (Scott No. 163). This is not listed as yet in Hoover. I received this on my own mail near North Battleford where I resided for many years.—C. Arthur Ayre (#712)

### Lussey Visits Philly Group

In December, BNAPSer Harry Lussey of New York City, had dinner with several members of the Philadelphia Group and then entertained the group at a formal meeting with an interesting and enlightening talk on Canada postal history, and displayed several volumes of pre-stamp covers.

## Sketches of **BNAPSers** by V. G. Greene

One of the Governors of our Society is Stanley Clifton Calder, who, although living in England, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on March 21, 1909. Married to "a fairly patient woman who doesn't understand but puts up with my philatelic tendencies," with two daughters aged 14 and 11, he is production director to a large company of fine art publishers and printers. During the last war Mr. Calder was an officer in the Royal Air Force instructing instructors in flying including many from the U. S. A., Canada, Australia, France, Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, etc., which was a very interesting experience, especially when many of them didn't know any English.

Mr. Calder started collecting as a boy, following in the footsteps of his father, who was also a stamp collector. During the war he took up the hobby seriously to conquer the boredom of remote stations and camp life, and began specializing in Newfoundland and is still studying the stamps of that fascinating country. He also has specialized sections of cancellations, air mails, stampless covers, letters and old maps of Newfoundland.

Recently honored by election to a fellowship of the Royal Society of Arts, Mr. Calder takes great interest in local affairs, helping with the work or persuading someone else to do it. When not too busy keeping abreast of the children's homework, he likes writing to his philatelic friends including those indefatigable BNAPSers Dan Meyerson and Frank Campbell.

Other philatelic societies of which Mr. Calder is a member include Postal History Society and Manchester Central Philatelic Society. His ambition is to "make" one of our conventions, when, if ever, business and political conditions permit, and members on this side of the water will be looking forward to meeting one of our most



STANLEY C. CALDER

active members who never misses an opportunity of furthering the interests of the British North America Philatelic Society in Great Britain.



### The Split-Skull King

During the comparatively brief reign of Edward VII (1901-1910) Canada issued only one single portrait stamp picturing the monarch—but Variety Hunters find this one issue a fertile field for discovery; some fine error-varieties have been dug up in this field—particularly in the one, two and five cent items. I'll look at



of this variety for several years, none ever appeared on the market until the last few months. The late Dr. Reford seemed to have the entire supply in his hands.

Another minor variety of the same Province is the 3 pence printed on both sides. This, I believe, we should term an evanescent variety, as the printing is on the gum. A splendid copy of this item reposes in the Royal collection. Robson Lowe tells me that one or two copies have passed through his hands in which about one quarter of the stamp, usually the corner, had been printed on the reverse side.

In a British auction catalogue, part of the description of a certain lot, reads; "a fine paquebot collection and containing some very nice and unusual items such as a Leewards Islands K. E. 2d with the re-use of the 'St. John, N. B. / Ship Letter' stamp as an obliteration." How come this stamp was down in the West Indies—or was it?

some of these with you, in future brief bits in this series—this one, however, deals with one of the "plums" which I dub the "Split-Skull Five Cents Blue:"

This is a very scarce error item; in fact, I know of only two others in Canada besides the copy in my collection; there is, however, no doubt about it being "constant." In the fine portrait of "The Peacemaker" there is a strong line running through the King's hair close to the top of the head, opposite the "A" in "Postage" (which it touches.) Also in this item there is a short thick line of color in the white oval above shading between letters "A" of "Canada" and "P" of "Postage".

The Hunter who turns up one of these will have a nice item!

## Various and Sundry *By G. E. Foster*

A minor variety for Scotts to enter in their listing of New Brunswick is the 2 cent imperforate horizontally. While I have known of the existence

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J. R. Cooke, President, BNAPS #592  
Box 2A, Hickson, Ontario

# PAGES FROM A BNA SCRAPBOOK



(Gathered and Clipped by R. J. DUNCAN and G. P. LEWIS)

ITEM No. 11:

Stamp Collectors Magazine

Items from Fred Jarrett's "B. N. A. Page":

Sept. 1931: The appearance of the 3¢ red Canada, perforated 8 vert. by 12 horiz., has caused a natural suspicion that more of the original sheets perf. 8 vert. by imperf. horiz. may be out. An enquiry at Ottawa brought the reply, "3 cent red perf. 8 vert., in sheet form, are no longer available." Ottawa refuses to say how many of these 12x8 stamps were issued. The explanation that these were made from stock manufactured prior to 1926 intended to be put up in rolls perf. 8 vert., does not jibe with the facts as I have them. These 1¢, 2¢, 3¢ sheets perf. 8 vert. by imperf. horiz., appeared 1925-26 and sold for \$25 a set of three blocks. Ottawa then offered the 1¢ and 2¢ in this form at face, but could not offer the 3¢ because the plates were destroyed. Had there been any stock in sheet form they would have appeared at that time. Furthermore, this 3¢ 12x8 (originally in sheets perf. 8 vert. by imperf. horiz., according to Ottawa), is NOT of the original 1925-26 stock, which were of a deeper shade with flat gum. The present stamps have an embossed appearance.

Oct. 1931: The Sun Life, Montreal, recently made use of a grey-colored window envelope with the 2¢ envelope die printed in salmon red. Enquiry addressed to the company received the answer that these were a limited printing for one department and none could be sold to directors. They are bound to appear in collections, used, and this note will constitute a record for the enquiring philatelist of later years.

Nov. 1931: In the years that I collected covers, I never had a 12d black

offered to me (what was the use?), the ½d and 6d perforated turned up but once, likewise the 1 cent 1868 on laid paper. Aside from these the rarest covers were the 17 cent 1859, the 7½d green, the 2 cent 1868, in the order named, followed by the 8 cent Registered, the 10d blue, and the large 5 cent 1875.

Inflation 1931! "Remember letters to Canada from U. S. must now have 3¢ in postage instead of 2¢."

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# To the Editor

## Reply to Dr. Whitehead

Dear Mr. Editor: I note Dr. Whitehead's comments on my October article re BNA re-entries, and hasten to correct any misunderstandings.

This article was intended to be neither final or complete, as it was a resumé of an illustrated talk I gave at our local BNA club, with only varieties from my collection which projected well on the screen. This and other data was contained in my article, but for lack of space and with my approval, the article was curtailed as the editors saw fit.

In an article of this type, about which one could write a book, I had to "hit the high lights" only, and I mentioned over 50 re-entries, whereas Dr. Whitehead picks out four which are omitted—so I fail to see why my title "The Main Plate Varieties of BNA" was incorrect and misleading—anything more specific would have been cumbersome, but Dr. Whitehead does not suggest a better wording.

I am quite aware of the 1898—1-2-3¢ numerals re-entries, and have a few myself, also the Edward 1¢ and 2¢ re-entries—but it is my humble opinion that these varieties are neither as striking nor of equal general interest as the re-entries of the pence, 1859, large and small Queens.

As to the 1¢ Admiral re-entry, which I should have termed a major, I must repeat that it does come on both the yellow and the green—I have them and Boggs illustrates it and states it occurs on both colors. Possibly Dr. Whitehead is referring to the "re-touch" which does exist only on the green.

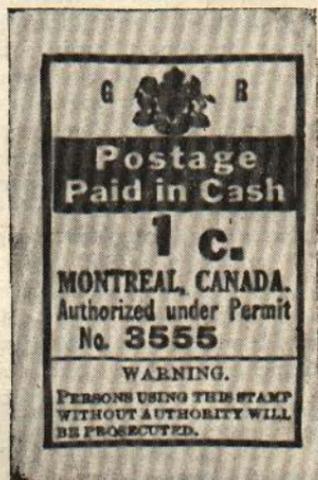
May I suggest that you prevail on Dr. Whitehead to favor us with an article on the 1898 numeral and the Edward re-entries, which would enlighten many of us, I am sure, including the writer.

A. G. Fairbanks (#635)

## A Reply to "Is This a Stamp?"

Dear Sir: In the January TOPICS, Mr. H. Herst raises a question of "English" answered as follows—

Yes, the illustration shown is a "stamp", meaning it is a "postage stamp" as is shown by its inscription, also because it paid for postage. But it is not a stamp as the word stamp is commonly used by the general collector of "stamps" in which they really indicate "adhesive stamps" or those individually stuck on the envelope by the public, and not printed on the paper by the post office.



The illustration is an interesting form of permit postage used from about 1918 to 1930 (?) and is relatively unknown and rare, so this list of my collection may be of interest. Mine are in black, dark blue-green and green, but I think I may have seen it also in red.

Permit exchanges are made by quoting town and permit number, although in most cases all towns make use of different figures and letters; Mr. Herst's is the first.

- 1¢ Montreal, 3555.
- 1¢ Montreal, 3649.
- 1¢ Toronto 46 (1918).
- 3¢ Winnipeg 2687 (1926?).
- 3¢ Kitchener 121 (1929).
- 4¢ Montreal 1627 (1926?).
- 5¢ Montreal 130.
- 12¢ Toronto 2523.
- 21¢ Winnipeg 2698.

All are in black except 3¢ 121 and 5¢ in green.

C. B. D. Garrett (#15)

other collectors should be able to prove the constancy of the items.

Laurier P. Vienno-Michaud (#659)

### Newfoundland Varieties

Dear Sir: How better start the new year than by passing along a bit of information about stamps. My collection of the stamps of Newfoundland is hardly worthy of being called a collection, but I enjoy what few I have and am always on the look for more. Just a question of time, patience and wherewithall.

The varieties which I describe below are new to me and I have or do not remember having seen mention of them before.

Scott #105—Starting at base of left leg of "R" of George, and running diagonally upward through "D" of Newfoundland, a very fine line of color.

Scott #117—A very fine line of color, starting at junction of top oak leaf with perpendicular double lines, on left hand side of stamp and running diagonally upward through top left corner of "F" of Newfoundland, and extending about ½ mm beyond top frame line.

Scott #118—Fine line of color in clear space to left of antlers, practically erased as it crosses the right side of "P" of postage and shows as a dot in left side of "O" of Newfoundland.

As I have but one copy of each,

## A New Example of a Postmaster's Initials

By Dr. Alfred Whitehead (#192)

Two covers from Indiantown, N. B. (now part of Saint John), have just come my way. Both are of 1876 and are dated Feb. 26, and May 11, of that year. They are of a kind to cause a collector's eyes to sparkle for the 3¢ stamp on each is cancelled "W. G. B". See the accompanying illustration, which shows that the "B" is broken but still identifiable. There is a period between "W" and "G"; the others have disappeared.



The postmaster at Indiantown at that time and for many years later (he was still postmaster in 1894) was William G. Brown. So William G. Brown may now be included in the small group of Canadian postmasters who by reason of a touch of egotism or of humour—BNAPSers may decide for themselves which it was—sent out mail from their offices duly initialed.

## Report of the Secretary

JANUARY 15, 1952

### NEW MEMBERS

- 865 Allen, Aubrey C., Main, Newfield, N. Y.
- 866 Avery, James C., 119 Thurston Avenue, Ithaca, N. Y.
- 867 Chadwick, C. Fred, 24 McNamara Avenue, Binghamton, N. Y.
- 868 Cullen, J. S., 1409 Athol Street, Regina, Sask., Canada
- 869 Helman, Irwin, 2 West 46th Street, N. Y. C. 19
- 870 Hill-Tout, Charles B., 1650 Hampshire Road, Victoria, B.C., Canada
- 871 Hutt, F. B., 102 Eastwood Avenue, Ithaca, N. Y.
- 872 Illsley, Allison P., Berwick, Kings Co., N. S., Canada
- 873 Kleffer, Harry B., 17 Broadway, New Haven 11, Conn.
- 874 Lychalk, John, 108 Ithaca Road, Ithaca, N. Y.
- 875 McCreery, Hugh C., 314 Third St., P. O. Box 750, Bismark, No. Dakota
- 876 Norris, Frank R., P. O. Box 1, Slocan, B. C., Canada

- 877 Steiner, Robert N., Ancaster, Ontario, Canada  
 878 Summers, William E., 602 N. Tioga Street, Ithaca, N. Y.  
 879 Williams, Norman D., P. O. Box 49, Durban, So. Africa

### REPLACED ON ROLLS

- 466 Sparrow, W. H., 125 Lytton Blvd., Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

### APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

- Chaplin, C. J., Box 30, Almonte, Ont., Canada (C) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. Mint and used airmails. Proposed by T. B. Higginson, No. 378.
- Crawley, Frederick Austin, P. O. Box 752, North Sydney, N. S., Canada (C) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Pre-stamp and stampless covers. Coils. O.H.M.S. Mint and used booklet panes. Federal and provincial revenues. Mint and used airmails. Entire and cut-square postal stationery. Specialty: Canada Small Queens. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37.
- Day, Frank Jr., 20 E. Second St., Corning, N. Y. (CX) CAN—19th and 20th century used postage and mint blocks. Plate Blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S. Mint booklet panes and complete booklets. Mint and used airmails. Proposed by Ed. Richardson, No. 168. Seconded by G. Fairbanks, No. 558.
- Glass, Laurence G., R. R. 4, London, Ont., Canada (C) CAN—20th century mint and used postage and blocks. 1st Day and 1st Flight covers. Coils. O.H.M.S. Mint and used booklet panes. Precancels. Mint, used, semi-official airmails and on cover. Slogan cancellations. Proposed by Dr. L. S. Holmes, No. 177. Seconded by W. T. Clark, No. 815
- Harper, George T., 411 Dryden Road, Ithaca, N. Y. (C) NFD—19th and 20th century used postage. Proposed by Ed. Richardson, No. 168. Seconded by G. Fairbanks, No. 558.
- Hollowbush, Frank A., 1531 Walnut St., Philadelphia 2, Pa. (C) Proposed by G. B. Llewellyn, No. 384. Seconded by J. T. Culhane, No. 280.
- MacNutt, W. S., History Dept., Univ. of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B., Canada (CX) CAN, NFD, B.C., N.B., N.S., P.E.I.—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Pre-stamp and stampless covers. Coils. O.H.M.S. Mint and used airmails. Postal stationery. SPECIALTY—Canada 1868 Issue. P.E.I. Proposed by E. K. Allen, No. 126. Seconded by E. M. Blois, No. 673
- Robertson, Struan C., 2 Park Terrace, Upper Montclair, N. J. (CC) CAN, NFD—20th century mint and used postage and mint blocks. Plate blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S. Proposed by J. Levine, No. 1.
- Tullners, Hubert A. Jr., 3654 N. W. 13th St., Miami 35, Fla. (CC) CAN, NFD—Mint and used postage. Coils. O.H.M.S. Complete booklets. Mint and used airmails. Literature. Varieties. Proposed by G. P. Lewis, No. 506.
- Woodside, Donald J., 65 James St. E., Brockville, One., Canada (DC) CAN—Used postage. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37.

### CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- Bramhill, Wm. G., 18 Northglan Ave., Islington, Ont. (from Niagara Falls, Ont.)  
 Harris, E. A., 10320-124th St., Ste. 1, Edmonton, Alta., Canada  
 Hofbauer, Frank L., 620 Stuyvesant Ave., Trenton 8, N. J. (from Millville, N. J.)  
 Hurlbert, Harry, 1875 San Bernardino Ave., Pomona, Calif.  
 Ingram, J. E., 3368 Bagley Ave., Los Angeles 34, Calif. (from Culver City, Calif.)  
 Llewellyn, George B., 315 Maple Ave., Somerton, Philadelphia 16, Pa.  
 Paul, Francis A., 54 Flax Road, Fairfield, Conn.  
 Solomon, R. S., Ph.D., 1520 Bryn Mawr Drive, Dayton 6, Ohio.

### RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED

- 691 Balderson, Dr. R. M., Box 152, Palmyra, Pa.  
 268 Kobylarz, Albert G., 204 Morris Ave., Summit, N. J.

## MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, December 15, 1951 .....	636
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REPLACED ON ROLLS, January 15, 1952 .....	1
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**CANADA and NEWFOUNDLAND** on approval; also Canadian stationery and 1st Flight covers. Want lists filled. John Murphy, 88 Royal St., Randolph, Mass. (11-8t)

**STAMPLESS COVERS OF CANADA** wanted for my collection. Please price individual covers. Hugh McLellan, Champlain, N. Y.

**WANTED**—Dated 1c Small Queens off cover, especially as follows: 1871, Jan. Feb. Mar. Aug. Dec.; '72, Aug. Dec.; '73, June, Aug.; '74, July, Sept. Dec.; '75, Dec.; '76, May; '77, Jan. Sept.; '80, May; '86, July; '87, May; '90, June. Also later daily dates. Chas. Southey, Young, Sask., Canada. 2-1t

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