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**BNA**

**TOPICS**

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CANADIAN LOCALS

H. WARREN K. HALE (page 4)

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*Official Publication of the  
British North America Philatelic Society*

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1871-9 Victoria		Unused	Used
No.			
1401	1c blue	.15	.02
1402	2c green	.60	....
1403	2c yellow green	.50	....
1882			
1404	1c blue—pale	....	.03
1406	1c blue	.06	.02
1409	1c ultramarine	.10	.05
1412	1c black	R2	.30
1413	1c black large	.25	.10
1414	1c black small	.20	.05
1897 Jubilee			
1417	1c black	.03	.03
1898 Maple Leaf			
1418	1c green	.10	.02
1419	1c red	.50	.25
1420	1c black	R2	.25
1903 King Edward			
1423	1c green	.15	.10
1424	1c rose	.50	....
1425	1c black	R2	.10
1426	2c indigo	.50	....
1912-22 King George V			
1427	1/2c violet	.25	....
1429	1c green	.25	....
1430a	1c green	B	.25
1430b	1c green	EF	.25
1432	1c orange	.03	.02
1433	1c orange	.03	.02
1438	1/2c	R2	.25
1440	1c black	R2	.10
1441a	1c yellow	R2	.25
1442	2c carmine	.25	....
1444b	2c carmine	B	.06
1446a	2c green	.06	.02
1447a	2c green	EF	.06
1448a	2c green	B	.06
1449	6c on 2c blue	.12	....
1450	2c confed'tion	1.00	....
1928			
1451	1/2c violet	.02	....
1454	1/2c	R2	.10

1930			
1456	1/2c violet	....	.02
1457a	1/2c violet	EF	.02
1458	1c orange die I	....	.30
1459	1c orange die II	....	.10
1462	1 1/2c	R2	.75
1463	1c green	....	.02
1464	1c green	EF	.15
1464a	1c green	B	.10
1465	1c & 1c	R2	.50
1466	1c & 1c	EF R2	.75
1467	2c green	....	.20
1468	2c green	EF	.25
1469	2c red	....	.50
1471	2c brown	....	.05
1472	2c brown	EF	.05
1932 Medallion			
1474	1/2c violet	....	.15
1476	1c green	....	.10
1481	1c & 1c	R2	.75
1483	2c brown	....	.20
1935 Front Face			
1495	2c brown	....	.05
1935 Medallion			
1498	1/2c violet	....	.02
1499	1/2c violet	EF	.02
1500	1c green	....	.15
1502	1c green	B	.10
1503	1 1/2c	R2	.05
1504	1 1/2c	EF R2	.05
1507	2c brown	....	.04
1509	2c brown	B	.20
1938 King George VI			
1512	1c green	....	.02
1512a	1c green, mimeo.	....	.02
1513	1c green	EF	.02
1514	1c green	B	.02
1517	1c & 1c	R2	.05
1518	1c & 1c	EF R2	.05
1519	2c brown	....	.04
1520	2c brown	EF	.04
1521	2c brown	B	.04
1523	3c mauve	....	.06
1524	3c mauve	EF	.06

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## VICTORIA STAMP CO.



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**CANADIAN LOCALS**

By

**H. Warren K. Hale****F. R. P. S. L.****A. P. S. 13656**

*The following article is substantially the same as written for the Collectors Club Philatelist and published in its issue April, 1934. Only slight amendments have been made by the author, to make it conform to later information. Additional illustrations and a brief addendum are included.*

It was generally accepted for many years that no private letter post within the territory of the present Dominion of Canada had issued stamps, with the one exception of Barnard's Cariboo Express in British Columbia. Popularly known as Barnard's Express, which was often abbreviated to "B.X." on its postal markings, this independent mail route was formerly included in lists of United States locals. While there was little excuse for such classification, Coster in 1882, in his classic work on the Private Posts of the United States gave it recognition and the various editions of Scott's International Album carried spaces for its stamps under the United States issues for years prior to that. But it is sufficiently proved that its function as a mail carrier was in practice confined to British Columbia and Vancouver Island. Its stamps are found on covers in conjunction with the government stamps of those provinces. True it is that the B.X. had an office or agent in San Francisco and had close working arrangements with Wells, Fargo & Co.; and further, Barnard's franks are found on United States government envelopes and on envelopes of Wells, Fargo & Co. together with franks of the latter company. Also, for a time, it operated a route through Wrangel, Alaska. Nevertheless, the adhesive stamps of Barnard's Cariboo Express belong, without question, among the private issues of Canadian posts; or, to be more specific, to those of British Columbia.

The history of this company and its stamps has been briefly treated by the late Henry C. Needham (*Philatelic Gazette*, April, 1916), by Mr. Fred Jarrett in his *British North America* (1929), and most elaborately and completely, by Messrs. Henry C. Hitt, F.R.P.S.L., and Gerald E. Wellburn, R.P.S.L., in the *Stamp Specialist* (The Black Book, 1945).

There is, however, another private post whose stamps will qualify as true Canadian "Locals", if we use this term in its usual and broader sense which includes the stamps of the Independent mail routes. This was the post operated by the Upper Columbia Tramway and Navigation Company, Ltd., also of British Columbia, but not till after that colony had joined the confederation forming the Dominion. Its postal business was very meagre, used covers being now extremely rare. Due to this fact, its stamps and their history are unknown to most Philatelists and to Canadian collectors. It is my purpose to deal with this post in the present article and perhaps to follow with the histories, including check-lists and illustrations of the stamp varieties, of the numerous fictitious local Canadian posts whose stamps obtained such a vogue during the late sixties and the subsequent decade. Most of these fabrications were assigned to Montreal as their domicile, though one was relegated to Toronto and one, after some contention, was conceded to St. John (now Saint John), N.B. For these in-



ventions, as it will appear, the notorious Samuel Allan Taylor of Montreal, Albany, Boston and New York was largely responsible, though several others joined in the 'racket' and competed with Taylor in the stamp markets of the world. The list of these phantom posts comprises: Baldwin's Railroad Postage, St. John; British American College, Toronto; and the following allocated to Montreal: Bancroft's City Express, Bells Dispatch, Bryant, Stratton & Co., J. A. Corbeil & Co., Grand Trunk Railway, Ker's City Post, Le Beau City Post, Robert W. McLachlan and Winslow & Co., Portland Express.

## UPPER COLUMBIA TRAMWAY and NAVIGATION COMPANY GOLDEN, B. C.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1891, this company, under its corporate name, began operations in 1893, with Thomas B. H. Cochrane as president and Francis P. Armstrong as manager. The latest references to the company in the British Columbia Gazette announces a meeting of shareholders to be held at Golden on March 3, 1902. The company was dissolved by Act of Parliament in 1927, the same Act dissolving many other defunct corporations. During the period of the Company's active existence, numerous references to it are to be found in the pages of the Golden Era, a newspaper published at Golden.

The Upper Columbia Company, to give it its usual short title, maintained a series of steamer lines on the navigable waters of the upper Columbia River, with its system of Lakes, and the upper Kootenay River. Freight and passengers were carried, for which four steamers were used; the Duchess and the Hyak on the Columbia River and Lake Windermere, and the Pert on upper Columbia Lake and the Gwendolin on the Kootenay River. Its tramways were to connect Golden with the steamboat landing on the Columbia River and to form the other links necessary to secure a continuous transportation route from the Canadian Pacific Railway at Golden to Fort Steele on the Kootenay River.

Prior to 1897, the Upper Columbia Company was the contractor for carrying the Royal mail between Golden and Fort Steele, including Windermere and other intermediate points. But in 1897 it lost the contract, and the award was made to a new contractor who established a line of stage coaches between the various post offices. Accustomed to the service of the river boats, many of the settlers were disinclined to use the newer system exclusively and persisted in the old habit of handing to the officers and crew letters for delivery along the route. The company found this practice objectionable; it became more or less of a nuisance and put a responsibility on the U.C.Co., or its employees, for which it received no compensation. As a remedy for this, the secretary, C. H. Parson, in his official capacity, arranged for the transportation of letters by the company's steamers for a fixed fee, the prepayment of which was to be required. To complete the arrangement he caused to be printed, at some time during that year, 1897, one lot of a thousand stamps, the only verified issue of this post. The price was set at five cents each, or a dollar a sheet, an estimated 'nuisance value' of the service, it may be inferred. Few were sold, and of the large unused remainders comparatively few seemed to have reached the hands of stamp collectors.

The issuance of this stamp is unique in one respect; and differs in its purpose from that of all other private posts of which I have knowledge. If the



historical information is correct, the stamp was not issued to compete with the government service or to serve a territory not reached by the regular mail. On the contrary, the stamp was prepared and a high fee purposely fixed in order to *discourage* the use of this official mail route. The government charge was only three cents for the same service. And of course, if the letter was to be delivered at any post office, which it may be assumed would generally be the case, a Canadian government stamp would be required in addition.

In the summer of 1898, the late Basil C. Hamilton of Winnipeg, a collector, investigated this post. He was assured by certain postmasters, particularly the one at Windermere, that letters bearing these stamps had passed through their offices, but they did not 'remember seeing many'. These statements, confirming the story as told in his interview with Parson (the name is misquoted as 'Parsons' in Hamilton's report), were considered by Hamilton to prove conclusively the use of the stamp and the availability of the post for the general public.



Upper Columbia Tramway, and Navigation Company Used Cover

I have seen only three or four of these stamps used on cover; and only a few unused blocks and nearly complete sheets.

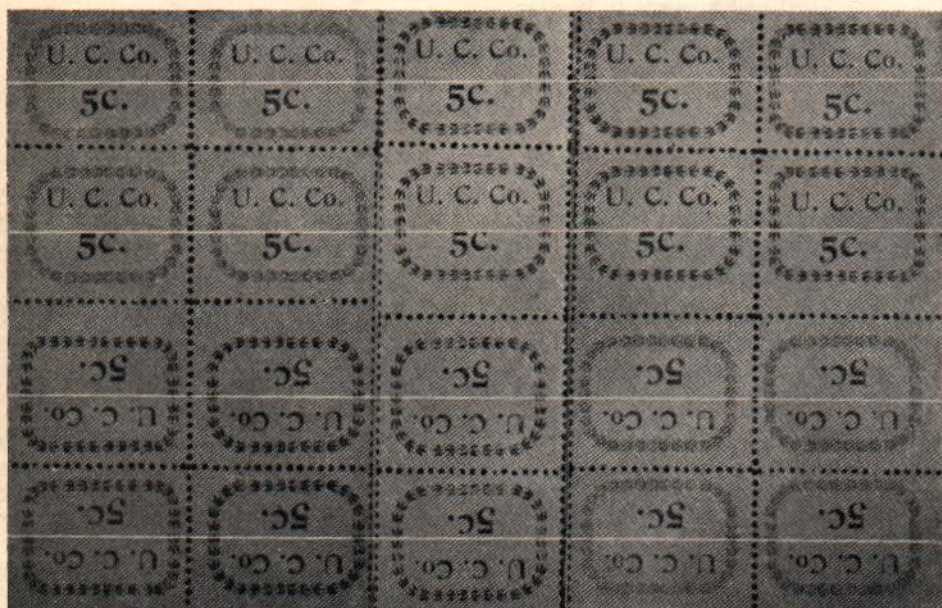
The stamps were printed in sheets of twenty subjects in four horizontal rows of five each; with no imprint. Perforations were only applied *between* the



stamps, leaving the sheet with four straight edges. The impression is typographed from a type-set design and is printed in deep red ink of a crimson shade on medium weight white wove paper, coated on the reverse with smooth white gum.

There are ten minor varieties of the design in the upper two rows, which varieties are repeated in the lower half by a 'turned sheet' of the ten subjects, causing five vertical *tete-beche* pairs across the middle of the complete sheet. These pairs are stamps Nos. 6 and 11, 7 and 12, 8 and 13, 9 and 14, 10 and 15.

The border of each stamp consists of either 34 or 38 detached tulip-like floral ornaments. Stamps Nos. 5 and 16, 10 and 11, have 38 ornaments, all other subjects having 34 each.



Upper Columbia Tramway and Navigation Company Reconstructed Sheet

The ornaments are of two sorts, but the border of each stamp is composed entirely of identical units; that is, the two sorts do not occur on the same stamp. The two sorts are of the same general design; but in one sort the flower is in outline, while in the other the petals are printed in solid color. Subjects 1 and 20, 2 and 19, 6 and 15, 7 and 14, have the floral units in outline; the other twelve subjects have the flower in solid color.

These tulip-like designs, taken singly, are symmetrical with respect to one axis (normally this would be a vertical axis) and the border is set throughout with the axis of each flower running in the same direction as the border itself. But the base of the flower may lie in either direction; that is, the flower may be upright or inverted in the side borders, and on its right side or its left in the upper and lower borders. From this it will be seen that the floral units change their orientation as the border is followed around its course. Each of the ten subjects in the half sheet, with the exception of Nos. 2 and 9 in the upper half



and their corresponding subjects, 19 and 12, in the lower half, differ in the arrangement of their border units.

In consequence of the turned-sheet method of composition, there is no stamp that has a straight edge at the bottom. Nos. 2 and 19, 3 and 18, 4 and 17, each have a straight edge at top only. Nos. 6 and 15 have straight edges at left only; Nos. 10 and 11, at right only. Nos. 1 and 20 and Nos. 7 and 14, 8 and 13, 9 and 12, are perforated all around.

### CHECK LIST and KEY

#### 1897 5c RED, PERFORATED 12.

Type I. Outlined flowers in border.

Type II. Solid flowers in border.

There is also the variety of the *tete-beche* pairs; and ten minor varieties, as follows:

Type I (a) Subjects Nos. 1 and 20 have 34 outlined flowers in the border, with four changes in direction. The flowers meet base-to-base at the right of the center in the upper border and below the center in the left border; they meet top-to-top in the centers of both the upper and the lower borders. The top and left side have unperforated straight edges.

Type I (b) Nos. 2 and 19 have 34 outlined flowers, with four changes in direction. The flowers meet base-to-base in the centers of the upper and the lower borders; they meet top-to-top at the left in the lower border and low in the right border. The top has a straight edge.

Type II (c) Nos. 3 and 18 have 34 solid flowers, with four changes. The flowers meet base-to-base in the centers of the upper and the lower borders; top-to-top at the left and right of center in the lower border. The top has a straight edge.

Type II (d) Nos. 4 and 17 have 34 solid flowers, with four changes. The flowers meet base-to-base in the centers of the upper and the lower borders; top-to-top at the right in the lower border and low in the left border. The top has a straight edge.

Type II (e) Nos. 5 and 16 have 38 solid flowers, with eighteen changes. The flowers meet base-to-base in the upper border at the left and center, in the lower border at the center and right, twice in the left border and thrice in the right border. The flowers meet top-to-top at the left and right of center in the upper border and at similar positions in the lower border, twice in the left border and thrice in the right border. The top and right side have straight edges.

Type I (f) Nos. 6 and 15 have 34 outlined flowers, with eight changes; the flowers meet base-to-base in the centers of the upper and the lower borders, low in the left border and high in the right; top-to-top at the left and at the right in both the upper and the lower borders. The left side has a straight edge.

Type I (g) Nos. 7 and 14 have 34 outlined flowers, with four changes. The flowers meet base-to-base in the centers of the upper and the lower borders; top-to-top at the left in the upper border and low in the right border. The four sides are perforated.



Type II (h) Nos. 8 and 13 have 34 solid flowers with six changes. The flowers meet base-to-base in the centers of the upper and the lower borders, and high in the right border; top-to-top at the right in both the upper and the lower borders, and low in the left border. The four sides are perforated.

Type II (i) Nos. 9 and 12 have 34 solid flowers, with four changes. The flowers meet base-to-base in the centers of the upper and the lower borders; top-to-top at the left in the lower border and low in the right border. The four sides are perforated.

Type II (j) Nos. 10 and 11 have 38 solid flowers, with sixteen changes. The flowers meet base-to-base at the left and right of center in the upper border, in the center of the lower border, thrice in the left border and twice in the right; top-to-top in the center of the upper border, at the left in the lower border, and thrice each in the left and the right borders. The right side has a straight edge.

## ADDENDUM

Since the original article was published, through the courtesy of Mr. Henry C. Hitt, Bremerton, Washington, I have been advised of an upper Columbia label of a second design, which is illustrated here. This unique specimen is owned by Mr. A. C. Campbell of Victoria. It is an adhesive on a piece of cover, but the label is uncanceled. No evidence of the use of this variety as a postage stamp has been forthcoming. The meagre history of the post would indicate that this smaller and cruder design was an earlier printing, possibly a sort of essay. It is imperforate, with large margins.

In a letter to Mr. G. P. Bainbridge, Vancouver, the late C. H. Parson under the date of March 14th, 1933, said: "I think we had 2000 printed". He also stated that he had had possession of the unissued remainder of the stamps but that they had been lost when his house was burnt in 1930. The exact number of copies printed is therefore placed in doubt, as neither figure, 1000 or 2000, is definitely established. However, Hamilton made the categorical statement that "the Company had stamps printed, a 1,000 in number". This information was "gleaned from Mr. Parson" (Hamilton's phrase). And one may assume that Parson would have been more accurate in 1898 than in 1933, regarding the details of the printing.

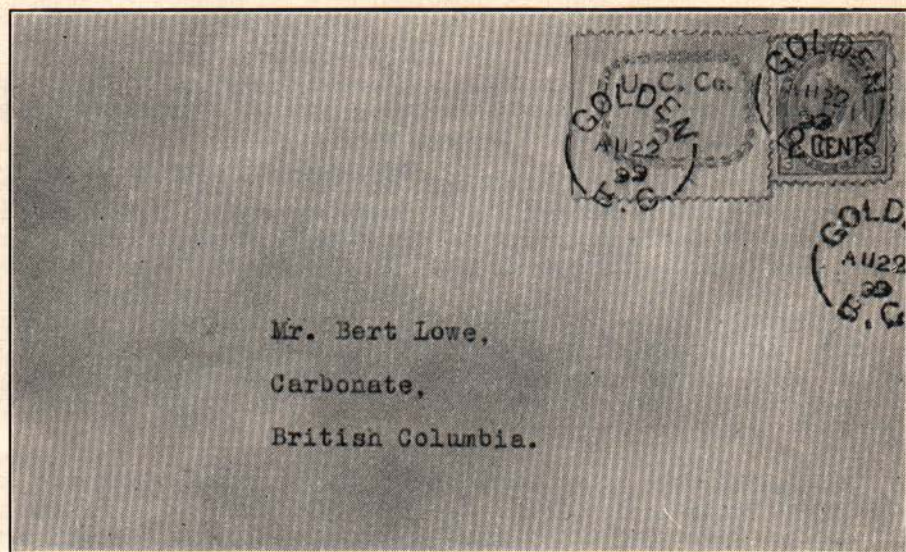
A small used cover, entire, about 5 inches by  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches, is owned by Mr. Cecil Parson, son of C. H. Parson. A photograph, scaling 12/13 full size, of the face of this cover has been submitted to me recently. It is illustrated here. The three postmarks read: "GOLDEN/AU22/99/B.C." As proving a late legitimate use of the U.C. stamp, the evidence of this cover seems open to question. The late Basil C. Hamilton dated his communication to the *Montreal Philatelist*, October 8, 1900. He stated therein that his visit to Golden was made in the summer of 1898. A mistake in that year-date would not be likely in a letter written in 1900. Hamilton described his efforts, in his opinion successful efforts, to confirm Parson's statement of the stamps "being at one time in use", thus implying clearly that they were *not* in use at the time of his visit.. Also pertinent to the question is the sentence in a letter from Mr. W. H. Cleland of Invermere, B.C. to Mr. Jamieson, dated March 25th, 1941, reading: "Mr. [Cecil] Parson tells me this particular letter was delivered by his late father, who was then travelling on the boat, and at his father's request the



addressee removed the letter and gave him the envelope." If Parson senior, or the U. C. Company, carried this letter to destination, why was it put through the post-office at Golden, thus requiring the use of a government postage stamp? If Carbonate was a post-office and Parson merely delivered the letter, how did it get out of the royal mail? Or did Parson act as Lane's agent and take first delivery of the letter from the Carbonate post-office? There is no evidence at hand of any postal marking on the back of the envelope. Furthermore, if Parson, or the U.C. Company, took first delivery at the Golden post-office, the letter was a drop-letter, requiring only a 1-cent Canadian stamp for the governmental part of the postage; unless, of course, it was over unit weight (1 oz.), which is improbably considering the size of the envelope.

For much of the data in the two preceding paragraphs, I am indebted to the comprehensive *dossier* on the post compiled by R. A. Jamieson, Esq., the permitted use of which I gratefully acknowledge. The comments are mine.

A loose single, cancelled by a postmark reading: "BEAVER/FE20/99/-B.C.", is owned by the writer. The assumed time limit, "summer of 1898", if accepted, affects the status of this specimen also. Further is is doubtful if the river boats would have been in operation in the month of February, though the U.C. stages might have been.



No description or analysis of the types and varieties was published prior to the original article. The following references are cited:

- Montreal Philatelist*, Oct., 1900, III-4, p. 42.
- Stamps of British North America*, Jarrett, 1929, p.222.
- Collectors Club Philatelist*, April, 1934, XIII-2, p.79, H.W.K. Hale
- The Collector's Magazine (Le Collectionneur)*, June 1934, I-9, p.161, (Reprint from C.C.P.).
- Private and Local Posts of the World*, 1940, E.F. Hurt.
- Popular Stamps*, May, 1941, IV-4, p.9, R.A. Jamieson.



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 Epstein, Leonard, 25 Beaver St., N. Y. C. (D). By H. R. Meyers, No. 9  
 Hickok, Donald A., 915-17th Ave., Delano, Calif. (C) CAN—20th Century. Bklt. Panes, Postal Stationery. By J. Levine, No. 1  
 Staton, Wesley, Gray, Sask., Canada (C) CAN—Blks., Bklt. Panes, Pl. Varieties, Slogan Cancellations. By R. J. Duncan, No. 37

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## GRATE SCOTT!

By "Click"

(Part 2)

If in the Scott Encyclopedia of Philately the Large Cents issue of Canada is mis-treated, the mildest thing which can be said about its successor, the Small Cents issue, is that it has been lashed with a cat-o'-nine-tails and driven off into a corner to languish in melancholy despair. Never to Click's knowledge has an issue so dear to the hearts of specialists been so ill-treated as has this one in a catalog purporting to purvey truth and accuracy to its readers.

To begin with, there is the highly fanciful and utterly irrational arrangement of the denominations comprising the issue.

We start with the items loosely grouped as issued from 1870 to 1890, and follow them in order: 1c, 2c, 3c, 6c, 10c—then drop down to a 5c denomination. Separately portrayed and listed under date of 1882 (which certainly falls between 1870 and 1890; at least in Click's calendar!) is the 1/2c stamp. Finally, under date of 1893, we find the 20c, 50c, and 8c denominations.

Disregarding for the moment the inaccuracy of the issue dates assigned to certain of these stamps, Click wants to know why there should be such inversion and topsy-turvy denominational arrangement of a unified series comprising what the Nassau Street boys like to call a "set"?

Complete chronological accuracy would demand one sort of treatment—i.e., that the series be listed in exact sequence of issue. Consistency, however, would simply require that the Scott handbook list the stamps comprising the set in ascending order of value—as in practically all subsequently treated issues. Flipping the pages, Click finds no staggered values in the 1930-1 series, despite the fact that here were two separate and distinct "issues". And new values and colors have been deftly assimilated into the 1942-3 series with placid disregard for dates of release. Why, therefore, a confusing exception in the 1870-93 Small Cents stamps?

What hurts the pride (and pocketbook) of the Canadian specialist most on this issue, however, is the Scott failure to make a clear, sharp differentiation between the relatively common stamps of the Ottawa printings, and the much-rarer Montreal emanations.

Let Click repeat once more, and piteously, that he does not expect Scott to become a specialized handbook for Canadian issues. Let Jarrett, Holmes, Boggs, and the other ardent students of Canadiana provide us with our listings of the highly intricate 3c Small Cents, pointing out the multitude of hues, perfs, papers, and other picayunities beloved by specialists. But let Scott at least acknowledge the fact that there are two sharply distinct printings of the Small Cents, and that one is considerably rarer than the other, so that collectors who have paid through the nose for such great rarities as the perf 12 1/2 3c bronze red Small Cent will not have it pointed out to him by a catalogue-myopic auctioneer that this stamp is worth only \$2.50 mint or 18c used!

As special recognition should be accorded the thin paper varieties of the Large Cents issue, so should special recognition be accorded two types of the Montreal printings: the perf 12, and the perf 11 1/2 x 12 releases. The 11 1/2 x 12s have long been a philatelic step-child, neglected by all save those who realize how difficult it is to find them. We cannot accept the excuse that it would be "hyper-specialization" to list a combination perf series—nay, gentlemen, not from Scott, which lists United States perforation varieties until they literally run out of your ears, and goes to the wild extreme of listing both "clean-cut" and "rough-cut" 14 to 16 perforations for classic issues of the Barbados!

Any stamp-issuing country with a loud-voiced minority bloc can obtain proper listing of the fiscals of its favorite country. And it is high time, brothers in BNAPS, we started screaming from the housetops about Canada's sorry treatment!

Pursuing his policy of not offering destructive, but constructive, criticism, Click would like now to offer his version of the Small Cents treatment as it should appear in—shall we hope?—the 1947 Scott. He presumes to write a listing, but hastens to recommend that both dealers and students be permitted to voice their opinion as to the adequacy of the suggested treatment.



Click believes the Small Cent section should be prefaced with a note, viz:

NOTE: The Small Cents issues were first printed in Montreal, then simultaneously in Montreal and Ottawa, and finally in Ottawa only. The early issues, known as "Montreal" prints, are on a fine grade of paper, while those of the "Ottawa" printings are on a cheap, coarse paper, frequently toned.

Where paper and color do not suffice to differentiate the issues, Montreal prints can almost always be distinguished by the presence of a position dot outside the stamp design in the lower left corner. In no case of disputed shade do the Ottawa prints show this position dot.

And then the new catalogue section for Small Cents:

## 1870-88

- "Montreal" Printing, Perf. 12**
- 21 A8 ½c black  
a. brownish gray
- 22 A9 1c orange  
a. lemon yellow  
b. imperf
- 23 A10 2c green  
a. cold blue-green
- 24 A11 3c bronze red  
a. perf 12½
- 25 A11 3c dull red  
a. rose  
b. orange-red  
c. vermilion  
d. imperf
- 26 A13 5c slate green  
a. olive green
- 27 A14 6c yellow brown  
a. bisect diag. on cover  
b. bisect vert. on cover
- 28 A16 10c magenta  
a. pale faded magenta

**"Montreal" Printing, Perf. 11½ x 12**

- 29 A9 1c orange  
a. lemon yellow
- 30 A10 2c green
- 31 A11 3c dull red  
a. orange  
b. vermilion
- \*32 A12 5c olive green
- 33 A13 5c slate green  
a. olive green
- 34 A14 6c yellow brown
- 35 A16 10c magenta

\* #32 originally designed for issue with the 1 Cents, was used for a brief period pending the preparation of #26, when a change of postal rates necessitated a 5c denomination.

## 1888-97

- "Ottawa" Prints, Perf. 12**
- 36 A8 ½c dull black  
a. imperf.  
b. imperf. vert.
- 37 A9 1c yellow  
a. imperf.  
b. bisect on Railway News
- 38 A10 2c green (shades)  
a. deep blue-green  
b. imperf.  
c. bisect diag. on cover  
d. bisect vert. on cover
- 39 A11 3c vermilion  
a. imperf.
- 40 A11 3c rose carmine
- 41 A13 5c gray  
a. brownish gray  
b. greenish gray  
c. imperf.
- 42 A14 6c chestnut  
a. chocolate brown  
b. imperf.
- 43 A15 8c blue gray  
a. blue slate  
b. slate green  
c. slate violet  
d. blackish purple  
e. imperf.
- 44 A16 10c brown red  
a. dull rose  
b. lilac pink  
c. salmon red  
d. imperf.
- \*45 A7 15c mauve (shades)
- \*46 A7 15c bluish (shades)
- \*47 A7 15c grayish (shades)
- 48 A17 20c vermilion  
a. imperf.
- 49 A18 50c blue

#s 45-7 can be told from #s 14-6 by the paper, which is coarser and frequently toned, and (in mint copies) by the "embossed" appearance on the gum side.

\* \* \* \*

By a happy coincidence (which is not such a damned coincidence, after all, since Click worked hard to make it come out so!) this new listing of Large and Small Cents issues brings us smackdab in line with the current numerical order of Canadian listings!

Therefore, we would not have to throw all the old numbers out of the window, but would have to revise only our numbering of early Canadiana to achieve a more accurate picture of the early issues.

(To be continued)

Patronize TOPICS Advertisers



## BRINGING NEWS ABOUT PEOPLE AND STAMPS

By Rev. John S. Bain

Jarrett, Hamilton and Holmes all state in their books that the 5c Quebec Tercentenary of Canada was printed only from Plate #2. For purposes of record, I have a block from Plate #1. Any comments from Plate No. collectors?

## BNAPS

There are two items that I have always wanted to know about. The first is the "Kelly Provisional Stamped Envelope" mentioned on page 104 of Jarrett's catalogue (1929), and the proof of "Receipt for Letter Registered at Toronto" mentioned on page 135 of Jarrett's. Should any of our readers know where they are, I would appreciate hearing from them.

## BNAPS

I have never seen it reported that the 1c Royal Visit stamp of Canada comes with both white and brown gum. It appears that the white gum was used when the stamp was first issued. I only have a single copy of the white gum, and thus cannot tell anything about the Plate No. This gum variety should intrigue the specialists of this issue!

## BNAPS

An unlisted variety in the Canadian Revenue 1½ cent surcharged on the 1 cent orange War Tax, George V, consists of a tiny "o" outside the frame, above the numeral "1" in the upper left corner of the stamp.

## BNAPS

A new group has been formed in Detroit, Michigan, for the study of Canadian stamps and is known as the "Canadiana Philatelic Club." Charles Brisley, the president informs me that every member must have a definite interest in some field in Canadian Philately in order to join. Judging by some of the names in the club, they are definitely accomplishing their goal. Among the names I note Frank Campbell who wrote on the Georgian Issues in Holmes' B.N.A. book, Ralph Hunter, who has probably the most highly specialized Canada booklet pane collection, Dr. Richardson whose interests embrace a wide field, and Charles Brisley who is pushing the research on the small 3c Queens.

## BNAPS

I wonder if Alvin Good, author of "The Life and Adventures of a Philatelist" (W. E. Longshore & Co., Orville, Ohio) can tell us what happened to chapter 83 in his book? Was it just a printer's error? The story in chapter 88 about C. J. Phillips is a good one. It should open the eyes of some collectors and teach them

the motto, "Take nobody's word, know your stamps, and examine them for yourself."

## BNAPS

With Canadian booklet panes definitely being scarce, the boys are using the scissors and making the fake panes. Watch closely the following panes if you buy any. Scott #77b, 90b, 104, 105b, 106a, 107c, 149a, 150a, 153a, 163c, 164a, 165b, 166c, 195b, 196b, 217b, 218b, 231b, 232b. There you have it . . . Don't say we weren't warned!

## BNAPS

I am reliably informed that the imperforate sheet of 50 of Canada, Scott's #242, the 13c deep blue, showing "Entrance to Halifax Harbor", which recently showed up in Detroit, sold for in the neighborhood of \$100 per pair. The owners certainly have nice items, although I think the story of the discovery should be released. Too much secrecy about the find causes one to wonder.

## BNAPS

Let's hope the British North America Philatelic Society is planning now for a real contribution to the centenary in 1947.

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CONFEDERATION

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## CANADIAN POSTAL SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS

By C. B. D. Garrett

FAITES VOS DEPOTS DE BONNE HEURE ET PROFITEZ DES EXPEDITIONS DU MIDE	MAIL EARLY AND TAKE ADVANTAGE OF MID DAY MAILS
--	--

F. 5.

FAITES VOS ENVOIS D'ARGENT PAR MANDAT DE POSTE	SEND YOUR MONEY BY POST OFFICE MONEY ORDER
---	---

F. 10.

N E X T	FEDERATED BUDGET CAMPAIGN	W E E K
------------------	---------------------------------	------------------

F. 15.

FEDERATED CHARITIES CAMPAIGN OCT. 25-30 CAMPAGNE DES SOCIÉTÉS FÉDÉRÉES DE CHARITÉ DU 25 AU 30 OCTOBRES.
---

F. 20.

FILL A DITTY BAG.
-------------------------

F. 30.

FESTIVAL DE MONTREAL MONTREAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL MAI 30 MAY - ? ? ? ?
---

F. 25.

FOR TIMELY DELIVERY USE PARCEL POST LA POSTE AU COLIS ARRIVE À TEMPS !: EZL
--

F. 40.

FREDERICTON SEPT 12 <sup>TH</sup> TO 19 <sup>TH</sup> 1925 EXHIBITION
---

F. 56.

FREDERICTON EXHIBITION SEPT 15 <sup>TH</sup> 22 <sup>ND</sup>
---

F. 57

FROM POSTAL EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT VANCOUVER EXHIBITION 1925.
--

F. 65.

\* \* \* \*

- F 5 "Faites vos Depots de Bonne Heure et Profitez des Expeditions du Mide". Bilingual. Montreal, '26-'27.
- F 10 "Faites vos Envois d'Argent par Mandat de Poste". Bilingual. Montreal, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927.
- F 15 "Federated Budget Campaign Next Week". Winnipeg, 1924-'30.
- F 20 "Federated Charities Campaign Oct. 25-30". Bilingual. Montreal, '25, '26.
- F 25 "Festival de Montreal. Montreal Musical Festival Mai 30 May ???". Montreal, 1937, '38.
- F 30 "Fill a Ditty Bag". Hamilton, 1943.
- F 40 "For Timely Delivery Use Parcel Post". Bilingual. St. Hyacinthe, '27, '28.
- F 45 "Fort George Fair Sep 24-29-1914". Fort George (not illustrated)
- F 50 "Fort William-Port Arthur Fall Fair 1919". Sept. 9, 10, 11. Both towns. (not illustrated)
- F 55 "Frederiction Exhibition Sept. 15-20. 1913". Frederiction. (Form 1) (not illustrated)
- F 56 "Frederiction Exhibition Sept. 12th to 19th 1925". Frederiction. (form 2)
- F 57 "Frederiction Exhibition Sept. 15th-22nd". Frederiction. 1926, '27, '28.
- F 58 "From Postal Educational Exhibit Vancouver Exhibition 1925". Vancouver.

MAIL YOUR DUES TO THE TREASURER



## "INFORMATION PLEASE"



This Patriotic Cover, one of the earliest recorded in Canada, was issued to commemorate the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada. It was posted at New Glasgow in 1869, and is only a 'front'.

Does anyone have, or has anyone seen a complete cover so that they can give us more information about it?

I. C. Morgan, 1455 Union Ave., Montreal 2, Can.

I would greatly appreciate the help of the members in my study of the "T.P.O." cancellations used on railroads and coastal vessels in Newfoundland and Labrador. I am making an intense study of these cancellations for presentation in TOPICS and I would be grateful for the loan of any such material for study and inclusion in my recordings. I shall certainly cite any assistance and shall gladly pay all costs involved in forwarding material to me.

D. C. Meyerson, 765 Eastern Pky., Brooklyn 13, N. Y.

Stamp collectors who specialize in Canada or in B.N.A. should be interested in the Catalog of Essays and Proofs now appearing in the **Essay-Proof Journal**, quarterly publication of the Essay-Proof Society.

Starting with No. 1 of Vol. 2 of the Journal, which appeared in January 1945, and appearing in the three subsequent journals of 1945, and to continue in Vol. 3, starting again in January 1946, the Journal has listed, illustrated and priced the Essays and Proofs of Canada from the 1851 issue.

The **Essay-Proof Journal** is profusely illustrated, and the Canada section does not lack of proper illustration of all types "actually seen by the catalog committee." In addition, covers of the January and April journals illustrate proof sheets of American Bank Note Co. engraved postage stamps.

Applications for membership may be obtained from Sylvester Colby, 333 West 56th Street, New York 19, N. Y.



## PHILATELIC END FOR NEWFOUNDLAND IN 1946 ?

By Rev. John S. Bain

It is theoretically possible that Newfoundland could have its philatelic end in 1946! One shudders to think of such a thing happening to a country that has long been at the top of the list of countries collected by philatelists. The year 1946 may give us the answer. Britain's oldest Colony is being watched keenly for any indications of trends which will tell the outcome.

It will be remembered that Newfoundland ceased to be a self-governing colony when Britain took over in 1933, owing to a financial crisis which would have resulted in bankruptcy. It became a Crown Colony under a Commission Government administered from London, England.

However, Britain has offered Newfoundland the right to hold elections to elect a constitutional convention by the middle of the year. Out of this election there can come one of the biggest political developments in British North America since the days of Confederation in 1867.

Political observers believe that out of a constitutional convention a plebiscite will be called for and the people of Newfoundland asked any or all of the following questions:

1. Will the island continue under its commission form of government?
2. Will the island re-adopt responsible self-government?
3. Will the island enter the Canadian confederation as a province?

Senator A. N. McLean, Liberal member for New Brunswick and prominent in the Maritime fishing industry, recently returned from a trip to Newfoundland, stated that after interviewing key men on the island that they looked upon with favor the possibilities of Newfoundland joining with Canada. Senator McLean said to the press, "There is no doubt in my opinion they are intending eventually to make a change."

Since the war, Canada has invested more than \$100,000,000 in Newfoundland and Labrador as part of defense. The rich mineral deposits of Newfoundland need the help of Canada for future world markets. While Canada views with favour the entrance of Newfoundland to the Confederation, she has strictly maintained a policy of neutrality on the issue. Prime Minister Mackenzie King has already gone on record in a speech in 1943, that should a confederation take place, the initiative would have to come from Newfoundland.

Should Newfoundland answer "yes" to question 3, then Canada would be the only stamp issuing country of British North America left. What an effect this would have on the future of Newfoundland stamps is hard to say, but I would venture a prophecy that in time Newfoundland prices would fall and the stamps lose their popularity among collectors. It becomes quite apparent that 1946 could see the end of philately for Newfoundland.

One bright spot remains however, Canada may issue a stamp in honor of Newfoundland entering the Confederation!

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## SALES DEPARTMENT NEWS

H. R. Myers, Sales Manager

101 West 60th St.

N. Y. 23, N. Y.

Requests for circuits are coming in slowly. New material is being entered, but also slowly. This department gives members an opportunity to take an active part in their organization with a minimum of effort, yet the response is comparatively poor.

Those who receive the circuits—please read the rules. They are pasted in each book—they are simple, but important. When you observe the Rules, it saves lots of trouble; when you don't, it causes added headaches. So, please, have a heart and do the necessary.

Send in your duplicates to be entered in the circuit and get cash in return. Make a fellow collector happy and give your S. M. a little less to gripe about. Checks were sent out to some lucky members who had entered their stamps for sale. One received over \$60. Another, over \$20. A nice Christmas present, eh what! I like to send checks, maybe you like to get them. Let's get together. Send in your duplicate material and start drawing dividends for a Happy New Year.



## A REPORT FROM THE LIBRARIAN

This month I wish to acknowledge the receipt of the following from Mr. Jack Levine. We appreciate Mr. Levine's efforts very much.

**Lowe's Standard Catalogue of B.N.A.**  
**Third Canadian Philatelic Exhibition Handbook**  
**Three Penny Beaver.** W. M. Sprung  
**Postage Stamps of Canada.** Jarrett. 1923.  
**Postage Stamps of Newfoundland.** Poole & Huber.

Fred. Jarrett's book on the **Postage Stamps of Canada** was published in 1923. It is a grey paper covered handbook, 5½ x 8, containing 103 pages of valuable information. It covers Canada up to and including the first George V issue. It also contains chapters on Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, and a chapter on Canadian Postal Stationery by T. L. Derwent Kinton, M.A.

The **Postage Stamps of Newfoundland** by Bertram W. H. Poole and Harry E. Huber is Mekeel's Booklet No. 37. It is a paper bound booklet, 6 x 9, with 65 pages. It covers Newfoundland stamps up to the end of the Caribou Issue.

The **Three Penny Beaver** is an 8½ x 11 pamphlet of 17 pages published recently by the author, Mr. Wilfred Sprung of Ottawa, Ontario. It contains much important information for those who specialize in this stamp.

**Lowe's Standard Catalogue of the Stamps of B.N.A.** is a 5 x 7½ red covered book of 108 pages, published by George A. Lowe & Son at Toronto in 1925. The first 46 pages are the catalogue section.

The **Third Canadian Philatelic Exhibition** is the exhibition handbook and official catalogue of the Third Canadian Philatelic Exhibition held in Montreal, Quebec, October 5th to 9th, 1925. It is a paper bound book, 6 x 9, with 107 pages and contains:

**A Sketch of Postal Organization through the Ages.** (Victor Gaudet, K.C.) 13 pages  
**The Specialist.** (Fred Jarrett) 1 page  
**The 15 cents 1868-1900.** (Dr. Lewis L. Reford) 2 pages  
**Rowland Hill.** (J. Powell Davies) 2 pages  
**Revenue Stamps of Canada.** (E. E. Goodchild) 6 pages  
**Air Mail in Canada.** (T. M. Barrington) 4 pages  
**The Relative Value of Early Canadian Stamps.** (Charles J. Phillips) 5 pages  
**The 11¾ Perforation in Canadian Stamps.** (Dr. Lewis L. Reford) 2 pages  
**Philatelic Bibliography of Canada.** (E. E. Goodchild) 2 pages  
**Canada Precancelled Postage Stamps.** (Frank S. Thompson) 1 page  
**Exhibition Catalogue.** 38 pages  
**Auction Catalogue.** 9 pages

We also have available the **Fourth Annual Report of the Post Office Department of New Brunswick** for the year ending October 31st, 1859, Hon. Charles Connell, Postmaster. This is a paper bound book, 5½ x 8½, of 90 pages and an Index of 60 pages which I think will be of particular interest to collectors of the stamps of New Brunswick. It gives a list of Post Offices, Way Offices Postage Rates, Routes, etc.

If you have anything that you can spare which you think the Library can use, please send it to me and be sure that it will be greatly appreciated.

Yours for a Successful Library.

R. J. Duncan, Box 118, Armstrong, B. C.

## CANADIAN POSTAL STATIONERY

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**B. L. BAULCH**

Brantford, Canada





I recently obtained the Royal Visit stamps shown above in a small lot. Each copy has the word "PAID" in what appears to be rubber stamped letters in purple color. The letters are  $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm high and 9mm long.

Can anyone give me some information about these? Why was the "PAID" applied—and where? Or is it merely a put-up job? I would appreciate hearing from you.

RICHARD P. HEDLEY

#### 4 RING NUMERALS REQUIRED

No. 14 One Cent Rose	#2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 22, 24, 26, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 40, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52.
No. 15 5 Cent	#1, 2, 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 24, 33, 36, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52.
No. 16/17- 10 Cent	#1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 31, 32, 33, 35, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52.
No. 18 12½ Cent	#1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52.
No. 19 17 Cent	#1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52.
Cover Any Value	#1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 51.

I would appreciate it very much if you would check to see whether you have any of these that you would 'part with'. Please communicate with me and I am certain that we will effect a sale or exchange.

Reg. Barraclough

P. O. Box 115, Place d'Armes, Montreal.



# INFORMATION RE CANADIAN MILITARY POSTMARKS

(Corrected to 31-7-45)

By Ian C. Morgan

*c*—approx. opening or closing date      *op*—Opening Date      *cl*—Closing Date



VI



VII



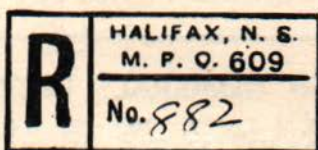
- VIII -



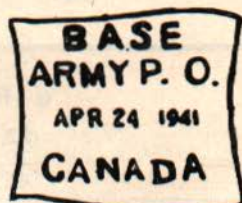
X



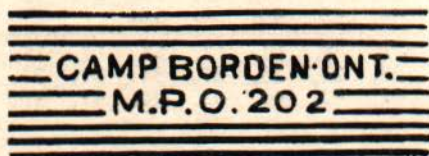
XI



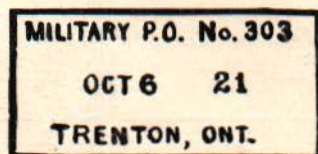
XII



IX



XIII



XV



XIV



XVI

Type VI The following offices have been noted as using this type.

	<i>Earliest Date</i>	<i>Latest Date</i>
Base A.P.O. Canada	18 Nov. 1940	
Camp Borden, Ont. Field Post Office	21 July 1940	<i>c</i> 5 May 1941
Petawawa Camp, Ont. Field Post Office	7 Aug. 1940	<i>c</i> 5 May 1941



Debert M.P.O., N. S.	10	Oct.	1940	c	16	June	1941
Toronto, Ont. M.P.O. 271							
Camp Borden, Ont. M.P.O. 202	5	May	1941				
Niagara M.P.O. 203, Ont.	9	Mar.	1943				
Barrie/field M.P.O. 302, Ont.	4	Aug.	1943				
Trenton, Ont. M.P.O. 303	10	Jan.	1942				
M.P.O. 304, Canada	29	Oct.	1943				
Petawawa Camp, Ont. M.P.O. 305	5	May	1941				
Debert, N. S. M.P.O. 603	16	May	1941				
N.P.O. 617	11	Dec.	1943				

**Type VII**

Military Post Office No. 501	12	Dec.	1940	cl	5	May	1941
St. Thomas M.P.O. 101, Ont.	8	Aug.	1941				
Trenton M.P.O. 303, Ont.	2	Aug.	1941				
N.P.O. 317	1	June	1943				
Valcartier M.P.O. 501, P.Q.	5	May	1941				
Dartmouth M.P.O. 602, N. S.	30	July	1942				
Moncton M.P.O. 705, N. B.	18	Sept.	1942				
Shilo M.P.O. 1001, Man.	16	Mar.	1943				
Rivers M.P.O. 1006, Man.							
Souris M.P.O. 1008, Man.	3	Dec.	1943				
Terrace M.P.O. 1109, B. C.	17	Nov.	1943				
C.A.P.O. No. 10	15	Aug.	1943				

**Type VIII** Most offices have markings of this type.

**Type IX**

Base Army P.O., Canada	24	Apr.	1941				
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**Type X**

(a) As illustrated	(b) As illustrated but inner oval added.						
Fleet Mail Officer, Halifax (a)	5	Apr.	1944				
Base Army Post Office, Canada (a)	31	Jan.	1941				
Base Post Office, Canada (a)	5	Apr.	1944				
Sub-base Post Office, Montreal (a, b)	25	Jan.	1944				
Sub-base Post Office, Montreal (a)	25	Jan.	1944				
Toronto, M.P.O. 204, Ont.	4	Mar.	1942				

**Type XI - Type XII** All offices have been issued with similar markings.

**Type XIII** The following offices have been noted using this parcel post roller cancellation.

Camp Borden, Ont. Field Post Office				cl	5	May	1941
Camp Borden, Ont. M.P.O. 202	op	5	May	1941			
Brockville M.P.O. 315							
Valcartier, P. Q. M.P.O. 501							
Mont Joli, P. Q. M.P.O. 502 (1)							
Dartmouth, N. S. M.P.O. 602 (1)							
M.P.O. 621 (1)							
Shilo, Man. M.P.O. 1001 (1)							
Victoria, B. C. M.P.O. 1103							
Terrace, B. C. M.P.O. 1108							

**Type XIV**

Camp Borden, Ont.	13	June	1939				
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**Type XV**

Military P. O. No. 303, Trenton, Ont.	6	Oct.	1943				
---------------------------------------	---	------	------	--	--	--	--

**Type XVI**

Used at Halifax with date	2	Nov.	1942				
Used at Halifax without date			1943				



# INDEX TO CANADIAN PHILATELIC MAGAZINES

By R. J. Duncan

## "Philatelia"

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(Ed. Note: This is the first of the series of articles by Mr. Duncan which will index Canadian Philatelic Literature.)



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