
BNA

TOPICS

Vol. 3, No. 6

July, 1946

Whole No. 27

This Issue:

POSTAL HISTORY

CAMPBELL

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British North America Philatelic Society*

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BNA TOPICS

*Official Journal of
The British North America Philatelic Society*

Vol. 3 No. 6

JULY, 1946

Whole No. 27

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* * * *

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The N. Y. Group meets the 1st Tuesday of each Month at the Collectors Club.
22 East 35th Street, New York City

The Philadelphia Group meets the 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month.
1821 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHAPTER NEWS

On Wednesday, June 12th, the Philadelphia Chapter visited the *Hamilton Stamp Club* of Upper Darby Pa. who had as their guest *Miss Ethel Harper*, Director and Secretary of *Robson Lowe, Ltd.*, of London, England. Miss Harper gave an interesting talk on stamp collecting in Great Britain during the War years. A pleasant evening was enjoyed by all who were present.

On June 14, 15, 16, the New York Chapter welcomed some 75 visitors to their exhibit at the *Collectors Club of New York*. A visitor and exhibitor was *Mr. J. Alex Park* of Grosse Point Farms, Michigan. All who saw the showing were very much impressed with the fine exhibiton and representaton of the unlimited scope of collecting possibilities of B.N.A. stamps.

❖ ——— ❖

Mention "TOPICS" When Answering an Ad

POSTAL HISTORY

Public Relations Branch Post Office Department

1760 - 1944

(A Reprint)

Before dealing specifically with the development of the Canadian Postal Service during the last 100 years, it is necessary to show, as a background, the conditions preceding 1830.

Our postal system in Canada is based on that of Great Britain and from 1760 on to the time when the service was finally taken over by the Canadian authorities the Post Offices in Canada were under the control of the British Postmaster General administered by Deputies of his own choosing. Benjamin Franklin who was in charge of the postal system in the British Colonies in North America, as soon as Canada came under British rule, left his headquarters in Philadelphia and opened up a Post Office at Quebec with subordinate offices at Montreal and Three Rivers. These offices were placed in charge of Hugh Finlay who thus became Canada's first resident Deputy Postmaster General under British rule. Owing to Franklin's prompt action postal service was the first Government institution to be placed on a settled basis after Canada became a British province.

The system of operating the postal service under Deputies appointed by the British Postmaster General soon proved inadequate to the needs of the country. The policy adopted was that no extensions or improvements of the postal service would be undertaken unless the resulting expenses would be covered by the increased revenue. This naturally resulted in holding back the rapid development of an efficient postal service which was an urgent need of the Colony. The situation was most acute in Upper Canada and there was considerable agitation with the object of having the provincial post offices placed under the control of the Upper Canada Legislature. No action was taken, however, by the British authorities and the system of appointing Deputies by the British Postmaster General continued until 1827 with the appointment of Thomas Allen Stayner, the last of the Deputies of the Postmaster General of England.

Stayner, the new Deputy Postmaster General, was a man of unusual ability, and had the confidence of his superiors in England, and at the same time managed to keep on good terms with the Governments of two Provinces. At the outset of his administration he was restricted as closely as his predecessors in so far as the provision of any improved service

was concerned. However, the conditions in the country were making a continuance of this repressive course impossible. Settlements were springing up too rapidly, and the demands for postal facilities were becoming too insistent to leave it possible to delay these demands until formal sanction was obtained from England. Stayner's representations to the Postmaster General on the conditions existing fortunately made some impression and as a result of the measure of confidence which he had inspired as to his own discretion, together with the Postmaster General's growing sense of the insecurity of the legal foundations of the post office in the colonies, he at last in August, 1830, much to his gratification, received a letter from the Postmaster General enjoining him to make it his study to extend the system of communication in all directions where the increase of population and the formation of new towns and settlements seemed to justify it.

The agitation for redress of grievances in connection with the postal system continued in both Upper and Lower Canada in spite of Stayner's efforts to effect improvements in the Service, and a grievance in connection with the postage on newspapers served to bring very actively into the matter the various publishers with their effective means of propaganda. At last in 1832 the Postmaster General (the Duke of Richmond), in view of the repeated representations of the colonial assemblies and the general situation of unrest in Upper and Lower Canada, submitted to the law officers of the Crown the views pressed by the assemblies in regard to the legality of the existing postal system in Canada and of the disposition of revenue therefrom, also the question as to whether under the existing law the British Parliament could fix a new set of postage rates for the colonies or whether it was essential that the authority for such rates should be given by the respective colonial legislatures. The findings of the law officers supported the contentions of the colonial assemblies. After very careful consideration of the whole matter by the Postmaster General and other officials concerned, an Act was passed in the Imperial Parliament in 1834 making certain changes, but it was only to become effective conditional upon legislation passed by the provincial legislatures. The draft legisla-

tion submitted to the provincial assemblies by the Imperial authorities in this connection for their approval was, however, rejected by them, and the only changes actually effected at this time were the establishment of an Accountant's Office to have general charge of the financial transactions of all the provinces, with headquarters at Quebec, and the appointment of two travelling inspectors, one located at Quebec for Lower Canada and one at Toronto for Upper Canada.

The Houses of Assembly in both Upper and Lower Canada after the rejections of the Imperial Act of 1834 set about drawing up Acts of their own looking towards provincial control of the postal service. They called upon Stayner for exhaustive information in regard to the service and made matters very uncomfortable for him especially in connection with his newspaper perquisites, regarding which the feeling was very strong. The bill finally drafted by the Assembly in Lower Canada was rejected in the Legislative Council, where Stayner had a good many friends and his representations had great weight. In Upper Canada the Assembly drew up resolutions providing for the establishment of a Post Office Department for the Province and outlining a scale of salaries for officials, rates on letters and newspapers, and payments to be made to postmasters, etc. The special perquisites allowed to officials under the existing arrangements and the forwarding of surpluses from the colonial post office to England were vigorously condemned, and it was considered that with the retention of these sums the Province could be given greatly improved postal accommodation. The Assembly was dissolved in May, 1836, a short time after the resolutions referred to were adopted, and with changes in personnel in the new Assembly the agitation in post office matters was dropped for a time. The Lower Canada bill, a copy of which had been forwarded to the Imperial authorities by Stayner, caused them considerable uneasiness and brought about serious consideration of the various points at issue, but in view of the difficulties in the way of straightening matters out, the situation for the time being remained unchanged.

The Legislature in Upper Canada in the course of its more recent efforts in connection with post office matters was gradually becoming convinced that the independent provincial system for which it had been struggling was not really in the best interest of either the mother country or the colonies. Early in 1837 a joint address to the King from the Legislative Council and Assembly was

adopted, summarizing the whole situation, making an effective criticism of the Imperial proposals for 1834, and, in view of the now apparent desirability of some central control for the postal system in the provinces, approving the continuation of a general power for the making of laws and regulations respecting it in the British Post Office, but asking as a safeguard to the provincial interests that information in regard to the working of the post office should be furnished as desired by the provinces and due consideration given by the Postmaster General to any complaints respecting the Deputy Postmaster General which the provincial houses might at any time find it necessary to make.

The first of the annual statements of revenue and expenditure for which the Legislatures had been contending for many years was presented to them in January, 1836, and covered operations in the two provinces undivided. The statements showed a surplus of over £11,000, for the years 1836-37, and the Legislature of Upper Canada pressed for the handing over to them of the surplus from post office business in that province. This was supported by Stayner, as a means of removing cause for complaint against existing arrangements. However, the Postmaster General took the ground that no disposition could be made of the surplus post office revenue until the several colonial governments had come to an agreement on the subject.

The Franking Act allowing members to send their letters free during the sitting of the Legislature, which passed both houses in Upper Canada in April, 1837, and received the assent of the Governor, placed Stayner in a very awkward position, as being an assumption by the local government of the right to authorize withholding of a portion of the postal revenue, and indicating the danger of possibly more far reaching provincial legislation along similar lines in connection with the very live question of the proper disposition of provincial postal revenues. This Act, however, was disallowed by the home government.

The rebellion in Upper and Lower Canada in 1837 affected to a considerable extent the post offices in these provinces. Many postmasters and some mail couriers, particularly in Lower Canada, were strongly in sympathy with the rebels and gave them the special assistance which their position made possible. Some postmasters were dismissed on the ground of their activities in this respect.

Lord Durham when making his investigations prior to his famous report on the state of affairs generally in the Canadas, was instructed to give his atten-

tion to conditions in the post offices in the colonies, and in that report he gave it as his opinion that if his recommendation for union of the provinces should be put into effect, the control of the post office should be handed over to them. He expressed the view, however, that whatever political arrangements might be made, the post office throughout the whole of British North America should be administered by one general control.

When Mr. Poulett Thompson, afterwards Lord Sydenham, came to Canada in 1839 he was instructed to give effect to the policy enunciated by Lord Durham, and he appointed a commission to

deal with the matter, on whose report was founded the reorganization of the post office which took place after the union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841.

However in spite of the reorganization of the post office and improvements in the service the control of the system still remained with the British Postal authorities and it was not until 1851, when the provinces of Canada (the present Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia and New Brunswick took over the control of their own postal system from the mother country.

(Continued Page 93)

A REPORT FROM THE LIBRARIAN

This month's report is furnished by Mr. Frank W. Campbell as an index and analysis of some additional material which he has generously contributed to the Library.

Canada Precancel Notes. A large quantity of Precancel notes and clippings accumulated over a period of 30 years. These will be sent as a unit to anyone so requesting them. Additions in the way of old catalogues or notes are respectfully solicited for this valuable background.

Post Office Dates. 280 pages of data on post office origins from 1763 to 1875 are now available in the Library. The whole unit cannot be circulated in entire because it should be at hand to answer any questions or requests. A few (up to 10) cities may be requested from the Librarian. Aside from other information, these notes provide the following data:

Opening dates. A few have the closing dates, if before 1875.

Postmasters names are not provided in these lists.

Only official post office names are given: e.g., Moncton is noted as "Bend" in current literature of that period, but the earlier name was officially "Bend of Petitcodiac".

Manitoba and British Columbia are complete.

Ontario and Quebec are 95% complete.

Maritime Provinces are less completed. The great number of 'Way Offices' that were related to the main or 'Forwarding Offices' in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia constitute an indefinite group, still they are post offices. This 'Way Office' group greatly increases the number of items. New Brunswick in 1849 had 28 post offices and 70 Way Offices. 15 years later, the post offices had increased by 20. The Way Offices increased by 300.

In addition to the above noted, I can provide the names of some few postmasters from original books in my possession—Postmaster General reports of 1852 to 1875 did not provide postmaster's names, not even the Province was noted.

FRANK W. CAMPBELL

CANADIAN BOOKLETS
B.N.A. POSTAGE STAMPS
CANADIAN PIONEER AIR MAIL STAMPS

CENTURY STAMP CO.

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Montreal, Quebec

Established 1900

BRINGING NEWS ABOUT PEOPLE AND STAMPS

By REV. JOHN S. BAIN

The recent railroad strike was also a strike on philately. I had made arrangements to spend a few days in New York and meet some of the BNAPS members. I got as far as Philadelphia and then the strike. Seven of us chartered a station wagon and drove from Philadelphia to Chicago. Time, 17 hours! One trip that was philatelic failure!

BNAPS

Receiving a copy of the 1st edition of the catalogue for the *Centenary International Philatelic Exhibition* to be held on May 17th to 25th, 1947, made me think that it would be wise for BNAPS to have designated a day during the show as "BNAPS DAY" when those attending could get together and meet some of the other members. Perhaps it would also be wise, and profitable, for BNAPS to secure a Lounge at the \$200 rental; a place for BNAPsters to meet and talk; a place for telling collectors the advantages of BNAPS. An assessment of \$1.00 a member would pay for the Lounge. What say? Let's have your opinion.

BNAPS

The 1947 Exhibition brings to mind whether anything is being done for a 1951 Centenary International Philatelic Exhibition in Canada? How about it, BNAPS?

BNAPS

Of interest to Canadian Revenue collectors is the issuance of a 14c surcharge on a 1/4c green excise. There have been several of these 14c surcharges on different stamps in the revenue field.

BNAPS

I was talking with a Chicago dealer about the Newfoundland imperforates that came from the archives of the Newfoundland government and he recalled the days when Mr. L. B. Lincoln offered some of them to him and other dealers and they refused to buy them. Today that material brings high prices.

BNAPS

The *Annual Sepad National Stamp Exhibition* will be held this year on October 18, 19, 20th, at the Broadwood Hotel, Broad and Wood Streets, Philadelphia. Charles McDonough, BNAPS #27, will provide a medal to be presented for the best B.N.A. in the show. Further information may be had by writing to *Irwin D. Wolf, Secretary*, 3140 "G" Street, Philadelphia 34, Pa.

BNAPS

Collectors will be favored with a new stamp magazine, "*Philately*", by August.

Published by Comfort Press, 200 So. 7th St., St. Louis 2, Mo., it will be edited by BNAPster David Lidman, front-rank philatelic student. "*Philately*" promises to be an interesting, informative and authentic source of news on all philatelic subjects. It will be published weekly and will run 32 pages. Subscription—\$3 per year.

BNAPS

I must share with the readers of this column the result of a hunt for material. To some, it may not mean much; to those who know this material, it will show what can turn up. Forgeries of Newfoundland, 19; Nova Scotia, 10; Prince Edward Island, 5; New Brunswick, 12; Bell's Dispatch, 13; Portland Express, 6; Bancroft's Express, 1; British American College, 2; B. S. & Co. College, 3; Allen Taylor's 1; 2d Mulready envelope, 1. So much for the bogus stamps. Now for regular postage. One copy 3d Beaver, ribbed paper, major re-entry, with 4 ring numeral cancellation; one 5 cent mint Beaver; and a lot of early covers.

THE PHILATELIC MAGAZINE

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CANADIAN POSTAL SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS

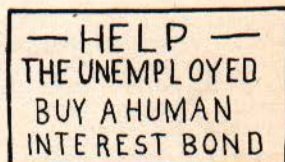
By C. B. D. Garrett



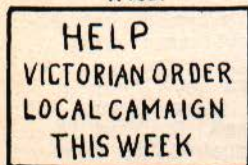
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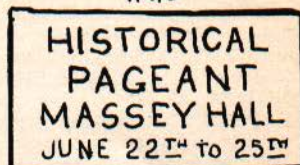
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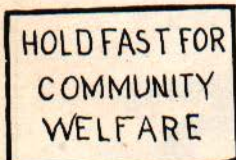
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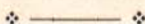


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- H 165 "Help the Santa Claus Fund". Toronto 1938, '39, '40.
 H 170 "Help the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives". 1916, '17, '18.
 H 175 "Help the Unemployed. Buy a Human Interest Bond". Victoria 1932, '33.
 H 180 "Help the Victorian Order. Local Campaign This Week". Ottawa '27, '28.
 H 185 "Help to Control the Corn Borer". Toronto 1925.
 H 190 "Help to Win the War. Buy War Savings Certificates". (Flag 12) Brandon 1917. Montreal 1917.
 H 191 Slogan as 190. (Flag 13) Halifax, Regina 1917.
 H 192 Slogan as 190. (Flag 14) Montreal 1917.
 H 193 Slogan as 190. (Flag 15) Brantford, Calgary, Gananoque, Kingston, London, Lethbridge, Ottawa, Port Arthur, Prince Rupert, Sherbrooke, Sydney, Toronto, Regina, Windsor, Winnipeg, Vancouver. 1917.
 H 194 As 193 but 7 curved lines instead of 6. Charlottetown, Hamilton, Montreal. Renfrew, Saskatoon. 1917. (Not Illus.)
 H 200 "Historical Pageant Massey Hall. June 22th to 25th". Toronto. Note 22th.
 H 205 "Hold Fast for Community Welfare". Ottawa '42. Vancouver '41. Victoria '41.
 H 210 "Hold Fast for Human Welfare". Hamilton 1941.
 H 215 "Holiday This Year in Canada". Halifax '26, '27. Moose Jaw '27. Regina '26. Toronto '26, 27. St. John '26. Vancouver '26, '27. Winnipeg '26.
 H 216 Slogan as 215. Bilingual. Montreal '26, '27. Quebec '26, '27.
 H 220 "Home Building Exposition Winnipeg March 28 to April 2". '21, '22. Edmonton '22
 H 225 "125 ieme Anniversaire Cite-Hull-City. Juin-14-15 June". Hull 1925.
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By R. J. DUNCAN

THE MONTREAL PHILATELIST

Published at Montreal, Quebec. Size, 6 x 9. Various coloured paper covers. 4 Volumes in 46 issues. Vol. I, No. 1 to Vol. II, No. 4 was published by R. C. Bach. Vol. II, No. 5 by F. W. Wurtele, Trustee, and the balance by W. James Wurtele.

VOL. I, No 1. April 1898. Nos. 2, 3, June. No. 4, August. Nos. 5, 6, 7, Nov.-Dec. No. 8, January 1899. Nos. 9, 10, Feb.-March. Nos. 11, 12, May.

VOL. II, No. 1. June 1899. Nos. 2, 3, July-August. No. 4, September. No. 5, November. Nos. 6, 7, January 1900. Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, June 1900.

VOL. III, No. 1. July 1900. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, January 1901. Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, June 1901..

VOL. IV, No. 1. July 1901. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, January 1902. Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, June 1902.

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GRATE SCOTT!

By "CLICK"

(Part 7)

Comes now another installment in our series designated to point out to the gentlemen at One West 47th St. the errors we find in the present catalogue listing of Canada—and we begin with the Air Post Stamps.

Right off the bat, with #C1, we run afoul of something peccoliar! The footnote candidly acknowledges the suspect status of the imperfs and part perfs to be found not only in this, but many postal issues. For pages we have been listening to doubletalk about, "*Such-and-such exist imperforate and partly perforated, but were not regularly issued.*" Now, at long last, a part of the truth comes out. That such oddities are not honest philatelic items at all, but junk "snuck out" the back door by the printer's devil one midnight.

Click's suggestion on this score is that the entire Canada section be prefaced with a single note that such junk exists, but was not regularly issued—then let it go at that. Never mention it again. Acknowledge only those imperf and part perf varieties which were regularly issued, and have been proven legitimate. Sure, there are a few: #231a, for instance.

The color description of #C1 does not look so bad (brown olive), until we come to #C2 (olive brown); whereupon we curl up our tortured optical nerves in holy horror. Really, now—can the Scottsmen mean it, or are they only kidding? How about new names for these two colors, names which *tell* something, instead of merely swinging on the old barn door?

The boys reached a long way out to get, "ALLEGORY-AIR MAIL CIRCLES GLOBE" out of "MERCURY", but let it ride. What interests Click more is the sublisting of those horrible *a, b, c, d* varieties for #C3 by a simon-pure outfit which lifts a faintly accusing eye at #C1 imperfs and part perfs. This junk is all tarred with the same dirty brush, kiddies, and don't let anyone tell you any different. Click's advice is to relegate 'em to the ash-can—or at least to the specialists' catalogues.

#C5 gives us the mythical character Daedalus soaring over the Strait of Georgia (which separates Vancouver Island from the mainland), and how the Scott describers missed the opportunity to call this, "ALLEGORY-AIR MAIL CIRCLES HAUNTS OF COOT AND TERN" Click cannot guess. Perhaps they lost out on this one in their haste to perform the most masterful of all inconsistencies to date—the sublisting of a hue variety so exclusive as to rank with the "*Weeping Princess*", "*Cockeye King*", and "*Re-entered CAN*" in specialists' books.

Click refers to the so-called, "*Blond Flyer*" which appears in Scott as #C5a—*6c pale red brown*. He says cast it out. The shade variety here is not half so important as the ignored shade varieties of the First King George type. What's this all about, anyway? Why discrimination and selection in the listing of these tints?

While not a commemorative, C6 is of rather special interest in that it particularly recognizes the fact that air mail was replacing all other means of postal communication in the far north of Canada. Indeed, the official description of this stamp was "*MacKenzie River, North West Territories*"—in view of which fact Click suggests the point might be noted either in the description of the design or a special footnote. Cut AP5 is equally ill-named, the official title for the design being, "*British Commonwealth Air Training Plan*"—a plan whereby the Dominion of Canada was used as training ground for not only Canadian flyers, but those of a dozen other allied nations during World War II. This fact should be recognized in the legend.

There is serious question that the "view" beneath the Trans-Canada Airplane portrayed in cut APSD1 is a view of Drummondville, Quebec. Click has heard it said that this is rather a composite view. Under any circumstances, it seems like splitting hairs to pin down the locale to a precise geographical location when "TRANS-CANADA AIRPLANE" would be quite enough.

The Special Delivery section starts off inauspiciously with the long frowned-upon Types I and II of the 10c green (not necessarily blue-green) stamp.

Once upon a time, Scott's Encyclopedia used to tell the story that in Type I there were shadows, and in Type II the shadows had been removed. Pressure of Canadian specialists' opinion, or perhaps a blinding revelation in the heat of the sun, brought about a change. In 1944 the two Types were abruptly reversed, so that now Type I merely says, "*There are no shadows.*"

But this is still not the whole truth. The fact is that here for the first, last, and only time in a catalogue avowedly issued for non-specialists, Scott has listed an example

of stark, simple plate wear!

The so-called "Type I" is nothing more nor less than a worn plate variety of the so-called "Type II". It is worth more only to a specialist, and should be kicked bodily out of the catalogue. Click will be glad to provide additional proof on this matter if requested.

And of course, everyone (but the boys at One West) know the order of E7-9 is all moist. The 20c denomination, was the first of these three to be issued. With the reduction of the Special Delivery rate to 10c on March 1, 1939, remainders of the 20c denomination were overprinted down to 10c. A month later, the 10c green denomination made its appearance.

Finally, the descriptive label under SDS is redundant. This is not "COAT OF ARMS AND FLAGS", but "ARMS OF CANADA"—or, to be more accurate, the Ensigns Armorial of the Dominion of Canada, which contains as part of its design the flag motif.

When we come to the Registration Stamps, we recall our old despair at the mistreatment of the Small Cents Issues of Canada. These Registrations have been kicked around just as badly as their postal sisters.

Once again are lumped together Montreal prints of two distinct perforation types, and later Ottawa prints. Click doesn't want to have to repeat himself unduly. Refer back to Installment II of this series, and carry on from there.

The color descriptions in the present listing are—to put it mildly—awful! "Orange" and "vermillion" are satisfactory enough, matching colors found in the 3c Small Cents, but the so-called "2c scarlet" Registration is nothing more nor less than the old familiar "rose-carmine" under an assumed name.

Incidentally, despite Click's desire to refrain from suggesting price changes, here is one case demanding a severe alteration. The 2c rose-carmine is an *extremely* rare stamp—perhaps one of the rarest in Canadian philately in mint condition. A price-tag of \$5.00 on it is like a price of two bits on a carload of uranium! To Click's knowledge, two members of BNAPS paid several times the full catalogue quotation for mint copies of this stamp—and were immediately offered a profit by dealers who recognized the rarity of the shade.

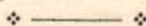
Pursuing his policy of recommending only changes in which he can offer constructive criticism, Click herewith suggests the proper revision of the Registration section. He again invites Scott to consult outstanding Canadian dealers on the accuracy of the suggested listing.

The new listing should read:

		R1			
		Engraved			
		Unwatermarked			
		"Montreal" Printing, Perf 12			
1875					
F1	R1	2c	dull red	.60	.10
			a. orange	.60	.10
			b. vermillion	1.25	.40
			c. Imperf.		
F2	R1	5c	green	.60	.10
			a. yellow green	.60	.10
			b. Imperf	10.00	
F3	R1	8c	dull blue	10.00	10.00
			a. bright blue	15.00	15.00
			"Montreal" Printing, Perf 12 x 11½		
F4	R1	2c	dull red	6.00	2.00
F5	R1	5c	green	5.00	1.50
			"Ottawa" Printing, Perf 12		
F6	R1	2c	rose-carmine	50.00	3.00
F7	R1	5c	blue-green	1.25	.12

Click will be back next month with the concluding installment on Postage Due and War Tax Stamps. Until then—watch the birdie!

(To Be Concluded)



This is Your Publication -- Your Views are Welcome

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

NEW MEMBERS

- 275 Davis, E. J., Box 50, Lakeview P. O., Ontario, Canada
 266 De Volpi, Charles P., 5048 Victoria Avenue, Montreal, Que., Canada
 266 Johnson, Fenton A., 10 Rogers Bldg., Jamestown, N. Y.
 268 Kobylarz, Lt. Col. Albert G., 1805 Mound Street, Springfield, Ohio
 269 Malcolm, W. G., 8 Walmer Road North, Toronto, Ont., Canada
 270 McConnell, Ernest V., 30 Moss Street, Victoria, B. C., Canada
 271 Osborn, Dr. R. H., 312 No. Boyle Avenue, Los Angeles 33, Calif.
 272 Roy, Thomas, 48 McGawran, Richmond, Que., Canada
 273 Smith, K. M., 337 McDougal Street, Fostoria, Ohio
 274 Vizzard, Kenneth C., Wheatley, Ont., Canada
 275 Walton, V. C., 995 St. Lawrence Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont., Canada
 276 Wiener, Ray, 805 Bill Holt Homes, Great Falls, Mont.
 277 Willcox, Frank, 465 St. John Street, Montreal, Que., Canada

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

- Burr, Russell, 289 Nassau St., Winnipeg, Man., Canada (C) Canada, Newfoundland. Philatelic Literature. By R. J. Duncan, No. 37.
 Culhane, James T., 813 E. Chelton Ave., Philadelphia 38, Pa. (CX) CAN, NFD—Mint & used postage. NFD—A'mails, blks., bklt., covers, proof & essays, literature. By R. R. Leuf No. 166.
 Harmer, Gordon R., 560 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 19, N. Y. (D) By R. P. Hedley, No. 164.
 Mueller, Col. Harrie S., 1505 Park Place, Wichita 4, Kansas (C) CAN, NFD, PRE—Postage, covers, cancell. CAN, NFD—A'mails, bklt., literature. CAN—Coils, By J. Levine, No. 1.
 Sykes, Frank L., 14156 Washburn Ave., Detroit 4, Mich. (C) CAN, NFD, PRE—Postage, covers, literature, revenues, stationery. CAN, NFD—A'mails, bklt., coils. By J. Levine, No. 1.
 Cowell, Charles, 4820 Summerdale Ave., Philadelphia 24, Pa. (C) Used a'mails. Used U. S. plate no. singles. By Chas. McDonough, No. 27.
 Fries, Herman I., 834 East 156th St., Bronx 55, N. Y. (C) B.N.A. By J. Levine, No. 1.
 Jarrett, Fred, 30 Bloor St. W., Toronto 5, Ont., Can. (DC) B.N.A. By J. Levine, No. 1.
 Pitblado, Isaac, c/o Pitblado, Hoskins & Co., Winnipeg, Man., Canada (C) Canadian revenues and postage. By R. P. Hedley, No. 164.
 Seed, Allen H. Jr., 202 Metropolitan Bldg., Minneapolis 2, Minn. (C) CAN, PRE—used postage. CAN—Mint postage, a'mails, blks., coils, cancell., covers, literature, revenues, stationery. By R. P. Hedley, No. 164.
 Speier, Albert K., 105-05 69th Ave., Forest Hills, N. Y. (C) Canada, Newfoundland. By J. Levine, No. 1.
 Sullivan, E. H., 211 Cook St., Victoria, B. C., Canada (C) B.N.A., mainly 19th century Canada. By Roy Trickey, No. 92.

ADDITIONS TO EXCHANGERS

- McConnell, E. V., 30 Moss St., Victoria, B. C., Canada (CX) CAN, NFD, PRE—Postage, blks, cancell., covers, varieties. CAN, NFD—A'mails, bklt., revenues.
 DeVolpi, Charles, 5048 Victoria Ave., Montreal, Que., Canada (CX) CAN, NFD, PRE—mint & used postage 1851-1910 mint blks. CAN, NFD—A'mails. CAN—Coils, plt. nos.
 Walton, V. C., 995 St. Lawrence Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont., Canada (CX) CAN—Postage, blks., bklt., coils, proofs and essays.

CORRECTION TO EXCHANGERS

- Diekman, C. K., 1743 Avonlea Ave., Bond Hill, Cinn., Ohio (CX) NFD—A'mails, blks., cancell., covers, plt. nos., stationery.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

- Lamson, Lt. Commdr. Roger W., 39 Gould Street, Stoneham 80, Mass.
 Lidman, David, 200 South 7th Street, St. Louis 2, Mo.
 Sollinger, W. C., Box 355, Emlenton, Pa.
 Trickey, Roy W., 1400 East 23rd Street, Des Moines 17, Iowa.
 Daggett, H. M., Metcalf Research Laboratory, Providence 12, R. I.
 Lee, Chester E., 6933 La Jolla Blvd., La Jolla, Calif.
 Vincent, A. H., 40 Duchastel Ave., Outremont, Que., Canada.



Propose Your Friend to BNAPS

Editor, *BNA TOPICS*

Dear Sir:

May I submit as a matter of record some additional information pertaining to the new Newfoundland Provisional, which was beautifully illustrated and interestingly discussed in the May issue of *BNA TOPICS*. From a friend in Newfoundland with whom I have corresponded for many years the following facts are obtained. Early in March, he made the statement that apparently many of the small interior post-offices were receiving lesser numbers of 2c stamps than had been requisitioned, and that possibly a new stamp was in the offing. Under date of March 21, I received a cover from him cancelled at Deer Lake. In his letter he stated that he had secured 30 sheets of the provisional on that day and that his son had secured an additional 6 sheets at Deer Lake. He was also able to obtain some 200 more such stamps but not in sheet form. The following day he went to Howley but found that postoffice sold out after having dispensed the 15 sheets received there the previous day. Nor was he able to obtain any copies at Corner Brook. He further states that in two additional towns which he unfortunately does not designate, he found 15 sheets and 60 sheets respectively had been received but were almost immediately sold out.

The above information is contrary to the statement made in discussing this stamp that it was available only at St. Johns. The fact is however that the interior towns received only a fractional percentage of the total and that purchasers in St. Johns obtained, for practical purposes almost the entire supply of 500,000.

It is his belief that speculators who did manage to buy comparatively large supplies of this stamp will find themselves over-loaded and will not be able to sustain a 12 cent or 15 cent figure on this provisional, and in a more recent letter he says that he has been offered full sheets at \$4.00. Whether these offers are legitimate or whether they are mere gestures to sound out the possible market, I am unable to say definitely.

Trusting these notes will clarify information regarding this stamp, I remain,

Yours truly,

C. K. DIEKMAN, #232



SALES DEPARTMENT NEWS

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49, 50, 59

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REG. BARRACLOUGH

Box 115, Place D'Armes, Montreal

In Canada, the Postmaster General was a member of the Executive Council (the provincial cabinet). In Nova Scotia, the Postmaster General was not a member of the Council, but administered the postal department as a subordinate official, and the same was true in New Brunswick until 1855, after which time the head of the department in that province was always a member of the provincial government.

The years between 1851 and the confederation of the provinces and of their various postal systems in 1867 saw great extensions of postal service to meet the growing needs of the country, even where, as was very often the case, such new postal facilities involved expenditures greatly in excess of any revenue that might be expected from them.

In the Province of Canada, the number of post offices in 1851 was 601. In the first year after the province took over the system, this was increased to 844, and by 1867, when Confederation took place, there were 2,333 post offices in this province. In Nova Scotia, the number of post offices doubled in the first four years and more than quadrupled inside of fifteen years, until at Confederation it had reached a total of 630. Similarly, New Brunswick, which in 1851 had 100 regular post offices and way offices, had at Confederation 438.

A uniform letter rate of 3d. per half ounce was adopted to apply between the three provinces. This rate was also effective for letters going to Prince Edward Island, by agreement with that government, and, so far as Canada was concerned at least, on letters for Newfoundland also.

Postage stamps, which had been introduced in Great Britain in 1840, were for the first time issued in Canada for the prepayment of postage in 1851, the values supplied being 3d., 6d., and 1 shilling.

A post office money order system was established in the Province of Canada in February, 1855, originally at 84 of the principal post offices, and at an additional 73 offices about three months later. The amount which could be forwarded by money order was at first limited to £10, with a uniform charge of 1 shilling 3d., but shortly afterwards the maximum was increased to £25 and the charge put on a scale equivalent to $\frac{1}{2}\%$. In 1859 a money order exchange with Great Britain was instituted, for amounts up to £25 or about \$20. Nova Scotia's money order system dates from the same year. However, an exchange of Money Orders between Canada and Nova Scotia did not begin until the 1st of January, 1864;

with Prince Edward Island in April, with Newfoundland the following July, and with New Brunswick in April, 1865.

Nova Scotia introduced in 1852 a registration system which provided for the giving of a receipt to the sender of a registered article and the taking of a receipt on delivery, a fee of six pence being charged for this service. A similar registration system came into operation in Canada in 1855. Hitherto in Canada it had been the practice to keep a record of letters marked or distinguished as containing money, on the letter bills which accompanied the mails, but no receipts had been given or taken, and little special protection was actually afforded such letters. The new Canadian system provided considerable more security, for a small charge of one penny, and was not confined to money letters. Under an agreement with the United States, it was extended the following year to letters passing between that country and Canada under registration, with a prepaid charge of three pence in addition to ordinary postage.

Not long after the provinces took over their own postal systems in 1851, the transmission of correspondence began to be greatly facilitated by the provision of railway communication in different parts of the country. Prior to this time, there were only about sixty-six miles of railway in the whole of the present Dominion. The first Canadian railway was constructed in the year 1836, between Laprairie (across the River St. Lawrence from Montreal) and St. Johns Que., with the object of shortening the journey between Montreal and New York. This railway was only sixteen miles long, and was at first operated by horses, for which locomotives were substituted in 1837. A second railway, from Montreal to Lachine, was opened in 1847, and a third line to St. Hyacinthe, in 1848. The last-named was extended in 1851 as far as the international boundary, to join up with an American railway which gave a connection through from Montreal to Portland, Maine. This latter city became the winter port of the Canadian steamship lines, the operations of which began in the winter of 1853.

(To Be Continued)

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