
BNA


TOPICS

Vol. 3, No. 7


August, 1946

Whole No. 28

This Issue:



POSTAL HISTORY



BAIN

CAMPBELL

"CLICK"

HISCOCK

FLASH

New Canadian Pictorial Series due Monday, September 16th.
Complete story in next issue.

Official Publication of the

British North America Philatelic Society

ALBUMS -- YES -- REALLY

"F. G." SPECIAL ALBUMS FOR CANADA

Each page written up as for exhibitions, with copperplate headings. Faint quadrille ruling.

You can arrange your stamps as you wish.

No cuts or spaces allotted for stamps you can never afford.

68 leaves— $8\frac{5}{8}$ " x $10\frac{1}{2}$ "—in each book.

Covers are peg type and bound in maroon cloth.

Supply as yet very limited.

We sold plenty of these before the war. You will be proud to show your collection, mounted on one or more of these lovely albums.

We expect a similar album for NEWFOUNDLAND soon. Same size and price.

Price of these albums will be \$6.75 each—postage extra

A FEW HOT WEATHER OFFERS

CANADA — 1897 JUBILEE O. G.

We can offer today—

1 complete set—fine.....\$200.00

We have other Canadian.

List Free

CANADA — KING EDWARD SET — O. G.

We can offer—

Fine set at\$ 35.00

Very fine set at.....\$ 55.00

Blocks of 4—V.F.....\$350.00

HOLMES HANDBOOK AND CATALOGUE—FIRST EDITION 2 VOLUMES BOUND TOGETHER

Clothbound.....\$7.00

Leather DeLuxe.....\$11.00

Postpaid. Only a very few copies of these are available today.

CANADA — 1897 JUBILEE O. G.

Blocks of four

V.F., Complete $\frac{1}{2}$ c to \$1....\$300

CANADIAN STATIONERY

35 entries—mint & used....\$1.00

CANADA — #252

4c Gray—Not Gray Green

Have 3 sheets at \$30.00 each

CANADIAN REVENUES

55 Different—Only.....\$1.00

GENERAL and CANADIAN POSTAGE LISTS FREE



VICTORIA STAMP CO.

London 40

Ontario

Canada

AUGUST SPECIALS

CANADA 1927 CONFEDERATION

IMPERFS

1c - 2c - 3c - 5c - 12c & 20c S.D.

SUPERB MINT

PAIRS \$150.00 BLOCKS \$300.00

CANADA 1927 HISTORICAL

IMPERFS

5c - 12c - 20c

SUPERB MINT

PAIRS \$75.00 BLOCKS \$150.00

CANADA OBSOLETE GEORGE VI

BOOKLETS

1937 GEORGE VI

English French

231b 1c, 4 x 6..... .75 1.00

232b 2c, 2 x 6..... .75 .75

233a 3c, 2 x 4..... .75 .75

231a-3a 1c, 2c, 3c x 4 2.00 2.50

1942 WAR ISSUE

250b 2c, 2 x 6 1.00 1.00

249a-51a 1c, 2c, 3c x 4 1.25 1.25

SPECIAL: All 6 above 6.00 6.50

NEWFOUNDLAND 2c on 30c OVERPRINT

On Sale 8 Days

1,000,000 Issued

Cornered by Speculators

Singles 15c each

Blocks 60c

Plate Blocks 75c

Sheets of 50 at \$7.50

CANADA #256, 13c TANK

SUPERB MINT

Singles 40c, Blk 1.60, Pl. Bl. \$2

COMPLETE SHEETS \$17.50

CANADA BOOKLET

2c CARMINE 1912

English, 2 x 6 (cat. 3.00)..... \$1.25

With Rate Change O'print..... 1.00

Above in French (Scarce)..... 3.00

All 3 above 5.00

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

#9a, 4p BLACK IMPERF

Rare and Unpriced in Scott

MINT PAIRS \$15.00 Blocks \$30.00

NEWFOUNDLAND #152

9c PUBLICITY

Cat. \$1.75

Another stamp cornered by speculators, now cheaper than in 1928.

All Mint.

Good \$1.00 Fine \$1.10

V. Fine \$1.25 Superb \$1.50

BLOCKS PRO RATA

N. B. 10% Discount if you remit U. S. Bills, Check or M. O.

payable at New York City

B. N. A. LIST #26 4c POSTAGE

* * * *

J. N. SISSONS

204 Glenrose Avenue

TORONTO 5, ONTARIO

BNA TOPICS

*Official Journal of
The British North America Philatelic Society*

Vol. 3 No. 7

AUGUST, 1946

Whole No. 28

Published Monthly

\$2.00 per Year

Editor: JACK LEVINE, 510 Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn 7, N. Y.*Associate Editor:* RICHARD P. HEDLEY, 45 Allen Street, Buffalo 2, N. Y.

ADVERTISING RATES

	1 Insertion	6 Insertions	12 Insertions
Full Page	\$8.00	\$7.00	\$6.00
Half Page	4.75	4.00	3.50
Quarter Page	3.00	2.50	2.00
Single Column Inch	1.00	.85	.75

Copy Must Be Received by 15th of Month Preceding Publication.

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

* * * *

— OFFICERS —

President: W. R. HOFFMANN, 77-18 95th Av., Ozone Park 17, N. Y.*Vice-President:* J. R. BARRACLOUGH, 454 Mt. Stephen Ave., Westmount, P.Q.*Secretary:* J. LEVINE, 510 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn 7, N. Y.*Treasurer:* W. C. PETERMAN, 80 Cranberry St., Brooklyn 2, N. Y.*Sales Manager:* H. R. MEYERS, 101 West 60th St., New York 23, N. Y.*Librarian:* R. J. DUNCAN, Box 118, Armstrong, B. C., Canada

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

OFFICIAL NOTICE

In order to simplify and expedite the procedure for amending the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society, the Board of Governors by action duly taken and in compliance with ARTICLE XII of the Constitution and By-Laws of the British North America Philatelic Society, do hereby propose the following amendment to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society:

AMENDMENT—ARTICLE XII

so that the new ARTICLE read

This Constitution and By-Laws may be amended as hereinafter provided. Amendments may be proposed by (a) the Annual Meeting (b) by petition duly signed by at least 15 members in good standing.

A proposed amendment must be received by the Secretary who shall cause same to be published in *BNA TOPICS*. A ballot on the proposed amendment shall be mailed to each member in good standing not less than 30 days nor more than 60 days after the proposed amendment has been published. The ballot shall provide spaces to indicate the vote for or against and may include any arguments pro or con offered by members, upon such conditions as the Board of Governors may prescribe. Ballots shall be tabulated by a committee selected for that purpose by the President and a report of the vote shall be published in *BNA TOPICS*. A 2/3 vote of all members casting a ballot shall be necessary for the adoption of the amendment.

(signed) Messrs. N. S. Bond, A. K. Grimmer, H. R. Meyers, D. C. Meyerson,
I. C. Morgan, F. H. O'Dell, F. W. Pollock. (Board of Governors)

POSTAL HISTORY

Public Relations Branch Post Office Department

1760 - 1944

(A Reprint)

(Continued from last month)

Up to this time, the railways built had for their main purpose the provision of better communication with the United States, but as the result of an Act passed in 1851, to provide for the construction of a main line of railway between Upper and Lower Canada, the Grand Trunk Company in 1853 commenced the building of a railway from Quebec to the western limits of the Province of Canada at Sarnia. In the same year, the Great Western Railway started to build a line from the Niagara River to the Detroit River, and the Northern Company a line from Toronto to Collingwood on the Georgian Bay. These various projects brought the advantage of railway communication to all the main settlements throughout the Canadas, and as construction on them proceeded they were utilized by the post office authorities for the conveyance of mails.

When in the fall of 1855 the seat of Government for Canada was removed from Quebec to Toronto, (and with it the Post Office Department, consisting of a staff of seventeen persons), that city had no direct railway communication with the east. However, with the completion of the section of the Grand Trunk Railway between Brockville and Toronto in the fall of 1856, there was provided direct communication by means of the Grand Trunk and the Great Western Railways, between Quebec and Windsor. As a result, mails travelled between these two points in 1857 in *forty-nine hours* as compared with the period of *ten and half days* required for the journey by the winter mails in 1853, and there was a corresponding saving of time between the various intermediate points.

There were at this time (1857) over fourteen hundred miles of railway in Canada as compared with sixty-six miles in 1851.

The use of travelling post offices with mail clerks sorting and distributing the mails from the railway in the course of their trips, began in England in 1838, and while the lines of railway previously mentioned were under construction, an officer of the Canadian postal service was sent to England to study the system. It was first introduced here in 1854, on the line between Niagara Falls and London, and by 1857 the system was in full course in Canada, on more than fourteen

hundred miles of railway. This postal facility was not brought into operation in the United States till some seven years later.

The transportation of the mails by railway and the provision of railway mail clerks to handle them enroute, involved a heavy increase in the expenditures of the Canadian Post Office Department, but immensely facilitated the transmission of correspondence between one part of the country and another.

The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railway from Portland, Maine, to the Canadian boundary was leased for a period of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, and with the completion of the Victoria Bridge across the St. Lawrence at Montreal in November, 1859, the Grand Trunk had a through route about eight hundred miles long, from Portland on the Atlantic seaboard to Sarnia at the western limit of the Province of Canada.

A railway between the Maritime Provinces and Canada was proposed as early as the thirties, and certain surveys were subsequently made, but the project fell through. Up to 1854, communication between the Canadas and Nova Scotia or New Brunswick was by way of the long overland route of seven hundred miles, requiring ten days travel to reach the nearest point of importance. However, in 1855, by means of railway connection between Quebec and Montreal and between Montreal and Portland, Maine, mails were carried between Quebec and Halifax by way of Portland and St. John, N. B. (by steamer between these latter points) in four days in summer, sometimes an additional day during the winter.

Service by railway in Nova Scotia began in 1857, between Halifax and Grand Lake, a distance of twenty-two miles. The following year it was extended to Truro and Windsor. At the time of Confederation in 1867, there were about three hundred and forty miles of railway in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The arrangement entered into with a British firm in 1853 for steamship service from Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal in summer, and Portland, Maine, in winter, was not satisfactorily performed and was ended in 1855.

The month of May, 1856, was marked by the first voyage to the St. Lawrence of the line of Canadian mail steamers

under contract between Mr. Hugh Allan of Montreal and the Provincial Government. These vessels crossed the Atlantic at an average speed comparing favourably with that of the steamers travelling between England and the ports of New York and Boston (12 to 13 days westward, and about a day less eastward), and when in 1859 the frequency was increased from fortnightly to weekly the Canadian route began to be used extensively by the United States Government for the transmission of European mails to and from the New England states and also for the large territory beyond Detroit and Chicago.

During the year 1857 the growing interest of Canada in connection with the Red River settlements and regions of the northwest induced the Government to authorize the establishment of mail communication directly through Canadian territory by way of Sault Ste. Marie, Lake Superior and the voyageur route to Lake Winnipeg and Red River. On the upper lakes, mails were carried twice a month in summer between Collingwood and Fort William, and from the latter place by canoe to and from Red River. When navigation closed, a monthly service was kept up by snowshoes and dog trains.

A parcel post service within the Province of Canada was instituted in January, 1859, with a weight limit of two pounds (soon increased to three pounds), the charge being one shilling three pence per pound and prepayment obligatory. On the adoption of the decimal currency instead of the system of pounds, shillings and pence in July, 1859, the rate became 25c a pound, and the service was extended to include parcels passing between Canada and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick from the first of May, 1866.

Postage stamps to the value of 1c., 5c., 10c., 12½c., and 17c., were issued first of July, 1859, to meet the establishment of the decimal currency. Stamped envelopes bearing medallion stamps to the value

of 5c and 10c respectively were introduced in the beginning of the following year for the convenience of the public.

A system of collection from street letter boxes was commenced in Toronto in 1859, and results being satisfactory, similar systems were placed in operation also in Montreal and Quebec during the next few years.

The postal service entered on a new phase of its existence with the Confederation of the Canadian Provinces in 1867 and from that time on showed a remarkable expansion not only in the physical growth of the Department but also in the new services introduced from time to time.

Dealing first with the growth of the Department, this can be shown in part by the following comparative statistics. In 1867 there were 3,477 post offices in the system and in 1944 this number had increased to 12,234. The greatest expansion has taken place in the prairie provinces. On entering Confederation the postal arrangements in the vast territory between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains were handled by six post offices. In 1944 there was 3,510 post offices in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The figures as regards increase in revenue are still more impressive. At the end of the first year of Confederation postal receipts were \$1,024,710; whereas in 1944 the gross revenue of the Department was \$73,004,398, more than a seventy-one-fold increase during the period although the population had increased only about three times over the same number of years. This increase is still more remarkable when it is considered that it was accompanied by a steady reduction in postage. At Confederation the letter rate was 5c. per half ounce and at the first session of Parliament after Confederation the rate was lowered to 3c. per half ounce, which rate remained unchanged for twenty-one

(Continued on page 100)

— CANADA —

SCOTT #245 — \$1 Dull Violet

THIN PAPER — Mint

Price \$2.50 each

CENTURY STAMP CO.

1253 McGill College Ave.

Montreal, Quebec

Established 1900

BRINGING NEWS ABOUT PEOPLE AND STAMPS

By REV. JOHN S. BAIN

I walked into a Chicago dealer's office one day last month and observed a tall fellow expertly examining copies of Newfoundland #40. I watched as he laid the nice copies to one side, and then he picked a perfectly centered one with the imprint. It was a gem. I made a remark about it. The dealer introduced us, and who should it be—none other than BNAPS *John Siverts* with whom I had been enjoying a nice correspondence, but had never met. He too happened to be visiting Chicago. We meet in a stamp store. That has a philatelic follow thru.

BNAPS

Lawrence W. Case in his famous 'Chase Bulletin' lists Newfoundland as the #2 country in his list of the 'Big Six' which will advance in price and offer the best investment. He also specifies the Newfoundland 30c Memorial College stamp, #257, to rise rapidly as soon as stocks are depleted.

BNAPS

Ken Vizzard, new BNAPster and the philatelic-jeweller from Wheatley, Ontario, is going to write for *TOPICS* about his discoveries in the booklet and pane field of Canada. This should prove interesting as there is still plenty to learn. Ken now has complete booklets of the Victoria, Edward and #104.

BNAPS

If anyone has any forgeries of B.N.A. for sale, or knows where they can be bought, I'd appreciate hearing from him. Anything that is bogus, fake, forgery, counterfeit, facsimile, or whatever you call it, is wanted for a reference collection. Readers to the rescue!

BNAPS

For light summer reading, I offer you the following ads taken from Stanley Gibson's catalogue, 1899, Part I. "The 'Ideal' perforation gauge. The publishers claim for this Gauge many advantages which the present gauges do not possess. It is portable." I wonder what the ones looked like which were not portable!

The other ad reads as follows: "The 'Philatelist's Vade Mecum (secured by letters patent) is an entirely new and original invention and is a 'multum in parvo' of philatelic requisite." The answer—stamp tongs!

In those days (1899) the 12d black sold for £80, the 3d beavers (laid) 7/6 and (wove) 1/6. A footnote to the 1868

Large Cents stated that the watermark in that issue is "not considered of sufficient interest to be listed separately." Oh yes, the complete set of 1897 Jubilee's were listed at 85/—!

BNAPS

I hear tell that the script "R.F." overprint authorized for use by the French Naval Forces was also surcharged on Canadian stamps. Anyone know something about this. Please tell us.

BNAPS

BNAPS will have its day at the 1947 show. BNAPS will have the use of the Lecture Hall at the show for a full day or at least a half day. Efforts will be made to have one of Canada's outstanding philatelic figures as guests and speaker for that day.

I'm sure that BNAPS will have a Lounge for its members and I'd suggest that we don't wait but send our contributions to the Treasurer—NOW!

THE PHILATELIC MAGAZINE

Founded by Albert N. Harris
Is in Its

35th

Year of Uninterrupted Publication
and is recognized as the Leading
British Reference Journal for
Collectors

* * * * *

Subscription: 10 shillings per annum
for 26 fortnightly issues. Payable by
money order through your post-
office, or by draft on London.

* * * * *

Harris Publications, Ltd.

112 Strand

LONDON, ENG.

Patronize *TOPICS* Advertisers

POST OFFICE PERPLEXITIES

By F. W. CAMPBELL

The illustration on page 82 of the June *TOPICS* offers some interesting study for the student of postal and post office history.

The "REGISTERED" would date its use as after May 1855, since that was the first possibility for the registry marking. The style of postmark was first used in 1846. That would indicate that Rochester originated as a Post Office after that basic period of the townmark origin (Rochester was established in August 1854).

Rochester is near my 'native village' and thus offers a personal interest for study. It was changed to Belle River in 1874. This change in itself is also perplexing. In old P.O. lists, if an office was three miles from the next office site, it would hardly be considered as "changed to" something. In this case, the date of change fitted both offices and the Postmaster came with it to the new office, so, the change was unusual.

Another consideration is introduced in the problem of post office names and listings. English language listings at times used the French name (in Quebec)—but place it alphabetically in the list according to the English translation—thus, *Guillaume* (William) is found in the "Ws" and *Traverse de Peterson* (Peterson's Ferry) is placed under the "Ps".

This changing and translating names certainly creates and could create much confusion. The office of Isle Verte in Quebec with manuscript markings by the Postmaster on free mail where he was supposed to sign his name had the English translation of it—"Green Island"—as his post office, with the postmark spelling in French. *Belle River* might be *Belle Riviere* if changed to the French but we run into the fact that a Belle Riviere existed in Quebec at that time, established in 1854 in Two Mountain County.

If you want to add to the confusion, as a friend of mine in Teaneck, N. J. suggested, try changing the office "Qu'Appelle" to the English, "Who Calls". Or, change these Indian names of Canadian office—Kazubazua, Wikwemikong or Shebeshkong.



MORE on the NEWFOUNDLAND 2c on 30c

I read with great interest the article on the Newfoundland 2c on 30c as offered by William Meyerson in the May issue of *TOPICS*. I've been able to do some further checking into the history of this overprint and offer my findings for the readers.

The surcharge was necessitated by the lack of both the 2c and 4c values of the regular issue. Experimental printings were tried on the 5c (#259) but were abandoned due to curling of this stamp and the 30c was chosen instead. I am assured by the post office official who superintended the job that the 5c Essays were all destroyed.

500,000 of the 30c stamps were overprinted by "D.K. Thistle"—King's Printer (better known as "Trade Printers"). Sheets were divided into vertical panes of 50 each for printing and both the top and bottom sheets were used. Thus, there are four separate panes having the overprint in this printing.

The first day of sale was March 21, 1946, and by mid-afternoon of that day, stocks at the City branch postoffices were completely exhausted, and so badly depleted at the G. P. O., that a halt was called on all sales.

A further printing of an extra 500,000 was immediately ordered, but as the first setting had been defaced and broken up, it was necessary to re-set another plate. Thus, there are two distinct settings for the overprint, and as all four panes were again used for the second printing, there are therefore eight different panes.

After the first day, sales of stamps in mint condition was limited to 10 copies per person—for a few days. This was soon changed however and during the last two or three days, letters had to be handed in over the counter to have the stamps affixed (I'm speaking of St. John's *only* in this connection. Outpost offices having supplies of the stamp could sell at will).

Arrival of supplies of the regular 2c stamp on or about March 31st rendered further use of the overprints unnecessary and they were withdrawn (from St. John's offices *only*). Remainders on hand were used to fill accumulated orders (collectors and dealers) in full or in part, according to the quantity required and as far as the stock would go.

I cannot say if *all* outpost offices were sent supplies of the stamp, but I do know that offices in widely scattered sections had them and in some instances, for some little time after they were discontinued at St. John's. In any case, such offices would have to await supplies of the regular issue before discontinuing the overprint.

Apart from the 'Broken T' variety mentioned in the May article (and I'm given to understand that a speck of paper or dirt is the real cause), I don't believe there are any constant errors, but there are any number of 'Phantom' double overprinting. The two printings are hard, if not impossible to tell apart when broken up, but in full sheets are readily discernable. Incidentally, the same post office official I mentioned earlier assures me that all freak items, etc., were duly and positively destroyed.

✦ ————— ✦

E. H. HISCOCK

years until in 1889 the weight was changed from half an ounce to one ounce. A reduction of the rate was made on January 1st, 1899, 2c. being substituted for 3c. as the rate for a one ounce letter. This rate remained till 1915 when a 1 cent war tax was added. In 1926 the 2-cent rate was restored, until 1931 when again it became 3 cents, a 1 cent tax being imposed by the Government, and 4 cents in 1943 when a special war tax was added. Undoubtedly a considerable part of the increase in Post Office revenue resulted from new services added by the Post Office Department from time to time and which may be dealt with in chronological order with a word or two as to the growth since the introduction.

Money Order service was in operation at Confederation and in 1868 there were 515 money order offices the amount of orders issued by them being \$3,342,574; in 1944 the number of money order offices had increased to 7,362, the aggregate value of orders issued being \$262,297,330.

The Post Office Savings Bank was not in operation prior to Confederation, it was established in April 1868 and at the end of the first year there were 213 post offices acting as Savings Bank offices with deposits at the end of the first year amounting to \$861,655. In 1944 the number of offices authorized to transact Post Office Savings Bank business numbered 1,741 and the aggregate balance to the credit of depositors was \$28,299,712.

In 1871 post cards were introduced in Canada.

In 1882 the first railway mail service in the West was established over the Winnipeg-Brandon section of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In the following year the service was extended to Calgary. Continuous daily mail service from the Atlantic to the Pacific commenced in 1886.

1898 was marked by the introduction of the special delivery and Postal Note system. In 1898, 1,746 offices were authorized to sell Postal Notes, and the aggregate value of Postal Notes paid was \$771,489,28. In 1944 Postal Notes were sold at 11,232 Post Offices, the aggregate value being \$25,593,818.

In 1908 rural mail delivery was introduced and there has been a steady expansion in this service since that time.

In 1914 the parcel post service was established in Canada followed in 1921 by the insurance of parcel post and in 1922 by a C.O.D. service. These two latter services in conjunction with the parcel post system have been of enormous benefit to business men of Canada and have facilitated trade to an almost unbelievable extent.

In 1924 there was an improvement in the Savings Bank system, and increase in indemnity for registered articles.

In 1925 the limit of weight for parcel post was increased from 11 pounds to 15 pounds which in 1937 was raised to 25 pounds, and for the first time in any postal system in the world cash registers were used for postage-paid-in-cash on parcels.

(To Be Continued)

*I Am Disposing of My
CANADIAN and NEWFOUNDLAND
BOOKLETS and PANES.*

Will Sell or Trade for 19th Century
B.N.A.—What are your needs?

JOHN S. SIVERTS

11 S. Upton Ave. Minneapolis, Minn.

AT YOUR SERVICE PLAZA 3-6482

H. R. HARMER, Inc.

PHILATELIC AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS

ROOSEVELT
AUCTIONEERS

32 EAST 57TH ST.
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

STAMPS WANTED!



We buy all kinds of collections and accumulations of postage stamps, provided they are worth \$50 or more. Send for our free booklet, "If You Have Stamps to Sell", describing our free appraisals, top prices and prompt payments. Read it for your protection before you sell. Sent Free on Request.

H. E. HARRIS & CO.

Transit Building • Boston 17, Mass.

PATRONIZE "TOPICS" ADVERTISERS

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

NEW MEMBERS

- 278 Burr, Russell, 289 Nassau Street, Winnipeg, Man., Canada
 279 Cowell, Charles, 4820 Summerdale Avenue, Philadelphia 24, Pa.
 280 Culhane, James T., 813 E. Chelton Avenue, Philadelphia 38, Pa.
 281 Fries, Herman I., 834 East 156th Street, Bronx 55, N. Y.
 282 Harmer, Gordon R., 560 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, N. Y.
 283 Jarrett, Fred, 30 Bloor Street W., Toronto 5, Ont., Canada
 284 Mueller, Col. Harrie S., 1505 Park Place, Wichita 4, Kansas
 285 Pitblado, Isaac, % Pitblado Hoskins & Co., Winnipeg, Man., Canada
 286 Seed, Allen H. Jr., 202 Metropolitan Bldg., Minneapolis 2, Minn.
 287 Speier, Albert K., 105-05 69th Avenue, Forest Hills, N. Y.
 288 Sullivan, E. H., 211 Cook Street, Victoria, B. C., Canada
 289 Sykes, Frank L., 14156 Washburn Avenue, Detroit 4, Mich.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

- Cossette, Marcel, Makamik, Abitibi, Que., Canada (CX) CAN, PRE—Used postage, covers, proofs & essays. CAN—A'mails, bklets., coils, literature, varieties. By J. Levine.
 Dempsey, Robert E., 235 East 93d St., N. Y. 28, N. Y. (DC) Canada & U. S. used. By Herman Herst, Jr., No. 165.
 Foster, George E., Box 174, Bordentown, N. J. (CX) N.B.—Postage, mint & used, bklets., covers, cancell., plt. nos., proof & essays, literature, varieties. By J. Levine.
 Hill, E. L., 29 Gorge Road 2, Victoria, B.C., Canada (C) Canada & Newfoundland. British Commonwealth. By R. J. Duncan, No. 37.
 Denton, B. K., 477 Bayview Ave., Toronto 12, Ont., Canada (C) 19th Century BNA. By J. Levine, No. 1.
 Fouse, C. N., 967 Hamilton St., Preston, Ont., Canada (C) BNA. Canada—dated cancels and mint blocks. By R. J. Duncan, No. 37.
 Newberry, Roger, 837 Fort St., Victoria, B. C., Canada (D) BNA postage, revenues, semi-official airs. By R. P. Hedley, No. 164.
 Phillips, S. E., 12 Myrtle St., Rochester, N. H. (C) BNA. By R. P. Hedley, No. 164.
 Reinhard, Henri E., 3416 Garrison Blvd., Baltimore 15, Md. (CX) CAN—postage mint & used (from 1868), cancell., literature, proofs, revenues, stationery, varieties. By J. Levine, No. 1.
 Shaw, G. P. Gladstone, 7 George St., Shawinigan Falls, Que., Canada (C) BNA. By R. J. Duncan, No. 37.

ADDITIONS TO EXCHANGERS

- Fries, Herman I., 834 East 156th St., Bronx 55, N. Y. (X) CAN. NFD—Postage, mint & used, bklets., varieties. NFD—A'mails, literature.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

- Sarson H. S., 1603 Rust St., Eau Claire, Wis.
 Davis, E. J., 5 Church Rd., Long Branch, Toronto 14, Ont., Canada.
 Smith, R. R. Hillside Drive, Topanga, Calif. (Sept. 1st)

SALES DEPARTMENT NEWS

H. R. MEYERS, *Sales Manager*

101 West 60th Street N. Y. 23, N. Y.

At the present time we have 8 circuits traveling about. Each circuit is composed of 5 or 6 books; average value, \$100; average weight, 6-7 ounces, so that the total cost of forwarding a circuit (in the U.S.) will be not more than 61c, fully insured. Only 38 members are enjoying the privileges of this department, and a lesser number, to date, have taken advantage of the opportunity offered all to enter their duplicates for sale. Comments from participating members have all been favorable, and you are invited to enjoy the same services, whether buying or selling. No one receives a circuit who has not applied to the Sales Manager in writing for them. Write to me, TODAY!

Some have inquired about the type of material handled. We have only BNA at present, but have had some suggestions for expansion to the general British Colonial field, also U. S. and U. S. Possessions. Remember, THIS IS YOUR CIRCUIT, and whatever YOU want in it, we will be glad to handle for you.

Propose Your Friend to BNAPS

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

June 10, 1945 to July 5, 1946

Balance as of June 10, 1946.....		\$ 351.13
RECEIPTS: June 10, 1945 to July 5, 1946		
Membership Dues and Fees.....	\$ 652.61	
Advertising in TOPICS	258.14	
Back Issues of TOPICS	13.00	
Advertising YEAR BOOK	186.75	
Sales of YEARBOOK	4.50	
Profit from B.N.A.P.S. Circuit to 10/10/45.....	27.53	
Total Receipts Applicable to 1945-1946.....	\$1142.53	1142.53
	TOTAL	\$1493.66
DISBURSEMENTS: June 10 1945 to July 5, 1946		
Printing of TOPICS #16 to #26 incl.....	\$ 926.74	
Postage for TOPICS	63.93	
Postage for YEARBOOK	8.97	
Postage for Society	6.75	
Envelopes for TOPICS	47.22	
Circuit Books (present use)	15.62	
Library—Books	54.50	
Total Disbursements Applicable to 1945-1946.....	\$1183.73	1183.73
	BALANCE	\$ 369.93
Deferred Expense		
Circuit Books for Future Use.....		60.00
	BALANCE	\$ 309.93
Deferred Income		
Membership Dues Paid Beyond 1946.....	\$ 21.45	
Advertising in TOPICS beyond July 5 1946.....	50.00	
	71.45	71.45
Cash on Hand July 5, 1946.....		\$ 381.38
Accounts Receivable		
Advertising	\$ 23.00	
Accounts Payable		
Printing YEARBOOK	Bill Not Received	

NOTE: The cost of printing TOPICS does not include the cost of making cuts, all of which have been donated. The cost for auditing is not included in the disbursements as this service was done without charge by Mr. Arthur J. Dean.

Respectfully submitted:

W. C. PETERMAN *Treasurer*

* * * *

I have audited the books of the British North America Philatelic Society and affirm that the above report correctly represents the Society's financial transactions and status.

A. J. DEAN *Auditor*

❖ ————— ❖

ANNOUNCEMENT

Your Editorial Staff is happy to be able to announce these forthcoming articles in *TOPICS*.

A HISTORY OF THE ARMY POSTAL SERVICES IN CANADA by IAN C. MORGAN
 SPECIALIZED CHECK-LIST OF CANADIAN POSTAL ISSUES by CECIL G. KEMP
 CANADIAN POSTAL SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS (continued) by C. B. D. GARRETT

* * * *

We would like to give you a larger magazine with more reading but that depends entirely on you. Your contributions are the sole source of material for the magazine. Remember, *TOPICS* is your magazine—your news, views and information are invited, and very welcome.

THIS IS YOUR PUBLICATION — YOUR VIEWS ARE WELCOME

GRATE SCOTT!

By "CLICK"

(Part 8)

We come to the Postage Due Stamps in our series designated to point out the errors we should like to see corrected in the present Canada listings—and here Click is saved the time and trouble of private research because already in these pages a member of BNAPS has provided us with a reference text on Postage Dues.

No major points of difference develop in a comparison of Scott's current listings with the specialized checklist written in the April 1945 issue of *TOPICS* by Nelson Bond, but two points of minor interest *do* show up.

The first parallels a problem already encountered in our discussion of the First King George Type of postage stamps. Either Scott must drop *all* shades, confining its pretensions to the single one of offering a "basic" checklist, or it must include a few outstanding shade varieties by which various issues of the same design may be differentiated.

Scott's #s J1, 2 and 3 should—in order to tell the whole truth—sublist the rare shades of "dull violet" which are indicative of the true first (i.e. 1906) issue. The items now listed under date of 1906 as "violet" are actually the re-issued dry plate printings of 1924—worth approximately 1/10 as much as their earlier brethren.

It is also noteworthy that throughout the Postage Due section scant care has been taken in naming colors. After the first type, all subsequent releases are described as "dark violet". *Frere* Bond's description of the second type as "purple", the third as "blue-violet", and the fourth as "dark violet" is much more nearly in accordance with the facts. And there are, of course, the shade varieties of "red-violet" in the second type, and "lilac" in the current type—but since little premium attaches to these, Click does not recommend their inclusion.

Incidentally, that good old Scott inconsistency remains with us always! Scott carefully notes the first Postage Due issue as dating variously from 1906 to 1928, the second from 1930 to 1932, the third 1933-34—all of which are correct—then lists the current issue simply as 1935. Gentlemen, #J18 was issued on September 16, 1936. In case you're interested!

Not so general a nod of approval can be given to the War Tax Stamps listing as was bestowed upon the foregoing Dues. With incomprehensible stubbornness, Scott refuses to acknowledge the postal validity of a complete series recognized and approved by no less an authority on what is and what is not a postally negotiable adhesive than the Canadian Government itself!

Reference is here made to the "set" of three First King George Type stamps issued in February, 1915, with the overprint, "WAR TAX", and legitimized for postal usage by Government decree from April 16th of that year until the 30th of December, 1915.

Let Click be the first to acknowledge that this validity was the result of confusion existing not only in the minds of the public, but in the Post Office as well. The facts, boiled down, are these:

In February, 1915, was passed a "Special War Revenue Act", calculated to increase governmental revenue not only from an increase in postal rates, but by extra taxation to be collected in a number of Government Departments as well.

For "pure" postal usage were prepared the stamps Scott lists as MRI-2. But coincidentally had been prepared for the Inland Revenue Department (pending the preparation of a definitive issue well known to Canadian revenue collectors) three provisional denominations: namely, the 5c, 20c, and 50c postage stamps of the First King George Type, overprinted "WAR TAX" diagonally in two lines.

Now inasmuch as the Official Circular dated April 16, 1915, stated in part: *The Postmaster has been informed that it has been decided that postage stamps upon which the words 'WAR TAX' have been printed (sic!) may be accepted for prepayment of postage, and he is to amend his instructions and procedure accordingly!*—the confused public accepted this statement at its face value, using the three overprinted denominations postally, and the confused postal authorities had no choice other than to accept them.

It is beside the point to argue that the Official Circular should have used the word "engraved" rather than the word "printed". The fact remains that these stamps *were* valid for postal use, *were* accepted freely by postal authorities throughout the Dominion as legitimate Canadian postage stamps, and are a thousand-fold more worthy of inclusion in the catalogue as the utterly phoney Port Hoods, the Government-confiscated New Brunswick Connels, and the unauthorized bisects of a dozen errant countries!

Click insists that nothing but pure, unalloyed "cussedness" keeps Scott from following the example of all other cataloguists—Gibbons, to name a parallel competitor—in listing these three stamps. For the benefit of the rewrite men on 47th Street, such a listing, when admitted, should read as follows:

1915

Stamps of 1912-25 Overprinted (facsimile) WAR TAX

MR3	A43(a)	5c blue, black overprint	2.00	1.75
MR4	A43(a)	20c Olive green, black overprint.....	1.50	1.50
MR5	A43(a)	50c black, red overprint	1.25	1.00

In conclusion Click would like to note that the present footnote "covering" these emissions shows lack of both imagination and knowledge. Inasmuch as the Official Circular clearly stated that the WT1 type stamps need not be used in conjunction with normal postage stamps, but could be used as the sole means of prepaying postage, it follows that "postal rate plus War Tax" could be—and often was—high enough to warrant the use of a 5c, 20c, or 50c stamp. Also, the statement that "a few" of these stamps were used to pay postage is a moot one. Current net retail values, showing mint copies to be generally rarer than used, indicates the postal usage of a considerable number of them.

If Scott really wants to footnote something, let them note the fact that not only *these* two types, but a *third*—the definitive War Tax Revenue Issue—was accepted for postal usage during the 1915 "era of chaos"! That Official Circular failed utterly in its purpose. On the Inland Revenue stamps of the period, the words "War Tax" appear not only printed, but engraved! Click has copies of both the 1c orange and 2c brown War Tax revenues used postally—the former in combination with MR1 on a registered cover!

As to the Official Stamps—Click's private feeling is that the least said about these in Scott, the better. He appreciates the effort made by the Encyclopedia of Philately to add another inch to the ground covered in treatment of his favorite philatelic country, but belated recognition of OHMS stamps from 1939-to-date tends to confuse the neophyte.

The reason for this feeling is that governmental departments began perforating stamps OHMS *very* long ago, and almost every stamp since #104 has been reported, or could exist, perforated OHMS in one of two styles—five hole or four hole. This being the case, and it not being the purpose of Scott to go into detail on the matter anyway, Click recommends a quiet elimination of the paragraph on Official Stamps.

So ends our series, and Click hopes those who needled him into writing it are convinced, by now, that Scott is not infallible, and that there was justification for Click's questioning the present Scott catalogue listings.

More to the point, he sincerely hopes the gentlemen who write the catalogue will have read this series and taken some of it to heart. He will look forward eagerly—ardently, even!—to seeing the 1947 edition of the Encyclopedia of Philately. If it does *not* contain some changes based on these paragraphs—

Oh, well—pass the aspirin, Johnny! A guy can dream, can't he?

2 RING NUMERALS WANTED!

INSTALLMENT V

Six Cent 1868, Dark Brown, No. 25

# 4,	8,	14,	15,	16,	17,	18,	19,	20,	22,	23,	24,	26,	28.
29,	31,	32,	33,	34,	35,	36,	37,	38,	39,	41,	42,	43,	44,
45,	46,	47,	49,	50,	51,	52,	53,	54,	55,	56,	57,	60.	

PLEASE SELL OR EXCHANGE ANY YOU CAN SPARE TO

REG. BARRACLOUGH

Box 115, Place D'Armes, Montreal

ERROR IN AD

In the *Victoria Stamp Co.* ad last month (July), the "2 Kings" Head, used envelope should have read \$2.00 and *not* \$10.00.

CLASSIFIED TOPICS

RESERVED FOR MEMBERS OF B. N. A. P. S.

Rates 2c per word. Min. 15 words per ad. Three times at price of 2.500 words at will \$4.00 payable in advance. Scott's numbers used unless otherwise specified.

WANTED—CANADIAN Precancels: DOUBLED AND INVERTED VARIETIES. Forward with your price or preference in exchange. Jack Levine, 510 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn 7, N. Y.

COVERS—Newfoundland Stampless or pre-stamp and any used prior to 1880. Dan C. Meyerson, 765 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn 13, N. Y.

SASKATCHEWAN LAW STAMPS—1st Printing—75c, position #17—\$2; #1, 6, 16, 18—\$3; #3, 4, 5, 18. *I'll pay your price and THEN please either, send me or tell me where I may try to get photostatic copies of any multiple pieces.* I'll gladly pay all costs. J. Levine, 510 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn 7, N. Y.

SOMEONE must have a pre-stamp cover of Newfoundland that I can use. Just drop a line to Arthur B. Moll, 1240-72nd St., Brooklyn 28, N. Y.

WANTED—NEWFOUNDLAND ONLY. Wholesale source of supply, also good singles on 20 day approval. Kenneth Minuse, 1236 Grand Concourse, New York 56, N. Y.

CANADIAN POSTAL STATIONERY—Early Victorian and later Letter Cards, Post Cards, Wrappers and Early Stamp Embossed Envelopes, Canadian Revenues and Postage. Inquiries invited. B. L. Baulch, 162 Chatham Street, Brantford, Ontario.

WANTED—Newfoundland 5c blue, rouletted Seal. Scott #40. Used Pairs, strips or blocks. Dan C. Meyerson, 765 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn 13, N. Y.

NEWFOUNDLAND REVENUES—Let me know whatever you have. A. B. Moll, 1240-72nd St., Brooklyn 28, N. Y.

CANADIAN SLOGANS—Covers and 2 x 4's in exchange for anything or any year not listed. C. Garrett, Box 512, Cranbrook, B. C.

BISON EXCHANGE & CORRESPONDENCE CLUB. Organized 1932. Dues \$1.00 a year. Members in all parts of the World, including Malta, Cyprus, Uganda, etc. Time will prove your collection will grow fast with this international exchange and by mutual agreement with its foreign partners, secure New Issues, 1st Day Covers, etc., at face. Swap used duplicates. Application form from Pennsylvania State Manager. Charles Cowell, B-E-C 4720/1, Summedale Avenue, Philadelphia 24, Penn.

JARRETT 1929 HANDBOOK in good condition. First check for \$18.00 takes it. Harry W. Lussey, 137 Voorhis Ave., River Edge Manor, N. J.

WANTED—Canadian used blocks—All issues. Either send stamps or description together with your price. H. W. Lussey, 137 Voorhis Ave., River Edge Manor, N. J.

WOULD YOU SPEND 1c ?

Would you spend 1c to tell a collector you're having an auction sale?

Would you spend 1c to tell a collector you've got stamps to sell?

Would you spend 1c to tell a collector you want to buy stamps?

THAT'S ALL

it would cost you for *printing, addressing, mailing and delivering* any message to him with your half page ad in *BNA TOPICS*

❖ ————— ❖
Mention "TOPICS" When Answering an Ad

BUYING IN AUCTION

When you are buying in auction you want the best service with the least trouble. *Our many satisfied clients in North America* will tell you that *the Robson Lowe Service* is the service that concentrates on

SATISFACTION TO THE BUYER AND THE SELLER

Our Postal Bid System enables you to mail or cable your bids and, without hesitation, leave the rest to us.

The scope of our auctions. At 50 Pall Mall are held the most comprehensive series of specialized auctions in the world, comprising:

SPECIALIZED STAMP SALES—in which only one country or group of countries is offered in each sale.

POSTAL HISTORY AUCTIONS—which offer all items of historical interest. Letters and covers of all periods, handstruck stamps, postal notices, and all those branches of this interesting study for the advanced collector and the student.

GENERAL SALES—in which are collections, mixed lots and single stamps and which cater for every collector.

Descriptions: The accuracy and detail of our descriptions has set a hitherto unequalled standard. Against each lot is printed our estimate of a fair price for a collector to pay. Although individual realizations vary considerably from our estimated figure, on \$10,000 of material the realization is usually within three or four per-cent.

CAN WE HELP YOU?

*Write with Details of Your Interests and We Will Send
Sample Catalogues.*

ROBSON LOWE LIMITED

50 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1., England

Cables "Stamps, London"

Telephone Abbey 4034

GREGORY MOZIAN

WILL SELL

AT PUBLIC AUCTION
BNA, AIRMAILS, U. S. and FOREIGN
SEPTEMBER 12, 13 and 14th

AT

THE ROYAL YORK HOTEL, TORONTO

1st SESSION -- THURSDAY, SEPT. 12th, 1:30 P. M.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE HARVEY COLLECTION OF AIRMAILS
OF THE WORLD. ALSO FOREIGN

2nd SESSION -- THURSDAY, SEPT. 12th, 7:30 P. M.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA,
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, BRITISH EMPIRE

3rd SESSION -- FRIDAY, SEPT. 13th, 1:30 P. M.

UNITED STATES, NEWFOUNDLAND, CANADA REVENUES

4th SESSION -- FRIDAY, SEPT. 13th, 1:30 P. M.

CANADA—NINETEENTH CENTURY

5th SESSION -- SATURDAY, SEPT. 14th, 1:30 P. M.

CANADA—1899 TO DATE. ALSO BOOKLETS AND PANES
AND POSTAL STATIONERY

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON REQUEST

Over 2000 Lots

LIST OF PRICES REALIZED—\$1.00

SISSONS & WEGG

15 Richmond St., East
TORONTO, CANADA

AUCTIONS, APPRAISALS, PHILATELIC COMMISSIONS
EXECUTED