

STORING

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1950

**B \* N \* A**

# Topics

Official Publication of the  
British North America Philatelic Society

*IN THIS ISSUE:*

**Three Cent Small Queen Issue of Canada**

By L. D. Shoemaker

**Postal History of Red River**

(Part Two)

**Newfoundland T. P. O.'s**

Regular Feature Columns and Articles of Interest

Vol. 7 — No. 5

Whole No. 69

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# Topics

Official Publication of  
British North America Philatelic Society

Vol. 7  
No. 5

MAY 1950

Whole  
No. 69

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## A Reprint Feature . . .

## THE THREE CENT SMALL QUEEN ISSUE OF CANADA

By L. D. SHOEMAKER

This important work is presented to readers of BNA Topics through the courtesy of the author and the publishers of "Stamps" Magazine, wherein it appeared in March 1941.

Among all the stamps of Canada there is none which has afforded me more satisfaction and pleasure in collecting and studying than the 3c value of the "Small Cents" Issue. The opportunity to specialize in the 19th Century Stamps of Canada is usually left to the collector with a fat pocketbook. However, there are several denominations of the Small Cents Issue which can be obtained by one of average means in quantities necessary for the desired study and research.

I selected the 3c value of this issue because it is available in large quantities, is rich in both major and minor varieties, and affords many interesting studies in SHADES, PERFORATIONS, PAPERS and CANCELLATIONS.

This issue of stamps was engraved and printed by the British-American Bank Note Co. in Montreal and Ottawa, and the stamps are commonly referred to as either Montreal or Ottawa printings. The reputed date of FIRST ISSUE is January 12, 1870, but the first dated copy that has been found is January 15, 1870.

In the "American Journal of Philately" for August 20, 1869, I find the following: "Canada is shortly to have a new set of stamps. Taking a lesson from our own country it seems they are about to alter their stamps to make them smaller so as to save paper. The head will remain exactly the same as now, but the frame and margin around the head will be considerably less."

No other announcement of the new series was made, so far as I have been able to discover, and the new stamps were introduced, apparently, only as fast as stocks of the "Large Cents" issue on hand were used up. In this connection, I have found the next comment regarding the change, was made by the "American Journal of Philately" on February 20, 1870, viz.:

"The Stamps of the New Dominion have now made their appearance, altered as described by us in August, 1869" "Although not specified, this statement referred to the 3c stamp, and its actual issue was probably in January."

A collector of Canadian Stamps between 1870 and 1897 must have found the period a very monotonous one. In addition to the eight denominations of the "SMALL CENTS" Issue there were only the following other stamps issued during these twenty-seven years, viz.:

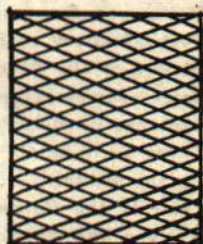
15c Large Cents—1868 to 1900  
5c Large Cents—1875 to 1876  
2-5-8c Registration—1875  
20-50c Widows Weeds—1893

In my opinion the listings of Scott and Gibbons do not do full justice to the many varieties of the 3c stamp. Jarrett's Standard B. N. A. Catalogue of 1927 lists some seventeen varieties, but the information furnished for the purpose of showing how to arrive at the listings is somewhat difficult to grasp. However, his history and governmental statistics are very fine, and I quote freely from his book on them.

To obtain the required results in the classification of the 3c Small Cents Issue, I have during a period of five



VERTICAL  
WOVE



HORIZONTAL  
WOVE

(Fig. 1)

to six years examined many thousand copies including a very large collection borrowed from Dr. K. M. Day of Pittsburgh, Pa. Many a start was made, and the result would seem satisfactory until at some stage there would be a conflict. At last a calendar was formed which helped me to eliminate these difficulties.

In the classification of the printings I have taken the following major factors into consideration, viz.: PAPER, PERFORATIONS, POSITION DOTS, SHADES or COLOR and DATED COPIES. By combining these I feel that a definite classification can be given to each printing.

Let us consider each factor separately before starting to combine the results.

### Paper

Of first importance in the classification of the Small Cents Issue is knowledge of the paper in the various printings. (This knowledge is from a layman's viewpoint and no set of instruments is required, nothing other than a good pair of eyes and a sense of feel.)

MONTREAL PRINTINGS, are on a fine to good quality paper with a smooth chalky feel.

OTTAWA PRINTINGS, are on a poor quality paper, toned yellowish, have a rough feel, and in many instances the aniline dye shows through the stamps.

To get the FEEL of the stamps try passing a dry finger over the printed surface of a ROSE SHADE or MONTREAL STAMP, and you will find that it has a smooth satiny or chalky feel, and there is no embossing appearance, while the Ottawa stamps of bright Vermillion will have a rough feel due to the heavy embossing and poorer quality of paper.

It is very probable that the inks used in the Ottawa printings contained a greater amount of dryer than those of the Montreal printing.

When referring to VERTICAL or HORIZONTAL wove paper, I refer to the small points of light formed by the cross mesh of the wire screen in the manufacturing of the paper. The points of light form a vertical or horizontal row of dots or diamonds. (See Fig. 1)

MONTREAL—Under this heading

the following "Groups" of paper will be found.

Group "A"—Jan. 1870, A fine quality, toned, smooth surface, opaque paper, with a horizontal wove mesh.

Group "B"—Dec. 1870, A hard smooth surface, toned paper with the design showing through and a vertical wove mesh.

Group "C"—Dec. 1870,—RARE— A thick soft opaque, toned white paper with a horizontal wove mesh, perforations usually adhering.

Group "D"—July 1872, A medium weight, toned white, pebbly surface paper with a horizontal wove mesh.

Group "E"—Jan., 1872, A thin toned white pebbly surface paper with a horizontal wove mesh; the design shows through this paper.

Group "F"—March 1873, A medium weight pebbly surface toned yellowish paper with a horizontal wove mesh.

Group "G"—March 1878, A medium weight pebbly surface paper toned yellowish with a vertical wove mesh.

OTTAWA—Under this heading the following "Groups" of paper will be found.

Group "H"—Oct. 6, 1888, A medium weight, poor quality toned yellowish paper with a vertical wove mesh, with an aniline dye showing through.

Group "J"—Oct. 1895, a medium weight, poor quality, toned yellowish paper, with a horizontal wove mesh, the aniline dye showing through.

### Perforations

In checking the perforations, a suitable gauge is very necessary, one that is divided into quarter perforations. I have selected the R. Roberts gauge, it is accepted as one of the highest of quality and is so divided.

Montreal Printings, we find the following perforations, viz.:

12 x12 —1870-71-72-77-80-82-84-85-86

11½x12 —1873

11¾x12 —1870-73-75-76-77-78-79-81

11¾x11¾ —1873

12 x12¼ —1883-85-86-87-88

12½x12½ —1870 (Very Rare)

Ottawa Printings, we find the following perforations, viz.:

12 x12 —1889-90-92

12 x12¼ —1888-89-91-93 to 97

12¼x12¼ —1888

The perforation 12½x12½ is a Copper Red, and the description of the paper is the same as in the First

Printing of 1870. I believe this extreme rarity deserves a classification in the major catalog listings. In Jarrett's catalog of B. N. A. 1927, he mentions three known copies, however, I can list twenty-six known copies, which are as follows (1941):

	copies
Dr. L. L. Reford, Montreal, Can. . . . .	19
Dr. K. M. Day, Pittsburgh, Pa. . . . .	4
Nelson Bond, Roanoke, Va. . . . .	1
L. G. Firth, McKeesport, Pa. . . . .	1
L. D. Shoemaker, Lakewood, Ohio . . .	1

To Mr. Firth should go the credit for first calling attention to this rarity and to him we are also indebted for the earliest known dated cover, February 10, 1870.

Due to the extreme rarity of this stamp and the earliest known copy (dating so close to the First Printing) I would, in my opinion, term it as a perforation variety of the First Printing and have not classed it under a separate printing head.

I have had some very interesting correspondence on this rare perforation and will quote from several of the letters.

Dr. L. L. Reford states, "I have seventeen copies off cover and two covers with the  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$  perforation. The covers are both from St. John, N. B., bearing the 2 ring #7 cancellation, my earliest dated cover is April 6th, 1870. The seventeen copies off cover bear cancellations from the following cities:—seven copies from St. John, N. B. (2 ring #54); 1 copy from Fredrickton, N. B. (2 ring #11); 1 from Truro, N. S. (2 ring #54); 1 Oval N. S. Grid; 2 N. B. St. John Grid; 1 Halifax & Pictou R. W. Y.; 1 St. John, N. B., Town Date cancellation; 1 wide bars; 1 pen cancellation; 1 Sydney, N. B. (2 ring #10). I have gone over about 20,000 3c 1870's and the above copies are all I have found."

Dr. K. M. Day writes, "I have at the present one mint copy and three used ones. Two of my copies have the two ring numeral (7) from St. John, N. B., and the third one the numeral cancel from Truro (54). The stamp is extremely rare and I have found only the above copies out of several thousand copies of the Copper Red shade of the First Printing. All copies I have seen are the paper and shade of the First Printing." Dr. Day further states, "For some years I speculated

on the possibility of the  $12\frac{1}{2}$  perforation being a trial or initial printing of the 3c, because of the early date on the Firth cover. I doubt this now as I have seen a number of the 3c Copper Red cancelled in January 1870 with normal perforations."

Therefore I believe the present evidence sums up to: 1—The 3c Perforation  $12\frac{1}{2}$  all around occurred on certain sheets of the First Printing in the Copper Red. 2—Most of the sheets must have gone to St. John, N. B. 3—A few sheets must have gone to Nova Scotia (Halifax and Truro). 4—This is the only postage stamp of Canada which occurs with a  $12\frac{1}{2}$  perforation all 'round.

#### Position Dots

From 1870 to 1880, with the exception of the left marginal first vertical row of stamps, the position or guide dots appear in the lower left corner, outside the margin of design, and rarely does the design cover this dot.

Some authorities claim these position dots appear until 1888, at which time the government ordered the printing done by the British-American Bank Note Co. in Ottawa, rather than at their office in Montreal. However, a close study of many dated Montreal copies shows many copies between 1880 and 1888 do not have the position dots.

From 1888 to 1897, (The Ottawa Printings) no position dots are found with the exception of an occasional one appearing on the right or left hand side of the outer rim of the medallion about half way up the stamp. Those appearing on the left side are more scarce than those on the right side.

#### Color and Shades

The materials used in the Early Montreal printings of the 3c stamp were, viz.:

8 parts Rose Pink, 2 parts Orange Mineral, 2 parts Persian Red, 2 parts Patent Dryer.

The above formula of the ingredients used for this ink were taken from a fly leaf of a note-book which was reputed to be the property of the British-American Bank Note Co. and is now owned by Clarence W. Brazer of New York.

Any variation in the quantities of



each ingredient would create a new shade. Also, oxidization must be taken into consideration on certain stamps, namely, the printings of 1875-76, and all of the Ottawa printings.

As a general rule all of the inks are known as a mineral dye, but there are exceptions such as the Rose Carmine of 1888, which is an aniline dye as are the later issues of the Ottawa printings. All aniline dyes will run in hot water and should be handled in cold water.

Considerable difficulty is experienced to determine the color of Copper Red, or Jarrett's Indian Red. I have called this "Copper Red" for I believe it better describes the color. However, for those who continue to have trouble with this shade, I would refer them to the shade of the 3c Large Cents Issue, as the same ink was used for both the stamps.

All Rose Shades are dated between 1870 and 1875, while all others are Vermillion, with the exception of the Rose Carmine of 1888.

The Montreal Printings are not susceptible to oxidization, with the exception of the printings of 1875-76. The Ottawa printings are all susceptible to oxidization and are to be found in all shades of brown and even black. Oxidized stamps may be restored to their original color by bathing them in a solution of Hydrogen-Peroxide after which they should be rinsed in cold water.

For classification the colors have been divided into the following classes with dated copies used.

Copper Red .....	1870
Pale Dull Rose .....	1870
Rose .....	1871
Rose Red .....	1871
Carmine Red .....	1871
Rose-Orange .....	1872
Pale Rose .....	1873
Faded Rose Red .....	1872
Brown Red .....	1873
Orange .....	1874
Red-Brown .....	1876
Orange-Red .....	1876
Dull Orange .....	1877
Orange Vermillion .....	1879
Vermillion .....	1880
Dull Vermillion .....	1881-83
Rose Carmine .....	1888
Pale Rose Carmine .....	1889
Faded Vermillion .....	1892
Pale Vermillion .....	1892

Bright Vermillion ..... 1896

### Dated Copies

In view of practically no governmental or printers' records being available on this issue, it is only through dated copies that any dates may be assigned to the different varieties. The dates used do not infer that they are the earliest to be found or the actual dates of printing; however, they are the earliest dated copies in this collection or found in Dr. Day's collection or submitted to me by various collectors.

### Classification of the Printings

The foregoing factors, viz.: POSITION DOTS, PERFORATIONS, PAPER and COLOR, may be arranged under the following classes:

Class #1—January 15, 1870. Paper Group "A" Horizontal Mesh. Perforation 12x12. Color, Copper Red.

Class #2A—August 1, 1870. Paper Group "A" Horizontal Mesh. Perforation 12x12. Color, Pale Dull Rose. Note: Change in color of ink.

Class #2B—December 24, 1870: Paper Group "B" Vertical Mesh. Perforation 12x12. Color, Rose. Note: Color and mesh of the paper has been changed.

Class #3—Dec. 29, 1870. Paper Group, "B" Vertical Mesh. Perforation 12x12. Color, Rose Red. Note: Color has been changed.

Class #4—Jan. 14, 1871 (Rare). Paper Group, "C" Horizontal Mesh. Perforation, 12x12. Color, Carmine Red. Note: This is a very thick soft paper, the perforations usually adhering to the stamp. It is possible this stamp is as rare as the 12½x12½ perforation.

Class #5—Jan. 8, 1872. Paper Group "E" Horizontal Mesh. Perforation, 12x12. Color, Rose Orange. Note: Paper is one of poorer quality and the design shows through.

Class #6—July 15, 1872. Paper Group, "D" Horizontal Mesh. Perforation, 12x12. Color, Pale Rose. Note: Paper reverts to a better quality, there is also considerable change in the color of the ink.

Class #7—Dec., 1873. Paper Group, "D" Horizontal Mesh. Perforation, 11¼x11¼. Color, Faded Rose Red. Note: Change in the perforation.

Class #8—1872. Paper Group, "D" Horizontal Mesh. Perforation, 11¼x

11½. Color, Pale Rose. Note: Change in the color of the ink.

Class #9—March 5, 1873. Paper Group, "D" Horizontal Mesh (White Paper). Perforation, 11½x11¼. Color, Brown Red. Note: This is the first of the Vermillion shades, also a change in the perforations and it is the only white or untinted paper used in any of the printings.

Class #10—Sept. 1873. Paper Group, "B" Vertical Mesh. Perforation, 11½x12. Color, Orange. Note: Reverts to "B" paper with the vertical mesh, also a change in the perforation.

Class #11—June 25, 1875. Paper Group, "E" Horizontal Mesh. Perforation, 11½x12. Color, Red Brown. Note: A change in the perforation, paper and ink.

Class #12—Sept. 25, 1876. Paper Group, "F" Horizontal Mesh. Perforation, 12x12. Color, Orange Red. Note: Change in the paper, perforation and ink.

Class #13—Dec. 1, 1876. Paper Group "D" Horizontal Mesh. Perforation, 11½x12. Color, Red Brown. Note: This paper is hard.

Class #14—Jan. 9, 1877. Paper Group "F" Horizontal Mesh. Perforation, 12x12. Color, Dull Orange. Note: Reverts to the 12x12 perforation.

Class #15—July 3, 1877. Paper Group "F" Horizontal Mesh. Perforation, 11½x12. Color, Dull Orange. Note: Change in perforation.

Class #16—March, 1878. Paper Group, "G" Vertical Mesh. Perforation 11½x12. Color, Dull Orange. Note: A change in the quality of paper and Vertical mesh.

Class #17—March 14, 1879. Paper Group, "F" Horizontal Mesh. Perforation, 11½x12. Color, Orange Vermillion. Note: Change in the ink color and the mesh of the paper.

Class #18—January 20, 1880. Paper Group, "F" Horizontal Mesh. Perforation, 12x12. Color, Vermillion. Note: Change in the perforation.

Class #19—Sept., 1882. Paper Group "G" Vertical Mesh. Perforation, 11½x12. Color, Dull Vermillion.

Class #20—January 20, 1882. Paper Group, "G" Vertical Mesh. Perforation, 12x12. Color, Vermillion.

Class #21—Jan. 20, 1883. Paper Group "E" Horizontal Mesh. Perforation, 12x12¼. Color, Dull Vermillion. Note: This is the first of the 12x12¼

perforations also, the paper is thinner and poorer in quality.

Class #22—Feb. 1, 1884. Paper Group "F" Horizontal Mesh. Perforation, 12x12. Color, Dull Vermillion.

Class #23—May 2, 1885. Paper Group, "G" Vertical Mesh. Perforation, 12x12. Color, Vermillion.

Class #24—April 20, 1886. Paper Group, "F" Horizontal Mesh. Perforation, 12x12. Color, Orange.

Class #25—1885-86-87. Paper Group, "F" Horizontal Mesh. Perforation, 12x12¼. Color, Brown Red.

Class #26—June 18, 1887. Paper Group, "G" Vertical Mesh. Perforation, 12x12¼. Color, Brown Red.

Class #27—Feb. 4, 1888. Paper Group "F" Horizontal Mesh. Perforation, 12x12¼. Color, Dull Orange.

Class #28—Sept. 13, 1888. Paper Group, "E" Horizontal Mesh. Perforation, 12x12¼. Color, Dull Orange. Note: There was a change in the quality of paper, which was similar to that used in the printings of 1872.

Class #29—Oct. 6, 1888. Paper Group, "H" Vertical Mesh. Perforation, 12x12¼ or 12¼x12¼. Color, Rose Carmine. Note: This is one of the major changes in this stamp in color and quality of paper. This was the first stamp issued in the new Ottawa Office.

Class #30—Dec. 17, 1888. Paper Group, "E" Horizontal Mesh. Perforation, 12x12¼. Color, Pale Rose Carmine. Note: The color is much paler and the mesh of the paper reverts to a horizontal mesh.

Class #31—Sept. 2, 1889. Paper Group, "J" Horizontal Mesh. Perforation, 12x12. Color, Vermillion.

Class #32—April 28, 1890. Paper Group, "J" Horizontal Mesh. Perforation, 12x12. Color, Bright Vermillion.

Class #33—April 23, 1891. Paper Group, "E" Horizontal Mesh. Perforation, 12x12¼. Color, Pale Vermillion.

Class #33a—May 9, 1891. Paper Group, "J" Horizontal Mesh. Perforation, 12x12. Color, Pale Pinkish Rose.

Class #34—Jan. 6, 1892. Paper Group "J" Horizontal Mesh. Perforation, 12x12. Color, Pale Vermillion.

Class #35—Jan. 24, 1893-94-95. Paper Group, "J" Horizontal Mesh. Perforation, 12x12¼. Color Vermillion.

Class #36—Oct. 15, 1895-96-97. Paper Group, "J" Horizontal Mesh. Perforation, 12x12¼. Color, Bright Ver-

million.

Class #37—Dec. 18, 1894. Paper Group, "G" Vertical Mesh. Perforation, 12x12. Color, Vermillion.

#### Gum

Gum as an indication of date is in the same category as paper, as there are certain distinctions which will help to divide them.

#1—1870-73; the gum used during this period is smooth and generally whiter than that which follows, although sometimes it appears slightly on the brownish tinge.

#2—1873-78; the gum is generally streaky and browner than the early issue.

#3—1878-88; the gum is no longer streaky but is more brown.

#4—1888-97; (Ottawa Printings), the gum is browner and thicker than any previously used, also like the paper, it is poorer in quality than that used in the Montreal Printings.

#### Ribbed Paper

It is reported there have been found the 3c on Ribbed Paper. I have never examined one, but have several of the 2c and the 10c in my collection. Some authorities are of the opinion that the parallel vertical lines on the surface of the stamp are only in the printing of the stamp. Probably a good explanation is that the ribs are caused by the use of a pad or cloth under the paper during the printing, thereby causing the dampened paper to take the grain of the pad when the pressure was applied in the printing.

#### Imprints

Jarrett's catalog gives a very complete report on this subject with exception to one additional Imprint which is as follows: The imprint is 47 mm. long by 1½ mm. high. It is a strip of color with colorless letters reading British-American BANK NOTE Co. Montreal & Ottawa. Please note the "Bank Note" are in all Roman Capitals while the rest is in Upper and Lower Case letters.

#### Plate Varieties

Due to the great number of years this stamp was in use it is only natural that a large number of plates were used and that some were used for a considerable length of time. It is to

be expected that a large number of worn plates, retouches, re-entries, double-transfers should be the result. I will mention a number of them that I have in my collection or have been shown to me, however, I suppose it is only a partial list of those that could be found if the proper time and effort were put to it. All varieties mentioned are proven with two or more copies from my collection or that of Dr. Day.

#### Montreal Varieties

1—The complete bottom frame line is doubled.

2—There is a small double transfer in the "N" of Canada, also in the left "3" and the outer frame line near the bottom of the left "3."

3—There is a strong doubling of the left "3" and in the "CEN" of cents. Dated copy 1875.

4—There is a strong doubling of the left "3" and in the "CENT" of cents, also on the left side of the oval.

5—The upper right pearl is doubled as in the lower right, also the "ENTS" of cents and the left "3."

6—There is a strong scratch running from the bottom of the "E" in cents out past the back of the neck, copies in Nelson Bond's and J. M. Stahn's collection dated 1876.

7—The left pearl is doubled as is the left half of the bottom frame line, also the "ANAD" of Canada and the "POSTGE" of postage.

#### Ottawa Varieties

8—There is a fine example of a down shift in the left pearl, in the "N" of Canada, the bottom of the oval, the lower part of the left "3," the "CENT" of cents and the entire bottom frame line. Dated copy 1894.

9—The right doubling of the upper right ornament, the three upper leaves of the lower right ornament, the lower right part of the oval in the right "3," and the "NS" of cents. Dated 1891.

10—A down doubling of the left pearl, the letters "CANAD" of Canada, "CEN" of cents and the left "3." Dated 1891.

11—A shift in the outer frame lines of the upper left ornament.

12—Both pearls are doubled and the upper right ornament as well as the frame line under the right "3." Dated 1896.

13—Both pearls are doubled and the top of the upper right ornament also

the "CND" of Canada and the "POST-GE" of Postage. 1894.

14—A right shift in the oval, the upper right ornament and the leaves in the lower right ornament. Dated 1895.

One of the most interesting varieties that has come to my attention is a "double strike" in Dr. Day's collection. This double printing is so greatly off alignment that the CANADA of the off-cent print curves from the Queen's jaw to her nostrils. In addition, the imprint "Montreal" runs vertically through the on-centered stamp from the left 3 to the back of the Queen's head. This stamp is a used Montreal Printing, and is NOT an off-set double printing.

#### Other Collections Can Be Formed

While collecting the "Small Cents" 2c in its various printings you will find a great amount of collectible material, viz: Cork Cancellations, Towns, Railways, Territory, etc.

#### Cork Cancellations

The postmasters of the period of the "Small Cents" probably caught the "Fancy Cancellation Fever" from our Postmasters in the United States for they became very artistic with their designs, ranging from Masonic Emblems, Stars, Crowns, Postmaster's Initials, Faces, Cogwheels, Geometrical and many others. Fred Jarrett's book is a very good guide and quite complete on this subject.

#### Town Cancellation

During this period the Town Cancel Killer was used to a great extent for cancelling the stamps so it is possible to get many stamps with the complete town name on. It is very interesting to obtain an old map of 1890 or thereabout and trace the location of these towns. You will find this a very interesting subject. The same can be said of the Railway Cancellations.

Besides the collectors mentioned throughout the article credit should go to the following men for their co-operation in both material and advice: Roy Woodhouse of Hamilton, Ont., Charles Brisley, Detroit, Mich., and Nelson Bond, Roanoke, Va.

## Various & Sundry

By Geo. E. Foster

If you are using Scott's for 1949 or prior years, better check with the 1950 edition. New Brunswick has been re-numbered and #11 becomes #5 in the current edition, and most of the other "cents" have as a consequence been reshuffled.

\* \* \*

Collectors in the vicinity of New Waterford, N. S., have recently organized a stamp club. They plan to have an exhibition in 1951 for the centenary of the first issue of Canadian stamps. Herman Drobesh, New Waterford, is the secretary of the new organization.

\* \* \*

From a correspondent in England, writing about the stamps of New Brunswick, I am quoting a paragraph; "Now you are interested in the 17 cent on cover. At present I have not got one, but in my old collection I had a pair of 17 cents on an envelope addressed to Scotland. It was a 'money letter' hence the double rate. The cover was dated 1863 but I have no record of the day and the month. This cover was sold on the 25th of Nov. 1946—and fetched £29."

\* \* \*

A U. P. dispatch from Dundee, N. S. under the date of Feb. 15, says: "Mrs. H. B. Andrews, 81, quit her job as postmistress today after she and her late husband had held it for a combined total of 66 years."

## All . . . Copy Advertising Correspondence

Concerning this magazine should now be addressed to:

Gordon P. Lewis  
13 Eastern Ave.  
Brampton, Ont.  
Canada.



# LOOKING HERE... LOOKING THERE

*with Russell Allison*

"The West End Philatelist," published quarterly, is the house organ of David Field Ltd., 7 Vigo Street, London W. 1, England. This publication features articles of interest to all kinds of stamp collectors. In the last three issues of 1949, Mr. W. T. Elliot discusses the Two Cent value of the Newfoundland "Guy" issue. The coat of arms depicted on the stamp is not that of the London and Bristol Company, as indicated underneath, but that granted to the Colony in 1637. The one, two and five cent values were printed in sheets of 200 stamps (2 panes of 100 each) separated by a margin 38mm wide. Mr. Elliot lists 75 distinct varieties and gives the plate position for each one. Since there are two perforations 12x12 and 12x14½, this stamp should prove to be an interesting study. The other values of the Guy issue (one and five cents) should also have a large number of varieties due to the large quantities printed.

The March issue of "The American Philatelist," published monthly by the American Philatelic Society, has a general article on the Caribou Issue of Newfoundland. The background of the issue is discussed in detail together with the quantities printed. The six, eight, twelve, fifteen, twenty-four, and thirty-six cent values were printed in quantities of 50,000 each. The Latin word "Ubique" means "Everywhere." Jarrett reports that the four and eight cent values have been cleverly forged. These forgeries are reported as being worth many times the value of the genuine ones to a specialist. The three cent value was overprinted to produce two hundred copies of the Hawker airmail stamp of 1919; and the thirty-six cent was overprinted fifty-cents in 1930 for the Columbia flight. Why the thirty-six cent value was held for so many years is a great mystery.

Wonder if the Meyersons might have the answer?

In the April 26th and 27th auction of Vahan Mozman of New York City were these used blocks of four: superb centering and lightly cancelled Four Dollar Jubilee; (18a) 12½ cent blue-green, perfs. touch but smudged cancel; and a (19) 17 cent blue, perfs. touch but nice grid cancel. Also there was a five cent (17a) imperf. Beaver with huge margins on four sides with a grid cancel. Will have the prices realized for you next month.

In last month's issue of the "B. N. A. Topics," Mr. Alfred Peatman of Fairville, N. B., requested suggestions on how to prevent curling of stamps. I have overcome this fault by liberally spreading talcum powder over the gum of the stamps. The powder adheres to the gum and absorbs future moisture. Excess powder on the face is easily removed with a cloth. This method is especially recommended for mint sheets. It is very damp around Niagara Falls but so far I haven't had any trouble. I looked at some mint sheets and could not find any trace of powder; however, there was no trace of moisture. So, in the case of mint sheets, it may be necessary to dust them every six or seven years. Incidentally this method is used widely by stamp wholesalers to prevent waste.

Why couldn't we have a regular column of the varieties mentioned in Ronald Tuckwell's "Fortunate Flaws" last month? With all the fly speck hunters we have, including myself, we could have a great column. This could also be used as a basis for the catalog we have been reading so much about. Is there anyone who would care to conduct such a column?



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10A.

## NEWFOUNDLAND TRAVELLING POST OFFICES

By LESLIE MITCHELL, B. N. A. P. S.

With the Confederation of Newfoundland it was only to be expected that fresh obliterations would be issued to the various post offices there. Of these, those issued to the Travelling Post Offices have long held my interest.

Until the later part of June 1919, the old obliterator of Newfoundland was still in use. By mid-October apparently all the T. P. O.'s were using a new type of steel cancel, single line 23 mm. diam., with the month in Ro-

man numerals and the extreme terminals of call shown in abbreviated letters, those on the Coastal Boats having S. S. above the date, with T. P. O. at the base of the circle, as types 1-6. All Railway obliterations having R. P. O. at the base and the train number above the date, as types 7-10a, it being noticeable that no country of origin appears on the cancel.

Taking the coastal boats, we now have Argenticia & Port aux Basques T. P. O. for the former South West Coas-

tal T. P. O., as type 1.

Lewisporte and Shoe Cove T. P. O. Lewisporte & Fogo T. P. O. for the former Notre Dame Bay North and South T. P. O.'s, types 2 and 3.

St. John's & Lewisporte T. P. O. former Fogo Dist. T. P. O., type 4.

St. John's & Hopedale T. P. O. formerly Labrador T. P. O., type 5.

St. John's, Cook Harbour & Corner Brook T. P. O. in place of the S. S. Northern Ranger cancel, type 6.

I understand that Port aux Basques & North Sydney T. P. O. still exists but assume this will be in the new type.

I have not seen the Argenticia & Grand Bank T. P. O., nor the Corner Brook-Battle Harbour T. P. O., but assume that these two cover the former Placentia Bay T. P. O. and the Straits T. P. O. There is a possibility of a further T. P. O. between Argenticia and Isle of Valen as the S. S. "Home," which covers the Placentia Bay area, makes alternate journeys from Argenticia to Grand Bank and Isle

of Valen every two weeks.

**Regarding R. P. O.'s:**

Clarendville & Bonavista R. P. O. former Bonavista Ry.—Trans Nos. 11, 23 westbound, Sun. and Tues.; Trains Nos. 12, 24 eastbound, Mon. and Wed. (Type 7).

St. John's & Argenticia R. P. O. former Argenticia R. P. O.—Trains No. 5 westbound and No. 6 eastbound (Type 8).

St. John's & Carbonear R. P. O. former Conception Bay R. P. O.—Train No. 7 westbound and No. 8 eastbound (Type 9).

St. John's & Port aux Basques R. P. O. as before but as new type—Train No. 1 westward, Train No. 2 eastward, Train No. 3, Overland Limited, running Sundays (Type 10).

As before but with larger letters (Type 10a).

If any reader can let me know the actual dates of issue of these cancels, and whether the Argenticia & Isle of Valen T. P. O. exists, it would be greatly appreciated by the writer.

## SALES TOPICS

**Some Figures:** During the first quarter of 1950 sales totaled \$181.68. Forty-five books were retired and \$566.18 disbursed to the owners and the Commission and Insurance Accounts.

**Some Facts:** Since Canada's dollar has gone down 10%, many buyers are making their purchases of stamps in Canada, taking full advantage of the situation for their own and their collection's benefit. This means that the dealers in the U. S. will have to cut their lists accordingly if they want to meet this competition.

**Some Facts and Figures:** It was necessary for me to refuse 11 books for circulation due to the owners having ignored the present monetary situation. The prices asked were not in

keeping with the times, and rather than send material to our members which was higher priced than was warranted, I returned the books uncirculated. When pricing books for entry, please remember—If you are in Canada, you will be paid in U. S. funds for your material; and if you are in the U. S., remember that your books will be circulated in Canada too, and you must be prepared to meet the competition of the 90c Dollar.

There are still plenty of blank books on hand, 5 for 25c postpaid. Get some and send in your duplicates for cash sale.

HAROLD R. MEYERS  
101 West 60th St.  
New York 23, N. Y.

KEEP THE CIRCUITS MOVING!!!

## ANNOUNCING THE 1950 YEARBOOK

The 1950 edition of the BNAPS Yearbook will be combined with the September number of BNA TOPICS, according to present plans. Full details and advertising rates will be printed in June TOPICS. In the meantime all members and dealers are urged to consider reserving advertising space in this volume. The Editor of TOPICS will be pleased to reserve your space now.

# What's in the Mail

By JACK LEVINE

A very nice letter from the Editor thanking me for the column. Imagine that! Gordon, I thank you for taking over on such short notice and, doing such a swell job. I know the concern and anxiety that goes along with every issue you send the printer and I know the best relief for that anguish—plenty of material to publish. I sincerely appeal to you members to help make Gordon's job easier—to help Gordon make BNA TOPICS the best!

**Canadian News Letter**, No. 21, Feb., 1950, issued by F. Jackson, 54 Edenfield Rd., Rochdale. Here's a 4-pager by BNAPS'er F. Jackson that's just chock full of news and information about Canada. For instance, "Mr. Macaskie (#638) is back with us in this issue having sent along some more lists of Varieties for you. Talking of varieties, does anyone know anything about the 1912 1c Green with 'CANADA' in block letters? This is mentioned in the 1st edition of Jarrett, one copy being known in the yellow green shade but I now have a copy of this in the blue green shade, the block letters apparently being due to the ink being stripped from the printing plate. Any dope on this will be very welcome as neither Boggs, Marler or Holmes mention it in their more recent works." See what I mean? Drop a note to Mr. Jackson and learn how you can procure copies of his magazine.

Bob Duncan writes to tell us that he had a letter from Dr. J. Armand Gelinas, 190 Milk St., Fitchburg, Mass., telling that he would like to start a "Small Queen Study Group." This project portends unlimited mutual pleasures to collectors and students of these issues and I'd sure like to know that Dr. Gelinas receives loads of replies. We've seen evidence of the progress being made by the "P. E. I. Study Group" and there's no doubt this new group will be equally successful. These Groups are the best means of collectors of similar interests developing and expanding their knowledge. Let's have more and let's

help them grow after we've helped get them started.

BNAPS'er Ray Menendian drops us a note from Florida telling us that he attended a stamp meeting there and saw to it that everyone present knew all about BNAPS.... H. E. Canham, #77, sends us a copy of the first Yearbook of the Regina Philatelic Society so we can add any non-members' names to our mailing list.... R. W. T. Lees-Jones, England's well known student and authority of Canada, asks if any member will be kind enough to try to locate a catalogue of the 1st Reford Sale for him. If you can, please send it to me and I'll forward.... Leslie Mitchell, on his trip to Illinois, made it a "must" to stop over at the Meyersons to see their prize winning collection of Newfoundland.... I wonder if a Meyerson will allow me to make an announcement in this column.... The word yet from Alex MacMaster on that "big happening" in Vancouver—let me know as soon as, will yuh?... I sure thought and hoped that Letter to the Editor about having "Identification Pins" would evince loads of favorable opinions—what say, wouldn't you like one?... Bill Kemp writes that the Collectors' Club of Montreal recently held a "Sixpenny Night" and over 80 copies were shown by only 5 members!—and one forgot his laid paper copies. Common stuff, eh?... A get-well wish for BNAPS'er Albert H. Ward of Ottawa who is hospitalized.

Every now and then in this column we're going to offer some ideas and thoughts that come to mind. One that has been with us for quite some time is the conferring of Fellowships on BNAPS'ers—BNAPS-Fellow! We feel we don't have to enter into long discussion and explanation of what the title, when conferred, implies. We want your opinion on the matter regarding the advisability of considering the proposal, if such it should be. We have many more ideas so let's really discuss them as they are introduced.

BNAPS All!



## BNAPEX 1950 COMMITTEE MESSAGE

The Philadelphia Group, your host at the 1950 Convention wishes to bring to the membership at this time a brief outline of what is being planned to make your visit to our city one to be remembered.

### THE HOTEL

Located in the heart of Philadelphia, The Benjamin Franklin is rated among the best in this country. All conveniences are at hand to make your stay a pleasant one.

### THE EXHIBITION

An open competition show with all exhibits competing against each other. Eighty frames in the beautifully appointed Franklin Room—well lighted and ventilated.

### THE AWARDS

The Grand Award: A trophy donated by the Niagara Frontier Group.

First Award: A Gold Medal.

Second Award: A Silver Medal

Third Award: A Bronze Medal.

The Novice Award: A trophy donated by the New York Group. Any collection which has never won an award in a national or international show is eligible to compete for this trophy.

### THE BOURSE

Eight dealers to fill your philatelic needs.

### THE JUDGING

To be handled by men well versed in all phases of B. N. A. philately.

### THE BANQUET

To be held in the Betsy Ross Room on Saturday evening, at which time the awards will be presented.

### THE BUSINESS MEETING

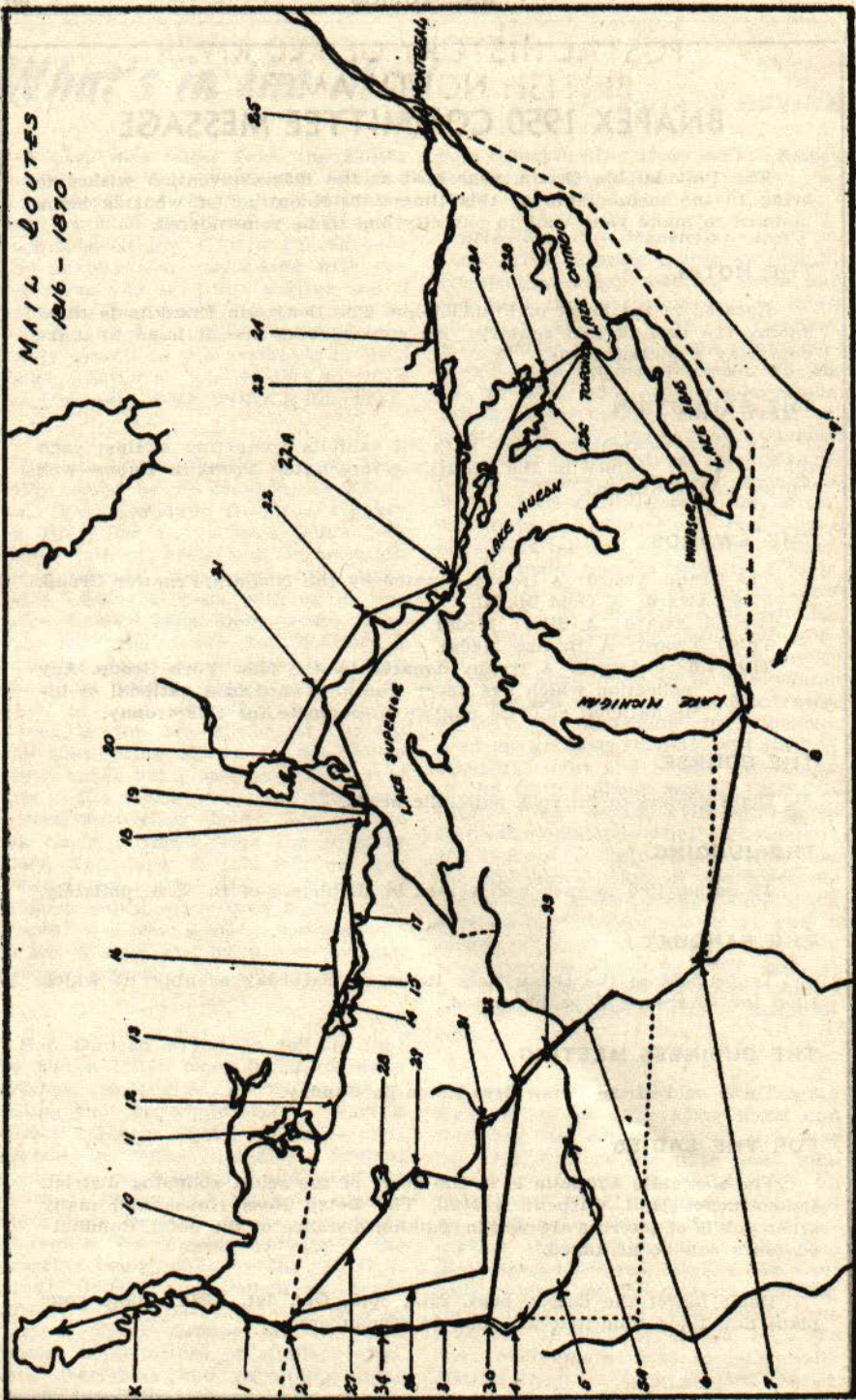
To be held in the Betsy Ross Room on Sunday.

### FOR THE LADIES

The Benjamin Franklin is in the heart of the select shopping district. Independence Hall, Carpenters Hall, The Betsy Ross House and many other points of interest are within walking distance of the hotel. Conducted tours can be arranged.

Don't forget the dates: **Sept. 29th, 30th, Oct. 1st, 1950.** Make your plans now for a time that will long be remembered.

MAIL ROUTES  
1876 - 1870



## POSTAL HISTORY OF RED RIVER, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

By DR. MURRAY CAMPBELL

The following is the substance of a talk given by the author to the Manitoba Historical Society on November 22, 1949. Dr. Campbell is a member of the Canadian Philatelic Society and the Winnipeg Philatelic Society.

(Continued from page 77)

### PART TWO

It would appear from the first motion that the Company mails via St. Peters had been abandoned, but Charles Cavleer, who was connected with the Pembina post office from 1851 until 1884, says: "The Hudson's Bay Company, before the establishing of the Crow Wing route, always sent special messengers every spring and fall to St. Paul with their mail from their outposts in the North and Northwest consisting of a thousand or more letters or packages." The post office at St. Paul was opened in 1846 and that at Crow Wing in 1852. Cavleer made these remarks about 1890 and they are not consistent with any other statements I have seen. I think his memory played him false as it did with other things, and he was probably

recollecting Company mails of later dates.

The Council of Assiniboia having done nothing more, the settlers took things into their own hands and established an unofficial mail sometime in 1853. Ross correspondence throws considerable light on this, although I have been unable to ascertain who acted as postmaster. Could it have been Mr. Corbett? William Ross, writing to his brother in Toronto on November 4, 1853, states: ". . . now a likelihood we will have a regular monthly mail. We have subscribed a sum of 60 pounds to aid the Yankee to carry the mail for one year. Adam Klyne is to make the first trip. He starts tomorrow and is moreover likely to get the contract."

This letter reached St. Paul on No-

### MAP LEGEND

**Note:**—For the purposes of clarity this map is diagrammatic and not geographically accurate.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| X. Route to York Factory                              | 20. Lake Nipigon                                      |
| 1. Red River Settlement                               | 21. Pic   |
| 2. Pembina  | 22. Michipicton                                       |
| 3. Red River  | 22a. Sault Ste. Mary (Marie)                          |
| 4. Bois de Sioux                                      | 23. Lake Nipissing                                    |
| 5. St. Peters River (Minnesota R.)                    | 23a. Collingwood and Collingwood Harbor               |
| 5a. St. Peters Settlement.                            | 23b. Penetanguishene                                  |
| 6. Mississippi River                                  | 23c. Barrie   |
| 7. Prairie du Chiene                                  | 24. Ottawa River                                      |
| 8. Chicago  | 25. Lachine   |
| 9. Possible Chicago-Montreal route, 1819 letters      | 26. "Cart Route" or "Wood Route"—Pembina to Crow Wing |
| 10. Winnipeg River                                    | 27. "Winter Route" to Crow Wing via #28 & #29         |
| 11. Lake of the Woods                                 | 28. Red Lake  |
| 12. Rainy River—southern summer route—between 11 & 14 | 29. Leech Lake  |
| 13. Northern winter route—between 11 & 14             | 30. Fort Abercrombie                                  |
| 14. Rainy Lake (Lac la Pluie)                         | 31. Crow Wing Village—Fort Ripley (few miles south)   |
| 15. Hudson's Bay Post                                 | 32. Sauk Rapids—St. Cloud (few miles south)           |
| 16. Seine River                                       | 33. Fort Snelling (St. Paul)                          |
| 17. Sturgeon River                                    | 34. Georgetown  |
| 18. Kaministiquia River (Dog River)                   |   |
| 19. Fort William                                      |   |

ember 28 and Toronto December 16, and is one of the first of some 45 letters (which I have had the opportunity of reading) addressed to James Ross in Toronto by his friends and relatives in Red River between 1853 and 1858. Most of these were sent via the United States, but a few were carried by the Company packets, either to Lachine or to Sault Ste. Marie according to the postmarks, and there placed in the regular mails. One is marked Mosa, U. C. (now Wardsville), at that time (1853) the western "end of steel" in Canada. (See Fig. 2, page 111).

Another envelope containing a letter from Bishop Anderson and post-marked Lachine is linen-lined, most unusual in those days. From Sault Ste. Marie the letters went via Lake Huron, Barrie and Penetanguishene or Collingwood Harbour. In 1854 two letters from Toronto were sent "Via Pembina," and two addressed to Alexander Ross from England in 1849 were sent via York Factory. (See Fig. 3, page 111).

The settlers' private mail (i. e., that via the United States before February 1855) was taken by the runner to the point at which it would make the best connection with an outgoing Eastern mail, sometimes—according to postmarks—to St. Paul, sometimes to Fort Ripley, at least once to Swan River, Minn. Territory; two or three times to Pembina and probably on occasion to Crow Wing, or Sauk Rapids, though there are no postmarks of these offices in the Ross correspondence. (See Fig. 4, page 112).

#### Incorrect History

Speaking of this period, James Hargrave, in his book "The Red River," written in 1869, says this mail was taken to "Fort Ripley, then the most advanced of the United States post offices" and "in 1857 the American Government established an office at Pembina—and carried mail to that place once a month." With the exception of the last ten words, these statements are almost certainly incorrect, and yet they are quoted in an official report of an Inspector of Canadian Post Offices in 1881. According to the official list of post offices in Minnesota Territory, in which the village

was at that time situated, the Pembina post office was opened in May 1850, and letters of this correspondence are postmarked there as early as February 1854. When William Ross was officially appointed postmaster on February 28, 1855, by the Council of Assiniboia, it was moved "that a monthly mail be established between this settlement and PEMBLINA." (See Fig. 5, page 112).

Three letters of November 14, 1854, throw more light on the private mails. (1) "We have received yours of the 9th of September by Adam Klyne of the 30th of October. A collection was made for carrying the mail to St. Paul's during the winter—the sum of 60 pounds was collected—we will be able to make five trips so that during the winter we may expect to have letters regularly—all letters will be pre-paid." (i. e., the American postage to Canada.) (2) "The Packet for St. Paul is to go tomorrow. Last year all letters had to be sent by the regular mail on paying a certain subscription. I neglected subscribing soon (enough) and when I wished to do so found the subscription too high so that I could not send a letter off under 5/- and therefore I sent none." (3) "Gulle succeeds him." (i. e., Klyne as mail carrier).

It would appear from these and other references, that Klyne's contract called for the delivery of the mails to St. Paul's and not Fort Ripley, but as has been seen there was great variation in his actual point of contact with the United States mail. "Gulle" was Roger Goullais, who carried Red River mails for many years. South bound mails from Pembina were irregular in the early 1850's and that is why the Red River mail carrier usually had to go to a more distant point to make contact with the United States mail.

It is curious that Sir George Simpson, at the Company Enquiry in 1857, when asked: "Is there a regular post maintained by the settlers between Red River and Pembina?"—replied: "No, there is no regular post; at least I am not aware that there is." And again: "Is there any provision made by the Governor and Council of Assiniboia for transmission of a letter from Assiniboia itself to the frontier?"—"I think not." As noted above, the regular official mail had been established

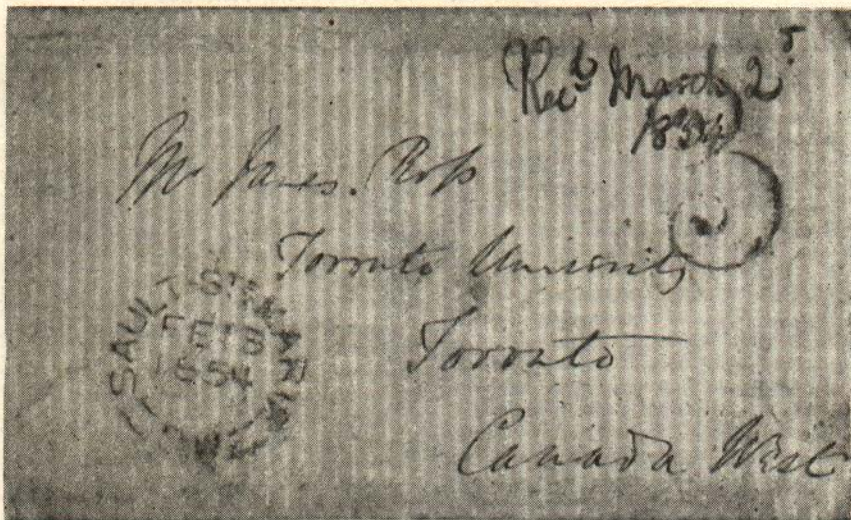


Fig. 2—An envelope sent via the Hudson's Bay Express as far as Sault Ste. Marie where it was placed in the Canada mails. It enclosed a letter written by Bishop Anderson, the first Bishop of Rupert's Land. It is backstamped Pen-tanguishene.

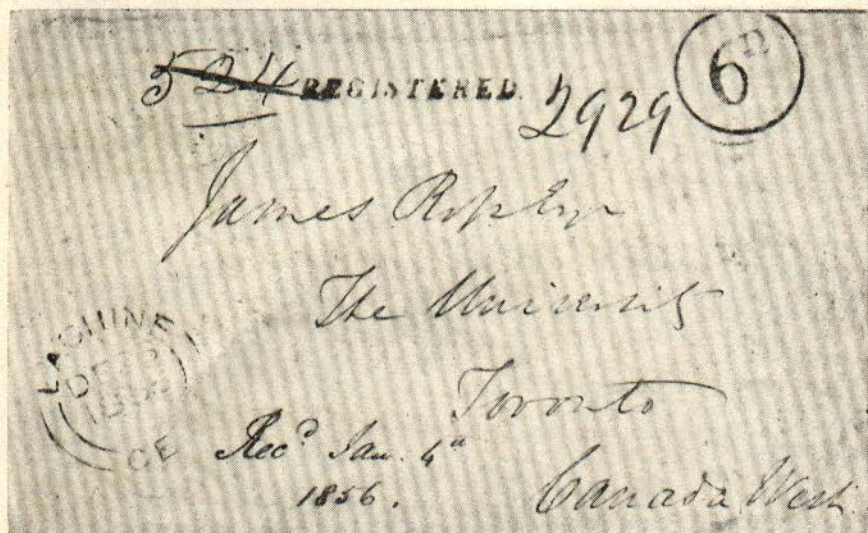


Fig. 3—The "linen-lined" envelope referred to in the article. It was carried by the H. B. C. Express to Lachine as shown, backstamped Kingston, Dec. 29, and Toronto Jan. 1/56. It shows a first year usage of the registration mark in Canada.

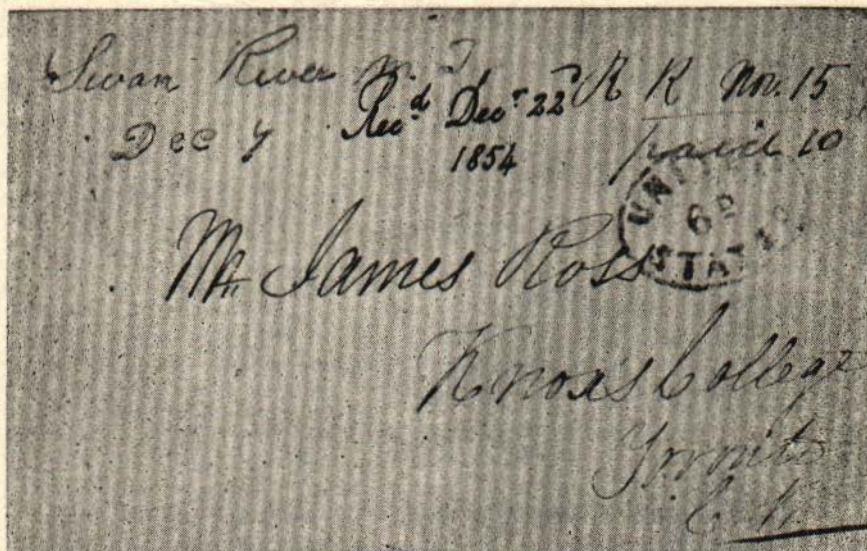


Fig. 4—A cover of the settler's private mail. The "R. R. Nov. 15" was inscribed by the writer. "Swan River, M. T.," "Dec. 7" and "Paid 10" are all in the same handwriting. The exchange mark was probably stamped in St. Paul or perhaps Chicago. It is backstamped at Windsor (indistinct date) and Toronto Dec. 21/54.

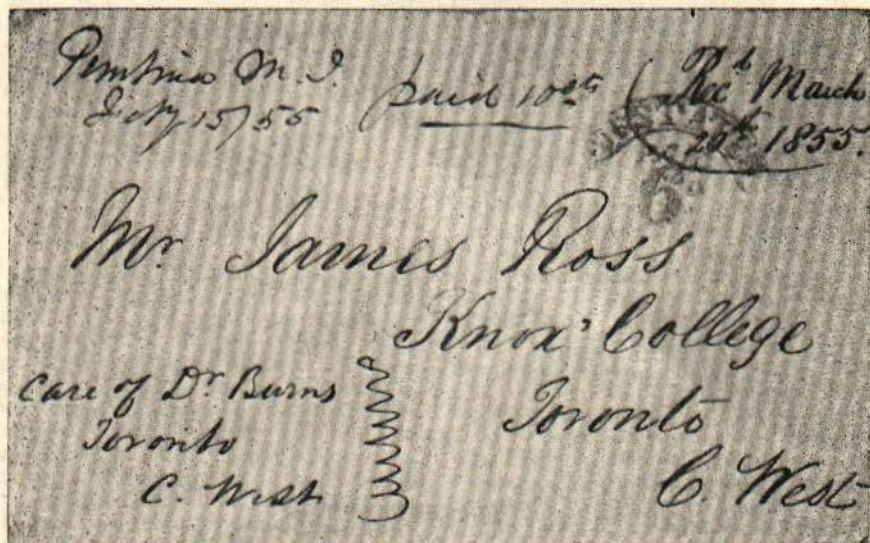


Fig. 5—Although William Ross was not officially appointed until Feb. 28, he sent his first mail as postmaster Feb. 10—as shown by this cover, which may be considered a "first day." The exchange mark appears to have been stamped at Pembina.

### The Summer Route

In summer the mail was carried to Pembina and then across "the Plains" via the "Wood Route," Tamarac River, Red Lake River, Snake River, Otter-tail Lake, Crow Wing River and down the Mississippi. In the "Narrative of the Canadian Red River" (published 1860) a meeting with the mail, October 14, 1857, is described by the author, Henry Hind. "Near Pine (Tamarac) River we met 'The Mail' borne on the back of a half-breed, who was accompanied by a boy 15 or 16 years old carrying the blankets and cooking utensils. The mail bearer was ill and had not eaten food for two days . . . He carried the mail in a large leather bag, by means of a strap passing around his head—he had been 15 days coming from Crow Wing. (About 280 miles)."

He also speaks of Roger Goullais. "Scratching River joins the main stream 37 miles from Fort Garry. The postman who carried the mail between Pembina and the settlements lives here and has established an apology for a tavern and a ferry."

In winter, the mail was carried via Thieving (Thief) River at its mouth at Red Lake River, then to Red Lake, Cass Lake, Leech Lake to Crow Wing River and Crow Wing Village. (See map—"Winter Route.") This information about the routes was gleaned from an address given to this Society by Dr. John Schultz in 1894 and from the recollections of Charles Cavileer (Pembina postmaster mentioned previously). In this instance memories served well, as a map in Hind's book outlines these routes as described by Schultz and Cavileer.

Captain Palliser, an English explorer, thus describes Pembina on July 25, 1857: "It is here that the P. O. for R. R. S. and other parts of the H. B. Companies' territories is established, as further conveyance of letters from this place is entirely a private act at the expense of the Company, and forms no part of any postal system. The arrangement for the safe and speedy delivery of letters did not seem at all suitable to the magnitude of the concerns which were committed to the care of the person in charge. The postmaster (Joe Rolette) himself was off to St. Paul's and the sole charge of

attending to postal matters is deputed to his wife, a half-breed woman, who speaks no language but her native Indian. On asking if there were any letters for us, we were answered by having the whole collection of letters given to look over and examine for ourselves."

Roulette was discharged from office in 1861 for inadequate performance of his duties. The last letter of the Ross correspondence to go via Canada and the Company express was dated Red River, June 22, 1856, and though it is marked "via Lachine" it is postmarked Sault Ste. Marie, July 25, and Collingwood Harbour, July 26. Between these two places it would be carried by steamer, perhaps the "Rescue." On December 8, 1856, Rev. John Black writes to James Ross: "I intended to send your father's will (Alexander Ross) by Co.'s (H. B. C.) express but that has been discontinued." The winter expresses then had been stopped—perhaps those of summer as well—and if so there were no mails via Canada to Red River between the middle of 1856 and July 1858 when the Canadian Post Office Department instituted its mail service between Fort William and Red River.

P. O. 7th June, 1858.

His Excellency,  
The Governor-General in Council.

The Postmaster-General has the honour to report for the consideration of His Excellency in Council, upon the memorandum submitted for his consideration, signed by the Hon. M. Cameron and others:—That no regular postal communication exists between this part of the Province and the Red River Settlement. That such communication is very desirable and that the present would seem a favourable opportunity for establishing it. The amount of revenue to be derived from the service, it is impossible to estimate; that it would amount to a considerable sum there is no reason to doubt, but it is quite impossible, that it would for a lengthened period at all approach in amount the sum mentioned in the memorandum submitted. As other interests than those of the Post Office Department are intimately connected with the establishment of these means of communication the

Postmaster-General does not conceive that it would be proper to offer an opinion as to the reasonableness of the sum mentioned in the memorandum now submitted.

(Sgnd.) Sydney Smith, P. M. G.

However, by July, 1858, a contract for service had been agreed upon, viz:

P. O. 9th July, 1858.

Captain Thos. Dick,  
Toronto.

The Postmaster-General in order to promote efficiency of the mail service to be performed under the Agreement, entered into by Captain Thomas Dick, Toronto, for the transport of the mails to and from Red River, hereby authorizes Capt. Dick, or his approved agent, duly employed for the purpose, to take charge of His Majesty's mails to be conveyed under the contract to and from Bruce Mines, Sault Ste. Marie, Fort William and Red River.

(Sgnd.) W. Griffin.

P. O. 5th November, 1858.

Captain Thos. Dick:

The Postmaster-General being authorized with reference to your application regarding the transport of mails twice a month to Sault Ste. Marie, and once a month thence to Red River, with return mails of like frequency—to contract with you for the same at the rate of Two hundred and fifty pounds a month, I am to enquire whether you are ready to enter into an engagement for the performance of the above named authorized rate of compensation. (This letter refers to the winter mails which went via the "timber route" starting at Penetanguishene. The rate between Fort William and Red River was 75 pounds a trip.)

(Sgnd.) W. Griffin.

P. O. G. Jan. 3rd, 1859.

Sir George Simpson:

I have communicated to the P. M. Genl. what you say with regard to your indisposition to authorize the Company's officers to hereafter make arrangements with the Government Contractors for forwarding the mails on the Red River Route and also with

respect to your readiness to treat for the assumption of a Contract for the servicing by the Company directly with the Government. (The Company principle was to deal directly with the Governments wherever possible.)

(Sgnd.) W. Griffin.

P. O. G. 9th June, 1859.

Postmasters:

Postmasters and others on the Route between Collingwood, Sault Ste. Marie, Fort William and Red River are hereby notified that the Postmaster General has entered into a contract with Edward Maltby Carruthers, Esq., of Toronto, for the conveyance of the Mails on Lake Huron and Superior, and to Red River and back, for the season 1859, commencing from the 1st inst., the service to be once a week between Collingwood and Sault Ste. Marie, and once a month between Sault Ste. Marie and the Red River.

(Sgd.) W. Griffin.

Dec. 13, 1859.

E. M. Carruthers:

From this report it would appear that you have only performed one through trip to Red River, equal, according to contract rate, to \$500.00.

(Sgd.) W. Griffin.

P. O. G. 11 Jan. 1860.

Governor General in Council:

Although the Red River Mail service has thus failed of satisfactory performance on the part of the Contractor, mails were nevertheless forwarded under the sanction of the Department, by other parties who indeed performed the major portion of the mail service during the season. (Captain Dick.)

Council of Assiniboia, Mar. 18, 1859:

"The Bishop of Rupert's Land gave notice that he should at the next meeting of the Council, move, that the sum of 200 pounds be granted by the Council to meet a similar sum raised by the settlers to assist in opening up communication with Canada by the Lake of the Woods." This is puzzling because the mails from Canada were monthly at this time, although Captain Dick had just lost his contract



and the Red River may not have been aware of the new arrangements.

**The Obituary of Capt. Wm. Kennedy,  
Free Press, Jan. 27, 1890:**

"At that time (1856-1857) there was a great desire in Eastern commercial circles to establish a mail route between Toronto and Fort Garry through Canadian territory. Captain Kennedy was entrusted with the transportation of mails—after a couple of trips the route was abandoned owing to various disadvantages." Is this correct, and if so was Captain Kennedy the mail carrier for the one trip performed by E. M. Carruthers? Or Kennedy may have been associated with the North-West Transit Company of Toronto which was given a contract to deliver four monthly mails to Red River starting June 21, 1860. Regarding the first mail of 1860, A. S. Morton states: ". . . the next summer mail arrived in the Settlement June 24, 1860 (July 24?) It was carried by five men and consisted of four newspapers. An earlier mail from St. Paul brought in 252 letters and 230 newspapers."

A government document dated February 18, 1861, relating to postal communications with the Red River mentions the claim of Messrs. Moffatt for repayment of \$7,500 expended by them in opening a road to Red River. Twelve thousand dollars was authorized and probably all spent on the Red River mail service in 1858-1859.

**"The Nor'Wester" of Jan. 28, 1860,  
(Red River newspaper):**

**THE POST OFFICE**

"The year 1858 witnessed a new feature in the postal arrangements of the country. In that year the Canadian Government authorized the conveyance of mails to and from the settlement, via Fort William. Since that time, therefore, and up to the beginning of the present winter, we have had two lines of mail communication—one through American and one through British territory. The former has hitherto on the whole given great satisfaction, and we doubt not the latter will also give satisfaction, after some more experience of the route and its

requirements. In June 1859, the two lines together brought in 713 papers and 400 letters, besides a number of magazines and reviews. The last mail, which arrived on the evening of the 19th instant, brought in 880 newspapers and 210 letters. This is the largest number of papers ever brought in by single mail. The number of letters is smaller than by previous mails; but there will of course be a fluctuation. Our mails are only monthly. We may, it is true, send to Pembina twice a month; but as there is but a monthly mail from there, the arrangement is but unsatisfactory. Let us have a genuine fortnightly mail. There was one from July 1858 to July 1859; why was it given up?

"The outgoing mail on the 28th ultimo conveyed 350 letters and a large number of newspapers. As that was the first instance of newspapers being sent abroad from this settlement, it will mark an important era in the history of the Red River post office."

The difficulties of the route, the apparent unwillingness of the H. B. C. to co-operate, the length of time taken to deliver the mails, perhaps political considerations, and above all the cost, brought this interesting experiment to an end.

P. O. D., Sep. 28, 1860.

Angus D. Macdonnell, Esq.,  
Sec. N. W. Transit Co.,  
Toronto.

Sir: In reply to your letter of the 21st inst., I am directed by the Postmaster General to inform you that it is not intended to maintain during the coming winter a mail service to Red River.

(Sgd.) Edwin King.

(To be concluded next month)

**JET MAIL**—A total of 15,000 letters were carried on the first international flight of a Canadian jet-liner on April 18, from Toronto to New York.

# Bringing News About People and Stamps

By Rev. John S. Bain

For the benefit of those who correspond relative to items appearing in this column, I wish to give my new address since I have had a change of pastorate. My new address is 1477 Locust Street, Dubuque, Iowa. I find that I have one lone BNAPSer in Dubuque in the person of Harry A. Bradley #36. Perhaps between Harry and myself we can swell the numbers!

## BNAPS

BNAPSers will be interested to learn that the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is giving philately a boost with a regular trans-Canada broadcast on Saturdays at 12:30 p.m. devoted to stamp collecting. The CBC Stamp Club has Del Mott, CBC staff announcer as the narrator. For the running of the show Douglas Patrick is president, George Metcalfe junior vice-president, Ian Reid producer, and Martha Patterson script. Sounds good, and especially with CAPEX in 1951.

## BNAPS

Sure enough the overprint varieties of the new O.H.M.S. are beginning to show up. W. R. Kinsey, 2104 Whitaker Street, Temple City, California, reports that he has a pair of the new \$1 value Canadian stamp, with one showing the period missing after the "S" of "O.H.M.S." Here is a new field for those collectors with a yen for specialization.

## BNAPS

Here is an item that may interest many. I have received a listing from BNAPSer John Siverts #59 stating that he has extra copies of "BNA TOPICS" which he would like to trade for copies he needs to complete his file. He wants Vol. II, #11, Vol. IV, #6. He has as duplicates Vol. I, #3, 7, 8 and 9, Vol. III, #1, Vol. IV, #4, Vol. V, #3. Here is a chance for some of you to help and receive. Write him at 3012 Humboldt Avenue, Minneapolis 8, Minn.

## BNAPS

Best wishes to Jack Levine and his new column "What's In The Mail." With the ex-editor now a fellow columnist the competition should be keen. However Jack Levine is still one up on us, as the new masthead of "TOPICS" lists him as "Associate Editor," while yours truly is a "Contributing Editor."

## BNAPS

Here is one for the record. The following inscription was found in an A. P. S. Circuit book: "Due to the marked propensity of Canadian stamp gum to stick to the album, all these stamps have had their gum removed." Sure enough, examination proved this to be true; every mint had its gum removed. I noted particularly certain issues and I can report that I never had trouble with any modern Canadian stamps sticking. What about other BNAPSers?

## Northwest Federation Exhibition

The Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs will hold an exhibition on May 28, 29 and 30 in the American Legion Bldg., 1130 S. W. 13th Avenue, Portland, Oregon. This show is open to all collectors residing in Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Idaho and Alaska. Many BNAPS members are also members of the Federation; in fact the two top awards went last year to BNAPSers.

700

Copies of BNA TOPICS are distributed each month to B. N. A. collectors. Take advantage of this opportunity to reach the collectors who are especially interested in what you have to sell or want to buy.

*Plan To Attend*

# **BNAPEX 1950**

★ ★ ★ ★

**2nd Annual Convention and Exhibition**

of the

**BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

★ ★ ★ ★

**BENJ. FRANKLIN HOTEL**

Philadelphia, Pa.

**September 29, 30, October 1, 1950**

★ ★ ★ ★

**The Philadelphia Group**

Host to the Society

# Trail of the Caribou

By Freres Meyerson



In the March issue of the TRAIL, we mentioned one of the lots from the forthcoming Reford Sale. It was described as an 8d. rose, Scott #22, used on piece during 1864. Well, the sale has been here and gone, in fact the sale was completed before the March issue went to press. As was to be expected, we bought the lot with the fond belief and expectation that we now had conclusive proof that the 8d. rose had been sold over the counter and that it had been postally used prior to the time when Newfoundland changed over from the pence and shilling currency to cents and dollars. Alas and alack, we are still looking for the aforementioned conclusive proof. A close examination of the piece in question revealed the fact that it was a combination of two pieces expertly joined together. The stamp with an appropriate cancellation was on one piece and the circular "Kings Cove, Ju. 9, 1864" postmark was on another piece. The paper matches exactly and even the watermark in the paper matches up but the fact remains that the stamp and postmark are on two separate pieces and while it may be entirely legitimate and bonafide, it doesn't supply us with that clincher that would enable us to say that the stamp in question does exist in postally used condition used during the time that the stamp was current.

We spent a very interesting evening with Les. Mitchell, BNAPS #535, from Blackpool, England. He had just landed on these shores and was en route to the Mid-West in the company of the very charming Mrs. Mitchell. No, we regret to say that Mrs. Mitchell is not a collector! A few of us, including Arthur Moll, Ken Minuse, Harry Lussey, Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Meyerson went over to the Collectors' Club to look at the BNA material from the collection of the late Alfred Lichtenstein, that was being shown by his daughter, Mrs. Dale, preparatory to

being taken overseas to be shown at the forthcoming International Show to be held in London later this month.

Needless to say, most of the items defy description and we are sure that some of the items we looked at, particularly the covers, must have been unique. The Newfoundland exhibit only consisted of two and a half frames, but what frames. The first issue of the scarlet vermillions were truly superb, every copy was represented in brilliant mint condition. The one item that had all of us drooling was a horizontal pair of the 1/-, with truly boardwalk margins. As for the bisects, there were so many of them that they seemed common, there were bisects of the 8d., in every possible combination. In fact there were even combinations of bisects on cover. Another item of particular merit was a cover with three copies of the 6d. Just imagine, most collectors spend their entire life seeking out just one copy in presentable condition, and here were three superb copies used on one cover. The orange and lake issues were also suitably represented, but not as profusely as the scarlet vermillions.

As an anti-climax, we all went back to our apartment and spent the next three hours just mulling over our collection and talking stamps. It is strange when stamp collectors get together, how the sight of a particular stamp will bring forth a story. We had many such occasions and the time virtually flew by. We were very sorry to see Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell go and we hope that they can spend some more time with us on their way back. We enjoyed it immensely, we hope they did. We promised Les that we would try to have our TPO's written up by the time he gets back, but we think we will fail him on this score, the fishing season will be in full swing by the time this magazine goes to press and les Freres intend to put their stamps aside for the nonce and try to catch some trout.

## A CANADIAN ODDITY



Above is reproduced a photograph of one of the gutter blocks of eight Canada #252 described in TOPICS last month, and offered for sale by BNAPS-er George S. Wegg of Toronto.

## CANADIAN PLATE BLOCKS

By T. B. HIGGINSON, B. N. A. P. S.

Is there a place in B. N. A. P. S. for the collector of Canadian Plate Blocks? I have been a member for some years but had almost decided to drop out because so little has appeared in TOPICS on this subject. There was a valuable article by W. W. Davis in September 1947, but that was a long time ago. The application form for new members lists everything from "soup to nuts"....with the glaring exception of plate blocks. Why?

I have said that I had ALMOST decided to drop out. Just at the psychological moment, I received a letter from our hardworking Librarian which made me pause. He suggested that I write something myself for TOPICS. I had never thought of that!

This, then, is an attempt to discover what interest in Canadian plate blocks exists among the B. N. A. P. S. membership. Drop me a line—drop the editor a line—perhaps we can work up a plate block collectors' group.

Just to start the ball rolling I might mention that I acquired recently a complete set of the 1930 half dollar

stamp (Scott #176). Very pretty! I would be interested in making a census of the number of sets of this stamp which are extant.

A second point I might raise is the question: How many collectors would be interested in knowing the numbers of stamps printed from each plate? (It would help to determine values for scarce numbers, I feel sure.) If enough interest were shown, in the form of letters to J. R. Carpenter of the Philatelic Section, Post Office Department, Ottawa, this information might become available. I quote from a recent letter received from Mr. Carpenter:

"Your suggestion that the Department publish the quantities of postage stamps printed from each plate is an interesting one. However, I cannot say at this time whether it can be adopted. No record of this information has been kept in the past and to do so would require a considerable amount of labor on the part of the Department. This is the first suggestion of this nature we have received. Before any action is taken to secure this information, I be-

Heve steps should be taken to determine the amount of interest this information would be to collectors."

If writing to Mr. Carpenter, why not mention the need for a list of plates available from his Department. It would save a lot of trouble if one knew that Plate 4 of the 10c War Issue wasn't available, to mention but one example. (Instead of ordering a sheet of it, and getting your money back some time later.)

In closing, I would like to thank Mr. Duncan for his kindly interest. He gets Presidential Awards for bringing in new members, and now he is working to keep them from dropping out!

## To the Editor

### Registration Stamp, 12x11½

Dear Sir: About ten years ago I received a number of Registration stamps from England. Among these were two 2c Registration stamps perforated 12x11½. One of these is mint and the other has the "Registered" cancellation. Perhaps if BNAPSers were to look around, enough of these "non-existent" stamps would be located to justify its recognition.

GEO. S. JOHNSON

Dear Sir: Yes, the 2c Registration Stamp certainly does exist perf. 12x11½. Mr. Lloyd of London and myself have been hunting these for a long time. We have both measured up large quantities of the 2c value and we have a very good showing of 12x11½ perfs.

Mr. N. S. Bond is the first, I believe, to have this variety mentioned in print, but it was Mr. Fred Jarrett in his 1929 "Canada" who first gave us the idea it might exist. Unfortunately I do not possess a copy of this book but I think I am right in stating he listed 2c Registration 11½x12 with a large "?" after it. Of course on a stamp wider than it is long, the perf.

would come the other way around, 12x11½.

As to its rarity, I should say it is a little difficult yet to say. The last 1,000 I examined produced two copies only, one of these with the Ottawa Crown cancellation. Alas, it was the only damaged copy in that 1,000. Now it is known, maybe we should know more as to its rarity. Possibly there are other collectors who, having found this, have been hunting for further copies. Perhaps the Editor can persuade some of the hundreds of members of BNAPS on your side of the Atlantic to write to TOPICS about it.

I might mention there are one or two very nice re-entries to be found on the stamps with the 12x11½ perf.

GEO. R. C. SEARLES

Folkestone,  
Kent, England.

### Information on "Canadiana"

Dear Sir: In February TOPICS, Rev. Bain in his column, "Bringing News About People and Stamps," asks for information about a Canadian philatelic publication, "Canadiana," which he had seen mentioned in an old list of philatelic magazines published in 1910.

"Canadiana" was published in 1909 by O. H. Tielmans. One volume of 12 numbers was published, the first 11 at Mariahilf, Grenfell, Assiniboia, N. W. T., and the last number at Winnipeg, Manitoba. It was printed on very poor paper, without covers, size 9x12 inches, bilingual (English and French). The contents covered magazines and papers as well as stamps.

I have the last six numbers in my library, but the earlier issues are still on my "want list."

R. J. DUNCAN,

**DEADLINE**—Members are reminded that deadline for copy for TOPICS is 15th of the month previous to publication.

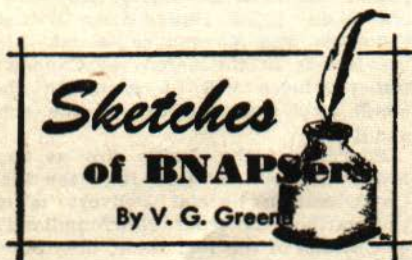
## From the President

As we have all seen the recent note in TOPICS regarding a coming exhibit at the Museum in Philadelphia, I wish to advise you that the date of the exhibit has been cancelled for the time being. After discussing this with Mr. Bernard Davis, of the Museum, we decided that the short time involved would not permit us to put on the proper affair that we would like to have. Then too, our convention will take place in Philadelphia later this year, so the result has been that the B. N. A. P. S. exhibit is scheduled for next year, 1951. More details will be announced from time to time, and all of our members will have time to prepare for it. I wish to take this means to thank Mr. Davis for all his consideration, and we will go all out to have a nice exhibit next year.

Hardly a week goes by, but what the mail brings a letter from two or more of the Convention boys in Philadelphia...fellows...they are going to give you a bang-up convention! HAVE YOU MADE YOUR ARRANGEMENTS TO BE THERE? If not, do so without delay. The Philly boys will be glad to be of service to you in this regard. We're all hoping to see you. By the way, they are also in need of further support toward the "patron's" fund...we will be glad to have your help.

Last year at Buffalo, our exhibit was quite satisfactory in as much as it was our first one, the number of frames was gratifying, but the number of exhibitors should have been greater. May I say that your pages are handled very carefully by the committee. I can assure you that they feel as much as you, the owner, of their worth and don't care to take any chances for their safety. It is very little trouble to ship your material, and after it leaves your hands, it is handled, mounted, and arranged as well as could be done if you were at the exhibit. Then too, your showing has every chance to take an award!

RICHARD P. HEDLEY



### LAURENCE D. SHOEMAKER

Mr. Laurence D. Shoemaker, the well-known American philatelist, was born in Defiance, Ohio, about 50 years ago and is now retired. He was the former owner of a large dry goods and ladies' ready-to-wear concern and "sold out" a few years ago.

"Larry," as he is universally known, has collected stamps since he was a



small boy and started collecting Canada as his number one hobby in 1928. He specializes in the "Small Queens 1870-97" and his collection of this 'sue is one of the finest on the continent. He is the owner of one of Canada's most beautiful "combination" covers, the 2c Large Queen with the 3c Small Queen perforated  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ . This magnificent piece is illustrated in Boggs' book, page 278.

In 1941 he wrote an article on the 3c Small Queens which was printed in "Stamps" of March 8th of that year, and which is a classic. An additional article on the same subject appeared in "Stamps" in the April 16 issue of 1949. Incidentally, the latter article required over five years of study and research in the material in his own collection and in the collections of Dr. Day of Pittsburgh and the late Dr. Reford of Montreal. Other articles by Mr. Shoemaker appeared in "The American Philatelist" in 1941 and 1942.

"Larry" was Chairman of the Membership Committee of the American Philatelic Society for three years during which time 5662 members were added to the Society. At the present time he is Chairman of the Finance Committee. He is also a Governor of the B. N. A. P. S., Past President of the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club of Cleveland, member of the Toronto Stamp Collectors' Club and was a Regional Vice President of CIPEX.

Mr. Shoemaker's other absorbing hobby is fishing—in the summer at Collins Inlet, Ontario, and in Florida during part of the winter. Those of us who have seen his colored films taken in Florida waters catching the "big ones," sailfish and tarpon, are not likely to forget the thrilling experience!

(ED.—As a special feature, Mr. Shoemaker's article on the "3c Small Queens" is reprinted in this issue, commencing on page 96.)

## SEAL AND CACHET FOR BNAPEX 1950



Pictured above is the design created by Edward J. Whiting for the seal and cachet for BNAPEX 1950. This miniature work of art is described by the artist as follows:

"Within the Gothic Arch symbolizing the association of all groups of British North America stamp collecting appears in the foreground a Caribou representing Newfoundland, looking at the 'Bluenose' representative of the Maritime provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island; while in the background towers Mount Hurd, representing British Columbia and Vancouver Island. Abbreviations of the names of Canada's ten provinces will be found in the small circles at the top of the side shading."

Sources of the design are as follows: The arch is taken from the 1927 Confederation Special Delivery issue, the caribou is from Newfoundland's 5c Caribou of the 1931 issue, the "Bluenose" of course from Canada's 50c stamp of 1928 and Mount Hurd from the 10c stamp of the same issue.

The seal will measure approximately  $1 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and the cachet will be approximately  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$  inches, filling the entire left side of a standard size envelope. Further details on the color of the final products and the manner in which they will be distributed will appear in a later issue of TOPICS,



# Report of the Secretary

APRIL 15, 1950

## NEW MEMBERS

- 540 Fontaine, Peter H., Cross Street, Harwich Port, Mass.  
 641 Marsales, B. R., West Flamboro, Ont., Canada.  
 642 Sadler, A., 2060 Metcalfe Street, Montreal 2, Que., Canada  
 643 Speier, Albert K., 143-50 Hoover Avenue, Jamaica, N. Y.  
 644 Tuckwell, Ronald W., Ste. B. 287 Flora Avenue, Winnipeg, Man., Canada

## APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

- Billings, F. L., 2044 Quilchena Place, Vancouver, B. C., Canada (C) CAN—Mint postage. 1st flights. Mint airmails, semi-official and on cover. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37. Seconded by H. A. MacMaster, No. 484.  
 Carson, Mrs. Donald M., 259 McMillan Road, Grosse Pointe 30, Mich. (CX) CAN, NFD—Mint & used postage. 1st day & special cachets. Mint & used airmails. Nfld. town cancel. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37.  
 Catterick, James W., 88 West Street, Brampton, Ont., Canada (C) CAN—19th & 20th century mint & used postage and used blocks. Coils. Mint & used airmails. Cancellations (small cents) R. R., Territorial, Flag, 2 & 4 ring. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37.  
 Mehringer, Jerome, 4669a No. 125th St., Butler, Wisc. (C) B. N. A., all phases. Proposed by J. Levine, No. 1.  
 McNeil, C. Russell, 123 Edgemount Avenue So., Hamilton, Ont., Canada (CX) CAN, NFD—20th century mint & used postage and blocks. Mint booklet panes. Coils. O.H.M.S. Mint airmails. Canadian meters. Proposed by Ed. Goodale, No. 115. Seconded by H. T. Humby, No. 379.  
 Philhomer, Charles A., 303 Mountain Avenue, Westfield, N. J. (C) CAN—Pre-stamp and stampless cover. Used airmails. Proposed by J. Levine, No. 1.  
 Reader, Harry W., 2266 Turner Road, Windsor, Ont., Canada (C) CAN—Pre-cancels. Federal & Provincial Revenues. R. R. Cancellations. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37.

## CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- Bain, Rev. John S., 1477 Locust Street, Dubuque, Iowa (from Kankakee, Ill.)  
 Binks, B. C., 3350 S. W. Marine Drive, Vancouver, B. C., Canada  
 Calder, J. A., 573 Gainsborough Ave., Ottawa, Ont., Canada  
 Dauplaise, Rene V., Hopkins Hill Road, Washington, R. I.  
 Kruger, John, 1619 Athol Street, Regina, Sask., Canada  
 Lea, William O., 1215 Seneca Street, Seattle 1, Wash.  
 Staton, Wesley, Gray, Sask., Canada (from Regina, Sask.)  
 Veale, E. W., 244 Lorne Street, Kamloops, B. C., Canada (from Merritt, B. C.)

## RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

- Sonne, C. C., Box 193, Rouleau, Sask., Canada

## How About a Plate Block Group?

Fellow plate block collectors—Is it possible to organize a study group, within our Society, to further this growing phase of our hobby?

Only those who have attempted to complete all plate numbers and positions appreciate the real advantage to be gained through the exchange of information such a study group would

afford. Plate block collecting can only be carried on through exchange with other collectors (unless one has oodles of moolah to buy from a dealer). A study group would assist fellow collectors in this as well.

We have a fine society—this is one way to make it still better.

F. C. BRICKER.

# BNA TOPICS

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## NOTES and COMMENTS

By The Editor

### Plate Blocks

A short article by T. B. Higginson on Canadian Plate Blocks, and a message from F. C. Bricker on the same subject, both appear in this issue of TOPICS. Both these BNAPSers urge the formation of a study group for these issues within the framework of BNAPS. The editor would be pleased to hear from other members who are interested in this phase of B. N. A. collecting, and who would like to join in the formation of such a group.

### BNAPSers Win in Toronto

BNAPSer J. Law placed second in the B. N. A. (General) class at the recent exhibition of the North Toronto Stamp Club. The same member headed the class for Specialized B. N. A., followed by BNAPSer W. Jackson in second place.

### To Exhibit Newfoundland

Member H. A. MacMaster writes from Vancouver that he has been busy lately preparing his Newfoundland

collection for entry in the Northwest Federation Exhibition at Portland, Oregon, on May 28, 29 and 30. This leading specialist in the stamps of Newfoundland has promised us an article in the near future.

### Seal Collecting

Bert L. Baulch writes in part: "... It may interest you to know that there are many stamp collectors who are collecting seals as a side issue, particularly Easter Seals and Christmas Seals. . . . We have had numerous requests from collectors for complete catalogue data on the Easter Seals so far issued in Canada. Incidentally, some of these seals have already become scarce items.

"That a Canadian National Seal will evolve which will be known throughout Canada in the same manner in which the Easter Seal of the United States is now recognized."

An initial catalogue listing of Canadian Easter Seals by Mr. Baulch and Chas. Armstrong appeared in March TOPICS.

## B. N. A. P. S. GROUPS

The NEW YORK GROUP meets the 3rd Thursday of each month at the Collector's Club, 22 East 35th Street, New York City

The PHILADELPHIA GROUP meets the 1st Thursday of each month at 7934 Pickering St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The TWIN CITY GROUP meets the 2nd Tuesday of each month at 4932 Morgan Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

The NIAGARA FRONTIER GROUP meets the 2nd Wednesday of each month at 2403 Weston Ave., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

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K. M. Alexander	B. McGowan
L. T. Rose-Hutchinson	C. D. Desai

The hallmarks of some of the fine properties we were privileged to handle this season.

After the show many collectors who have spent years bringing their exhibit to perfection may find there is little more they can add. Our advice to you is to

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